

PROFIL KEBERHASILAN TERAPI ANTIVIRUS OSELTAMIVIR PADA PASIEN COVID-19 DENGAN DAN TANPA PENYAKIT PENYERTA DI PUSKESMAS ARUT SELATAN – PANGKALAN BUN

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ABSTRAK

Kecamatan Arut Selatan menempati posisi tertinggi dengan jumlah 51,55% dari total kasus COVID-19 di Kabupaten Kota Waringin Barat, Kalimantan Tengah. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien dan mendapatkan nilai keberhasilan terapi Oseltamivir pada penderita COVID-19. Penelitian observasional dengan arah pengambilan data secara retrospektif. Kriteria inklusi subjek penelitian adalah subyek yang didiagnosis COVID-19 dengan atau tanpa komorbid dan menjalani rawat jalan di Puskesmas Arut Selatan Pangkalan-Bun serta mendapatkan terapi Oseltamivir. Parameter keberhasilan terapi diukur dengan WHO *Clinical Progression Scale* yang terdiri dari 5 tingkatan kondisi klinis pasien dengan rentang skor 0 (tidak terinfeksi) – 10 (wafat). Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif dan statistik inferensial dengan *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan pasien laki-laki lebih banyak dari perempuan sebesar 56,1 %. Penderita COVID-19 terbanyak pada penelitian usia 26-45 tahun sebesar (34,6 %). Keberhasilan terapi COVID-19 berdasarkan delta skor WHO *Clinical Progression Scale* pada pasien COVID-19 di Puskesmas Arut Selatan Pangkalan Bun dilakukan dengan analisa *mann whitney* dengan nilai signifikansi 0,02, sehingga tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna diagnosa COVID-19 dengan atau tanpa penyakit penyerta dengan *clinical progession scale*. Keberhasilan terapi COVID-19 setelah pemberian antivirus Oseltamivir adalah terdapat 0,9 % subyek sembuh dengan hasil swab negatif, 98,2% membaik, dan 0,9 % wafat, serta tidak terdapat subyek yang dilakukan rujukan ke rumah sakit namun menjalani perawatan mandiri. Lama perawatan rentang 8-15 hari dengan hasil perbaikan klinis baik bebas gejala dan hasil swab negatif.

OUTCOME OF OSELTAMIVIR ANTIVIRUS THERAPY IN COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT CORRECTING DISEASES IN SELATAN ARUT HEALTH CENTER –

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ABSTRACT

South Arut District occupies the highest position with 51.55% of the total COVID-19 cases in Kota Waringin Barat Regency. The purpose of the study was to determine patient characteristics and obtain the success of Oseltamivir therapy in patients with COVID-19. Observational research with retrospective data collection. Observational research with retrospective data collection direction. Inclusion criteria for research subjects were subjects diagnosed with COVID-19 with or without comorbidities and undergoing outpatient treatment at the Arut Selatan Pangkalan-Bun Health Center and receiving Oseltamivir therapy. The parameters of therapeutic success were measured by the WHO Clinical Progression Scale which consisted of 5 levels of clinical condition of the patient with a score range of 0 (uninfected) – 10 (dead). Data analysis was carried out descriptively and statistically inferential with Chi-Square. The results showed that there were more male patients than female patients by 56.1%. The most COVID-19 sufferers in the study were aged 26-45 years (34.6%). The success of COVID-19 therapy based on the WHO Clinical Progression Scale delta score in COVID-19 patients at the South Arut Health Center Pangkalan Bun was carried out by Mann Whitney analysis with a significance value of 0.02, so there was no significant difference in the diagnosis of COVID-19 with or without comorbidities with clinical progression scale. The success of COVID-19 therapy after giving the antiviral Oseltamivir was that 0.9% of subjects recovered with negative swab results, 98.2% improved, and 0.9% died, and there were no subjects who were referred to the hospital but underwent self-quarantine. Self-quarantine ranging from 8-15 days with clinical improvement results, both symptom-free and negative swab results.