

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a virus called Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-COV-2). The SARS-COV-2 virus can affect the blood coagulation system in the body so that the immune response to fight the virus occurs in excess and causes a cytokine storm which triggers an excessive systemic inflammatory response which can cause an increase in coagulation activation which causes blood to clog. This study aims to determine the relationship between Prothrombin Time (PT) and D-dimer levels in patients with COVID-19. This type of research is a cross-sectional study with a retrospective approach. The study sample was 53 patients using purposive sampling technique with inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data was collected from secondary and primary data of COVID-19 patients at the Rumah Sakit Pusat Angkatan Laut (RSPAL) Surabaya. The statistical analysis used was the Spearmann Test with SPSS software because the data is not normally distributed. The results showed that the *Prothrombin Time* (PT) levels were prolonged in COVID-19 patients and D-dimer levels were increased in COVID-19 patients. The conclusion of this study is that there is a correlation between *Prothrombin Time* (PT) and D-dimer levels in COVID-19 sufferers at Dr Ramelan Hospital Surabaya.

Keywords: COVID-19 patients, PT, D-dimer.

ABSTRAK

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) merupakan penyakit infeksi menular yang diakibatkan oleh virus yang dinamakan *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-COV-2)*. Virus SARS-COV-2 dapat mempengaruhi sistem koagulasi darah pada tubuh sehingga respon imun untuk melawan virus terjadi secara berlebihan dan menimbulkan badai sitokin yang memunculkan respon peradangan di tubuh secara berlebih yang bisa meningkatkan aktivasi koagulasi yang membuat darah tersumbat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar *Prothrombin Time (PT)* dan D-dimer pada penderita COVID-19. Jenis penelitian ini termasuk penelitian *cross sectional* dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Sampel penelitian sebesar 53 pasien dengan teknik *Purposive sampling* dengan kriteria inklusi dan ekslusi. Data dikumpulkan dari data sekunder dan primer pasien COVID-19 di Rumah Sakit Pusat Angkatan Laut (RSPAL) Dr Ramelan Surabaya. Analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah *Spearmann Test* dengan *software SPSS* karena data berdistribusi tidak normal. Hasil didapatkan kadar *Prothrombin Time (PT)* memanjang pada pasien COVID-19 serta kadar D-dimer meningkat secara signifikan pada pasien COVID-19. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini terdapat korelasi antara kadar *Prothrombin Time (PT)* dengan D-dimer pada penderita COVID-19 di Rumah Sakit Pusat Dr Ramelan Surabaya.

Kata Kunci: Pasien COVID-19, PT, D-dimer.