

# COVID-19: Beberapa catatan dari Inggris

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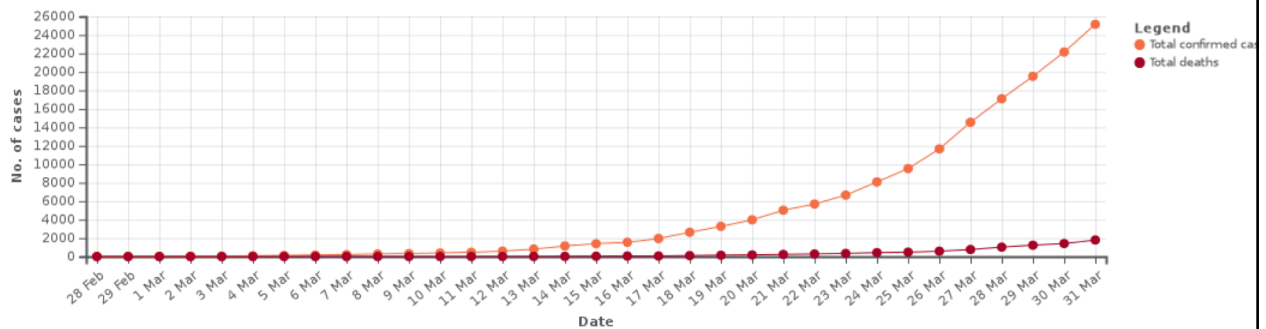
## Mengenai saya

- 1999: S.Si, Statistika, Institut Pertanian Bogor
- 2004: PhD, *Biostatistics*, Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden
- 2005-2007: *Postdoctoral Statistician*, Medical Research Council-Biostatistics Unit, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- 2007-Sekarang: *Lecturer* (2007-2017) dan *Associate Professor* (2017-), Department of Statistics, School of Mathematics, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

## Pernyataan tolakan (*Disclaimer*)

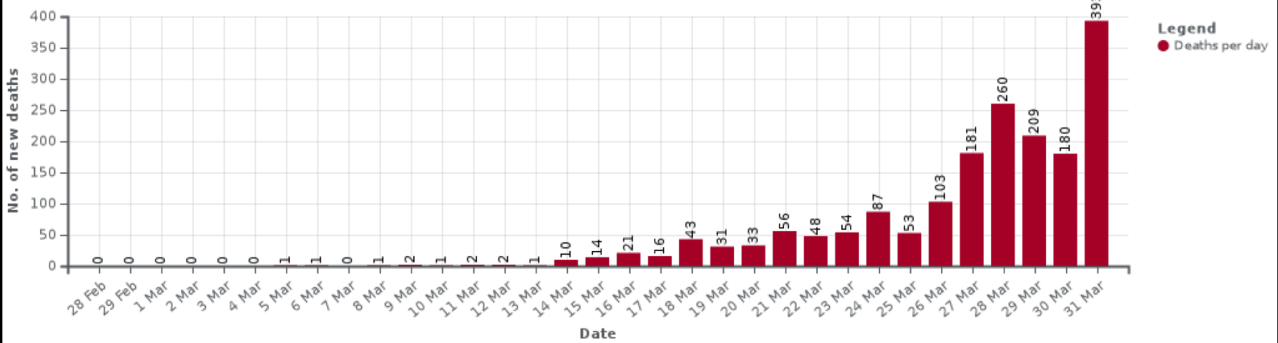
- Saya bukan dokter (dalam konteks klinis); untuk pendapat dalam konteks klinis, silahkan hubungi dokter yang kompeten di bidangnya
- Wabah Covid-19 ini kondisinya cepat berubah; tetaplah *update* dengan kondisi terakhir
- Presentasi ini belum tentu *update* dengan situasi terakhir

