

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : RT-PCR merupakan standar emas yang dilakukan untuk mendeteksi infeksi COVID-19. Pemeriksaan ini bertujuan untuk mencegah terjadinya penyebaran virus SARS-CoV-2 lebih jauh lagi. Namun, pengaplikasian skrining menggunakan RT-PCR masih terdapat kendala di Indonesia pada awal masa pandemi. Di Semarang, beberapa masyarakat melakukan pemeriksaan skrining mandiri RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 di Rumah Sakit Nasional Diponegoro. Namun, belum ada penelitian yang menjelaskan mengenai sejauh mana peran pemeriksaan mandiri RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 pada saat pandemi COVID-19 menemukan kasus positif.

Tujuan : Menilai peran pemeriksaan screening mandiri RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 dalam menemukan kasus positif COVID-19.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan belah lintang terhadap data sekunder rekam medis individu yang melakukan pemeriksaan *screening* mandiri RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 pada periode Juni-Agustus 2020. Hubungan antara hasil pemeriksaan mandiri RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 dengan ada tidaknya gejala dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* yang dilanjutkan dengan penghitungan *prevalence ratio*.

Hasil : Dari total 1107 subjek penelitian, didapatkan pasien dengan hasil positif sebanyak 116 orang (10,5%) dimana 54 orang diantaranya (4,9%) adalah asimtomatik. Gejala terbanyak yang didapatkan dari individu yang melakukan pemeriksaan mandiri adalah batuk (9,5%), pilek (9,1%), dan riwayat demam (6,6%). Individu dengan gejala memiliki rasio lebih tinggi dalam memperoleh hasil positif SARS-CoV-2 ($p < 0,001$) [95% CI 3,759 (2,683 – 5,267)].

Kesimpulan : Pemeriksaan *screening* mandiri RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 berperan penting dalam menemukan kasus positif COVID-19.

Kata Kunci : Pemeriksaan skrining mandiri berbayar, RT-PCR, SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19

ABSTRACT

Background : RT-PCR is the gold standard for detecting COVID-19 infection. This screening aimed to prevent further spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. However, the application of screening using RT-PCR faced some obstacles in Indonesia at the beginning of the pandemic. In Semarang, some people conducted RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 self-testing at Diponegoro National Hospital. However, there was no studies that explain the role of RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 self-testing during the COVID-19 pandemic in finding positive cases.

Aim : To assess the role of the SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR self-screening test in finding positive cases of COVID-19.

Methods : The study was an analytical observational with a cross-sectional approach. The research data were taken by consecutive sampling method which is secondary data of medical records of patients who conducted RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 self-screening examinations in the June-August 2020 period. The study sample size was carried out by total sampling / using all available data and sorted based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results : From the total of 1107 study subjects, there were 116 positive patients (10.5%) which 54 (4.9%) of them were asymptomatic. The most common symptoms obtained from individuals who conducted self-examination were cough (9.5%), runny nose (9.1%), and history of fever (6.6%). Individuals with symptoms had a higher ratio of SARS-CoV-2 positive results ($p < 0.001$) [95% CI 3.759 (2.683 - 5.267)].

Conclusions : The SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR self-screening test plays an important role in finding positive cases of COVID-19.

Keywords : Paid self-screening test, RT-PCR, SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19