ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KADAR D-DIMER DENGAN KEMATIAN PADA IBU HAMIL DENGAN COVID-19 DI RSUD Dr.H. ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG

Oleh

NAUFAL RIVO ADITYA

Latar Belakang: D-dimer adalah produk akhir degenerasi *cross-linked* fibrin oleh aktivitas kerja plasmin dalam system fibrinolitik. Peningkatan D dimer dapat di temukan pada pasien COVID-19. Ibu hamil lebih mudah terinfeksi COVID-19, karena selama kehamilan terjadi penurunan kekebalan parsial. Perubahan fisiologis dan imunologis yang terjadi sebagai komponen normal kehamilan dapat memiliki efek sistemik yang meningkatkan resiko berbagai komplikasi obstetri sampai tingkat kematian.
Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik observasional yang dilakukan secara *crossectional study.* Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling.* Sampel dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari 80 sampel ibu hamil dengan COVID-19 yang bersumber dari data sekunder berupa rekam medik di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung. Data yang dicatat berupa karakteristik pasien, usia, status mortalitas, penyulit dan rerata D-dimer. Analisis data menggunakan *chi-square* yang disajikan dalam tabel 2x2
Hasil Penelitian: Didapatkan 11 (13,75%) meninggal, 7 (100%) dengan D-dimer meningkat, 0 (0%) tidak meningkat. Dari 69 (86,25%) hidup, dengan D-dimer 62 (84,9%) meningkat dan 7 (100%) tidak meningkat. Frekuensi rerata D-dimer sebesar 2.576,578 ug/dL Hasil uji *chi-square* didapatkan *p value* sebesar 0,269 > 0,050, yang diartikan bermakna.
Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kadar D-dimer dengan kematian ibu hamil dengan COVID-19.
Kata Kunci: COVID-19, D-dimer, Ibu Hamil.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN D-DIMER LEVELS AND DEATHS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH COVID-19 AT THE HOSPITAL Dr.H. ABDUL MOELOEK LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

NAUFAL RIVO ADITYA

Background: D-dimer is the end product of cross-linked degeneration of fibrin by the activity of plasmin work in the fibrinolytic system. An increase in D dimer can be found in COVID-19 patients. According to pregnant women, it is easier to get infected with COVID-19, because during pregnancy there is a partial decrease in immunity. Physiological and immunological changes that occur as normal components of pregnancy can have systemic effects that increase the risk of various obstetric complications to the point of death.
Methods: This study used an observational analytical method which was carried out in a *crossectional* study. Data collection was carried out using *consecutive sampling techniques*. The samples in this study consisted of 80 samples of pregnant women with COVID-19 sourced from secondary data in the form of medical records at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Hospital Lampung Province. The data recorded were patient characteristics, age, mortality status, complications and average D-dimer levels. Data analysis using chi-square presented in a 2x2 table
Results: The data was obtained 11 (13.75%) died, 7 (100%) with D-dimer increased, 0 (0%) did not increase. Of the 69 (86.25%) alive, with D-dimer 62 (84.9%) increased and 7 (100%) did not increase. The average frequency of D-dimer is 2,576,578 ug/dL. The results of the chi-square test obtained a p value of 0.269 > 0.050, which is meaningful.
Conclusion: There was no relationship between D-dimer levels and the death of pregnant women with COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, D-dimer Levels, Pregnant Woman