



RESEARCH ARTICLE

REVISED Clinical characteristics of patients with COVID-19 admitted to the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan, Indonesia [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]

Erwin Astha Triyono ^{1,2}, Fenska Seipalla ¹, Nathania Djaja¹, Ahmad Maulana Ifan Akbas¹, Kurnia Auliyana Ar-Rahmah¹, Perthdyatama Syifaq Budiono¹, Aditya Putra Pamungkas¹, Yussika Fernanda¹, Alfin Jam'Annuri¹, Clarissa Azalia Maheswari¹

¹COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan, Bangkalan, East Java Province, 69112, Indonesia

²Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine-Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Universitas Airlangga,, Surabaya, East Java Province, 60286, Indonesia

V2 First published: 12 Apr 2022, 11:414
<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.110716.1>

Latest published: 26 Aug 2022, 11:414
<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.110716.2>

Abstract

Background: Following the surge of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) cases in the epicenter of East Java Province, this study aimed to determine the clinical characteristics of patients with COVID-19 at one of the emergency field hospitals in Indonesia.

Methods: This was a single-centered, retrospective descriptive study of 763 patients admitted to the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan from July 5 2021 to September 30 2021. The demographic data, clinical signs and symptoms, pre-existing comorbidities, therapy, and clinical outcomes of the patients were analyzed using SPSS.

Results: The clinical characteristics of patients with COVID-19 at the emergency hospital were varied. A total of 763 patients were included. The most common age was between 40 and 49 years (31.1%), a slight majority were women (51.5%), and most had travelled abroad in the last 14 days (99.1%). Of the 763 patients, 70.9% had no comorbidities. Half of the patients were asymptomatic (49.4%), 46% were mild cases, 4.1% were moderate, and 0.5% severe. The most common symptoms were productive cough (15.7%) and headache (15.3%). Supportive and comorbidity therapy were given which showed excellent clinical outcomes.

Conclusions: This study presents the description of the clinical characteristics of COVID-19 patients during high surge cases of COVID-19 that are mostly dominated by Indonesian migrant workers in a field hospital. majority of COVID-19 patients were asymptomatic and therapy without antibiotics or antivirals showed positive outcomes in COVID-19 patients.

Open Peer Review

Approval Status

	1	2
version 2		
(revision)		
26 Aug 2022		
version 1		
12 Apr 2022		

1. **Petrick Periyasamy**, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

2. **Zhongheng Zhang** , Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China

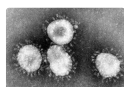
Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

Keywords

COVID-19, isolation, coronavirus, pandemic, field hospital, clinical characteristics



This article is included in the **Emerging Diseases and Outbreaks** gateway.



This article is included in the **Coronavirus** collection.

Corresponding authors: Erwin Astha Triyono (erwintriyono@yahoo.com), Fenska Seipalla (fenskaledge@gmail.com)

Author roles: **Triyono EA:** Conceptualization, Investigation, Supervision, Validation, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft Preparation; **Seipalla F:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Djaja N:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Akbas AMI:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Methodology, Writing – Original Draft Preparation; **Ar-Rahmah KA:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Budiono PS:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Pamungkas AP:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Fernanda Y:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation; **Jam'Annuri A:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation; **Maheswari CA:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: The author(s) declared that no grants were involved in supporting this work.

Copyright: © 2022 Triyono EA *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

How to cite this article: Triyono EA, Seipalla F, Djaja N *et al.* **Clinical characteristics of patients with COVID-19 admitted to the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan, Indonesia [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]** F1000Research 2022, 11:414 <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.110716.2>

First published: 12 Apr 2022, 11:414 <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.110716.1>

REVISED Amendments from Version 1

The newest version has some changes in the abstract conclusion which we modified to a new sentence with the same old meaning of version 1.

We emphasize the aim of the article in the Introduction.

We change the line Statistical analysis to Data analysis.

We revised several grammatical errors in the text.

We provide information regarding patient discharge criteria in Clinical Outcomes.

We emphasize information regarding effective COVID-19 drugs that have not been found yet during the study in Results.

Any further responses from the reviewers can be found at the end of the article

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is still a concern worldwide due to its rapid spread and enormous burden in all aspects. COVID-19 is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)^{1,2}. On March 12, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a pandemic³. The pandemic has already spread to several nations throughout the world, including Indonesia. Indonesia is a middle-income country with one of the lowest per capita health expenditures in the category⁴. Low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) are predicted to be affected most by the COVID-19 pandemic⁵. Physical distance and lockdown are nearly impossible due to the population's poor socioeconomic standing, which is characterized by congested living circumstances, limited access to daily basic requirements (e.g., food, clean water), and reliance on daily wages. Furthermore, caring for patients with COVID-19 is difficult since already limited health-care resources are soon exhausted.

