

ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN LAMA HARI PERAWATAN PASIEN PEMBEDAHAN GANTI KATUP JANTUNG MEKANIK DI RSUP DR SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Penyakit katup jantung merupakan gangguan katup yang menyebabkan organ jantung tidak berfungsi normal dan memerlukan perbaikan/penggantian katup dengan pembedahan dan perawatan di rumah sakit. Banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi lama perawatan pasien dengan pembedahan ganti katup jantung di rumah sakit. Penelitian sebelumnya lebih banyak mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pada semua pembedahan jantung secara umum, sedangkan pada pembedahan ganti katup jantung mekanik belum ada yang melakukan penelitian secara spesifik.

Tujuan: Mengetahui factor-faktor yang berhubungan dan dominan mempengaruhi lama perawatan pada pasien dengan pembedahan ganti katup jantung

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional retrospektif dengan design case-control. Teknik pengambilan data menggunakan purposive sampling pada pasien pembedahan ganti katup jantung dari rekam medis pada periode 01 Januari 2022 sampai dengan 31 Mei 2024 di RS Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Terdapat 150 pasien pembedahan ganti katup jantung terbagi dua kelompok (kasus dan kontrol dengan perbandingan 1:1). Data dianalisis menggunakan uji univariat, bivariat dan regresi logistik untuk mengetahui factor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi lama rawat inap (LOS) pada pasien pembedahan ganti katup jantung.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada delapan faktor yang berhubungan secara signifikan dengan lama rawat inap (LOS) pada pasien pembedahan ganti katup jantung yaitu jumlah katup yang dioperasi $p=0,02$, lama penggunaan CPB $p=0,01$, cedera ginjal akut $p=0,03$, lama pemasangan Selang Dada (WSD) $p= < 0,001$, perdarahan pasca operasi $p= <0,001$, perdarahan intra operasi $p=0,001$, aritmia $p= 0,009$ dan disfungsi paru $p=0,002$. Sedangkan factor usia, jenis kelamin, status nutrisi, anemia, stroke dan lama penggunaan ventilasi mekanik tidak signifikan mempengaruhi lama rawat inap (LOS) dengan $p > 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Jumlah katup yang dioperasi, lama penggunaan CPB, cedera ginjal akut (AKI), Lama pemasangan Selang Dada (WSD), perdarahan intra operasi, perdarahan post operasi, aritmia dan disfungsi paru merupakan factor-faktor yang mempengaruhi lama rawat inap pasien pembedahan ganti katup jantung, Sedangkan factor yang dominan dalam mempengaruhi lama rawat inap (LOS) adalah lama pemasangan Selang Dada (WSD), perdarahan post operasi dan perdarahan intra operasi

Kata Kunci: Lama rawat inap: pasien pembedahan ganti katup jantung; faktor-faktor

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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LENGTH OF DAYS OF CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH MECHANIC HEART VALVE REPLACEMENT SURGERY AT DR SARDJITO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Heart valve disease is a heart valve disorder that happens when heart organs do not work normally and requires heart valve repair or replacement surgery and an in-hospital stay. There are many factors affecting length of stay (LOS) of patients with heart valve replacement surgery. Previous studies mostly identified factors affecting heart surgeries in general; none has conducted specific research on mechanic heart valve replacement surgery.

Objective: To find out dominant factors affecting length of hospital stay among patients with heart valve replacement surgery.

Methods: This research was a retrospective observational with a case-control design. Data were collected using a purposive sampling technique from patients with heart valve replacement surgery having medical records from January 1, 2022 to May 31, 2024 at Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta. The subjects of research were 150 patients with mechanic heart valve replacement surgery; they were divided into two groups (case and control with a ratio of 1:1). Data were analyzed using univariate, bivariate, and logistic regression tests to find out the most dominant factors affecting length of stay (LOS) among patients with heart valve replacement surgery.

Results: The research revealed that there were five significant factors affecting the length of stay (LOS) among the patients with mechanic heart valve replacement surgery, i.e. type heart valve replacement surgery with a p-value 0,02, duration of cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) time with a p-value 0,01, acute kidney injury with a p-value 0,03, duration of chest tube insertion (WSD) with a p-value <0.001, postoperative bleeding with a p-value <0.001, intraoperative bleeding with a p-value 0.001, arrhythmia with a p-value 0.009 and pulmonary dysfunction with a p-value of 0.002. Such factors as age, gender, nutritional status, anemia, stroke and duration of mechanical ventilation were not significant factors affecting the length of stay (LOS) with a p-value of > 0.05.

Conclusion: Duration of cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB), duration of chest tube insertion (WSD), type heart valve replacement surgery, intraoperative bleeding, postoperative bleeding, arrhythmia, acute kidney injury and pulmonary dysfunction are factors affecting length of stay (LOS) among patients with heart valve replacement surgery. As for dominant factors affecting length of stay (LOS) are duration of chest tube insertion (WSD), postoperative bleeding, and intraoperative bleeding..

Keywords: length of stay, patients with heart valve replacement surgery, factors

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