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“ANALISA HUBUNGAN FAKTOR KOMORBID TERHADAP STATUS GEJALA KLINIS PASIEN PENDERITA COVID-19 DI RUMAH SAKIT PELAMONIA MAKASSAR TAHUN 2020 (vii + 78 Halaman + 10 Tabel + 4 Gambar + 11 Lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Sebagai negara berpenduduk terbesar keempat di dunia, Indonesia membawa risiko penyebaran virus COVID-19 yang tinggi. Beberapa laporan kasus melaporkan angka morbiditas dan mortalitas meningkat secara signifikan pada usia di atas 70 tahun (14,8%) dan untuk pasien dengan komorbiditas seperti hipertensi (6%), diabetes mellitus (7,3%) dan penyakit kardiovaskular (10,5%).

Tujuan: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui adanya hubungan faktor komorbid yang mempengaruhi status gejala klinis yang dirasakan oleh penderita Covid-19.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif, dimana semua data diperoleh dari data sekunder yang berupa rekam medis pasien Covid-19 di Rumah Sakit Pelamonia Makassar sebanyak 100 sampel. Data biyariat dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Berdasarkan uji *Chi-Square* untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor komorbid terhadap status gejala klinis pasien penderita Covid-19 diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,074$ ($p < 0,05$) yang berarti bahwa hipotesis alternatif (H_a) diterima.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan faktor komorbid terhadap status gejala klinis pasien penderita covid-19 di Rumah Sakit Pelamonia Makassar tahun 2020, dimana faktor komorbid terbanyak yang diderita adalah Hipertensi Grade 1. Peneliti menyarankan agar dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai komorbid apa saja yang berpengaruh terhadap status klinis penderita covid-19.

Kata kunci: Pasien Covid-19, kormobid, rumah sakit.

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"ANALYSIS OF THE CORRELATION OF COMORBID FACTORS ON CLINICAL SYMPTOMS STATUS ON PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 AT PELAMONIA HOSPITAL MAKASSAR YEAR OF 2020" (vii + 78 Pages + 10 Tables + 4 Pictures + 11 Appendices)

Abstract

Background: As the fourth most populous country in the world, Indonesians carry a high risk of spreading the COVID-19 virus. Several case reports show that morbidity and mortality rates are significantly increased in individuals over 70 years old (14.8%) and for patients with comorbidities such as hypertension (6%), diabetes mellitus (7.3%), and cardiovascular disease (10, 5%).

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between comorbid factors that affected the clinical symptoms status experienced by Covid-19 patients.

Research Methods: This study was a descriptive study, where all data were obtained from secondary data in the medical records form of Covid-19 patients at Pelamonia Hospital Makassar, totaling 100 samples. Bivariate data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test.

Result: Based on the Chi-Square test, to determine the relationship of comorbid factors to the clinical symptom status of patients with Covid-19, it was obtained p-value = 0.074 ($p < 0.05$) which meant that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted.

Conclusions: There is a correlation between comorbid factors and the clinical symptom status of patients with Covid-19 at Pelamonia Hospital Makassar in 2020, where the most comorbid factor suffered is Grade 1 Hypertension. Researchers suggest that further research is needed on what comorbidities affect on the clinical status of Covid-19 patients.

Keywords: Covid-19 patients, comorbidities, hospital.