

ABSTRAK

Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) adalah wabah yang menyebar pada awal 2020 disebabkan oleh virus *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)*. Derajat klinis COVID-19 terbagi menjadi: ringan, sedang, berat, dan kritis. Rasio neutrofil limfosit (RNL) banyak digunakan sebagai penanda inflamasi terhadap infeksi virus, termasuk SARS-CoV-2. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui besar hubungan antara rasio neutrofil limfosit dengan derajat klinis COVID-19 pada pasien anak di Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional* dan pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif. Pasien yang masuk dalam inklusi sebanyak 124 anak. Pasien anak dengan derajat klinis tidak berat sebanyak 117 (94,4%) dan berat sebanyak 7 (5,6%). Pasien dengan RNL < 3,13 dengan derajat klinis tidak berat sebanyak 80 (68,4%) dan tidak ada pasien dengan derajat klinis berat yang memiliki RNL $\geq 3,13$. Pasien yang memiliki RNL $\geq 3,13$ dengan derajat klinis tidak berat sejumlah 37 (31,6%) dan yang memiliki derajat klinis berat sebanyak 7 (100%). Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara RNL dengan derajat klinis dengan *p-value* sebesar 0,001 ($p < 0,005$).

Kata kunci : COVID-19, derajat klinis, anak, dan rasio neutrofil limfosit.

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) is an outbreak that spread in early 2020 caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus. Clinical degrees of COVID-19 are divided into: mild, moderate, severe and critical. The neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (RNL) is widely used as an inflammatory marker against viral infections, including SARS-CoV-2. This study aims to determine the relationship between the neutrophil lymphocyte ratio and the clinical degree of COVID-19 in pediatric patients at Panti Rapih Hospital, Yogyakarta. This research is an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design and data collection was done retrospectively. There were 124 children who were included in the inclusion. Pediatric patients with clinical degrees were not severe as many as 117 (94.4%) and severe as many as 7 (5.6%). Patients with $RNL < 3.13$ with non-severe clinical degrees were 80 (68.4%) and there were no patients with severe clinical degrees who had $RNL \geq 3.13$. Patients who had an $RNL \geq 3.13$ with a non-severe clinical degree were 37 (31.6%) and who had a severe clinical degree were 7 (100%). The results of the analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between RNL and clinical grade with a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.005$).

Key words: COVID-19, clinical degree, children, and neutrophil lymphocyte ratio.