

**HUBUNGAN KOMORBID
(HIPERTENSI, DIABETES MELLITUS, PENYAKIT KARDIOVASKULAR)
DENGAN ANGKA KEMATIAN PENDERITA COVID -19 DI RSUD NGUDI
WALUYO KABUPATEN BLITAR PERIODE BULAN APRIL 2020 –
SEPTEMBER 2021**

Ananda Iqbal Fanany

Pembimbing I: Dr.rer.nat. Theresia Desy Askitosari, S.Si., M.Biotech.

Pembimbing II: dr. Puri Safitri Hanum, Sp.PD.

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)* merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)*. Indonesia mencatatkan sejumlah 2,455,912 kasus konfirmasi dengan 64,631 kasus kematian pada tanggal 9 Juli 2021. Prevalensi di Kabupaten Blitar 6661 kasus konfirmasi dengan 852 kasus meninggal. Individu dengan COVID-19 disertai komorbid memiliki resiko lebih besar untuk jatuh ke kondisi yang lebih parah.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan antara komorbid dengan angka kematian penderita COVID-19 di RSUD Ngudi Waluyo Kabupaten Blitar Periode Bulan April 2020–September 2021.

Metodologi : Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif retrospektif dengan analisa univariat dan bivariat. Besar sampel menggunakan *total sampling* sebanyak 677 pasien.

Hasil Penelitian : Distribusi proporsi pasien meninggal COVID19 dengan riwayat komorbid (hipertensi, diabetes Mellitus, dan penyakit kardiovaskular) di RSUD Ngudi Waluyo Kabupaten Blitar periode Bulan April 2020 – September 2021 ditemukan distribusi tertinggi pada kelompok umur 51-60 (29,5%), jenis kelamin perempuan(51%), bekerja (82,1%). Distribusi berdasarkan komorbid : COVID-19 meninggal dengan komorbid (78,9%), penyakit kardiovaskular (32,8%), hipertensi (30%), dan diabetes mellitus (16,1%). Hasil uji statistik didapatkan hubungan yang signifikan antara komorbid ($p=0,000$), penyakit kardiovaskular ($p=0,000$), hipertensi ($p=0,000$), diabetes mellitus ($p=0,000$) dengan angka kematian pasien COVID-19.

Kesimpulan : Pasien meninggal COVID-19 banyak diderita pada perempuan dengan usia 51-60 tahun dan bekerja. Terdapat korelasi lemah antara distribusi komorbid penyakit kardiovaskular, hipertensi, dan diabetes mellitus dengan angka kematian pasien COVID-19. Didapatkan korelasi sedang antara distribusi komorbid dengan angka kematian pasien COVID-19.

Kata Kunci : COVID-19, Komorbid, Kematian, Penyakit Kardiovaskular, Hipertensi, Diabetes Mellitus, RSUD Ngudi Waluyo Kabupaten Blitar



**CORRELATION OF COMORBIDS
(HYPERTENSION, DIABETES MELLITUS, CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE)
WITH THE DEATH RATE OF COVID-19 PATIENTS IN NGUDI WALUYO
HOSPITAL BLITAR REGENCY THE PERIOD OF APRIL 2020 –
SEPTEMBER 2021**

Ananda Iqbal Fanany

Pembimbing I: Dr.rer.nat. Theresia Desy Askitosari, S.Si., M.Biotech.

Pembimbing II: dr. Puri Safitri Hanum, Sp.PD.

ABSTRACT

Background: *Coronavirus Disease 2019* (COVID-19) is a disease caused by a *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2* (SARS-CoV-2). Indonesia recorded a total of 2,455,912 confirmed cases with 64,631 deaths on July 9, 2021. The prevalence in Blitar Regency was 6661 confirmed cases with 852 deaths. Individuals with COVID-19 with comorbidities have a greater risk of falling into more severe conditions.

Objective: To determine the relationship between comorbidities and the mortality rate of patients with COVID-19 at Ngudi Waluyo Hospital, Blitar Regency, April 2020–September 2021.

Methodology : This research is descriptive retrospective with univariate and bivariate analysis. The sample size used a *total sampling* of 677 patients.

Results: The distribution of the proportion of patients who died from COVID19 with a history of comorbidities (hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and cardiovascular disease) at Ngudi Waluyo Hospital, Blitar Regency for the period April 2020 - September 2021 found the highest distribution in the 51-60 age group (29.5%), female gender (51%), working (82.1%). Distribution by comorbid: COVID-19 died with comorbidities (78.9%), cardiovascular disease (32.8%), hypertension (30%), and diabetes mellitus (16.1%) The results of statistical tests showed a significant relationship between comorbidities ($p=0.000$), cardiovascular disease ($p=0.000$), hypertension ($p=0.000$), diabetes mellitus ($p=0.000$) and the mortality rate of COVID-19 patients. 19.

Conclusion: Most of the patients who died from COVID-19 were women aged 51-60 years and worked. There was a weak correlation between the distribution of comorbid cardiovascular disease, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus with the mortality rate of COVID-19 patients. There was a moderate correlation between comorbid with the mortality rate of COVID-19 patients.

Keywords : COVID-19, Comorbid, Death, Cardiovascular Disease, Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Ngudi Waluyo Hospital Blitar Regency

