

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Pneumonia merupakan infeksi yang terjadi pada parenkim paru yang secara khas melibatkan ruang alveolar disertai dengan adanya respon inflamasi. WHO menyatakan pneumonia menduduki peringkat ke-4 sebagai angka penyumbang mortalitas terbanyak di dunia dengan angka prevalensi yang terus meningkat khususnya pada lanjut usia yang dapat dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor risiko. Secara garis besar pneumonia dibagi menjadi pneumonia komunitas (CAP) yang didapatkan dari masyarakat atau komunitas dan pneumonia nosokomial (HAP) yang didapatkan dari rumah sakit dan terjadi dalam kurun waktu >48 jam. Pada studi ini akan dilakukan penelitian mengenai prevalensi serta karakteristik pada pasien lanjut usia yang masuk rawat inap oleh karena pneumonia komunitas karena masih sedikit studi terutama di Indonesia yang meneliti terkait hal tersebut.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui prevalensi dan karakteristik pneumonia komunitas pada pasien lanjut usia yang masuk rawat inap di RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang pada bulan Januari 2020-Desember 2022.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan menggunakan data retrospektif. Sampel terdiri 190 sampel yang diambil pada RSDK dengan *total sampling* setelah disortir, didapatkan 177 sampel yang termasuk kriteria inklusi dan dianalisis dalam penelitian ini.

**Hasil:** Setelah dianalisis menggunakan uji univariat didapatkan prevalensi sebesar 26%. Berdasarkan karakteristik pasien didapatkan 59,3% laki-laki, 63,8% golongan

usia 65-74 tahun, dominasi gejala spesifik batuk 63,3% sedangkan non spesifik berupa lemas 9,04%, tanda didominasi dengan konsolidasi paru 50,3%, derajat keparahan berdasarkan skor PSI didominasi *grade* IV 55,9%. Subjek dengan PPOK dan riwayat merokok belum dapat disimpulkan dikarenakan data yang tidak lengkap.

**Kesimpulan:** Didapatkan hasil yang sejalan dengan penelitian terdahulu terkait prevalensi serta karakteristik subjek. Namun, diperlukan analisis lebih lanjut mengenai faktor risiko lain yang dapat mempengaruhi prevalensi pneumonia komunitas pada lansia.

**Kata Kunci:** *Pneumonia komunitas, lansia, rawat inap*

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Pneumonia is an infection that occurs in the lung parenchyma which involves the alveolar space and activates the inflammatory response. As the fourth leading cause of death, WHO claimed that prevalence of pneumonia is increasing especially in elderly with comorbidities. Pneumonia is divided into two types, i.e. community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) which is an acute infection of the pulmonary parenchyma in a patient who has acquired the infection in the community; and hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) which is develops >48 hours post admission to hospital. This study analyzes the prevalence and characteristics of elderly patients who are hospitalized due to community pneumonia. Until now there are still few studies, especially in Indonesia, about the prevalence and characteristics of elderly patients with CAP.

**Objective:** To determine the prevalence and characteristics of hospitalized community-acquired pneumonia in elderly patients at RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang from January 2020-December 2022.

**Method:** This is a descriptive observational study with retrospective medical records. The sample consisted of 190 samples taken at RSUP Dr. Kariadi with total sampling methods. 177 samples met the inclusion criteria and were analyzed in this study.

**Results:** After analyzing by using a univariate test, the prevalence was found to be 26%. Based on the characteristics of the patients, it was found that 59,3% samples were dominated by men and 63,8% samples were in the 65–74-year age group. The predominance of specific symptoms was cough as much as 63,3% samples, while non-specific symptoms was weakness as much as 9,04% samples. The sign of pneumonia was dominated by lung consolidation for about 50,3% samples. The degree of severity based on the PSI score was dominated by grade IV for about

55,9% samples. Patients with COPD and smoking history cannot be concluded due to incomplete data of medical records.

**Conclusion:** This outcome is in line with previous study about the prevalence and characteristics of CAP. However, further analysis is needed regarding the other risk factors that can influence the prevalence of community acquired pneumonia in elderly.

**Keywords:** *Community-acquired Pneumonia, elderly, hospitalization*