

## Tinjauan Jeda Waktu Diagnosis Pasien COVID-19 di Rumah Sakit Universitas Indonesia Tahun 2020 = Overview of the Interval of Time to diagnosis of COVID-19 Patients At Universitas Indonesia Hospital in 2020

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### Abstrak

Latar Belakang. Pandemi COVID-19 yang terjadi sejak akhir tahun 2019 telah menginfeksi puluhan juta orang di di dunia, termasuk di Indonesia. Tes pemeriksaan PCR sebagai tes standar untuk diagnosis merupakan salah satu upaya pencegahan sekunder penting untuk mencegah penyebaran penyakit, mengetahui besar masalah dan pengambilan keputusan segera untuk upaya pencegahan selanjutnya. Adanya jeda waktu yang panjang untuk menunda pemeriksaan diagnosis PCR ini berpotensi menimbulkan penyebaran virus yang lebih luas dan kemungkinan kesalahan diagnosis. Tujuan. Mengetahui gambaran jeda waktu diagnosis pasien COVID-19 dan faktor-faktor pasien yang berpengaruh. Metode Penelitian. Penelitian dilakukan dengan Sumber data Rekam Medis pasien rawat inap COVID-19 tahun 2020 di Rumah Sakit Universitas Indonesia dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Total sampling dilakukan dengan menerapkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Hasil. Dari 254 subjek penelitian, laki-laki lebih banyak (55.1%). Panjang jeda waktu diagnosis di luar fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan median 6 hari, di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan 1 hari, dan total 7 hari. Jumlah pasien terlambat di luar fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan lebih banyak dibandingn dengan terlambat di dalam fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan (80.7% vs. 5.7%). Dari uji chi-square, faktor yang berhubungan dengan keterlambatan diagnosis yaitu jenis kelamin ( $p=0.013$ ), umur ( $p<0.01$ ), status perkawinan ( $p=0.021$ ), pendidikan ( $p=0.024$ ), riwayat kontak ( $p=0.031$ ), dan gejala ( $p=0.003$ ). Kesimpulan. Ada hubungan antara keterlambatan diagnosis COVID-19 dengan beberapa faktor demografi dan faktor penyakit pasien.

.....Background. The COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred since the end of 2019 has infected tens of millions of people worldwide, including in Indonesia. PCR test as a standard test for diagnosis is one of the important secondary prevention efforts to prevent the spread of the disease, find out the magnitude of the problem and make immediate decisions for further prevention. This long delay in delaying PCR diagnosis may represent a wider spread of the virus and a possible misdiagnosis. Objective. To find out the description of the time lag in the diagnosis of COVID-19 patients and the factors that influence it Research methods. The study was conducted using Medical Record data sources for COVID-19 inpatients in 2020 at the Universitas Indonesia Hospital with a cross sectional approach. Total sampling was done by applying inclusion and exclusion criteria. Results. Of the 254 research subjects, more men (55.1%). The length of time delay for diagnosis outside health care facilities is a median of 6 days, at a health service facility 1 day, and a total of 7 days. The number of late patients outside health care facilities was higher than those late in health care facilities (80.7% vs. 5.7%). From the chi-square test, factors associated with late diagnosis were gender ( $p=0.013$ ), age ( $p<0.01$ ), marital status ( $p=0.021$ ), education ( $p=0.024$ ), contact history ( $p=0.031$ ), and symptoms ( $p=0.003$ ). Conclusion. There is a relationship between the delay in the diagnosis of COVID-19 with several demographic factors and patient disease factors.