The first COVID-19 case was reported in Indonesia in 2020, until early December 2021, the total number of cases in Indonesia was approximately 4,256,687 cases with a death amounting to 143,840 people⁶. Since March 2020, COVID-19 cases rapidly increased which made East Java, Indonesia's second most populous province, the epicenter of the pandemic from March to June 2020, where the highest number took place in this hospital area, Bangkalan. In response, the Indonesian government established the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan in collaboration with the East Java Provincial Government, Regional Disaster Management Agency, and Regional Public Hospital Dr. Soetomo. This hospital was the epicenter of COVID-19 in Indonesia since the highest number of cases occurred in Bangkalan. From June 2021, the Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan conducted a study about the characteristics of patients with COVID-19 in Indonesia since studies are still limited.

The COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan - intended to treat a number of patients with COVID-19 with asymptomatic and mild-moderate symptoms to reduce community transmission. The study regarding the clinical characteristics of patients with COVID-19 in low-resource settings such as

emergency field hospitals in Indonesia was limited, and particular studies of patients with COVID-19 in the Bangkalan area had not been established to date. This report will demonstrate the clinical characteristics of patients with COVID-19 in the Bangkalan area.

Clinical manifestations of COVID-19 are varied. Some patients are asymptomatic or have mild symptoms such as fever, cough, dyspnea, myalgia, and fatigue⁷⁻⁹. For severe cases, there are manifestations of acute respiratory distress syndrome and a combination of other complications that lead to death^{10,11}. The characteristics of patients in this kind of emergency hospital in LMIC settings are still largely unknown, especially during the early phase of the pandemic. This study aimed to provide information regarding the clinical characteristics of patients with COVID-19 infection who have been hospitalized during high surge of COVID-19 in a field hospital of Indonesia.

Methodology**Study design**

This is a retrospective descriptive, non-experimental study of patients with COVID-19 admitted to the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan, Madura, Indonesia from July 5, to September 30, 2021. This date range was selected from the opening date of service of this Hospital until the lowest COVID-19 cases rate in this hospital. All data were obtained from hospital electronic medical records, including demographic data, clinical signs and symptoms, therapy, and clinical outcomes of the patients. Only researchers of this study have access to these data to protect patient confidentiality.

Patient criteria

Patients admitted to the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan were diagnosed with COVID-19 infection according to the diagnostic criteria from the WHO Clinical management of COVID-19 interim guidance (27 May 2020)¹². All patients were tested positive using reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and quarantined in this hospital. The patients were then classified based on the severity of COVID-19. Data for all patients with COVID-19 in the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan were included in this study, and there were no exclusion criteria.

Data characteristics

All demographic data were collected from the electronic medical records, including basic information (age, sex, travel history within 14 days). Medical history including pre-existing comorbidities such as hypertension, diabetes, obesity, pregnancy, and cerebrovascular accident was recorded based on a clinical assessment or patient self-reporting in anamnesis. Clinical characteristics data including dry cough, productive cough, fever, anosmia and/or ageusia, cold, headache, nausea, vomiting, dyspnea, diarrhea, myalgia, COVID-19 RT-PCR data, treatment, and outcome were obtained from the medical records. An organized checklist was used when extracting the data from medical records to ensure complete information that was needed for this study. Microsoft Excel Version 2108 was used as a data cleaning tool in this study. A backup of original data was created before any changes. Data validation

entails applying constraints to ensure the consistency of data. Any missing or invalid data was identified and analyzed during the data cleaning process. The medical record number was used to avoid duplicate data. The data was standardized to ensure that the dataset was consistent and valid.

Data analysis

The variables analyzed into categorical variables were described as frequencies and percentages. Because patients in this study were not derived from random selection, all statistical data are deemed to be descriptive only. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 23.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics, RRID:SCR_016479) and represented in the form of tables and text.

Ethical approval

This study received ethical approval from the Joint Ethics Committee of Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital and Faculty of Medicine Universitas Airlangga (Surabaya, Indonesia) with approval number 272/EC/KEPK/FKUA/2021. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients when admitted to the hospital for the usage of research purposes.

Results

Clinical characteristics

Table 1 presents the characteristics of 763 patients that fit the research criteria during the research period from July 5, 2021 to September 30, 2021 as found in the underlying data¹³. Of these, 393 (51.5%) patients were female and 40–49 years (31.1%) was the most common age range (237 patients), whilst 27.1% were 30–39 years, 21.2% were 18–29 years, 16.1% were 50–64 years, 2.5% were above 64 years, and 0–17 years (2.0%) was the least common age range. As many as 756 (99.1%) patients admitted to this hospital had travelled abroad in the last 14 days, and the rest were local residents. Overall, 172 (22.5%) patients were recorded to have had at least one pre-existing comorbidity, 46 (6.0%) patients had two comorbidities, and 4 (0.5%) patients had three comorbidities. The most common comorbidity was grade 1 obesity found in 94 (12.3%) patients, followed by hypertension (11.0%), grade 2 obesity (5.9%), pregnancy (4.7%), diabetes mellitus (1.7%), and others (various comorbidities such as cerebrovascular accident, tuberculosis, and cardiovascular diseases).

