

**HUBUNGAN KATEGORI TRIASE *EMERGENCY SEVERITY INDEX (ESI)*
TERHADAP KEJADIAN *LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)* PADA PASIEN IGD
DI RSUD SINGAPARNA MEDICA CITRAUTAMA
KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pelayanan gawat darurat berorientasi pada keselamatan pasien serta memenuhi mutu pelayanan yang baik. Kepadatan di IGD menyebabkan meningkatnya angka kematian, ketidakpuasan terhadap pelayanan IGD, kelelahan perawat, meningkatnya resiko tertular infeksi penyakit, dan meningkatnya lama tinggal (*length of stay*). Tujuan : Mengetahui Hubungan Kategori Triase *Emergency Severity Index* Terhadap *Length Of Stay* pada pasien IGD di RSUD SMC Kab. Tasikmalaya. **Metode** : Jenis penelitian yaitu penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode korelasional melalui pendekatan secara *cross-sectional*, populasi penelitian sebanyak 2.256 orang dengan sampel 96 orang pasien IGD. Menggunakan teknik *non probability sampling* berupa *purposive sampling*. Variabelnya yaitu *Emergency Severity Index* dan *Length Of Stay*. **Hasil** : Berdasarkan hasil uji *Chi-Square* didapatkan nilai *p-value* 0,000 ($< 0,05$) dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada Hubungan Kategori Triase *Emergency Severity Index* Terhadap *Length Of Stay* pada pasien IGD di RSUD SMC Kab. Tasikmalaya. **Kesimpulan** : Dalam pemilihan pasien dianjurkan menggunakan triase *Emergency Severity Index* karena keputusan triase, lebih akurat, lebih mudah digunakan dan ketepatan penggunaan sistem triase di Rumah Sakit akan berdampak pada *Length of Stay (LOS)*.

Kata Kunci : Triase ESI, LOS, IGD

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF THE APPLICATION OF TRIAGE EMERGENCY SEVERITY INDEX (ESI) ON THE INCIDENCE OF LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) IN EMERGENCY ROOM PATIENTS AT SINGAPARNA MEDICA CITRAUTAMA HOSPITAL, TASIKMALAYA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Emergency services are oriented towards patient safety and achieving good service quality. Overcrowding in the ER causes increased mortality rates, dissatisfaction with ER services, nurse fatigue, increased risk of contracting infectious diseases, and increased length of stay. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between the emergency severity index triage category and the length of stay for emergency room patients at the SMC district hospital. Tasikmalaya. **Method:** The type of research is quantitative research with a correlational method using a cross-sectional approach, the research population was 2,256 people with a sample of 96 emergency room patients. Using non-probability sampling techniques in the form of purposive sampling. The variables are Emergency Severity Index and Length Of Stay. **Results:** Based on the results of the Chi-Square test, a p-value of 0.000 (< 0.05) was obtained. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between the Emergency Severity Index Triage Category and the Length of Stay for emergency room patients at the SMC District Hospital. Tasikmalaya. **Conclusion:** When selecting patients, it is recommended to use the triage Emergency Severity Index because triage decisions are more accurate, easier to use and the accuracy of using the triage system in the hospital will have an impact on the Length of Stay (LOS).

Keywords : ESI Triage, LOS, IGD