

The Correlation Between The Severity Of COVID-19 And Patients With Liver Disease In Indonesia

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Background : Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2). Indonesia was a country with a high endemicity of liver disease, the second largest in the South East Asian Region (SEAR). Around 14 million Indonesians are infected with liver disease, including 21.5% who showed cases of COVID-19 while being treated in hospital.

Methods : This literature study method was carried out using a search through Google scholar, Ministry of Health Indonesia data and reputable health journals by reviewing some previous article which published from 2019 to 2021 with the keywords severity, liver disease, COVID-19 and Indonesia.

Results : Based on this literature study that there was a significant correlation between the severity of COVID-19 and patients with liver disease. Patients with chronic liver disease are more susceptible to SARS-CoV-2 infection and can increase mortality in COVID-19 cases. Patients with cirrhosis or chronic liver disease also have a decreased immune response, making them more susceptible to contracting COVID-19, and may experience a worse outcome. The main complication for COVID-19 patients in Indonesia was liver dysfunction (29%). Elevated transaminase and bilirubin are common, but significant liver damage is rare.

Conclusions : It could be concluded that Liver disease often occurs in COVID-19 cases with an increase that does not reach twice the normal value in Indonesia. This COVID-19 disease must always be watched out for due to its relatively fast transmission and high mortality rate.

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