## Lini masa Covid-19 di Inggris



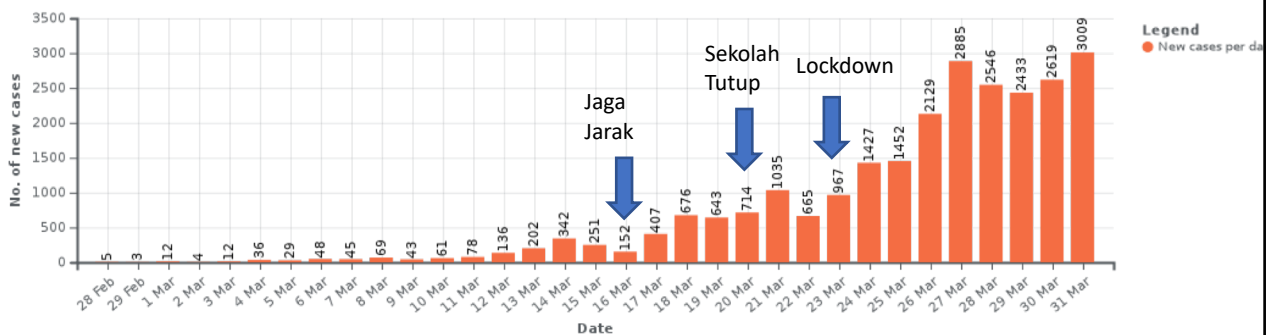
Sumber: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020\\_coronavirus\\_pandemic\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020_coronavirus_pandemic_in_the_United_Kingdom)

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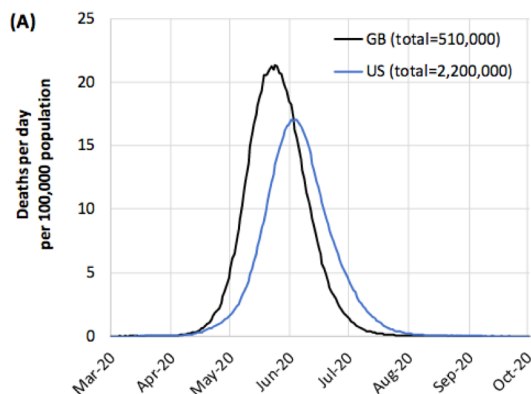
## Apa definisi 'lockdown'?

- Setiap orang harus diam di rumah, kecuali
  - Belanja kebutuhan pokok dan obat (sejarang mungkin)
  - Olah raga luar satu kali sehari (hanya dengan keluarga, dan tetap menjaga jarak)
  - Kebutuhan medis atau merawat orang yang rentan
  - Pekerjaan (tertentu) yang tidak bisa dilakukan di rumah
- Bisnis and *venue* tutup (ada pengecualian)
- Tidak boleh berkumpul lebih dari 2 orang
- Polisi diberi kewenangan untuk membubarkan atau mendenda
  - Denda: Rp 1,2 juta, naik menjadi Rp 2,4 juta kalau mengulangi

Sumber: <https://www.gov.uk/>

## Prediksi (Inggris)

- Kematian: Tanpa mitigasi, diperkirakan 500.000 orang meninggal



Riset oleh Prof. Neil Ferguson dan kolega dari Imperial College, London, UK, 16 Maret 2020.

