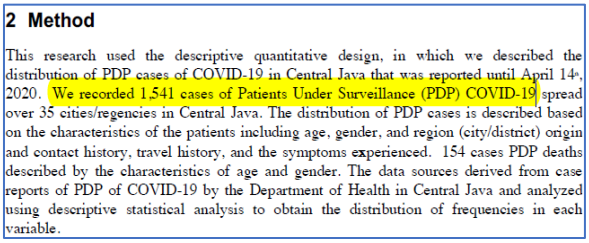
PERBEDAAN ARTIKEL KODE C7 DAN C8

No	**Artikel C7 :** *Case Overview of Patients Under Surveillance of COVID-19 in Central Java Province, Indonesia*	**Artikel C8:** *Epidemiological and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Covid-19 in Central Java, Indonesia*
1.	Subyek penelitian adalah individu yang sudah dirawat dan menunjukkan gejala sakit/Pasien dalam Pengawasan (PDP) **2 Method** This research used the descriptive quantitative design, in which we described the distribution of PDP cases of COVID-19 in Central Java that was reported until April 14th, 2020. We recorded 1,541 cases of Patients Under Surveillance (PDP) COVID-19 spread over 35 cities/regencies in Central Java. The distribution of PDP cases is described based on the characteristics of the patients including age, gender, and region (city/district) origin and contact history, travel history, and the symptoms experienced. 154 cases PDP deaths described by the characteristics of age and gender. The data sources derived from case reports of PDP of COVID-19 by the Department of Health in Central Java and analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis to obtain the distribution of frequencies in each variable. *Bagian: Bab 2 **Method** baris ke-2*	Subyek penelitian adalah individu yang telah terkonfirmasi positif COVID-19 melalui pemeriksaan klinis dan Laboratorium **2 Materials and methods** This research uses descriptive research design. The data used in the analysis are secondary data from the recording of Covid-19 patients reported to the Department of Health of Central Java. The data analyzed were data from Covid-19 patients from March 3, 2020 to June 3, 2020. The number of recorded data from Covid-19 patients was 1,533. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis. After the data is displayed in a table or graph, a discussion about the proportion in the frequency distribution will then be conducted. The variables described are Regency, Age, Gender, comorbidities, Travel History, Symptoms and Development of Daily Cases. *Bagian: Bab 2 **Material dan methods** baris ke-2*
2.	Variabel yang dideskripsikan adalah riwayat kontak, dimana total 72 pasien memiliki riwayat kontak dengan pendatang dari daerah yang terekspos oleh COVID-19, meskipun begitu 82.8% PDP tidak memiliki riwayat kontak yang jelas, variablel lain yang dideskripsikan adalah distribusi tempat transit, dimana tempat transit yang paling banyak dikunjungi oleh PDP adalah Jakarta (7.53%). **3.5 PDP Cases Distribution Based on Contact History** Contact History of PDP patients in Central Java is shown in Table 3. A total of 72 patients with the status of PDP had a history of contact with travelers. Contact history is the most frequently happened in the case of PDP in Central Java. Travelers are people who traveled from the country or region that had been reported to be exposed to COVID-19 [14]. Nevertheless, as many as 1,276 PDP patients (82.8%) had no clear or recorded contact history so the definite history of contact of the patients before being declared as PDP cannot be concluded. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.5 **Cases Distribution Based on Contact History** baris ke-1 dan 2* Based on the table above, note that the most visited transit by the PDP in Central Java is Jakarta with 7,53%. Other regions that were visited by the patient before being declared as PDP are mostly to Semarang (3.24%) and Solo (1.69%). Even so, there was still quite a lot of transit history by PDP which was not recorded as many as 947 cases (61.45%), cases and locations of transit were not clear (0.78%). Therefore, we cannot precisely conclude the transit places of PDP in the province of Central Java. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.7 **PDP Cases Distributions Based on Transit Place** baris ke-4*	Variabel yang dideskripsikan adalah distribusi komorbiditas, dimana pasien terkonfirmasi positif paling banyak memiliki penyakit hipertensi dan diabetes mellitus, keduanya memiliki jumlah yang sama yaitu 5 orang (1.1%) **3.4. Distribution of comorbidities in Confirmed Covid-19 patients** The table below shows the distribution of comorbidities in confirmed and deceased patients with Covid-19 in Central Java up to 14 April 2020. Confirmed patients that had history of comorbidities mostly hypertension and diabetes mellitus with the same amount that is 5 cases (1.1%). Even so, in dead patients mostly are characterized with diabetes mellitus that are 3 patients (2.9%). *Bagian: Sub bab 3.4 **Distribution of Comorbiditied in Confirmed COVID-19 Patients** baris ke-2 dan 3*

