

Perbedaan Karakteristik Klinis terhadap Keluaran Tatalaksana Pasien Acute Limb Ischemic Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19 = Differences in Clinical Characteristics and the Outcomes of Management of Acute Limb Ischemic Patients Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Acute Limb Ischemia (ALI) merupakan kondisi yang mengancam fungsi tungkai hingga keberlangsungan hidup seseorang. Corona Virus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19), telah menjadi pandemi sejak diumumkan oleh World Health Organization (WHO) pada Maret 2020, berdampak dalam penundaan diagnosis dan penanganan penyakit termasuk penyakit non COVID-19. Trombosis merupakan salah satu etiologi ALI diketahui meningkat kejadiannya sebagai komplikasi COVID-19. Namun, studi terkait karakteristik pasien ALI terkait pandemi COVID-19 tidak banyak dilakukan, terutama di Indonesia. Metode: Studi kohort retrospektif karakteristik pasien ALI di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo, Jakarta pada tahun 2018-2022. Seluruh pasien kemudian dibagi menjadi kelompok sebelum pandemi dan selama pandemi dengan batas Maret 2023. Keluaran yang dianalisis adalah keberhasilan revaskularisasi, re-intervensi, dan mortalitas saat perawatan. Analisis data menggunakan SPSS for Mac versi 25 secara bivariat dan multivariat.

Hasil: Sebanyak 81 pasien menjadi subjek penelitian terdiri dari 28 (34,6%) pasien pada periode sebelum pandemi dan 53 (65,4%) pasien pada periode selama pandemi COVID-19. Pada periode selama pandemi COVID-19 didapatkan bahwa lebih banyak pasien rujukan ($p = 0,001$). Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara kedua periode pandemi terhadap keberhasilan revaskularisasi ($p = 0,013$) tapi tidak pada keluaran re-intervensi dan mortalitas saat perawatan. Pada periode selama pandemi COVID-19, didapatkan 13 pasien yang memiliki riwayat/terkonfirmasi COVID-19 dengan keluaran yang secara deskriptif sebanding. Pada analisis multivariat, penggunaan fluoroskopi dan trombektomi memengaruhi keluaran keberhasilan revaskularisasi; klasifikasi Rutherford memengaruhi keluaran re-intervensi; dislipidemia, penyakit jantung, dan fluoroskopi memengaruhi keluaran mortalitas saat perawatan.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan keluaran tatalaksana pasien ALI sebelum dan selama pandemi COVID-19 pada keluaran keberhasilan revaskularisasi. Terdapat beberapa faktor yang memengaruhi keluaran pasien ALI sebelum dan selama pandemi COVID-19

.....Background: Acute Limb Ischemia (ALI) is a condition that threatens limb function and the survival of a patient. Corona Virus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19), has become a pandemic since it was announced by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 2020, causing delays in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases including non-COVID-19 diseases. Thrombosis is one of the etiologies of ALI known to increase its incidence as a complication of COVID-19. However, there are not many studies regarding the characteristics of ALI patients related to the COVID-19 pandemic, especially in Indonesia.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study of the characteristics of ALI patients at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta in 2018-2022. All patients were then divided into groups before the pandemic and during the pandemic with a deadline of March 2023. The outcomes analyzed were revascularization success, re-

intervention, and mortality during treatment. Data analysis used SPSS for Mac version 25 in bivariate and multivariate ways.

Results: A total of 81 patients were the subjects of the study consisting of 28 (34.6%) patients in the pre-pandemic period and 53 (65.4%) patients in the period during the COVID-19 pandemic. During the period during the COVID-19 pandemic, it was found that there were more referral patients ($p = 0.001$). There was a significant difference between the two pandemic periods on revascularization success ($p = 0.013$) but not on re-intervention outcomes and on-hospital mortality. During the period during the COVID-19 pandemic, there were 13 patients who had a history/confirmed COVID-19 with outcomes that were descriptively comparable. In multivariate analysis, the use of fluoroscopy and thrombectomy influenced the outcome of successful revascularization; Rutherford's classification influenced re-intervention outcomes; dyslipidemia, heart disease, and fluoroscopy affect the outcome of in-hospital mortality.

Conclusion: There are differences in the outcome of the management of ALI patients before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in the outcome of revascularization success. There are several factors that influence patient outcomes for ALI before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.