ABSTRAK - INDONESIA

PERBANDINGAN KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN COVID 19
ANTARA LANJUT USIA DAN DEWASA MUDA
DI RSUP DR. KARIADI SEMARANG

Latar Belakang:

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui perbedaan karakteristik pasien covid 19 antara lanjut usia dan dewasa muda di RSUP Kariadi Semarang

Metode:

Dalam penelitian dengan desain *Cross sectional Retrospective study* ini, rekam medis pasien lanjut usia yang didiagnosis dengan COVID-19 di RSUP dr. Kariadi Semarang ditinjau dari bulan Agustus 2020 hingga Juli 2021. Karakteristik dibandingkan antara pasien lanjut usia dan dewasa muda.

Hasil :

Dari 200 pasien terkonfirmasi COVID 19, 53,5% merupakan laki - laki dan 46,5% perempuan (p value = 0,047). Didapatkan perbedaan usia yang bermakna (p value = 0,001). Median usia pasien lanjut usia 66 tahun dan dewasa muda 36,5 tahun. 57% pasien lanjut usia disertai dengan komorbid. 3 komorbid paling banyak pada lanjut usia dan mempunyai perbedaan bermakna dibandingkan dengan dewasa muda yaitu Hipertensi (39%), Diabetes Mellitus (25%) dan Gagal Jantung (11%). Komorbid lain pada lanjut usia dengan proporsi lebih tinggi dibandingkan dewasa muda antara lain CKD (6%), Penyakit Paru Kronik/ PPK (4%), Penyakit Arteri Koroner/ PAK (4%), Stroke (4%) dan Hepatitis B (3%). Gejala pada lanjut usia antara lain sesak nafas (50%), demam (49%) batuk (46%), mual muntah (33%), konstipasi (4%), fatigue (19%), nyeri tenggorokan (4%) dan anosmia (1%). Pada Rontgen Thorax, didapatkan 83% kesan gambaran infiltrat paru unilateral atau bilateral pada pasien lanjut usia. Pada pemeriksaan laboratorium, pada lanjut usia terdapat 5% lekopenia, 17% trombositopenia, 78% netrofilia, 90% limfopenia, 61% peningkatan ureum, 50% peningkatan kreatinin, 100% Hipoalbumin, 73% peningkatan SGOT, 28% peningkatan SGPT,

98% peningkatan CRP, 14% peningkatan prokalsitonin, 90% peningkatan D-Dimer dan 62% peningkatan fibrinogen. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna ($p < 0,005$) pada pemberian antibiotik Levofloksasin (46%) dan Amikasin (11%) pada lanjut usia dibandingkan dewasa muda. Antibiotik lain yang diberikan yaitu Meropenem (22%), Azitromisin (45%), Moksifloksasin (25%), Seftazidim (1%), Ampisilin Sulbaktam (8%) dan Metronidazole (3%). 5% pasien lanjut usia mendapatkan Hidroksiklorokuin. Perbedaan bermakna didapatkan pada pemberian Remdesivir ($p = 0,026$) dengan proporsi lanjut usia sebanyak 24%. Pada pemakaian ventilator mekanik, lanjut usia (34%) lebih banyak dibandingkan dewasa muda. Dengan hasil luaran didapatkan 29% pasien lanjut usia yang meninggal lebih banyak dibandingan dengan dewasa muda (20%).

Kesimpulan:
Pasien lanjut usia biasanya memiliki komorbid dan cenderung mengalami kondisi berat atau kritis. Mereka bisa menunjukkan gejala tipikal atau atipikal. Pasien lanjut usia cenderung lebih banyak mengalami komplikasi dibandingkan pasien dewasa muda selama dirawat di rumah sakit. Keperawatan, observasi, dan pengobatan sistemik yang cermat sangat penting pada pasien lanjut usia.

Kata Kunci : Lansia, Epidemiologi, Penyakit virus corona 2019, SARS-CoV-2

CHARACTERISTICS COMPARISON OF COVID 19 PATIENTS BETWEEN ELDERLY AND YOUNG ADULTS AT DR. KARIADI GENERAL HOSPITAL SEMARANG

Background:

The aim of this research is to determine the differences in the characteristics of Covid-19 patients between elderly and young adults at dr. Kariadi General Hospital, Semarang

Method:

In this research with a Cross sectional Retrospective study design, medical records of elderly patients diagnosed with COVID-19 at RSUP dr. Kariadi Semarang was reviewed from August 2020 to July 2021. Characteristics were compared between elderly and young adult patients.

Results :

200 confirmed COVID 19 patients, 53.5% were men and 46.5% were women (p value = 0.047). A significant age difference was obtained (p value = 0.001). The median age of elderly patients was 66 years and young adults was 36.5 years. 57% of elderly patients have comorbidities. The 3 most common comorbidities in the elderly and have significant differences compared to young adults are hypertension (39%), diabetes mellitus (25%) and heart failure (11%). Other comorbidities in elderly with a higher proportion than young adults include CKD (6%), Chronic Lung Disease/ CLD (4%), Coronary Artery Disease/ CAD (4%), Stroke (4%) and Hepatitis B (3 %). Symptoms in the elderly include shortness of breath (50%), fever (49%), cough (46%), nausea vomiting (33%), constipation (4%), fatigue (19%), sore throat (4%) and anosmia (1%). On Thorax X-ray, 83% showed unilateral or bilateral pulmonary infiltrates in elderly patients. On laboratory examination, in the elderly there were 5% leukopenia, 17% thrombocytopenia, 78% neutrophilia, 90% lymphopenia, 61% increased urea, 50% increased creatinine, 100% hypoalbumin, 73% increased SGOT, 28% increased SGPT, 98% increased CRP, 14% increase in procalcitonin, 90%

increase in D-Dimer and 62% increase in fibrinogen. There was a significant difference ($p < 0.005$) in the administration of antibiotics Levofloxacin (46%) and Amikacin (11%) in elderly compared to young adults. Other antibiotics administered were Meropenem (22%), Azithromycin (45%), Moxifloxacin (25%), Ceftazidime (1%), Ampicillin Sulbactam (8%) and Metronidazole (3%). 5% of elderly patients received Hydroxychloroquine. A significant difference was found in the administration of Remdesivir ($p = 0.026$) with a proportion of elderly people of 24%. Mechanical ventilators were 34% used by elderly. The results showed that 29% of elderly patients died more than young adults (20%).

Conclusion:
Elderly patients usually have comorbidities and tend to experience severe or critical conditions. They can show typical or atypical symptoms. Elderly patients tend to experience more complications than young adult patients during hospitalization. Careful nursing, observation, and systemic treatment are essential in elderly patients.