Signs and symptoms

Out of the 763 patients with COVID-19 treated in the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan, 377 (49.4%) patients were asymptomatic, 351 (46%) patients had mild symptoms, 31 (4.1%) patients had moderate symptoms, and 4 (0.5%) patients had severe symptoms. Productive cough was the most frequent symptom, with a prevalence of 15.7% (120 patients), followed by headache in 117 (15.3%) patients, cold in 66 (8.7%) patients, dry cough in 45 (5.9%) patients, fever in 45 (5.9%) patients, sore throat in 36 (4.7%) patients, dyspnea in 22 (2.9%) patients, and symptoms such as diarrhea, myalgia, and abdominal pain were less common. Anosmia or ageusia, known as the most specific symptom of COVID-19 infections, was the least complained symptom, with approximately five patients or 0.7% of patients only (Table 2). All patients

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of patients at the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan.

Patient demographics (n = 763)	Value (%)
Sex	
Female	393 (51.5)
Male	370 (48.5)
Age	
0–17 years	15 (2.0)
18–29 years	162 (21.2)
30–39 years	207 (27.1)
40–49 years	237 (31.1)
50–64 years	123 (16.1)
>64 years	19 (2.5)
Patient origin	
Travelers abroad	756 (99.1)
Local residents	7 (0.9)
Comorbidity	
No comorbidity	541 (70.9)
One comorbidity	172 (22.5)
Two comorbidities	46 (6.0)
Three comorbidities	4 (0.5)
Hypertension	84 (11.0)
Diabetes mellitus	13 (1.7)
Pregnancy	36 (4.7)
Grade 1 obesity	94 (12.3)
Grade 2 obesity	45 (5.9)
Others (CVA, TB, CVDs)	4 (0.5)

CVA, cerebrovascular accident; TB, tuberculosis; CVDs, cardiovascular diseases

included in this study were positive for SARS-CoV-2, tested using the RT-PCR method.

Therapy

The therapy given to all patients were isolation, supportive drugs (vitamin, antipyretic, antitussive, decongestant, anti-diarrhea, antiemetic), encourage patient to getting enough rest and staying well hydrated, adequate nutrition, based on Table 3. Moreover, patients with comorbidity were given therapy according to their condition. Approximately 759 (99.5%) patients received multivitamins, 163 (21.3%) patients received antipyretic therapy (such as paracetamol), 155 (20.3%) patients received cough medicine (such as N-acetylcysteine,

Table 2. Clinical characteristics of patients at COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan.

Characteristics (n = 763)	Value (%)
Severity	
No symptoms	377 (49.4)
Mild	351 (46)
Moderate	31 (4.1)
Severe	4 (0.5)
General symptoms	
Dry cough	45 (5.9)
Productive cough	120 (15.7)
Sore throat	36 (4.7)
Fever	45 (5.9)
Anosmia or ageusia	5 (0.7)
Cold	66 (8.7)
Headache	117 (15.3)
Nausea	17 (2.2)
Vomiting	7 (0.9)
Dyspnea	22 (2.9)
Diarrhea	12 (1.6)
Myalgia	13 (1.7)
Abdominal pain	15 (2.0)

Table 3. Therapy of patients at COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan.

Characteristics (n = 763)	Value (%)
Supportive therapy	
Multivitamin	759 (99.5)
Antipyretic	163 (21.3)
Cough medicine	155 (20.3)
Decongestant	59 (7.7)
Anti-diarrhea	8 (1.0)
Antiemetic	5 (0.7)
Comorbid therapy	
Antihypertensive drug	112 (14.7)
Antidiabetic drug	14 (1.8)
O ₂ therapy	9 (1.3)

Ambroxol, Codeine), 59 (7.7%) patients received decongestant therapy (such as Allerfed, Demacolin), and a small number of patients received anti-diarrhea (1.0%) and antiemetic therapy (0.7%). Therapy according to each patient's comorbidity was also given in conjunction with symptomatic therapy; 112 (14.7%) patients received antihypertensive therapy, and 14 (2.8%) patients received antidiabetic therapy. Furthermore, 9 (1.3%) patients received supplemental oxygen therapy. No antiviral or corticosteroid therapy was given to any of the patients admitted to Bangkalan Emergency Field Hospital.

