

# Hubungan Antara CT Value pada Pengambilan Spesimen Anal Swab RT-PCR COVID-19 dengan Tingkat Gejala Gastrointestinal COVID-19 di Indonesia = Correlation between CT Value in Anal Swab RT-PCR COVID-19 and Gastrointestinal Symptoms COVID-10

Andito Mohammad Wibisono, author

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## Abstrak

Pendahuluan: COVID-19 telah dilaporkan menyebabkan berbagai gejala, termasuk gejala pernapasan dan gejala gastrointestinal seperti mual, muntah, dan diare. Standar emas untuk pengujian COVID-19 adalah RT-PCR menggunakan koleksi swab nasofaring. Namun, beberapa penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengambilan swab nasofaring memiliki beberapa keterbatasan, terutama untuk mendeteksi gejala gastrointestinal. Salah satu variabel dalam pengujian RT-PCR adalah Nilai CT yang diketahui dapat meningkatkan spesifisitas pengujian. Namun, belum ada penelitian yang menghubungkan Nilai CT pasien dengan pengambilan sampel swab anal dengan gejala gastrointestinal terkait COVID-19. Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian analitik, khususnya penelitian potong lintang. Data sekunder diperoleh dan diolah yang berisi data pribadi, pekerjaan, dan hasil CT Value. Analisis lebih lanjut dilakukan pada hubungan antara gejala gastrointestinal dan tingkat Nilai CT pada swab anal. Hasil: Distribusi tingkat Nilai CT responden berdasarkan cut off >25 untuk tinggi, dan <25 untuk rendah dan sedang. Dari 37 subjek, 1 orang (2,7%) memiliki Nilai CT rendah dan 36 pasien memiliki Nilai CT tinggi. Distribusi gejala subjek didapatkan 15 pasien (40,5%) tidak mengalami gejala gastrointestinal dan sebanyak 22 pasien (59,5%) mengalami gejala gastrointestinal. Gejala gastrointestinal umum yang dilaporkan pada pasien meliputi: mual (54,1%), muntah (18,9%), sakit perut (16,2%) dan diare (13,5%). Namun, tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan ( $p>0,05$ ) antara Nilai CT pada pengambilan anal swab dengan gejala gastrointestinal pada pasien COVID-19. Kesimpulan: Hubungan antara Nilai CT pada pengambilan anal swab dengan gejala gastrointestinal pada pasien COVID-19 tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan. Penelitian lebih lanjut tentang faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi hasil nilai CT direkomendasikan.

.....Introduction: COVID-19 has been reported to cause a range of symptoms, including respiratory symptoms and gastrointestinal symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The gold standard for COVID-19 testing is RT-PCR using nasopharyngeal swab collection. However, several studies have shown that taking nasopharyngeal swabs have some limitation, particularly to detect gastrointestinal symptoms. One of the variables in RT-PCR testing is CT Value, which known can increase specificity of the test. However, there has been no study linking the CT Value of patients with anal swab sampling with COVID-19 related gastrointestinal symptoms. Methods: This study used an analytical research design, particularly a cross-sectional study. Secondary data were obtained and processed which contained personal data, work, and CT Value results. Further analysis was conducted on the relationship between gastrointestinal symptoms and the level of CT Value on anal swabs. Result: The distribution of respondents' CT Value levels were based on a cut off of >25 for high, and <25 for low and moderate. From 37 subjects, 1 person (2.7%) had a low CT Value and 36 patients had a high CT Value. The distribution of the subject's symptoms found 15 patients (40.5%) had no gastrointestinal symptoms and as many as 22 patients (59.5%) had gastrointestinal symptoms. Common gastrointestinal symptoms reported in patients include: nausea (54.1%), vomiting

(18.9%), abdominal pain (16.2%) and diarrhea (13.5%). However, there was no significant relationship ( $p>0.05$ ) between CT Value in anal swab taking and gastrointestinal symptoms in COVID-19 patients. Conclusion: The association between CT Value in anal swab taking and gastrointestinal symptoms in COVID-19 patients did not show a significant relationship. Further research on risk factors affecting the CT value results are recommended