

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DAN ILMU KESEHATAN
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**“MANIFESTASI NEUROLOGIS PASIEN COVID-19 DI RS. PELAMONIA
MAKASSAR”**

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : COVID-19 merupakan manifestasi multiorgan yang disebabkan oleh virus *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome* (SARS-CoV-2), yang pertama kali ditemukan di Wuhan, China dan mengalami penyebaran ke berbagai negara yang telah menginfeksi 183 juta orang dengan jumlah kematian global hampir 4 juta. Infeksi COVID-19 dapat memberikan berbagai manifestasi pada sistem tubuh termasuk sistem saraf sehingga menimbulkan gejala neurologis. Gejala klinis neurologis yang dapat terjadi seperti nyeri kepala, anosmia, ageusia, miopati, stroke, kejang, dan gangguan kesadaran.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui manifestasi neurologis pasien COVID-19.

Metode : Desain penelitian deskriptif non experimental dengan metode retrospektif. Penelitian ini menggunakan rekam medik pasien COVID-19 antara Januari-Agustus 2021 dengan teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *Convenience Sampling*.

Hasil : Dari 354 responden yang terkena COVID-19 terdapat 194 responden (54,8%) mengalami gejala neurologis dan 160 responden (45,2%) tidak mengalami gejala neurologis. Gejala neurologis yang paling umum adalah sakit kepala sebanyak 87 (24,6%), diikuti oleh anosmia 37 (10,5%), ageusia 40 (11,3%), miopati 12 (3,4%), stroke 8 (2,3%), kejang 4 (1,1%), dan gangguan kesadaran 6 (1,7%).

Kesimpulan : Manifestasi neurologis umumnya ditemukan pada pasien COVID-19. Gejala neurologis yang paling umum terjadi adalah sakit kepala. Karakteristik berdasarkan jenis kelamin didapatkan populasi perempuan lebih banyak dibandingkan laki laki sedangkan karakteristik berdasarkan usia adalah 20 – 40 tahun.

Kata kunci : COVID-19, Manifestasi Neurologis

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**“NEUROLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF COVID-19 PATIENTS AT RS.
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ABSTRACT

Background: COVID-19 is a multiorgan manifestation caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV-2) virus, which was first discovered in Wuhan, China and has spread to various countries which has infected 183 million people with a global death toll of nearly 4 million. COVID-19 infection can give various manifestations to the body system including the nervous system, causing neurological symptoms. Neurological clinical symptoms that may occur include headache, anosmia, ageusia, myopathy, stroke, seizures, and impaired consciousness.

Objective: To determine the neurological manifestation of COVID-19 patients.

Method: Non-experimental descriptive research design with a retrospective method. This study used medical records for COVID-19 patients between January-August 2021 with the sampling technique is Convenience Sampling.

Results: Of the 354 respondents who were affected by COVID-19, 194 respondents (54.8%) experienced neurological symptoms and 160 respondents (45.2%) did not experience neurological symptoms. The most common neurological symptoms were headache in 87 (24.6%), followed by anosmia 37 (10.5%), ageusia 40 (11.3%), myopathy 12 (3.4%), stroke 8 (2.3%), seizures 4 (1.1%), and impaired consciousness 6 (1.7%).

Conclusion: Neurological manifestations were commonly observed in patients with COVID-19. The most common neurological symptoms were headache. Characteristics based on gender found that the population of women was more than that of men while the characteristics based on age were 20-40 years.

Keywords: COVID-19, Neurological Manifestation