

Sistem skoring sebagai prediktor infeksi COVID-19 pada tenaga kesehatan di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo = Scoring system as a predictor of COVID-19 infection in health workers at Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang. COVID-19 menyebar hampir ke seluruh dunia. Di Indonesia, pada 2 Maret 2020 telah dilaporkan dua kasus COVID-19 pertama yang terkonfirmasi positif. Karena banyaknya kasus COVID-19 yang terjadi di Indonesia terutama pada tenaga kesehatan, KEMENKES menerbitkan pedoman pencegahan dan pengendalian COVID-19 sebagai acuan untuk meminimalisasi terjadinya penularan COVID-19.

Tujuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merancang sistem skoring untuk memprediksi terjadinya infeksi COVID-19 pada tenaga kesehatan di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Nasional (RSUPN CM).

Metode. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode total sampling. subyek penelitian ini adalah tenaga kesehatan yang bekerja di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuisioner. Analisa data dengan analisis multivariat untuk melihat faktor risiko yang ada dapat dijadikan sebagai prediktor terjadinya infeksi berbahaya.

Hasil. Desain penelitian ini adalah potong lintang dengan jumlah subjek sebanyak 125 orang. Tenaga kesehatan yang dinyatakan positif COVID-19 sebanyak 48,7% dari seluruh jumlah tenaga kesehatan di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo periode bulan Maret sampai Oktober 2020 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Faktor risiko yang dapat digunakan sebagai prediktor yaitu usia, tempat bekerja di RSCM, riwayat kontak erat dan status merokok.

Kesimpulan. Sistem skoring dalam penelitian ini dapat digunakan sebagai prediktor tenaga kesehatan terhadap kemungkinan berisiko tinggi atau rendah terinfeksi COVID-19.

.....**Background.** COVID-19 has been spread almost all over the world. In Indonesia, on March 2, 2020, the first two confirmed cases of COVID-19 were reported. Due to the large number of COVID-19 cases occurring in Indonesia, especially in healthcare workers, the Ministry of Health issues guidelines for preventing and controlling COVID-19 as a reference to minimize the occurrence of COVID-19 based on transmission. **Objective.** This study aims to design a scoring system to predict the occurrence of COVID-19 infection among health workers at RSUPN CM.

Method. This research used total sampling method. The subjects of this study were healthcare workers who worked at RSUPN. Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo. Data was collected using questionnaires. Then, data was analyzed until multivariate analysis to see whether the existing risk factors can be utilized as predictors of the occurrence of COVID-19 infection.

Results. This study's design is cross-sectional with 125 people as an respondent. Health workers who tested positive for COVID-19 as many as 48.7% of the total number of health workers at RSUPN CM for the period from March to October 2020 which meets the inclusion criteria. Risk factors that contributed as predictors including age category, place of work at RSCM, history of close contact and smoking.

Conclusion. The scoring system in this study can be implemented as a predictor of having created by COVID-19 in healthcare workers in RSUPN CM, whether the health worker is in a high or low risk

condition of being infected with COVID-19.