

Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap Pelayanan Kesehatan Mata oleh Dokter Spesialis Mata di Indonesia: Tinjauan terhadap Faktor Risiko Terinfeksi COVID-19 = The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Eye Health Services by Ophthalmologists in Indonesia: A Review of the Risk Factors for COVID-19 Infection

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pandemi COVID-19 merupakan tantangan bagi dokter spesialis mata di Indonesia. Kondisi ini mengakibatkan terjadinya perubahan pada pola pelayanan kesehatan dan dapat menjadi faktor risiko terjadinya infeksi COVID-19 pada dokter spesialis mata.

Tujuan: Menilai dampak pandemi terhadap faktor pola pelayanan kesehatan mata dan hubungannya dengan riwayat terinfeksi COVID-19 pada dokter spesialis mata di Indonesia

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan desain potong lintang dengan survei daring (Google form) pada November 2022.

Hasil: Kuesioner terdiri dari 30 pertanyaan yang dikirimkan kepada 1555 responden dengan respon rate 20,97%, sehingga diperoleh 318 responden. Responden umumnya berusia 30-40 tahun dengan pengalaman kerja >10 tahun, dan merupakan dokter mata umum. Terdapat 175 responden yang memiliki riwayat terinfeksi COVID-19 di awal pandemi (Maret 2020 – Desember 2021) dan di masa transisi pandemi (Januari – November 2022). Faktor pola pelayanan kesehatan mata (penggunaan APD, pembatasan jumlah pasien di poliklinik, pembatasan jumlah praktik, pembatasan jumlah operasi mata, konsultasi telemedisin) tidak berhubungan dengan riwayat terinfeksi COVID-19 pada dokter spesialis mata di masa pandemi ($p>0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat lebih dari separuh jumlah dokter spesialis mata yang pernah terinfeksi COVID-19 selama pandemi. Pembatasan jumlah pasien di poliklinik rawat jalan tidak berhubungan dengan riwayat terinfeksi COVID-19 pada dokter spesialis mata di Indonesia di awal dan masa transisi pandemi.

.....Background: The COVID-19 pandemic is a challenge for ophthalmologists in Indonesia. This condition causes a change of eye health services and can be a risk factor for COVID-19 infection in ophthalmologists.

Purpose: To evaluate changes in patterns of eye health services and risk factors related to COVID-19 infection in ophthalmologists

Methods: The design of this study was used a cross-sectional study with an online survey (Google form) in November 2022.

Results: The questionnaire consisted of 30 questions which were sent to 1555 respondents with a response rate of 20.97%, so that 318 respondents were obtained. Respondents are generally aged 30-40 years with work experience >10 years, and work as general ophthalmologists. There were 175 respondents who had a history of being infected with COVID-19 in early pandemic (March 2020 – December 2021) and transition period of pandemic (January – November 2022). Factors in the pattern of eye health services (use of PPE, limiting the number of patients at the polyclinic, limiting the number of practices, limiting the number of eye surgeries, telemedicine consultations) were not associated with a history of COVID-19 infection among ophthalmologists during the pandemic ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: More than half of ophthalmologists have been infected with COVID-19 during the pandemic.

Limiting the number of patients at the polyclinic was not related to a history of COVID-19 infection among ophthalmologists in Indonesia at the early and transition period of the pandemic.