

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI *READMISSION* PASIEN SKIZOFRENIA PADA ERA JAMINAN KESEHATAN NASIONAL DI RUMAH SAKIT JIWA GRHASIA PEMERINTAH DAERAH DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Implementasi Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) menerapkan sistem kendali mutu dan biaya pelayanan bertujuan untuk meningkatkan efisiensi dan efektifitas jaminan kesehatan dengan prinsip *managed care*. *Readmission* sebagai dimensi mutu efektivitas dan kompetensi teknis rumah sakit. Meningkatnya kasus *readmission* pasien skizofrenia di rumah sakit meningkatkan biaya pelayanan kesehatan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi rawat inap ulang (*readmission*) pada pasien skizofrenia.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan studi non eksperimental menggunakan rancangan *case control study*. Penelitian dilakukan di RSj Grhasia. Jumlah sampel 53 pasien kelompok *readmission* dan 53 pasien pada kelompok *non readmission*. Responden penelitian ini adalah pasien skizofrenia dan *caregiver*. Pengumpulan data dengan kuesioner dan wawancara mendalam.

Hasil : Analisis bivariat menunjukkan kejadian *readmission* terhadap faktor resiko perkawinan diperoleh nilai OR 2,822, CI 95% 1,082-7,630, *p-value* 0,018; pekerjaan diperoleh nilai OR 2,709, CI 95% 1,063-7,106, *p-value* 0,021; kepatuhan minum obat diperoleh nilai OR 14,692, CI 95% 5,247-42,221, *p-value* <0,001; tingkat pengetahuan *caregiver* diperoleh nilai OR 8,571, CI 95% 2,213-47,927, *p-value* 0,0003. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa faktor resiko yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian *readmission* pasien skizofrenia adalah kepatuhan minum obat (OR 13,556, CI 95% 5,037-36,480, *p-value* <0,001) dan tingkat pengetahuan *caregiver* (OR 7,175, CI 95% 1,628-31,605, *p-value* 0,009).

Kesimpulan: Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi *readmission* pasien skizofrenia adalah kepatuhan minum obat dan tingkat pengetahuan *caregiver*. Faktor demografi (usia, jenis kelamin, status perkawinan, pendidikan dan pekerjaan) tidak bermakna secara statistik terhadap *readmission* pasien skizofrenia.

Kata Kunci: skizofrenia, *readmission*, kepatuhan minum obat, pengetahuan *caregiver*, jaminan kesehatan.

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**DETERMINANT FACTORS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENS'
READMISSION THE ERA OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE IN
GRHASIA MENTAL HOSPITAL
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA
(Study in Special Region of Yogyakarta)**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The implementation of National Health Insurance (JKN) applies a quality and cost control system services aimed at improving the efficacy and effectivity of health insurance with managed care principle. Readmission is used as an indicator for effectivity and technical competence of a hospital. The increasing cases of readmission, specifically in schizophrenia patients, leads to an increase in health care costs in the hospital. The aim of this study is to know the determinant factors of readmission of schizophrenia patients.

Methods: This study was a non-experimental research using a case control study plan. The study was conducted in Grhasia Mental Hospital. The samples were 53 groups of readmission and 53 group of non-readmission. The respondents were the schizophrenia patients and their caregivers. The data collecting used questionnaire and in-depth interview.

Result: Bivariate analysis showed the incidence of readmission of schizophrenia patients to some risk factors as follows: (1) Marriage OR 2.822; CI95% 1.082 – 7.630; p-value 0.018; (2) Work OR 2.709; CI95% 1.063 – 7.106; p-value 0.021; (3) Medication Adherence OR 14.692; CI95% 5.245 – 42.221; p-value <0.001; (4) Caregiver Level of Knowledge OR 8.571; CI95% 2.213 – 47.927; p-value 0.0003. Multivariate analysis showed that risk factors affecting incidence of readmission of schizophrenic patients are medication adhere (OR13.556, CI95% 5.037 - 36.480; p-value <0.001) and caregiver level of knowledge (OR 7.175; CI95% 1.628 – 31.605; p-value 0.009).

Conclusion: Determinant factors of the readmission of schizophrenia patients are the lack of medication adherence of the patients and caregiver's lack of knowledge. Demographic factors (age, gender, marital status, education, and job) and ownership of health insurance are not statistically significant to the readmission of schizophrenia patients.

Keywords: schizophrenia, readmission, medication adherence, caregiver level of knowledge, national health insurance

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