

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : *Soft tissue tumor* merupakan pembengkakan abnormal berupa benjolan di berbagai bagian tubuh. Prevalensi tertinggi tumor/kanker terjadi pada DI Yogyakarta (4,9%). Kasus *soft tissue tumor* di RS Ludira Husada Tama Yogyakarta mengalami penambahan frekuensi pada tahun 2017-2019 sejumlah 16 kasus, 46 kasus, dan 56 kasus. Implementasi *clinical pathway* digunakan untuk kendali mutu dan biaya sehingga *clinical pathway* yang telah diimplementasikan perlu diukur dalam menurunkan lama perawatan dan biaya perawatan.

Tujuan : Mengidentifikasi pengaruh implementasi *clinical pathway soft tissue tumor* terhadap lama perawatan dan biaya perawatan.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif survei analitik dengan metode *cross sectional*. Pengumpulan data dengan studi dokumentasi dan metode *total sampling* terhadap 35 berkas rekam medis dan formulir *CP* pasien *soft tissue tumor*. Analisis bivariat menggunakan *fisher exact test*.

Hasil : Penelitian ini menunjukkan jumlah pasien *soft tissue tumor* terbanyak pada kelompok usia 35-54 th, berjenis kelamin laki-laki, kelas II rawat inap, lama rawat ≤ 2 hari, dan biaya rawat \leq hasil klaim INA CBGS. Hasil uji pengaruh implementasi *CP soft tissue tumor* terhadap lama perawatan menunjukkan $p_value = 0,229$. Hasil uji pengaruh implementasi *CP soft tissue tumor* terhadap biaya perawatan menunjukkan $p_value = 0,431$.

Kesimpulan : Tidak terdapat pengaruh implementasi *clinical pathway soft tissue tumor* terhadap lama perawatan dan biaya perawatan. Saran yang diberikan adalah melakukan implementasi *clinical pathway* terhadap diagnosis pada 10 besar penyakit rawat inap sehingga pelaksanaannya dapat memberikan luaran klinis dan ekonomis dengan baik.

Kata Kunci : *Clinical Pathway, Soft Tissue Tumor, Lama Perawatan, Biaya Perawatan.*

ABSTRACT

Background : Soft tissue tumor is an abnormal swelling in the form of lumps in various parts of the body. The highest prevalence of tumor/cancer occur in DI Yogyakarta (4.9%). Cases of soft tissue tumor in RS Ludira Husada Tama Yogyakarta has increased in frequency in 2017-2019 totaling 16 cases, 46 cases, and 56 cases. Implementation of clinical pathway can be used to control quality and costs so that clinical pathway that have been implemented need to be measured in reducing the length of stay and treatment costs.

Objective : To identify the effect of soft tissue tumors clinical pathway implementation on the length of stay and treatment costs.

Methods : The type of research used in this study is a quantitative analytic survey research with cross sectional method. The data was collected by documentation study and total sampling methods on 35 medical record files and clinical pathway forms for soft tissue tumor patients. Bivariate analysis used fisher exact test.

Results : The research showed the highest number of patients with soft tissue tumors occurs in the age group of 35-54 years, male sex, class II hospitalization, length of stay ≤ 2 days, and treatment costs \leq the results of INA CBGs claim. The result of the effect of implementation of soft tissue tumor CP on length of stay showed $p_value = 0.229$. The result of the effect of implementation of soft tissue tumor CP on treatment costs showed $p_value = 0.431$.

Conclusion : There is no effect of soft tissue tumors clinical pathway implementation on the length of stay and treatment costs. The advice that can be given is to implement clinical pathway for diagnosis in the top conditions of hospitalization so the implementation can provide good clinical and economic outcomes.

Keywords : Clinical Pathway, Soft Tissue Tumor, Length of Stay, Treatment Cost.

