

EVALUASI MANFAAT PENERAPAN *CLINICAL PATHWAY SECTIO* *CAESAREA* DI RUMAH SAKIT BETHESDA LEMPUYANGWANGI

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: *Sectio caesarea* (SC) merupakan salah satu tindakan bedah yang paling banyak dilakukan di dunia, begitu juga di RS Bethesda Lempuyangwangi (RSBL). Tindakan ini termasuk dalam kategori *high volume*, *high cost*, dan *high risk* sehingga dibutuhkan suatu panduan untuk mengurangi variasi perawatan pasien. *Clinical pathway* (CP) merupakan suatu alat bantu untuk meningkatkan proses persiapan, tatalaksana, dan luaran klinis pasien. RSBL telah mengembangkan CP SC sejak tahun 2019, tetapi belum pernah ada evaluasi terhadap manfaat penerapannya.

Tujuan: Mengevaluasi manfaat penerapan CP SC terhadap kepatuhan pemeriksaan laboratorium, kepatuhan persepsan antibiotik profilaksis, kejadian infeksi luka operasi (ILO), *length of stay* (LOS), dan APGAR score.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah studi analitik observasional. Subjek penelitian ini adalah semua pasien yang telah menjalani operasi SC elektif di RSBL yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi pada periode sebelum dan setelah penerapan CP SC. Wawancara mendalam terhadap bidan dan dokter spesialis kandungan dilakukan untuk menunjang hasil penelitian kuantitatif. Variabel yang dievaluasi adalah kepatuhan pemeriksaan laboratorium, kepatuhan persepsan antibiotik profilaksis, kejadian ILO, LOS, dan APGAR score.

Hasil: Kepatuhan pemeriksaan laboratorium meningkat dari 6,7% menjadi 100%, kepatuhan persepsan antibiotik profilaksis meningkat dari 3,4% menjadi 83,1%, dan variasi LOS berkurang dari 2-4 hari menjadi 3 hari (100%). Tidak terdapat hasil yang signifikan terhadap penurunan kejadian ILO dan peningkatan proporsi APGAR score >7.

Kesimpulan: Penerapan CP SC bermanfaat meningkatkan kepatuhan pemeriksaan laboratorium, meningkatkan kepatuhan persepsan antibiotik profilaksis, dan mengurangi variasi LOS, tetapi tidak mengurangi ILO dan tidak meningkatkan APGAR score.

Kata Kunci: *Clinical pathway*, *sectio caesarea*, pemeriksaan laboratorium, antibiotik profilaksis, *length of stay*

BENEFITS EVALUATION OF AN IMPLEMENTED CLINICAL PATHWAY FOR CESAREAN SECTION AT BETHESDA LEMPUYANGWANGI HOSPITAL

ABSTRACT

Background: Cesarean section (CS) is one of the most performed surgical procedures in the world, as well as in Bethesda Lempuyangwangi Hospital (RSBL). This procedure is in the category of high volume, high-cost, and high-risk. Therefore, a guide is needed to reduce variations in patient care. Clinical pathway (CP) is a tool to improve the process of preparation, management, and clinical outcomes of patients. RSBL has developed a CP for SC in 2019, but there has never been an evaluation of its benefits ever since.

Objectives: To evaluate the benefits of CS CP implementation on laboratory test compliance, prophylactic antibiotic prescribing compliance, incidence of surgical wound infection, length of stay, and APGAR score.

Methods: This was an observational analytic study. The subject of the study was all patients who underwent elective CS surgery at RSBL that met the inclusion criteria in the period before and after the implementation of CS CP. In-depth interview was conducted with midwives and obstetricians to support the quantitative data. The variables evaluated were compliance with laboratory tests, compliance with prophylactic antibiotic prescribing, incidence of surgical wound infection, length of stay, and APGAR score.

Results: Compliance with laboratory tests increased from 6.7% to 100%, compliance with prophylactic antibiotic prescribing increased from 3.4% to 83.1%, and variation in the length of stay decreased from 2-4 days to 3 days (100%). There was an insignificant result in surgical wound infection and in the proportion of APGAR score >7.

Conclusions: The implementation of CS CP was beneficial in improving laboratory testing compliance, improving prophylactic antibiotic prescribing compliance, and reducing variation in the length of stay, but not reducing the surgical wound infection and no improvement in the APGAR score.

Keywords: Clinical pathway, cesarean section, laboratory testing, prophylactic antibiotic, length of stay