Sumber: <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/>

16 March 2020

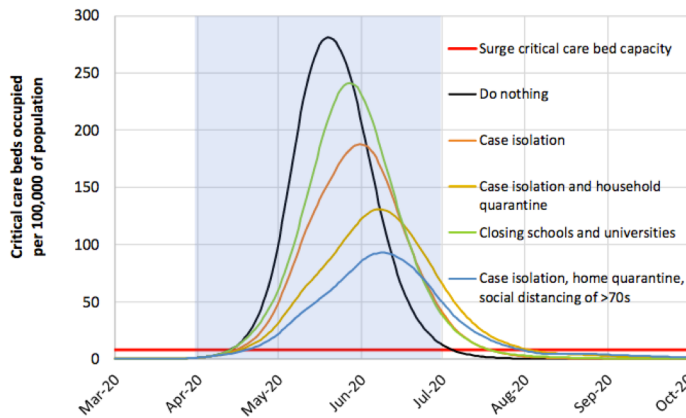
Imperial College COVID-19 Response Team

### Impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to reduce COVID-19 mortality and healthcare demand

Neil M Ferguson, Daniel Laydon, Gemma Nedjati-Gilani, Natsuko Imai, Kylie Ainslie, Marc Baguelin, Sangeeta Bhatia, Adhiratha Boonyasiri, Zulma Cucunubá, Gina Cuomo-Dannenburg, Amy Dighe, Ilaria Dorigatti, Han Fu, Katy Gaythorpe, Will Green, Arran Hamlet, Wes Hinsley, Lucy C Okell, Sabine van Elsland, Hayley Thompson, Robert Verity, Erik Volz, Haowei Wang, Yuanrong Wang, Patrick GT Walker, Caroline Walters, Peter Winskill, Charles Whittaker, Christi A Donnelly, Steven Riley, Azra C Ghani.

## Prediksi (Inggris)

- Riset yang sama mensimulasikan beberapa skenario mitigasi
- Misalkan, ketersediaan tempat tidur untuk layanan intensif (ICU)



Riset oleh Prof. Neil Ferguson dan kolega dari Imperial College, London, UK, 16 Maret 2020, berjudul "Impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to reduce COVID-19 mortality and healthcare demand"  
 Sumber: <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/>

## Prediksi (Inggris)

Riset oleh Prof. Neil Ferguson dan kolega dari Imperial College, London, UK, 16 Maret 2020, berjudul "Impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to reduce COVID-19 mortality and healthcare demand"  
 Sumber: <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/>

- Prediksi penurunan kematian dalam berbagai skenario mitigasi

	Trigger (cumulative ICU cases)	Intervention Scenarios						
		PC	CI	CI_HQ	CI_HQ_SD	CI_SD	CI_HQ_SDOL70	PC_CI_HQ_SDOL70
R <sub>0</sub> =2.4 Peak beds	100	14%	33%	53%	33%	53%	67%	69%
	300	14%	33%	53%	34%	57%	67%	71%
	1000	14%	33%	53%	39%	64%	67%	77%
	3000	12%	33%	53%	51%	75%	67%	81%
R <sub>0</sub> =2.2 Peak beds	100	23%	35%	57%	25%	39%	69%	48%
	300	22%	35%	57%	28%	43%	69%	54%
	1000	21%	35%	57%	34%	53%	69%	63%
	3000	18%	35%	57%	47%	68%	69%	75%
R <sub>0</sub> =2.4 Total deaths	100	2%	17%	31%	13%	20%	49%	29%
	300	2%	17%	31%	14%	23%	49%	29%
	1000	2%	17%	31%	15%	26%	50%	30%
	3000	2%	17%	31%	19%	30%	49%	32%
R <sub>0</sub> =2.2 Total deaths	100	3%	21%	34%	9%	15%	49%	19%
	300	3%	21%	34%	9%	17%	49%	20%
	1000	4%	21%	34%	11%	21%	49%	22%
	3000	4%	21%	34%	15%	27%	49%	24%

## Prediksi (Inggris)

- Total prediksi kematian berdasarkan simulasi mitigasi

Riset oleh Prof. Neil Ferguson dan kolega dari Imperial College, London, UK, 16 Maret 2020, berjudul "Impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to reduce COVID-19 mortality and healthcare demand"  
 Sumber: <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/>

R <sub>0</sub>	On Trigger	Total deaths			
		Do nothing	CI_HQ_SD	PC_CI_SD	PC_CI_HQ_SD
2	60	410,000	47,000	6,400	5,600
	100	410,000	47,000	9,900	8,300
	200	410,000	46,000	17,000	14,000
	300	410,000	45,000	24,000	21,000
	400	410,000	44,000	30,000	26,000
2.2	60	460,000	62,000	9,700	6,900
	100	460,000	61,000	13,000	10,000
	200	460,000	64,000	23,000	17,000
	300	460,000	65,000	32,000	26,000
	400	460,000	68,000	39,000	31,000
2.4	60	510,000	85,000	12,000	8,700
	100	510,000	87,000	19,000	13,000
	200	510,000	90,000	30,000	24,000
	300	510,000	94,000	43,000	34,000
	400	510,000	98,000	53,000	39,000
2.6	60	550,000	110,000	20,000	12,000
	100	550,000	110,000	26,000	16,000
	200	550,000	120,000	39,000	30,000
	300	550,000	120,000	56,000	40,000
	400	550,000	120,000	71,000	48,000