3.	Kasus PDP paling banyak terjadi pada umur 19-44 tahun dengan 663 kasus atau 43% dari semua kasus. **3.2 PDP Case Distribution based on Age** Patients suspected to COVID-19 or referred to as PDP occurs at all levels of age. The PDP case distribution and PDP death cases based on age are presented in graph 2 below. The graph shows that PDP cases most likely to happen at the reproductive age of 19-44 years old (adult) with 663 cases or 43% of total cases. It has the least happened in patients aged 6-9 years amounted to 25 children. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.2 **PDP Case Distribution Based on Age** baris ke-4*	Kasus terkonfirmasi positip COVID-19 paling banyak terjadi pada pasien dengan umur 19-44 tahun dengan total 716 kasus. **3.2. Distribution of Confirmed Covid-19 Cases by Age** Confirmed cases of Covid-19 occurs at all age levels. The distribution of confirmed cases and confirmed dead cases by age is presented in graph 2 below. The graph shows that the most confirmed cases of Covid-19 patients occur in reproductive age, that is the age of 19-44 years (adults) with a total of 716 cases while in the confirmed cases the most common deaths occur in the elderly ≥60 years with 51 cases. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.2 **Distribution of Confirmed Covid-19 Cases by Age** baris ke-3 dan 4*
4.	PDP paling banyak memiliki riwayat perjalanan yang kurang jelas/tidak tercatat (61.5%), untuk yang memiliki riwayat perjalanan, mayoritas memiliki riwayat perjalanan lokal (25.9%). **3.6 PDP Cases Distribution Based on Travel History** Based on Table 4 presented below, it is figured that most patients (25.9%) with the status of PDP had a domestic trip and as much as 3.2% or 50 PDP patients traveled overseas. However, as much as 61.5% is not known clearly or not recorded in a report regarding their travel history before being declared as PDP. This number was bigger compared with the data recorded so that the travel history of PDP patients could not be concluded. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.6 **PDP Cases Distribution on Travel History** baris ke-1 dan 3*	Pasien kasus konfirmasi positif COVID-19 paling banyak tidak memiliki riwayat perjalanan/tidak tercatat (65%), untuk yang memiliki riwayat perjalanan, mayoritas memiliki riwayat perjalanan lokal (34.1%). **3.5. Distribution of Confirmed Cases Based on Travel History** The table below shows that from 997 or 65% of cases, there were no travel recorded. Of the patients who had a travel history, the majority had a domesti history, which were 522 cases (34.1%). *Bagian. Sub bab 3.5 **Distribution on Confirmed Cases Based on Travel History** baris ke-1 dan 3*
5.	Insidensi PDP berjenis kelamin laki-laki lebih banyak dibandingkan perempuan (923 PDP laki-laki dan 618 PDP perempuan). The number of PDP cases of COVID-19 in Central Java is presented in Figure 1. In the graph, it shows that the incidence of PDP in male patients was more frequent than in females. There were 923 male patients with PDP status while there are 618 female patients. Similarly, the number of death cases of PDP patients. The death case of male amounted to 95 cases tends to be more compared to females with 59 cases. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.1 **PDP Case Distribution by Gender** baris ke-3*	Jumlah kasus konfirmasi positip COVID-19 berjenis kelamin laki-laki lebih banyak dibandingkan perempuan (982 kasus berbanding 551 kasus). **3 Results** **3.1. Distribution of Confirmed Covid-19 Cases by Gender** The number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Central Java is presented in Graph 1. The graph shows that there are more cases in male patients than in women. Male patients with confirmed status were 982 patients while in female were 551 patients. Similar with the incidence of dead confirmed cases of Covid-19 patients, the number of males were 66 cases while in females were 36 cases. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.1 **Distribution of Confirmed Cases by Gender** baris ke-3*
6.	Insidensi kematian PDP berjenis kelamin laki-laki lebih banyak dibandingkan perempuan (95 kasus dibanding 59 kasus)	Jumlah insidensi kematian dari kasus konfirmasi positif COVID-19 berjenis kelamin laki-laki lebih banyak dibandingkan perempuan (66 dibanding 36 kasus).