Clinical outcomes

Out of a total of 763 patients, 692 (90.7%) patients recovered from COVID-19 with 14 days isolation from the first PCR swab, and 43 (5.6%) patients continued self-quarantine. There were 28 (3.7%) patients referred to a more equipped health facility due to desaturation (SpO₂ <94%). No patient died during the research period. Based on the average length of stay (LOS), the largest number was in groups with less than 10 days LOS with as many as 753 (98.7%) patients, LOS for 10 days was 3 (0.4%) patients, and LOS for more than 10 days was 7 (0.9%) patients. LOS varies because based on the hospital policy, patients must be quarantined for at least ten days based on the first date of PCR test results. But some patients came with positive PCR results from external laboratories 2 or 3 days prior to their hospital admission. That explains LOS of less than ten days. Furthermore, the discharge criteria for asymptomatic patients were ten days quarantine from the first positive PCR date, and for symptomatic patients were at least ten days quarantine plus 3 additional symptom-free days. The clinical outcomes data are presented in Table 4.

Discussion

Between March and June 2020, Jakarta Special Capital Region Jakarta and East Java Province were the epicenters of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia with the highest number of

Table 4. Clinical outcomes and length of stay of patients at COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan.

Characteristics (n = 763)	Value (%)
Clinical outcomes	
Cured	692 (90.7)
Self-quarantine	43 (5.6)
Referred	28 (3.7)
Died	0 (0)
Length of stay	
<10 days	753 (98.7)
10 days	3 (0.4)
>10 days	7 (0.9)

cases occurring in Bangkalan¹⁴. The rapid rise of COVID-19 cases might be related to the population density in East Java, which was high (851 people per km²). In Bangkalan, where the highest case took place, the population density reached 1,059 people per km²¹⁵. Furthermore, we found patients in adulthood (18–59 years) dominating the data reported, with 40–49 years (31.1%) being the most common age range, followed by 30–39 years (27.1%) and 18–29 years (21.2%), respectively (Table 1). This finding was consistent with the previous study in Indonesia stating that the incidence correlates with adult people being engaged in many daily activities and actively working; therefore, it is easier for them to be infected while not strictly adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols¹⁶. This may have allowed COVID-19 to spread more greatly contributing to the sudden outbreak in East Java. In this study, the prevalence of COVID-19 was slightly higher in women (51.5%), in concordance with the East Java population where the female population was slightly higher (50.1%) and in contrast to many previous studies in which more men were infected^{15–18}. Our study found that 99% of patients hospitalized here had a history of traveling abroad. Most of the patients who have a history of traveling abroad are Indonesian immigrant workers, in which 79.9% are women¹⁹. Additionally, the overall population in East Java Province is dominated by women²⁰. This might have affected the sex dominance in our study.

Among 763 patients included in this study, 377 (49.4%) patients were asymptomatic. Moreover, 120 (15.7%) patients complained of productive cough, followed by headache in 117 (15.3%) patients, cold (8.7%), dry cough (5.9%), fever (5.9%), and sore throat (4.7%). Less common symptoms were dyspnea, nausea, abdominal pain, myalgia, diarrhea, vomiting, anosmia, and/or ageusia. These findings support the earlier studies that fever and cough were the dominant symptoms and gastrointestinal symptoms were uncommon^{18–22}. Anosmia and/or ageusia stated to be the single strongest predictor of COVID-19 infections (by 10.2-fold higher than those with COVID-19-like illness) were found at the least number in our study. For its reliability, this symptom was used as the empiric signal for symptom-based public health surveillance in areas with fewer facilities available; however, several hypothesized that anosmia and/or ageusia mechanisms still require future studies^{23,24}.

Overall, 172 (22.5%) patients were recorded to have at least one pre-existing comorbidity, 46 (6.0%) patients have two comorbidities, and 4 (0.5%) patients have three comorbidities. The most common comorbidity was grade 1 obesity found in 94 (12.3%) patients, followed by hypertension (11.0%), grade 2 obesity (5.9%), pregnancy (4.7%), diabetes mellitus (1.7%), and others. Previous studies also mentioned risk factors contributing to more severe disease and poorer outcomes with COVID-19 infections such as age >60 years, obesity, hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, chronic kidney disease, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease^{25,26}. This study also collected data on patients' comorbidities, with obesity becoming the most common (12.3%). Evidence from a previous study involving 4,265 patients with

COVID-19 in Jakarta stated that the risk of death across all ages was higher for patients with more than one comorbidity than for those without; the risk among patients <50 years was notably increased by six-fold²⁵. In addition, pregnancy is widely considered as a comorbidity; the most common comorbidity in this study was obesity. It correlates with this study finding since a large number of patients present with fewer comorbidities, mostly asymptomatic, and therefore come with great clinical outcomes.

