

**UNIVERSITAS ESA UNGGUL
FAKULTAS ILMU-ILMU KESEHATAN
PROGRAM STUDI KEPERAWATAN
SKRIPSI, AGUSTUS 2022**

NURHAYATI (20200303083)

**“ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMBUAT SURVIVAL PADA
PASIEN POST PERAWATAN COVID-19 DI WILAYAH KELURAHAN
MERUYA SELATAN”**

6 BAB + 87 halaman + 36 tabel + 3 Gambar

ABSTRAK

Covid-19 adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh virus corona. Kebanyakan orang yang terinfeksi akan mengalami penyakit pernapasan ringan hingga sedang. Beberapa faktor-faktor yang membuat survival pasien post Covid-19 antara lain faktor demografi, internal dan ekrenal. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang membuat survival pada pasien post perawatan Covid-19 di wilayah Kelurahan Meruya Selatan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan metode crosstable, responden sebanyak 100 orang yaitu pasien post perawatan Covid-19 di wilayah Kelurahan Meruya Selatan. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner elektronik melalui *platform Google form* dan media sosial *Whatsapp*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan faktor demografi antara usia (p-value 0.000), jenis kelamin (p-value 0.493), pekerjaan (p-value 0.005), penghasilan (p-value 0.005), pendidikan (p-value 0.005), status pernikahan (p-value 0.013), faktor internal antara pengetahuan (p-value 0.000), motivasi diri (p-value 0.000), belief (p-value 0.000), pengalaman pribadi (p-value 0.023), kepatuhan dalam pengobatan (p-value 0.04), komorbid (p-value 0.000), faktor external antara dukungan keluarga (p-value 0.000), tingkat kepuasan terhadap pelayanan (p-value 0.003), sikap tenaga medis (p-value 0.000), lingkungan rumah sakit (p-value 0.003). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan faktor demografi, internal dan external memiliki pengaruh terhadap tingkat survival pasien post perawatan Covid-19, kecuali pada jenis kelamin berdasarkan p-value $0.493 > 0.05$ menyatakan bahwa faktor demografi jenis kelamin tidak berpengaruh terhadap tingkat survival pasien post perawatan Covid-19 di wilayah Kelurahan Meruya Selatan. Kesimpulan berdasarkan pengujian dalam penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa jenis kelamin laki-laki dan perempuan tidak berpengaruh terhadap penyembuhan Covid-19 sehingga mempunyai proses penyembuhan yang sama.

Kata Kunci: Analisis faktor-faktor *survival*, *Post* perawatan Covid-19, Faktor demografi, Faktor *internal*, Faktor *external*

**ESA UNGGUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
THESIS, AUGUST 2022**

NURHAYATI (20200303083)

"ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS THAT MAKE SURVIVAL IN POST-TREATMENT COVID-19 PATIENTS IN THE SOUTH MERUYA VILLAGE AREA"

6 CHAPTERS + 87 Pages + 36 Tables + 3 Pictures

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by the corona virus. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate respiratory illness. Several factors that make the survival of post-Covid-19 patients include demographic, internal and external factors. The purpose of the study was to identify and analyze the factors that contributed to survival in post-Covid-19 patients in the South Meruya Sub-District. This research is a quantitative study using the crosstable method, the respondents were 100 people, namely post-Covid-19 treatment patients in the South Meruya Village Area. Data collection using electronic questionnaires through the Google form platform and Whatsapp social media. The results showed demographic factors between age (p-value 0.000), gender (p-value 0.493), occupation (p-value 0.005), income (p-value 0.005), education (p-value 0.005), marital status (p-value 0.013), internal factors between knowledge (p-value 0.000), self-motivation (p-value 0.000), belief (p-value 0.000), personal experience (p-value 0.023), adherence to medication (p-value 0.04), comorbid (p-value 0.000), external factors between family support (p-value 0.000), level of satisfaction with services (p-value 0.003), attitude of medical personnel (p-value 0.000), hospital environment (p-value 0.003). The results showed that demographic, internal and external factors had an influence on the survival rate of post-Covid-19 patients, except for gender based on p-value $0.493 > 0.05$ which stated that gender demographic factors had no effect on survival rates of post-Covid-19 patients. South Meruya Village area. The conclusion based on the testing in this study shows that male and female sexes have no effect on healing Covid-19 so they have the same healing process.

Keywords: *Analysis of survival factors, Post Covid-19 treatment, Demographic factors, Internal factors, External factors*