	The number of PDP cases of COVID-19 in Central Java is presented in Figure 1. In the graph, it shows that the incidence of PDP in male patients was more frequent than in females. There were 923 male patients with PDP status while there are 618 female patients. Similarly, the number of death cases of PDP patients. The death case of male amounted to 95 cases tends to be more compared to females with 59 cases. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.1* ***PDP Case Distribution by Gender*** *baris ke-5*	**3 Results** **3.1. Distribution of Confirmed Covid-19 Cases by Gender** The number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Central Java is presented in Graph 1. The graph shows that there are more cases in male patients than in women. Male patients with confirmed status were 982 patients while in female were 551 patients. Similar with the incidence of dead confirmed cases of Covid-19 patients, the number of males were 66 cases while in females were 36 cases. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.1* ***Distribution of Confirmed Covid-19 Cases by Gender*** *baris ke-5*
7.	Mortalitas PDP tertinggi ditemukan pada pasien berumur lebih dari 60 tahun yaitu 59 orang. **Fig. 2.** The distribution of PDP COVID-19 frequencies in Central Java is based on age In total 154 cases of death, the highest incidence occurred in elderly patients aged (≥ 60 years). A total of 59 patients (38.3%) with elderly age died before the results of the test were out or still in the status of PDP. The lowest mortality rate was in the adolescent group *Bagian: Sub bab 3.2* ***PDP Case Distribution on Age*** *baris ke-7*	Mortalitas pasien terkonfirmasi positip COVID-19 tertinggi ditemukan pada pasien berumur lebih dari 60 tahun yaitu 51 orang. **3.2. Distribution of Confirmed Covid-19 Cases by Age** Confirmed cases of Covid-19 occurs at all age levels. The distribution of confirmed case and confirmed dead cases by age is presented in graph 2 below. The graph shows that th most confirmed cases of Covid-19 patients occur in reproductive age, that is the age of 19 44 years (adults) with a total of 716 cases while in the confirmed cases the most commo deaths occur in the elderly ≥60 years with 51 cases. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.2* ***Distribution of Confirmed Covid-19 Cases by Age*** *baris ke-5*
8.	Kota Semarang menjadi daerah dengan jumlah PDP tertinggi se-Jawa Tengah (301 orang) dengan Incidence Rate 16.85/100,000 populasi. **3.3 Distribution of PDP Cases by Origin** PDP cases were spread in 35 cities/regencies in Central Java Province. The case distribution by the origin of the patients is presented in Table 1. Seen from the table, that the highest case of PDP located in the city of Semarang with 306 cases (19.5%). Semarang City's Incidence Rate (IR) was also the highest in Central Java at 16.85/100,000 population. In every 100,000 populations, there were at least 16 cases of PDP in Semarang that recorded until April 14, 2020. Besides, other higher IR occupied by Magelang with 15.59/100,000 population. The region with the least number of PDP cases was Pekalongan with 3 PDP cases with IR of 0.99/100,000 population. However, the lowest IR was in the Blora with IR of 0.70/100,000 population with the case of the PDP as many as 6 patients. *Bagian: Sub bab 3.3* ***Distribution of PDP Cases by Origin*** *baris ke-4 dan 5*	Kota Semarang menjadi daerah dengan insidensi kasus konfirmasi positif tertinggi se-Jawa Tengah (275 kasus), tetapi Incidence Rate tertinggi berada di Kota Salatiga dengan 21.12/100,000 populasi. **3.3. Distribution of Confirmed Covid-19 Cases by Origin** Confirmed Covid-19 Cases spread in 35 Cities / Regencies in Central Java Province. The distribution of cases by region is presented in table 1. It is seen from the table, the highest confirmed cases are in the area of Semarang with 275 cases (17.9 %). The Incidence Rate (IR) of Salatiga is the highest IR in Central Java with 21.12 / 100,000 population, which means that every 100,000 population there are at least 21 confirmed cases in the Salatiga until April 14, 2020. Furthermore, the other highest IR is occupied by Magelang with 19.65 / 100,000 population. The region with the least number of confirmed cases is Tegal with 3 cases and IR of 1.20 / 100,000 population. However, the lowest IR was in Rembang District with IR of 0.94 / 100,000 population with 6 patients of confirmed cases. *Bagian:* ***Sub bab 3.3 Distribution of Confirmed Covid-19 Cases by Origin*** *baris ke-3 dan 4*
