

ABSTRACT

Background: Emergency Department (ED) Length of stay is the patient's stay at the time of admission to ED until it is decided to go home or be transferred to another treatment unit. Length of stay has an effect on patient handling, service satisfaction, and time efficiency. No known history of ED length of stay in the hospital Tk. III Dr. Bratanata Jambi

Method: This is a descriptive quantitative observational study with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with a sample size of 74 patients, calculated using the Lameshow formula. Data analysis using univariate analysis.

Result: Almost all of the patients (90.5%) had a normal ED length of stay ≤ 240 minutes and very few of the patients (9.5%) had an extended time of > 240 minutes. Almost all patients (86.5%) had a normal ED assessment time of ≤ 120 minutes and very few of the patients (13.5%) had an extended time of > 120 minutes. Almost all of the patients (83.8%) had a normal review and consultation time of ≤ 60 minutes and very few of the patients (16.2%) had an extended time of > 60 minutes. Almost all of the patients (89.2%) had a normal transfer time to the inpatient room of ≤ 60 minutes and a few of the patients (10.8%) had an extended time of > 60 minutes.

Conclusion: The results of this study, it was found that the ED length of stay of non-surgical patients in Hospital Tk. III Dr. Bratanata Jambi almost all patients according to the target time. The time for the ED assessment, review and consultation as well as the time for transferring patients to the inpatient room is in accordance with the target time.

Keywords: Emergency department (ED), time frame guide, emergency models of care, length of stay

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Length of stay* di IGD merupakan waktu tinggal pasien pada saat masuk IGD hingga diputuskan pulang atau dipindahkan ke unit perawatan lainnya. *Length of stay* pasien berpengaruh pada penanganan pasien, kepuasan pelayanan, dan efisiensi waktu di IGD. Tidak diketahui mengenai riwayat *length of stay* pasien di IGD Rumah Sakit Tk. III Dr. Bratanata Jambi.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif observasional kuantitatif pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan besar sampel 74 pasien, dihitung menggunakan rumus *Lamshow*. Analisa data menggunakan analisis univariat.

Hasil: Hampir seluruh dari pasien (90,5%) memiliki *length of stay* di IGD normal ≤ 240 menit dan sangat sedikit dari pasien (9,5%) memanjang > 240 menit. Hampir seluruh dari pasien (86,5%) memiliki waktu assessment IGD normal ≤ 120 menit dan sangat sedikit dari pasien (13,5%) memanjang > 120 menit. Hampir seluruh dari pasien (82,4%) memiliki waktu review dan konsultasi normal ≤ 60 menit dan sangat sedikit dari pasien (17,6%) memanjang > 60 menit. Hampir seluruh dari pasien (89,2%) memiliki waktu transfer ke rawat inap normal ≤ 60 menit dan sedikit dari pasien (10,8%) memanjang > 60 menit.

Kesimpulan: *Length of stay* pasien non bedah di IGD Rumah Sakit Tk. III Dr. Bratanata Jambi mayoritas sesuai dengan target waktu. Waktu assesment IGD, review dan konsultasi serta waktu transfer pasien ke rawat inap mayoritas sesuai dengan target waktu.

Kata Kunci: Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD), *time frame guide*, *emergency models of care*, *length of stay*