

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Disease classification is a grouping of disease that are similar to the ICD-10 (International Statistical Classification of Disease and Related Health Problems Tenth Revision) for the term of disease and health related issues. The implementation should be appropriate with ICD-10 in order to obtain the accuracy of codes because the results are use to index the recording of disease, national and international reporting of morbidity and mortality, the analysis of health care financial, as well as for research and clinical epidemiology.

**Objective:** To analyze the relation between the precision of diagnosis written and the accuracy of diagnosis codes for inpatients at UGM Hospital Yogyakarta.

**Methods:** This research was using analytic observational research with a quantitative approach with cross sectional design. The population in this study was all files of inpatient medical records from January to March 2015 with data analysis using statistical test Chi Square ( $X^2$ ) with a size of 2x2 cells.

**Results:** From a sample of 112 diagnoses and their codes, writing the correct diagnosis by 80 diagnosis (71,43%) and writing incorrect diagnosis as much as 32 diagnosis (28,57%) as well as an accurate diagnosis code as the code 73 (65,18 %), which is not an accurate diagnosis code as much as 39 code (34,82%). From the statistical test Chi Square ( $X^2$ ) obtained p\_value of 0,01012 and Chi Square ( $X^2$ ) count = 6,613 indicating that  $H_0$  is rejected.

**Conclusion:** There is a relation between the precision of diagnosis written and the accuracy of diagnosis codes for inpatient at UGM Hospital Yogyakarta.

**Keywords:** Precision, Accuracy, Diagnosis, ICD-10

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Klasifikasi penyakit adalah pengelompokan penyakit-penyakit sejenis dengan ICD-10 (*International Statistical Classification of Disease and Related Health Problems Tenth Revision*) untuk istilah penyakit dan masalah yang berkaitan dengan kesehatan. Penerapan pengkodean harus sesuai dengan ICD-10 untuk mendapatkan kode yang akurat karena hasilnya akan digunakan untuk mengindeks pencatatan penyakit, pelaporan nasional dan internasional morbiditas dan mortalitas, analisis pembiayaan pelayanan kesehatan, serta untuk penelitian epidemiologi dan klinis.

**Tujuan:** Menganalisis hubungan ketepatan penulisan diagnosis dengan keakuratan kode diagnosis pasien rawat inap di Rumah Sakit UGM Yogyakarta.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh berkas rekam medis pasien rawat inap bulan Januari - Maret 2015 dengan analisis data menggunakan uji statistik *Chi-Square* ( $X^2$ ) dengan ukuran sel 2x2.

**Hasil:** Dari sampel sebanyak 112 diagnosis beserta kodenya, penulisan diagnosis yang tepat sebanyak 80 diagnosis (71,43%) dan penulisan diagnosis yang tidak tepat sebanyak 32 diagnosis (28,57%) serta kode diagnosis yang akurat sebanyak 73 kode (65,18%), kode diagnosis yang tidak akurat sebanyak 39 kode (34,82%). Dari hasil uji statistik *Chi-Square* ( $X^2$ ) diperoleh nilai *p*-value sebesar 0,01012 dan *Chi-Square* ( $X^2$ ) hitung = 6,613 yang menunjukkan bahwa  $H_0$  ditolak.

**Kesimpulan:** Ada hubungan antara ketepatan penulisan diagnosis dengan keakuratan kode diagnosis pasien rawat inap di Rumah Sakit UGM Yogyakarta.

**Kata Kunci:** Ketepatan, Keakuratan, Diagnosis, ICD-10