When this study was conducted, several drugs had been repurposed for COVID-19 treatment, yet no effective treatment against the virus had been proven²³. Supportive therapy and monitoring remain the mainstay treatment of mild and asymptomatic COVID-19 infections. Suspected or confirmed mild COVID-19 should be isolated, given treatment such as antipyretics for fever and pain, adequate nutrition, appropriate rehydration, without antibiotic therapy or prophylaxis based on the latest WHO clinical management living guidance²⁷. The clinical outcomes of this study showed that 692 (90.1%) patients recovered, 43 (5.6%) patients self-quarantined, 28 (3.7%) patients referred to a more equipped health facility, and no patients died. No patient admitted to this hospital received antiviral, antibiotics, or corticosteroids. A study involving 500 patients observed disadvantages of the use of antiviral drugs for patients with COVID-19 with mild symptoms. The study concluded that antiviral treatment did not provide superior clinical outcomes to supportive care, since patients with mild COVID-19 who had received antiviral medication had significant LOS at the hospital compared with those without²⁸. Effective COVID-19 drugs were not available at the moment during our research time. Approximately 1.3% of patients receive O₂ therapy during their stay in the hospital. This is differs with a study in Japan where 61.6% of patients did not receive respiratory support during hospitalization²⁹. The clinical outcomes were excellent; 90.1% of patients recovered.

In the current study, there were 753 (98.7%) patients with an LOS of less than 10 days, 3 (0.4%) patients with an LOS of 10 days, and 7 (0.9%) patients with an LOS of more than 10 days. Although the clinical symptoms of patients are similar to the data reported from previous studies^{17,18}, the mortality rates reported were significantly different (no deaths reported in this study) as most study subjects had either mild or asymptomatic COVID-19 infection, and those with moderate to severe infection were referred to a more equipped health facility.

This study had some limitations. First, recall bias was inevitable based on the nature of the retrospective study. Second, the data were collected from the electronic health record database. This precluded the level of detail possible with a manual medical record review. Third, the subjects either were asymptomatic or had mild symptoms and there was no comparison to patients who had been treated with antiviral therapy. Finally, this was a small study that only covers one area where the majority of patients are Madurese and Javanese, so it falls short to represent the whole country. A further multi-center study covering more areas and patients will give a more

comprehensive finding of the characteristics as well as the management of COVID-19 in Indonesia.

Conclusion

Most patients with COVID-19 were asymptomatic with an age range between 40 and 49 years, dominated by women. Most patients had a history of travel abroad and had no comorbidities. Supportive therapy without antibiotics or antivirals was given to patients with a LOS of fewer than 10 days, and most of the cases showed excellent clinical outcomes. Findings from the data reported that our population originated from a single geographic area and may not reflect risk factors associated with clinical outcomes associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection in the general population. Accordingly, our data should be interpreted with caution as the risk factors associated with these health outcomes may differ elsewhere. Our study is a retrospective study based on electronic medical records collected during high surge cases of COVID-19 that are mostly dominated by Indonesian migrant workers. More clinical and basic research

for the assessment, risk factors, and treatment of patients with COVID-19 with a wider population is needed in the future.

Data availability

Underlying data

Figshare: Data Clinical Characteristics of Patients with COVID-19 Admitted to the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan, Indonesia.xlsx. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.19337915>¹³.

Data are available under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](#) (CC-BY 4.0).

Acknowledgments

The authors thank the entire staff of the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan for the access and facilities to perform this study. We thank Ms. Haifa Maraya for her contribution.

