

**ANALISIS DESKRITIF LOS PASIEN BPJS RAWAT INAP PADA
KASUS PENYAKIT KANKER SERVIKS DI RS SMC TELOGOREJO
SEMARANG TAHUN 2014**

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ABSTRAK

Salah satu indikator rawat inap untuk menilai efisiensi pelayanan kesehatan rawat inap yaitu Length Of Stay (LOS). Survey awal tahun 2014 yang dilakukan peneliti di RS SMC Telogorejo Semarang, dari 10 penderita kanker serviks, 25% memiliki lama dirawat yang melebihi standar yang ditetapkan rumah sakit (4 hari). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisa lama dirawat (LOS) pasien BPJS penyakit kanker serviks yang dirawat di RS SMC Telogorejo Semarang pada tahun 2014.

Metode pengumpulan data secara observasi. Subjek penelitian adalah pasien BPJS rawat inap penderita kanker serviks. Obyek penelitian adalah indeks penyakit kanker serviks, indeks operasi dan dokumen rekam medis.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, pasien BPJS rawat inap penderita kanker serviks, terbanyak pada bulan Juli dengan persentase 15%, pasien yang melakukan tindakan medis paling banyak adalah tindakan hysterectomie (27,5%), diagnosis sekunder yang sering diderita adalah Anemia (37,5%), tingkat keparahan terbanyak stadium I (45%), lama dirawat terbanyak adalah 9 hari (22,5%), lama dirawat yang sesuai standar rumah sakit (70%) lebih tinggi dibanding yang tidak sesuai standar rumah sakit (30%).

Peneliti menyarankan untuk melakukan sosialisasi tentang kelengkapan pengisian dokumen rekam medis, penelitian tentang dampak financial lama dirawat pasien BPJS dan melakukan diskusi tentang penetapan diagnosa sekunder agar turut diperhitungkan dalam penetapan standar lama dirawat yang berlaku di rumah sakit.

Kata kunci : lama dirawat, kanker serviks, deskriptif

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**DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) BPJS PATIENTS
DISEASE OF CERVICAL CANCER IN SMC TELOGOREJO HOSPITAL
SEMARANG 2014**

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ABSTRACT

One of inpatient indicators to assess the efficiency of inpatient health services ie Length Of Stay (LOS). An initial survey in 2014 conducted by researcher at the Hospital SMC Telogorejo Semarang, of 10 patients with cervical cancer, 25% had length of stay excess of the hospital standards (4 days). The purpose of this study was to analyze the length of stay (LOS) BPJS patients with cervical cancer that were treated in SMC Telogorejo hospital Semarang in 2014.

The collection of data was observation. Subjects were inpatient BPJS patients of cervical cancer. The research object were the index of cervical cancer, the index operations and medical records document.

Based on the research results, inpatient BPJS patients with cervical cancer, the mostly on July with a percentage of 15%, patients who did the medical operation mostly was hysterectomie (27.5%), secondary diagnosis that often affects was anemia (37.5%), the severity level mostly on stage I (45%), length of stay mostly was 9 days (22.5%), the appropriate length of stay based on hospital standards 70% were higher than inappropriate standards of the hospital (30%).

Researchers suggested to socialize the completeness of medical record documents, research on the financial impact of length of stay BPJS patients and held discussions on the establishment of secondary diagnosis to be taken into account in setting the length of stay standards that apply in the hospital

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