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PERBEDAAN LAMA HARI RAWAT PASIEN *SECTIO CAESAREA* MENGGUNAKAN METODE *ENHANCED RECOVERY AFTER CAESARIAN SURGERY* (ERACS) DENGAN *SECTIO CAESAREA* KONVENSIONAL DI RUMAH SAKIT PROVINSI LAMPUNG TAHUN 2023

xvi + 62 halaman, 5 tabel, dan 3 gambar

ABSTRAK

Length of Stay (LOS) atau lama hari rawat merupakan jumlah hari rawat pasien di rumah sakit, mulai hari masuk sampai dengan hari keluar. Angka LOS yang tinggi mengakibatkan penurunan kualitas pelayanan rumah sakit. ERACS dalam tindakan *sectio caesarea* merupakan program cepat pemulihan setelah *sectio caesarea*. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan desain observasional *retrospektif*. Tujuan peneliti ini adalah mengetahui lama hari rawat pasien *sectio caesarea* menggunakan metode ERACS dengan metode konvensional. Jumlah populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 210 dengan sampel 102 responden (51 kelompok ERACS: 51 kelompok konvensional). Penelitian dilaksanakan pada 01 Januari–31 Maret 2023 di Rumah Sakit Anugerah Medical Center dan Rumah Sakit Yukum Medical Center Provinsi Lampung. Hasil penelitian didapatkan nilai *mean* lama hari rawat kelompok ERACS (1.1) lebih kecil dibandingkan kelompok konvensional (2.20). Uji *mann whitney* (p -value 0.000) menunjukkan adanya perbedaan antara lama hari rawat pasien *sectio caesarea* menggunakan metode ERACS dengan metode konvensional. Diharapkan hasil penelitian ini menjadi masukan ada baiknya metode ERACS pada *sectio caesarea* diterapkan dalam upaya menurunkan angka lama hari rawat pasien.

Kata Kunci: Lama Hari Rawat, ERACS, Konvensional

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DIFFERENCES LENGTH OF STAY OF SECTIO CAESAREA PATIENTS USING THE ENHANCED RECOVERY AFTER CAESARIAN SURGERY (ERACS) METHOD WITH CONVENTIONAL SECTIO CAESAREA IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE HOSPITAL IN 2023

xvi + 62 pages, 5 tables and 3 figures

ABSTRACT

Length of Stay (LOS) or length of stay is the number of days a patient is in the hospital, from the day of admission to the day of discharge. High LOS rates result in a decrease in the quality of hospital services. ERACS in caesarean section is a fast recovery program after caesarean section. This research is a quantitative study using a retrospective observational design. The aim of this researcher is to determine the length of stay of sectio caesarea patients using the ERACS method with conventional methods. The total population in this study was 210 with a sample of 102 respondents (51 ERACS groups: 51 conventional groups). The research was conducted on January 1 – March 31 2023 at Anugerah Medical Center Hospital and Yukum Medical Center Hospital in Lampung Province. The results showed that the mean length of stay in the ERACS group (1.1) was smaller than the conventional group (2.20). The Mann Whitney test (p-value 0.000) showed that there was a difference between the length of stays of hospitalization patients with sectio caesarea using the ERACS method and conventional methods. It is hoped that the results of this study will serve as input that the ERACS method should be applied to sectio caesarea in an effort to reduce patient length of stay.

Keywords: Length of Stays, ERACS, Conventional