References

- World Health Organization: **Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)**. World Health Organization, 2022; [cited 2022 Mar 10]. [Reference Source](#)
- Wu YC, Chen CS, Chan YJ: **The outbreak of COVID-19: An overview**. *J Chin Med Assoc.* 2020; **83**(3): 217–20. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Hikmawati I, Setiyabudi R: **Epidemiology of COVID-19 in Indonesia: common source and propagated source as a cause for outbreaks**. *J Infect Dev Ctries.* 2021; **15**(5): 646–52. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- World Health Organization: **Current health expenditure (CHE) per capita in US\$**. World Health Organization, 2020; [cited 2022 Mar 10]. [Reference Source](#)
- World Health Organization: **COVID-19 oxygen emergency impacting more than half a million people in low- and middle-income countries every day, as demand surges**. World Health Organization, 2021; [cited 2021 Mar 10]. [Reference Source](#)
- World Health Organization: **Indonesia: WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard With Vaccination Data WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard With Vaccination Data**. World Health Organization, 2021; [cited 2021 Dec 2]. [Reference Source](#)
- Bai Y, Yao L, Wei T, et al.: **Presumed Asymptomatic Carrier Transmission of COVID-19**. *JAMA.* 2020; **323**(14): 1406–7. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Lai CC, Liu YH, Wang CY, et al.: **Asymptomatic carrier state, acute respiratory disease, and pneumonia due to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2): Facts and myths**. *J Microbiol Immunol Infect.* 2020; **53**(3): 404–12. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Alshukry A, Ali H, Ali Y, et al.: **Clinical characteristics of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients in Kuwait**. *PLoS One.* 2020; **15**(11): e0242768. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Yang K, Wen G, Wang J, et al.: **Complication and Sequelae of COVID-19: What Should We Pay Attention to in the Post-Epidemic Era**. *Front Immunol.* 2021; **12**: 711741. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Gibson PG, Qin L, Puah SH: **COVID-19 acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS): clinical features and differences from typical pre-COVID-19 ARDS**. *Med J Aust.* 2020; **213**(2): 54–56.e1. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- World Health Organization: **Clinical management of COVID-19: interim guidance, 27 May 2020**. World Health Organization, 2020. [Reference Source](#)
- Seipalla F: **Data Clinical Characteristics of Patients with COVID-19 Admitted to the COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan, Indonesia**. *figshare*. Dataset. 2022. <http://www.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.19337915.v3>
- Syakriah A: **COVID-19: How the second largest province became Indonesia's epicenter**. National - The Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post, 2020; [cited 2021 Dec 2]. [Reference Source](#)
- Badan Pusat Statistik Jawa Timur: **BPS Provinsi Jawa Timur**. Government of East Java Province. 2020; [cited 2021 Dec 2]. [Reference Source](#)
- Karyono DR, Wicaksana AL: **Current prevalence, characteristics, and comorbidities of patients with COVID-19 in Indonesia**. *J Community Empowerment Health.* 2020; **3**(2): 77–84. [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Xiong S, Liu L, Lin F, et al.: **Clinical characteristics of 116 hospitalized patients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: a single-centered, retrospective, observational study**. *BMC Infect Dis.* 2020; **20**(1): 787. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Khan M, Khan H, Khan S, et al.: **Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases at a screening clinic during the early outbreak period: a single-centre study**. *J Med Microbiol.* 2020; **69**(8): 1114–23. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia: **Data Penempatan dan Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia Tahun 2020**. Pusat Data dan Informasi, BP2MI. 2020; [cited 2022 Jan 15]. [Reference Source](#)
- The Result of Smoothing Single Year of Age from Administrative Data an the 2020 Population Census**. Population by Age Group and Sex in East Java Province, 2020. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2020; [cited 2022 Jan 15]. [Reference Source](#)
- Guan WJ, Ni ZY, Hu Y, et al.: **Clinical Characteristics of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in China**. *N Engl J Med.* 2020; **382**(18): 1708–20. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Nayeri ND, Nadali J, Divani A, et al.: **Clinical manifestation, laboratory and radiology finding, treatment and outcomes of COVID-19: A systematic review and meta-analysis**. *J Res Med Sci.* 2021; **26**(1): 41. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Matsunaga N, Hayakawa K, Terada M, et al.: **Clinical Epidemiology of Hospitalized Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Japan: Report of the COVID-19 Registry Japan**. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2021; **73**(11): e3677–89. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Sudre CH, Keshet A, Graham MS, et al.: **Anosmia, ageusia, and other COVID-19-like symptoms in association with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test, across six national digital surveillance platforms: an observational study**. *Lancet Digit Health.* 2021; **3**(9): e577–86. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

25. Surendra H, Elyazar IR, Djaafara BA, *et al.*: **Clinical characteristics and mortality associated with COVID-19 in Jakarta, Indonesia: A hospital-based retrospective cohort study.** *Lancet Reg Health West Pac.* 2021; **9**: 100108.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
26. Harrison SL, Fazio-Eynullayeva E, Lane DA, *et al.*: **Comorbidities associated with mortality in 31,461 adults with COVID-19 in the United States: A federated electronic medical record analysis.** *PLoS Med.* 2020; **17**(9): e1003321.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
27. World Health Organization: **Chapter 10. Management of moderate COVID-19: pneumonia treatment.** World Health Organization, 2021; [cited 2021 Dec 2].
28. Aumpan N, Vilaichone RK, Ratana-Amornpin S, *et al.*: **Antiviral treatment could not provide clinical benefit in management of mild COVID-19: A Retrospective Experience from Field hospital.** *J Infect Public Health.* 2021; **14**(9): 1206–11.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
29. Mutiawati E, Fahriani M, Mamada SS, *et al.*: **Anosmia and dysgeusia in SARS-CoV-2 infection: Incidence and effects on COVID-19 severity and mortality, and the possible pathobiology mechanisms - a systematic review and meta-analysis [version 1; peer review: 2 approved, 1 approved with reservations].** *F1000Res.* 2021; **10**: 40.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status:  

Version 2

Reviewer Report 20 September 2022

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.137400.r148642>

© 2022 Periyasamy P. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Petrick Periyasamy

Medical Department, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

It is good for indexing.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 26 August 2022

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.137400.r148643>

© 2022 Zhang Z. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Zhongheng Zhang

Department of Emergency Medicine, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China

I think the authors have made sufficient revision to my previous comments. The current version is significantly improved.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Emergency and critical care

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Version 1

Reviewer Report 12 July 2022

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.122349.r141325>

© 2022 Zhang Z. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Zhongheng Zhang 

Department of Emergency Medicine, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China

The study is a descriptive analysis of clinical characteristics of COVID-19 patients in a single center. The methodology is sound and valid; however, much of the literature is missing because there have been several similar such studies in the literature. The study design is simple and valid; it is generally descriptive and gives important information on the clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in a special hospital. However, it is not known whether the current findings are extrapolated to other centers and regions. The methodology and analysis are simple in its current form. All statistical analyses are descriptive. It gives general description of the clinical characteristics of these patients. The conclusion is supported by the data analysis. The conclusion that therapy without antibiotics or antivirals showed positive outcomes in COVID-19 patients, is useful for clinical practice. While the study is technically sound, it lacks novelty because there has been large number of study descriptive studies in the literature.

