

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : *Appendicitis acute* merupakan penyakit saluran pencernaan yang frekuensinya terus meningkat di beberapa negara, ditinjau dari angka kejadian *appendicitis acute* di Indonesia frekuensinya meningkat dengan 566.132 orang di tahun 2009 menjadi 621.435 pada tahun 2010. Kasus *appendicitis acute* termasuk penyakit yang terus bertambah setiap tahunnya di RS Condong Catur. Implementasi *clinical pathway* perlu diukur kegunaannya dalam menurunkan rata-rata lama dirawat dan mempengaruhi *outcome* pasien

Tujuan : Mengidentifikasi hubungan implementasi *clinical pathway appendicitis acute* terhadap *average length of stay* di RS Condong Catur.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode *cross sectional* analitik. Populasi pada penelitian ini yaitu seluruh berkas rekam medis dan lembar *clinical pathway* dengan jumlah sampel 32. Instrumen penelitian yaitu lembar observasi dan ceklis dokumentasi. Analisis bivariat menggunakan *fisher exact test*.

Hasil : Analisis bivariat menggunakan *fisher exact* menunjukkan hubungan antara implementasi *clinical pathway appendicitis acute* terhadap AvLOS dengan $p\text{-value} = 0,0287$ sedangkan analisis bivariat pada implementasi *clinical pathway* dengan *outcome* tidak menunjukkan adanya hubungan diantara keduanya dengan $p\text{-value} = 0,516$. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan mayoritas penderita *appendicitis acute* diderita oleh usia 15-24 tahun, berjenis kelamin laki-laki, berasal dari klinik bedah RS Condong Catur, menggunakan jamkesmas, serta mayoritas berada pada kelas I rawat inap.

Kesimpulan : Implementasi *clinical pathway appendicitis acute* memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap pengurangan AvLOS pasien. Saran yang dapat diberikan adalah melakukan evaluasi terhadap kepatuhan pengisian CP. Kepatuhan pengisian yang rendah dapat memperlama AvLOS pasien akibat tidak berkesinambungannya informasi pengobatan pasien.

Kata kunci : *Clinical Pathway, Appendicitis acute, Average Length of Stay.*

ABSTRACT

Background: Acute appendicitis is gastrointestinal disease whose frequency continues to increase in several countries, the incidence of acute appendicitis in Indonesia has increased with 566,132 people in 2009 to 621,435 in 2010. Cases of acute appendicitis continuesly increase every year at Condong Catur Hospital . The implementation of the clinical pathway that has been implemented needs to be measured in reducing the average length of stay and influencing the outcome of patients.

Objective: To identify the effect of acute appendicitis clinical pathway on the average length of stay in Condong Catur Hospital.

Methods: The type of research used in this study is quantitative research with cross sectional analytic method. The population in this research are all medical record file and clinical pathway with 32 sampels. The research instrument is documentation sheet and observation checklist. Bivariate analysis used fisher exact test.

Results: Bivariate analysis used Fisher exact showed the relationship between the implementation of acute appendicitis clinical pathway to AvLOS with p-value = 0,0287 while bivariate analysis on the implementation of clinical pathways to outcomes didn't indicate a relationship between the both with p_value = 0,516. This study also showed the majority of sufferers of acute appendicitis suffered by the age of 15-24 years with male sex, the majority came from the Condong Catur Hospital surgical clinic, used government health insurance, and the majority were in class I hospitalization.

Conclusion: The implementation of acute appendicitis clinical pathway has a significant influence on reducing patient AvLOS. Suggestions that can be given are evaluating compliance with clinical pathway filling regularly and preparing standar operating procedures that related to filling clinical pathway. This can be used to improve the compliance of officers to fulfill clinical pathway sheets

Keywords : *Clinical Pathway, Acute Appendicitis, Average Length Of Stay*