

**PERBANDINGAN ANTARA PEMBERIAN REMDESIVIR DAN
FAVIPIRAVIR TERHADAP LAMA RAWAT INAP PASIEN COVID-19 di
RSUD R SYAMSUDIN SH SUKABUMI**

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ABSTRAK

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) adalah masalah kesehatan masyarakat global yang diperkirakan memiliki progresifitas penyakit parah dan memerlukan rawat inap. Terapi farmakologi berupa antivirus yang direkomendasikan dalam buku pedoman tatalaksana COVID-19 di Indonesia adalah remdesivir dan favipiravir. Terapi farmakologi bertujuan untuk memperbaiki klinis pasien rawat inap yang keberhasilannya dapat diukur dengan durasi rawat inap. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana perbandingan antara pemberian remdesivir dan favipiravir terhadap lama rawat inap pasien COVID-19. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross-sectional* dengan sampel berupa 42 rekam medis pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19 yang dirawat inap dan memenuhi kriteria serta dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji T tidak berpasangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara pemberian remdesivir dan favipiravir terhadap lama rawat inap pasien COVID-19 ($p < 0,05$). Rata-rata lama hari rawat inap pasien COVID-19 yang menerima terapi favipiravir lebih singkat yaitu 7.33 ± 1.983 (mean \pm SD) dibandingkan pasien yang menerima remdesivir yaitu 9.29 ± 1.927 (mean \pm SD). Simpulan dari penelitian ini adalah favipiravir lebih efektif dibandingkan remdesivir dalam mengurangi lama rawat inap pasien COVID-19, sehingga dapat dipilih pemberian terapi favipiravir pada pasien yang sesuai dengan kriteria penelitian ini untuk menurunkan lama rawat inap pasien COVID-19.

Kata Kunci : COVID-19, Favipiravir, Lama Rawat Inap, Remdesivir

**COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION OF REMDESIVIR
AND FAVIPIRAVIR ON THE LENGTH OF STAY OF COVID-19
PATIENTS AT RSUD R SYAMSUDIN SH SUKABUMI**

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a global public health problem which is estimated to have a severe disease progression and requires hospitalization. Pharmacological therapy, remdesivir and favipiravir are antiviral drugs that are recommended in the guidelines for the management of COVID-19 in Indonesia. Pharmacological therapy aims to improve the clinical inpatients whose success can be measured by the duration of hospitalization. The purpose of this study was to find out the comparison between the administration of remdesivir and favipiravir on the length of stay of COVID-19 patients. This study used a cross-sectional design with a sample of 42 medical records of confirmed COVID-19 patients who fit the criteria and were selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data were analyzed using the T independent test. The results showed that there was a significant difference between the administration of remdesivir and favipiravir on the length of stay of COVID-19 patients ($p < 0.05$). The average length of stay of COVID-19 patients who received favipiravir was shorter, which was 7.33 ± 1.983 (mean \pm SD) compared to patients who received remdesivir, 9.29 ± 1.927 (mean \pm SD). Based on the result, favipiravir is more effective than remdesivir in reducing the length of stay of COVID-19 patients, so favipiravir therapy can be chosen for patients who fit the criteria of this study to reduce the length of stay of COVID-19 patients.

Keywords : COVID-19, Favipiravir, Length of Stay, Remdesivir