

# Proporsi Pasien Suspect Covid-19 pada Pasien dengan Terkonfirmasi Covid-19 dan Hubungannya dengan Profil Darah Perifer Lengkap Pasien = Proportion of Covid-19 Suspected Patients in Patients with Confirmed Covid-19 and Its Relationship with Patient's Complete Peripheral Blood Profile

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pasien yang dinyatakan masuk kedalam kategori “Suspect COVID-19” adalah jika seseorang memiliki beberapa tanda yaitu demam, sakit tenggorokkan, batuk, menderita ISPA, dan memiliki kontak dengan pasien yang sudah terkonfirmasi positif COVID-19. Untuk memilah agar ruang gawat darurat digunakan untuk pasien yang cukup parah gejalanya, pihak rumah sakit melakukan identifikasi kepada pasien dengan suspect COVID-19 sehingga mengetahui tatalaksana yang tepat untuk pasien dan mendahulukan pasien yang membutuhkan perawatan intensif. Untuk melihat peluang pasien yang termasuk kategori suspect COVID-19 menjadi terkonfirmasi positif COVID-19 kita dapat meneliti hasil lab darah perifer lengkap pada pasien. Beberapa penelitian melihat morfologi dari masing-masing darah perifer lengkap dimana terlihat adanya abnormalitas morfologi pada pemeriksaan darah perifer lengkap dengan mikroskop. Untuk menjadikan hasil lab darah perifer lengkap sebagai parameter untuk mempresiksi diagnosis, prognosis, dan melihat adanya perubahan hasil lab darah perifer lengkap pasien suspect dengan pasien terkonfirmasi dibutuhkan waktu yang cukup lama jika dilihat dari morfologinya maka dari itu diperlukan analisis kadar dari masing-masing darah perifer.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode potong lintang komparatif dua kelompok. Subjek merupakan pasien Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Persahabatan. Data Pasien diperoleh pada Bulan Juni 2021 dimana kasus COVID-19 sedang bertambah cukup pesat hingga Januari 2022 dimana penyebaran COVID-19 mulai surut. Pasien memiliki komorbid seperti diabetes, hipertensi, dan penyakit ginjal kronik. Rekam medis pasien dilihat hanya dari profil darah lengkap yaitu hemoglobin, leukosit, neutrofil, limfosit, monosit, dan trombosit. Hasil: Jumlah pasien suspect COVID-19 berjumlah 51 pasien dan jumlah pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19 berjumlah 47 pasien. Dilihat dari profil darah perifer lengkap terdapat persebaran jumlah hemoglobin normal sebanyak 50 % dari seluruh subjek penelitian serta jumlah hemoglobin rendah sebanyak 39,7% dari seluruh subjek penelitian. Terdapat persebaran jumlah leukosit normal sebanyak 55,1% dari seluruh subjek penelitian serta jumlah leukosit tinggi sebanyak 35,7% dari seluruh subjek penelitian. Terdapat persebaran jumlah neutrofil tinggi sebanyak 51,0% dan jumlah leukosit normal sebanyak 42,8% dari seluruh subjek penelitian. Terdapat persebaran jumlah limfosit rendah sebanyak 64,2% dan jumlah limfosit normal sebanyak 31,6% dari seluruh subjek penelitian. Terdapat persebaran jumlah monosit normal sebanyak 59,1% dan jumlah monosit tinggi sebanyak 34,6% dari seluruh subjek penelitian. Terdapat persebaran jumlah normal sebanyak 70,4% dan jumlah trombosit tinggi sebanyak 25,5% dari seluruh subjek penelitian. Hubungan antara profil darah perifer lengkap dengan proporsi pasien suspect COVID-19 dengan pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19 menunjukkan adanya hubungan ( $p > 0,05$ ).

Kesimpulan: Adanya hubungan antara profil darah perifer lengkap pada proporsi pasien suspect COVID-19 dengan pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19

.....Introduction: Patients who are declared to be in the "Suspect COVID-19" category are if someone has several signs, namely fever, sore throat, cough, suffering from ARI, and has contact with patients who have been confirmed positive for COVID-19. To sort out that the emergency room is used for patients whose symptoms are quite severe, the hospital identifies patients with suspected COVID-19 so that they know the right treatment for patients and prioritize patients who need intensive care. To see the chances of a patient belonging to the suspect category of COVID-19 being confirmed positive for COVID-19, we can examine the results of the complete peripheral blood lab on the patient. Several studies looked at the morphology of each complete peripheral blood where there were morphological abnormalities on complete peripheral blood examination with a microscope. To make the complete peripheral blood lab results as a parameter for predicting diagnosis, prognosis, and seeing any changes in the complete peripheral blood lab results from suspect patients with confirmed patients, it takes quite a long time when viewed from the morphology, therefore it is necessary to analyze the levels of each peripheral blood .

Method: This study used a two-group comparative cross-sectional method. The subject is a patient in RSUP Persahabatan. Patient data was obtained in June 2021 where COVID- 19 cases were growing quite rapidly until January 2022 where the spread of COVID-19 began to recede. Patients have comorbidities such as diabetes, hypertension, and chronic kidney disease. The patient's medical record is seen only from the complete blood profile, namely hemoglobin, leukocytes, neurophiles, lymphocytes, monocytes, and platelets.

Result: The number of suspected COVID-19 patients is 51 patients and the number of confirmed COPVID-19 patients is 47 patients. Judging from the complete peripheral blood profile, there was a normal distribution of hemoglobin in 50% of all research subjects and 39.7% of low hemoglobin in all research subjects. There is a distribution of normal leukocyte counts as much as 55.1% of all research subjects and high leukocyte counts as much as 35.7% of all research subjects. There was a distribution of high neutrophil counts as much as 51.0% and normal leukocyte counts as much as 42.8% of all research subjects. There was a distribution of 64.2% low lymphocyte count and 31.6% normal lymphocyte count of all research subjects. There was a distribution of the normal monocyte count as much as 59.1% and the high monocyte count as much as 34.6% of all research subjects. There was a normal distribution of 70.4% and a high platelet count of 25.5% of all research subjects. The relationship between complete peripheral blood profile and the proportion of suspected COVID-19 patients with confirmed COVID-19 patients showed a relationship ( $p>0.05$ ).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between complete peripheral blood profile in the proportion of patients suspected of COVID-19 with confirmed patients of COVID-19