9.	Gejala yang paling banyak ditemui pada PDP adalah batuk, demam dan dyspnea (8.3% dari total 1541 kasus). **3.4 PDP Case Distribution Based on Symptoms Experienced** The symptoms experienced in the PDP case are presented in Table 2. The table shows that the symptoms are often found that are fever, cough, and dyspnea with 8.3% of the total 1,541 cases. Besides, symptoms with cough and fever alone are also commonly found in PDP cases as much as 6.1%. The case of asymptomatic patients pretty much found also in Central Java. A total of 3.96% or 61 people registered without any symptoms when doing checks at health facilities in Central Java. Even so, 41.73% of the patients were not recorded in the report.	Pasien terkonfirmasi positif COVID-19 yang memiliki gejala, diketahui paling banyak memiliki gejala batuk dan demam, yaitu sebanyak 165 kasus (10.8%) **3.6. Distribution of Symptoms in Confirmed Patients** The table below shows that half of the total cases have no symptoms or are not r (54.9%). In patients who arrived with symptoms, it is known that mostly had the sy of cough and fever were 165 cases (10.8%) and with only fever symptoms as much (9.5%). Even so, the symptoms experienced by patients with positive Covid-19 a varied but the majority experience cough and fever.

	Bagian: Sub bab 3.4 ***PDP Case Distribution Based on Symptomps Experienced*** *baris ke-2*	*Bagian:* ***Sub bab 3.6 Distribution of Symptomps in Confirmed Patients*** *baris ke-3*
10.	Jumlah kasus PDP adalah 1,541 pasien yang dilaporkan pada Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Tengah hingga 14 April 2020  **2 Method** This research used the descriptive quantitative design, in which we described the distribution of PDP cases of COVID-19 in Central Java that was reported until April 14th, 2020. We recorded 1,541 cases of Patients Under Surveillance (PDP) COVID-19 spread over 35 cities/regencies in Central Java. The distribution of PDP cases is described based on the characteristics of the patients including age, gender, and region (city/district) origin and contact history, travel history, and the symptoms experienced. 154 cases PDP deaths described by the characteristics of age and gender. The data sources derived from case reports of PDP of COVID-19 by the Department of Health in Central Java and analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis to obtain the distribution of frequencies in each variable. *Bagian: Bab 2* ***Method*** *baris ke-3*	Jumlah kasus konfirmasi COVID-19 yang tercatat adalah 1,533 pasien yang dilaporkan pada Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Tengah mulai 3 Maret-3 Juni 2020. **2 Materials and methods** This research uses descriptive research design. The data used in the analysis are secondary data from the recording of Covid-19 patients reported to the Department of Health of Central Java. The data analyzed were data from Covid-19 patients from March 3, 2020 to June 3, 2020. The number of recorded data from Covid-19 patients was 1,533. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis. After the data is displayed in a table or graph, a discussion about the proportion in the frequency distribution will then be conducted. The variables described are Regency, Age, Gender, comorbidities, Travel History, Symptoms and Development of Daily Cases. *Bagian: Bab 2* ***Material and Methods*** *baris ke-4*