

RINGKASAN

ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO TERHADAP LAMA PERAWATAN PASIEN SEPSIS YANG MENINGGAL DI RUANG PERAWATAN INTENSIF RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA

Sepsis adalah sindrom yang mengancam jiwa dan menyebabkan disfungsi organ akibat disregulasi respon tubuh terhadap infeksi, sementara syok septik merupakan manifestasi dari sepsis yang lebih berat disebabkan abnormalitas sirkulasi dan metabolisme sel. Sepsis masih menjadi masalah kesehatan dunia karena pengobatan yang sulit dan mahal sehingga mortalitasnya cukup tinggi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh antara riwayat penyakit, riwayat konsumsi obat, diagnosis masuk, dan jumlah alat medis invasif terhadap lama perawatan pasien sepsis yang meninggal di ruang perawatan intensif RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.

Jenis penelitian ini merupakan retrospektif dengan metode kasus kontrol. Sampel penelitian adalah 42 pasien sepsis yang meninggal setelah dilakukan perawatan di ICU. Data diambil menggunakan teknik total sampling. Metode pengambilan data dilakukan dengan pengambilan data rekam medis pasien.

Hasil: Dari 42 subjek penelitian, didapatkan 42,86% laki-laki dan 57,14% perempuan. Pada kelompok usia, 4,76% berusia 18 – 25 tahun, 4,76% berusia 26 – 35 tahun, 16,67% berusia 36 – 45 tahun, 16,67% berusia 46 – 55 tahun, 28,57% berusia 56 – 65 tahun, dan 28,57% berusia lebih dari 65 tahun. Ditemukan nilai $p > 0,05$ pada masing-masing variabel bebas meliputi riwayat penyakit, riwayat konsumsi obat, diagnosis masuk, dan jumlah alat medis invasif dengan variabel terikat yaitu lama perawatan.

Sebagai kesimpulan, tidak ditemukan pengaruh antara riwayat penyakit, riwayat konsumsi obat, diagnosis masuk, dan jumlah alat medis invasif dengan lama perawatan di Ruang Perawatan Intensif RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.

Kata kunci : Sepsis, Syok Septik, Lama Perawatan, Ruang Perawatan Intensif

ABSTRACT

Risk Factor Analysis of Length of Stay In Sepsis Patients Who Died in The Intensive Care Unit of Dr. Soetomo Surabaya General Hospital

Sepsis is life threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection, while septic shock is severe manifestation from sepsis caused by abnormality of circulation and cell metabolism. Sepsis is still being health problem in the world because difficulty of the treatment and expensive cost of medical treatment so the mortality is high. The objective of this study is to find the effect of history of disease, drug consumed, admission diagnosis and amount of medical invasive devices on length of stay of sepsis and septic shock patients who died at the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Dr. Soetomo Surabaya General Hospital.

This was a resrospective case control study. The sample are 42 patients admitted to ICU with sepsis and died at the intensive care unit (ICU) Dr. Soetomo Surabaya General Hospital. Data collected by total sampling and was collecting by seeing patients medical record.

Results: From 42 research subjects, 42,86% were male and 57,14% were female. Based on age group, 4,76% aged between 18 – 25 years old, 4,76% aged 26 – 35 years old, 16,67% aged 36 – 45 years old, 16,67% aged 46 – 55 years old, 28,57% aged 56 – 65 years old and 28,57% aged above 65 years old. This study found p value $> 0,05$ on each independent variable including history of disease, drug consumed, admission diagnosis and amount of medical invasive devices with dependent variable which is length of stay.

In conclusion, there are no effect between history of disease, drug consumed, admission diagnosis and amount of medical invasive devices on length of stay at the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Dr. Soetomo Surabaya General Hospital.

Keywords: Sepsis, shock septic, length of stay, ICU