## Mengapa menjaga jarak?

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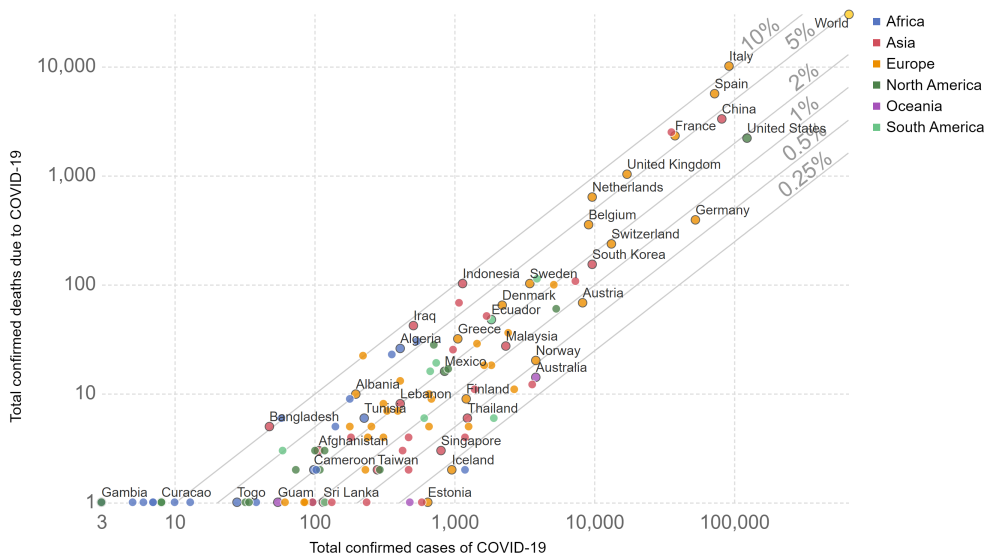
# Resiko kematian

- **Data dari kasus di Cina** (Ferguson et al., 2020, Impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to reduce COVID-19 mortality and healthcare demand, <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/mrc-global-infectious-disease-analysis/covid-19/>, dan Verity et al., 2020, Estimates of the severity of COVID-19 disease, medRxiv, <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.09.20033357>)

Age-group (years)	% symptomatic cases requiring hospitalisation	% hospitalised cases requiring critical care	Infection Fatality Ratio
0 to 9	0.1%	5.0%	0.002%
10 to 19	0.3%	5.0%	0.006%
20 to 29	1.2%	5.0%	0.03%
30 to 39	3.2%	5.0%	0.08%
40 to 49	4.9%	6.3%	0.15%
50 to 59	10.2%	12.2%	0.60%
60 to 69	16.6%	27.4%	2.2%
70 to 79	24.3%	43.2%	5.1%
80+	27.3%	70.9%	9.3%

## COVID-19: Total confirmed cases vs. Total confirmed deaths, Mar 29, 2020

The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of total cases. The main reason for this is limited testing. The grey lines show the corresponding case fatality rates, CFR (the ratio between confirmed deaths and confirmed cases).