Some detailed comments are as follows:

1. The conclusion in the abstract is not well formulated, it appears like a result.
2. "The COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan has a total of 242 beds and can accommodate up to a maximum of 500 beds."
I do not think this can be described in the introduction section.
3. "This report will demonstrate the clinical characteristics needed to prevent further transmission of the virus in the Bangkalan area."
This study purpose is not fulfilled because there is no effectiveness inference.
4. "The results of this study are expected to aid in risk stratification of patients with COVID-19 infection"
There has been numerous risk stratification studies for COVID-19. You need to highlight how this study adds to the existing literature. The authors failed to do so.

5. "Statistical analysis"

This section only provides descriptive analysis. Since one purpose of your study is risk stratification, you need to build a prediction model for this.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Yes

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Partly

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Emergency and critical care

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Author Response 11 Aug 2022

Fenska Seipalla, COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan, Bangkalan, Indonesia

Thank you for taking the time to review our paper. We appreciate your feedback very much and are grateful for the insightful comments on and valuable improvements to our paper. Below are our responses to your feedback.

1. *"The conclusion in the abstract is not well formulated, it appears like a result."*
> Thank you for the feedback. We will revise that part.
2. *"The COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan has a total of 242 beds and can accommodate up to a maximum of 500 beds."*
I do not think this can be described in the introduction section.
> Thank you for the feedback. We will revise the introduction section.
3. *"This report will demonstrate the clinical characteristics needed to prevent further transmission of the virus in the Bangkalan area." This study purpose is not fulfilled because there is no effectiveness inference."*

> Yes, we agree with your suggestion. We will revise it. Thank you.

4. *"The results of this study are expected to aid in risk stratification of patients with COVID-19 infection"*

There has been numerous risk stratification studies for COVID-19. You need to highlight how this study adds to the existing literature. The authors failed to do so."

> Yes, we agree with your suggestion. We will revise it. Thank you.

5. *"Statistical analysis"*

This section only provides descriptive analysis. Since one purpose of your study is risk stratification, you need to build a prediction model for this."

> Yes, we agree with your suggestion. We will revise the word. Thank you.

Competing Interests: None

Reviewer Report 10 May 2022

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.122349.r136850>

© 2022 Periyasamy P. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Petrick Periyasamy

Medical Department, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

This paper is relevant as it shows the real situation of clinical signs and symptoms of a middle-income country in a setting of an Emergency Field Hospital. The highlight of this paper is the number of asymptomatic patients and the paucity of symptoms. This has considerable value in terms how contact tracing needs to be reevaluated moving forward in this group for future outbreaks in this region.

However, some clarifications are needed:

1. A death rate of 143,840 people - I think the word 'rate' may not be suitable as there is no rate here, I suggest death 'amounting to'.
2. This report will demonstrate the clinical characteristics needed to prevent further transmission of the virus in the Bangkalan area. I think this part was not mentioned in the conclusion. Would suggest that based on the findings above, there is no clinical characteristics needed to prevent further transmission of the virus?
3. Table 2 - needs some clarification - how was it broken down for example - fever only 5.9%? Out of what total? Out of the symptomatic group? How was table 2 tabulated?

4. Therapy – relaxation? What is the relaxation? I suggest you omit.
5. 43 (5.6%) patients continued self-quarantine - why was this so? It is not clear to me the intention of this self-quarantine and why?
6. Largest number was in groups with less than 10 days LOS with as many as 753 (98.7%) patients, LOS for 10 days was 3 (0.4%) patients, and LOS for more than 10 days was 7 (0.9%) patients - it is not clear to me why some were less than 10 days and some stayed longer than 10 days? What is the reason? What is the discharge criteria – that should be stated earlier?
7. Mostly asymptomatic, and therefore come with great clinical outcomes - I suggest changing this to 'and therefore had good clinical outcomes'.
8. There is no proven effective treatment against the virus to date approved by WHO - I think the timing of this sentence is misplaced as we all know there are fantastic medicines for this in 2022... so suggest rewording to mention that during that time drugs were not available?
9. A study involving 500 patients observed disadvantages of the use of antiviral drugs for patients with COVID-19 with mild symptoms. The study concluded that antiviral treatment did not provide superior clinical outcomes to supportive care, since patients with mild COVID-19 who had received antiviral medication had significant LOS at the hospital compared with those without - again I would not use this reference with what we know with Paxlovid etc. in the year 2022.
10. Approximately 1.3% of patients receive O₂ therapy during their stay in the hospital. This is consistent with a study in Japan where 61.6% of patients did not receive respiratory support during hospitalization. The clinical outcomes were excellent; 90.1% of patients recovered. The word 'consistent' may be too strong here considering less than 2% in this paper cohort progressed but 40% in the Japanese cohort progressed. I would use the word 'differs' instead.
11. Moderate to severe infection were referred to in a more equipped health facility - it would be nice to know what happened to this group if it's possible.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Partly

