Analisis hubungan ketersediaan tempat tidur terhadap kematian COVID-19: studi kasus wilayah DKI Jakarta = Analysis of the relationship between bed availability and COVID-19 deaths: a case study of DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

Lonjakan kasus infeksi COVID-19 yang melanda Indonesia pada Mei-Juli 2021 lalu menyebabkan anjloknya kapasitas sistem kesehatan. Hal tersebut direfleksikan oleh adanya kenaikan persentase BOR nasional lebih dari 60%, di mana DKI Jakarta memiliki persentase BOR tertinggi di antara seluruh provinsi, yaitu mencapai 85%. Angka kematian pun melambung tinggi di angka 256 kematian per hari. Pemerintah merespon kejadian tersebut dengan terus menambah kapasitas tempat tidur (TT) agar persentase BOR dapat ditekan dengan harapan mencegah angka kematian yang lebih tinggi. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis bagaimana dampak peningkatkan kapasitas TT yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah terhadap kematian akibat COVID-19. Penelitian ini mengestimasi 511 data time series dengan metode Ordinary Least Square (OLS). Hasilnya, penambahan kapasitas TT memiliki asosiasi negatif dengan tingkat kematian. Peningkatan kapasitas TT keseluruhan, TT ICU, dan TT isolasi masing-masing berpotensi menurunkan kematian akibat COVID-19 hingga 22,5%, 17,3% dan 22,7%.

.....The surge in COVID-19 cases that hit Indonesia in May – July 2021 led to a decline in the capacity of the health system. It was reflected by an increase in the national Bed Occupancy Ratio (BOR) percentage of more than 60%, where DKI Jakarta has the highest percentage of BOR among all provinces, reaching 85%. The death rate also soared at 256 deaths per day. The government responded this incident by continuing to increase the bed capacity, so BOR percentage could be decreased in order to preventing a higher death rate. Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze how the impact of increasing bed capacity on deaths from COVID-19. This study estimates 511 time series data using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. As a result, the addition bed capacity has a negative association with COVID-19 deaths. The increase in overall bed capacity, ICU bed capacity, and isolation bed capacity could reduce deaths of COVID-19 by 22.5%, 17.3% and 22.7%, respectively.