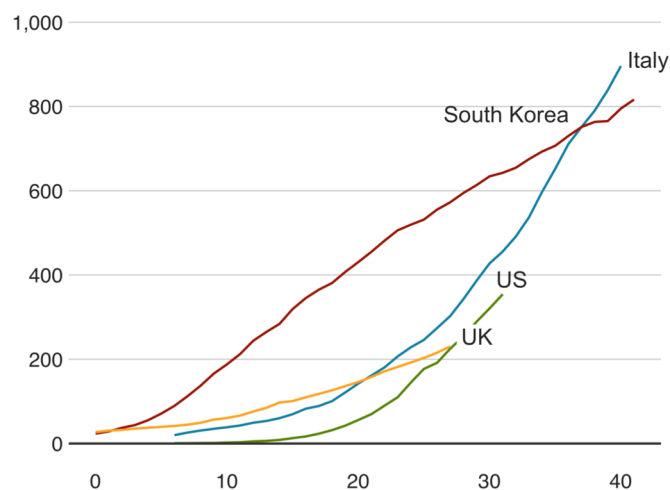


## Catatan: Test

- *Death rate* harus disikapi dengan hati-hati
  - Yang dites itu bisa jadi selektif
  - Perlunya test tersedia untuk populasi
- Jumlah/proporsi orang yang dites di setiap negara berbeda
- Kapasitas setiap negara berbeda dalam melakukan PCR test
  - Jerman: 300.000-360.000 per minggu (<https://www.dw.com/en/coronavirus-rush-to-develop-rapid-tests/a-52945588>)
  - Inggris: 91.000 per minggu (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-51943612>)

### Coronavirus testing across the world

Total number of tests per 100,000 people from day of first death



Source: Government websites, COVID Tracking Project. Updated: 01 Apr



Sumber: bbc.co.uk

## Mengapa test umum diperlukan?

- Untuk mengetahui jumlah/siapa yang terkena virus dan siapa yang tidak (termasuk yang **pernah!**)
  - 'Kepastian'
- Perencanaan dan tindakan bisa dilakukan lebih baik atau optimal
  - Jumlah tempat tidur ICU
  - Jumlah sumber daya (manusia/peralatan/finansial) yang diperlukan
  - Klaster kasus positif
- Penentuan kebijakan
  - Misalkan, jumlah kasus rendah vs. tinggi

### In one Italian town, we showed mass testing could eradicate the coronavirus

By identifying and isolating clusters of infected people, we wiped out Covid-19 in Vò

● [See all our coronavirus coverage](#)



- Kota kecil dengan penduduk 3.300 orang (skala kecil)
- 'Lockdown'
- Semua orang dites (sebelum gejala muncul)
- Pertama kali, 89 positif
- Kedua kali, 6 positif
- (diikuti karantina)
  
- Berguna juga untuk skala besar (Jerman)

Sumber:

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/mar/20/eradicated-coronavirus-mass-testing-covid-19-italy-vo>

## Catatan: sensitivitas dan spesifisitas

- RT-PCR salah satu alat test utama untuk deteksi Covid19 (Sheridan, *Nature Biotechnology*, 19 Feb 2020)
- Beberapa pihak menawarkan *rapid test*
- Yang harus kita perhatikan, setiap test memiliki sensitivitas dan spesifisitas

## Catatan: sensitivitas dan spesifisitas

- Sensitivitas 90% artinya dari 100 orang yang betul-betul **sakit**, 90 orang hasil test-nya **positif**
  - 10 orang (sakit) hasil test-nya negatif
- Spesifisitas 80% artinya dari 100 orang yang betul-betul **sehat**, 80 orang hasil test-nya **negatif**
  - 20 orang (sehat) hasil test-nya positif
- Test belum tentu 100 persen akurat

## Catatan: sensitivitas dan spesifisitas

- Salah satu studi, RT-PCR mempunyai sensitivitas 74.4%-88.9% (Yang et al., 2020, medRxiv, <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.02.11.20021493>)
- Berita terakhir: Spanyol menarik *test kit* dari supplier di Cina, karena sensitivitas hanya 30%

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/27/coronavirus-test-kits-withdrawn-spain-poor-accuracy-rate>

### Coronavirus test kits withdrawn in Spain over poor accuracy rate

Batch with only 30% detection rate was bought by health officials from Chinese supplier

- Coronavirus - latest updates
- See all our coronavirus coverage



js-test-kits-withdrawn-spain-poor-accuracy-rate#img-1

## Penutup

- Kami di Inggris sudah memasuki hari ke-20 'lockdown'
- Kita mempunyai tanggung jawab untuk melakukan peran kita dalam wabah ini
- Merasa sehat belum tentu tidak terpapar covid19 – anda bisa jadi menjadi perantara orang lain sakit
- *Social distancing* sangat penting untuk mengendalikan penyebaran wabah
- Hati-hati menginterpretasikan hasil test