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Partly

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Partly

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Partly

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: infectious diseases

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 13 May 2022

Fenska Seipalla, COVID-19 Emergency Field Hospital of Bangkalan, Bangkalan, Indonesia

Thank you for taking the time to review our paper. We appreciate your feedback very much and are grateful for the insightful comments on and valuable improvements to our paper. Below are our responses to your feedback.

1. A death rate of 143,840 people - I think the word 'rate' may not be suitable as there is no rate here, I suggest death 'amounting to'. -> *We will revise the word "rate" to "amounting to." Thank you for your feedback.*
2. This report will demonstrate the clinical characteristics needed to prevent further transmission of the virus in the Bangkalan area. I think this part was not mentioned in the conclusion. Would suggest that based on the findings above, there is no clinical characteristics needed to prevent further transmission of the virus? -> *Yes, you are correct. Thank you for the suggestion.*
3. Table 2 – needs some clarification – how was it broken down for example – fever only 5.9%? Out of what total? Out of the symptomatic group? How was table 2 tabulated? -> *Table 2 shows the total COVID-19 cases, including asymptomatic and symptomatic. The general symptoms were calculated out of all COVID-19 cases, which include asymptomatic and symptomatic cases (763 samples).*
4. Therapy – relaxation? What is the relaxation? I suggest you omit. -> *In this context, the word "relaxation" refers to getting enough rest and staying well hydrated. We will revise the word. Thank you for your suggestion.*
5. 43 (5.6%) patients continued self-quarantine - why was this so? It is not clear to me the intention of this self-quarantine and why? -> *We advise patients to extend their isolation at home (self-quarantine) for those who have already finished ten days of quarantine in hospital with no symptoms but still have second positive PCR test results for COVID-19.*
6. Largest number was in groups with less than 10 days LOS with as many as 753

(98.7%) patients, LOS for 10 days was 3 (0.4%) patients, and LOS for more than 10 days was 7 (0.9%) patients - it is not clear to me why some were less than 10 days and some stayed longer than 10 days? What is the reason? What is the discharge criteria – that should be stated earlier?-> *Our hospital policy was to quarantine patients at least for ten days based on the first date of PCR test results. Sometimes, we received patients who already had positive PCR test results from the external lab for 2 or 3 days before going to the hospital. That was why there were LOS of less than ten days. The discharge criteria were ten days quarantine for the asymptomatic patient (the first day was counted based on the first PCR date) and at least ten days quarantine + 3 additional days without symptoms for symptomatic patients.*

7. Mostly asymptomatic, and therefore come with great clinical outcomes - I suggest changing this to 'and therefore had good clinical outcomes'.-> *Yes, we agree with your suggestion. We will revise the word. Thank you.*
8. There is no proven effective treatment against the virus to date approved by WHO - I think the timing of this sentence is misplaced as we all know there are fantastic medicines for this in 2022... so suggest rewording to mention that during that time drugs were not available?-> *Yes, we agree with your suggestion. We will revise it. Thank you.*
9. A study involving 500 patients observed disadvantages of the use of antiviral drugs for patients with COVID-19 with mild symptoms. The study concluded that antiviral treatment did not provide superior clinical outcomes to supportive care, since patients with mild COVID-19 who had received antiviral medication had significant LOS at the hospital compared with those without - again I would not use this reference with what we know with Paxlovid etc. in the year 2022.-> *Yes, we agree with your suggestion. We will revise it. Thank you.*
10. Approximately 1.3% of patients receive O₂ therapy during their stay in the hospital. This is consistent with a study in Japan where 61.6% of patients did not receive respiratory support during hospitalization. The clinical outcomes were excellent; 90.1% of patients recovered. The word 'consistent' may be too strong here considering less than 2% in this paper cohort progressed, but 40% in the Japanese cohort progressed. I would use the word 'differs' instead.-> *Yes, We will revise the word. Thank you for your suggestion.*
11. Moderate to severe infection were referred to in a more equipped health facility - it would be nice to know what happened to this group if it's possible.-> *Unfortunately, we did not have a follow-up record after referring those patients to a more equipped health facility.*

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

The benefits of publishing with F1000Research:

- Your article is published within days, with no editorial bias
- You can publish traditional articles, null/negative results, case reports, data notes and more
- The peer review process is transparent and collaborative
- Your article is indexed in PubMed after passing peer review
- Dedicated customer support at every stage

For pre-submission enquiries, contact research@f1000.com

F1000Research