

## ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) merupakan infeksi yang disebabkan oleh coronavirus 2 sindrom pernapasan akut atau Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARSCoV-2). Gejala yang sering dijumpai adalah demam, batuk, hilang penciuman dan sesak nafas. Pemeriksaan yang dapat dilakukan adalah PCR, foto thorax, CT-Scan dan D-Dimer. Pada penderita Covid-19 dapat diperberat jika pasien berumur lansia ( $\geq 60$  tahun). Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui gambaran diagnostic dan penatalaksanaan Covid-19 pada pasien lansia di RSUD Royal Prima Medan. Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif yang bersifat deskriptif retrospektif. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder, yaitu rekam medis Covid-19 pada pasien lansia di RSUD Royal Prima Medan. Jenis teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian adalah Purposive Sampling dengan kriteria pasien lansia yang berusia  $\geq 60$  tahun, pasien Covid-19 lansia dengan data lengkap, pasien Covid-19 lansia yang dinyatakan sembuh dengan jumlah 100 pasien. Hasil: Berdasarkan data rekam medik didapatkan usia pada lansia yang paling banyak terkena Covid-19 dimortalitas usia 71-75 tahun, dan dimana didominasi oleh laki-laki. Gejala klinis yang paling sering didapatkan yaitu Demam + Batuk + Sesak Napas + Lemas, dan Pcr + Foto Thoraks + D-Dimer sebagai pemeriksaan penunjang yang paling sering dilaksanakan oleh pasien. Penatalaksanaan yang paling sering diberikan yaitu Antibiotik (Levofloxacin) + Antivirus (Remdesivir) + Antipiretik (Paracetamol) + Vitamin. Kesimpulan: Pada hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa terdapat 100 pasien lansia yang terkena Covid-19 dengan gejala dominan: demam, batuk, sesak napas dan lemas. Selanjutnya didapatkan penatalaksanaan paling sering diberikan adalah Levofloxacin, Remdesivir, Paracetamol dan Vitamin.

Kata kunci: Coronavirus Disease-2019; Covid-19; Lansia; Diagnostik; Penatalaksanaan.

## ABSTRACT

*Background: Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) is an infection caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARSCoV-2). The most common symptoms are fever, cough, loss of smell and shortness of breath. Examinations that can be done are PCR, chest X-ray, CT-Scan and D-Dimer. In patients with Covid-19, it can be aggravated if the patient is elderly ( $\geq 60$  years). Objective: To determine the diagnostic and management of covid-19 in elderly patients at RSU Royal Prima Medan in October-December 2020. Research Methods: This study used a quantitative method with a retrospective descriptive study. This study uses secondary data, medical records of Covid-19 in elderly patients at RSU Royal Prima Medan. The type of sampling technique in this study is Purposive Sampling with criteria for elderly patients aged  $\geq 60$  years, Covid-19 patients elderly with complete data, elderly patients who were declared cured with a total of 100 patients. Results: Based on medical record data, it was found that the age of the elderly who were most affected by Covid-19 mortality was aged 71-75 years, and which was dominated by men. The most common clinical symptoms are Fever + Cough + Shortness of Breath + Weakness, and Pcr + Chest X-ray + D-Dimer as the most frequent investigation carried out by patients. The most frequently given treatment is antibiotics (Levofloxacin) + antiviral (Remdesivir) + antipyretics (Paracetamol) + vitamin. Conclusion: In the results of this study, it was found that there were 100 elderly patients affected by Covid-19 with dominant symptoms: fever, cough, shortness of breath and weakness. Furthermore, the treatment most often given was Levofloxacin, Remdesivir, Paracetamol and Vitamins.*

*Keywords: Coronavirus Disease-19; Covid-19; Elderly; Diagnostic; Treatment.*