ABSTRAK

Sepsis merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan penyumbang angka kematian terbesar di dunia. Berdasarkan *Center for Disease Control and Prevention* setiap tahun, lebih dari 1,5 juta kasus sepsis dengan angka kematian 250.000 orang di Amerika. Sedangkan di Indonesia, angka kejadian sepsis masih tinggi sebesar 30,29%. Angka kematian akibat sepsis terus naik selaras dengan tingkat keparahan sepsis dengan adanya berbagai faktor dan penyakit komorbid. Pasien sepsis yang terkonfirmasi COVID-19 sangat mengkhawatirkan. Virus SARS-CoV-2 dapat meningkatkan sekresi sitokin pada subkelompok pasien tertentu serta beberapa mediator inflamasi. Penegakkan diagnosis COVID-19 dan sepsis dapat melalui beberapa pemeriksaan laboratorium salah satunya pemeriksaan jumlah leukosit, trombosit, dan kadar kreatinin sebagai marker adanya disfungsi organ. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran jumlah leukosit, trombosit, dan kadar kreatinin pada pasien sepsis terkonfirmasi COVID-19. Rancangan penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif observasional dengan 36 sampel pasien RSUD Genteng Banyuwangi berdasarkan karakteristik jenis kelamin, usia, komorbiditas, status keluar rumah sakit, dan pemeriksaan laboratorium (jumlah leukosit, trombosit, dan kadar kreatinin). Hasil penelitian didapatkan mayoritas pasien sepsis terkonfirmasi COVID-19 berjenis kelamin perempuan sebesar 20 (55,6%) pasien dan kelompok usia terbanyak pada rentang > 60 tahun dengan jumlah 9 (56,25%) pasien. Gambaran jumlah leukosit tinggi pada pasien sepsis terkonfirmasi COVID-19 sebanyak 22 (61,1%) pasien, sedangkan berdasarkan jumlah trombosit pasien sepsis terkonfirmasi COVID-19 mayoritas memiliki trombosit normal yaitu 22 (61,1%) pasien. Kadar kreatinin tinggi pada pasien sepsis terkonfirmasi COVID-19 berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 9 (56,25%) pasien, sedangkan pada jenis kelamin perempuan didapatkan hasil normal yaitu 10 (50%) pasien. Status keluar rumah sakit pasien sepsis terkonfirmasi COVID-19 mayoritas dalam keadaan meninggal dengan tanpa adanya komorbiditas 14 pasien (50%) dan disusul dengan komorbiditas diabetes melitus sejumlah 13 pasien (46,4%).

Kata Kunci: COVID-19, Kreatinin, Leukosit, Sepsis, Trombosit

ABSTRACT

Sepsis is one of the health problems that contributes to the largest mortality rate in the world. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention every year, there are more than 1.5 million cases of sepsis with a death rate of 250,000 people in America. Meanwhile in Indonesia, the incidence of sepsis is still high at 30.29%. The mortality rate due to sepsis continues to rise in line with the severity of sepsis in the presence of various factors and comorbid diseases. Septic patients with confirmed COVID-19 are very worrying. The SARS-CoV-2 virus can increase the secretion of cytokines in certain subgroups of patients as well as some inflammatory mediators. The diagnosis of COVID-19 and sepsis can be made through several laboratory tests, one of which is the examination of the number of leukocytes, platelets, and creatinine levels as markers of organ dysfunction. This study aims to determine the description of the number of leukocytes, platelets, and creatinine levels in patients with confirmed COVID-19 sepsis. The design of this study used a descriptive observational method with 36 samples of patients at Genteng Banyuwangi General Hospital based on the characteristics of gender, age, comorbidities, hospital discharge status, and laboratory examinations (leukocyte count, platelets, and creatinine levels). The results showed that the majority of patients with confirmed COVID-19 sepsis were female by 20 (55.6%) patients and the highest age group was in the range > 60 years with a total of 9 (56.25%) patients. The description of a high leukocyte count in sepsis patients with confirmed COVID-19 was 22 (61.1%) patients, while based on the platelet count, the majority of patients with sepsis confirmed COVID-19 had normal platelets, namely 22 (61.1%) patients. High creatinine levels in male patients with confirmed COVID-19 sepsis in 9 (56.25%) patients, while in female patients the results were normal, namely 10 (50%) patients. The hospital discharge status of patients with sepsis confirmed COVID-19 was mostly dead with no comorbidities of 14 patients (50%) and followed by diabetes mellitus comorbidities of 13 patients (46.4%).

***Keywords**: COVID-19, Creatinine, Leukocyte, Platelets, Sepsis*