

**RASIO NEUTROFIL LIMFOSIT DAN KADAR D-DIMER
BERDASARKAN DERAJAT KEPARAHAAN PASIEN COVID-19
DI RUMAH SAKIT SEMEN PADANG TAHUN 2021**



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ABSTRACT

NEUTROPHIL-LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AND D-DIMER BASED ON THE SEVERITY OF COVID-19 PATIENTS AT SEMEN PADANG HOSPITAL IN 2021

By

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Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) which in 2020 was declared a global pandemic. In the management of COVID-19, patients are classified according to severity. Identifying prognostic factors early helps assess severity risks. Abnormal hematological parameters were present in COVID-19 patients such as the elevation of neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and D-dimer patients. This study aimed to determine the NLR and D-dimer levels based on the severity of COVID-19 patients.

This study was an observational analytical study that used a case-control approach using 100 medical records of COVID-19 patients who were treated at Semen Padang Hospital in 2021. Consecutive sampling was used in this study. Anova test and the Kruskal-Wallis test were used for bivariate analysis. The results were considered significant if the p-value <0,05.

Characteristics of patients treated for COVID-19 were: 51% male and 49% female, mean age $57,79 \pm 13,5$ years. NLR values based on the severity (mild, moderate, severe, and critical) were $3,12 \pm 2,04$, $3,51 \pm 2,87$, $6,89 \pm 3,6$, $12,57 \pm 10,34$ respectively ($p<0,05$) and the median D-dimer (ng/mL) were 444, 791, 1610, 2135 ($p<0,05$). The results of this study showed that there were significant differences in the NLR values and D-dimer levels based on severity.

The conclusion of this study that RNL values and D-dimer levels were increased as the severity increases in COVID-19 patients.

Keyword: COVID-19, NLR, D-dimer levels,

ABSTRAK

RASIO NEUTROFIL LIMFOSIT DAN KADAR D-DIMER BERDASARKAN DERAJAT KEPARAHAAN PASIEN COVID-19 DI RUMAH SAKIT SEMEN PADANG TAHUN 2021

Oleh

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Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) disebabkan oleh *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2* (SARS-CoV-2) yang pada tahun 2020 ditetapkan sebagai pandemi global. Dalam penatalaksanaan COVID-19, pasien dikelompokkan sesuai derajat keparahan. Mengidentifikasi faktor prognostik di awal sangat membantu untuk menilai risiko derajat keparahan. Beberapa parameter hematologi abnormal ditemukan pada pasien COVID-19 seperti peningkatan rasio neutrofil limfosit (RNL) dan kadar D-dimer. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui nilai RNL dan kadar D-dimer berdasarkan derajat keparahan pasien COVID-19.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *case-control* menggunakan 100 data rekam medis pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat di Rumah Sakit Semen Padang pada tahun 2021. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *consecutive sampling*. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *one-way ANOVA* dan uji Kruskal-Wallis. Hasil dianggap bermakna jika nilai $p < 0,05$.

Karakteristik pasien rawatan COVID-19: laki-laki sebanyak 51% dan perempuan 49%, rerata usia $57,79 \pm 13,5$ tahun. Nilai RNL berdasarkan derajat keparahan (ringan, sedang, berat, dan kritis) masing-masing adalah $3,12 \pm 2,04$, $3,51 \pm 2,87$, $6,89 \pm 3,6$, $12,57 \pm 10,34$ ($p < 0,05$) dan median kadar D-dimer (ng/mL) masing-masing adalah 444, 791, 1610, 2135 ($p < 0,05$). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna nilai RNL dan kadar D-dimer berdasarkan derajat keparahan.

Simpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat peningkatan nilai RNL dan kadar D-dimer seiring dengan peningkatan derajat keparahan pada pasien COVID-19.

Kata kunci : COVID-19, RNL, Kadar D-dimer