

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat faktor-faktor apa saja yang berhubungan dengan lama rawat inap pasien DBD anak dan faktor apa yang paling berhubungan dengan lama rawat inap pasien DBD anak. Penelitian ini merupakan observasional analitik dengan desain potong lintang. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 54 pasien DBD anak tahun 2020 di RS Bethesda Yogyakarta. Data diperoleh melalui rekam medis secara *consecutive sampling*. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dengan signifikansi 0,05 dan interval kepercayaan 95%. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara jumlah trombosit ($p=0,025$), nilai hematokrit ($p=0,047$), jumlah leukosit ($p=0,044$), dan pemberian ekstrak daun jambu biji ($p=0,030$) dengan lama rawat inap pasien DBD anak, sedangkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia ($p=0,629$), jenis kelamin ($p=0,712$), dan status gizi ($p=0,298$) terhadap lama rawat inap pasien DBD anak. Berdasarkan analisis regresi logistik, faktor pemberian ekstrak daun jambu biji paling berpengaruh dengan lama rawat inap. Subjek yang tidak diberikan ekstrak daun jambu biji berisiko sebesar 5,7 kali dirawat inap > 4 hari, dibandingkan subjek yang diberikan ekstrak daun jambu biji. Faktor-faktor tersebut diharapkan dapat memberi gambaran kepada praktisi kesehatan terkait penanganan penyakit yang efektif untuk meminimalkan rawat inap DBD anak di RS Bethesda Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci: DBD, anak, rawat inap

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine factors associated with the length of stay of DHF in children. This was an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design. This study was conducted at Bethesda Yogyakarta Hospital with 54 samples. The data obtained from medical records with consecutive sampling method. Chi-Square test with 0.05 signification and confidence interval 95% has been used to determine factors associated with length of stay of DHF in children. The results showed that there were an association between thrombocyte ($p=0.025$), hematocrit ($p=0.047$), leukocyte count ($p= 0.044$), and administration of Psidium guajava extract ($p=0.030$) with the length of stay of DHF in children. There were no association between age ($p=0.629$), sex ($p=0.712$), and nutritional status ($p=0.298$) with the length of stay of DHF in children. According to the logistic regression, administration of Psidium guajava folium extract was the most associated factor. Subjects who were not administered with Psidium guajava folium extract, had a risk about 5.7 times higher than subjects who were administered with Psidium guajava extract. Those factors may give an overview to practitioners to find effective management and therapy to reduce the severity and length of stay at Bethesda Yogyakarta Hospital.

Key words: DHF, children, length of stay

