## ABSTRAK

**Hubungan penerapan *Early Warning Scores* (EWS) dengan *Length Of Stay* (LOS) pada pasien di RSU Anwar Medika Sidoarjo**

**Oleh:**
**SISKA FITRIANI**

Penggunaan EWS sebagai alat deteksi awal terhadap perburukan kondisi pasien masih jarang di Indonesia. Sistem EWS dikembangkan untuk mengurangi lama perawatan dan kematian pasien. Pada kenyataannya, pelaksanaan monitoring perawat berdasarkan EWS ternyata tidak dilaksanakan sepenuhnya sesuai dengan algoritma sehingga perlu dievaluasi bagaimana dampaknya terhadap *clinical outcome* pasien yaitu lama tinggal di rumah sakit. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan penerapan *Early Warning Scores* (EWS) dengan *length of stay* (LOS) pada pasien di RSU Anwar Medika Sidoarjo. Desain penelitian ini adalah analittik korelasi. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua pasien rawat inap yang masuk melalui IGD di RSU Anwar Medika Sidoarjo pada bulan Mei sebanyak 2451 pasien. Teknik sampling menggunakan *simple random sampling*, sehingga didapatkan 96 orang sampel. Instrument penelitian ini adalah rekam medik. Analisa data menggunakan uji Spearman's Rho. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hampir seluruh responden tergolong risiko rendah, yaitu 89 responden (92,7%), dan hampir seluruh responden dirawat dalam waktu ≤ 3 hari, yaitu 74 responden (77,1%). Hasil analisa uji Spearman's Rho menunjukkan bahwa nilai pvalue=0,000 (<0,05) nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,514 maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa $H_1$ diterima yang artinya ada hubungan penerapan *Early Warning Scores* (EWS) dengan *length of stay* (LOS) pada pasien di RSU Anwar Medika Sidoarjo dimana semakin tinggi EWS maka semakin lama LOS pasien. EWS dapat memprediksi lama rawat inap pasien karena pada saat dilakukan EWS, pasien tidak menunjukkan tanda-tanda kegawatan sehingga pengobatan dan observasi selama 3 hari sudah dapat membuat kondisi pasien membaik atau sembuh.



**Kata Kunci: EWS, LOS, pasien**

## ABSTRACT

**Impact of *Early Warning Scores* (EWS) on Length Of Stay (LOS) in patients at Anwar Medika Hospital Sidoarjo**

**By:**

**SISKA FITRIANI**

The use of EWS as an early detection tool for worsening patient conditions is still rare in Indonesia. The EWS system was developed to reduce length of stay and patient mortality. In fact, the implementation of nurse monitoring based on the EWS was not fully implemented according to the algorithm, so it was necessary to evaluate how the impact on the patient's clinical outcome was the length of stay in the hospital. The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of the implementation of *Early Warning Scores* (EWS) on the length of stay (LOS) in patients at Anwar Medika Hospital Sidoarjo. The design of this research is correlation analytic. The population in this study were all inpatients who entered through the emergency room at Anwar Medika Hospital Sidoarjo in May as many as 2451 patients. The sampling technique used simple random sampling, so that 96 samples were obtained. The instrument of this research is medical records. Data analysis using Spearman's Rho test. The results showed that almost all respondents were classified as low risk, as many as 89 respondents (92.7%), and almost all respondents were treated within 3 days, as many as 74 respondents (77.1%). The results of the Spearman's Rho test analysis show that the p-value = 0.000 (<0.05) with coefficient correlation as 0,514, it can be concluded that H1 is accepted which means that the implementation of *Early Warning Scores* (EWS) has an impact on the length of stay (LOS) in patients at Anwar Medika Hospital Sidoarjo where the higher EWS, the longer the patient's LOS. EWS can predict the length of stay of patients because at the time of EWS, the patient does not show signs of an emergency so that treatment and observation for 3 days can make the patient's condition improve or recover.



**Keywords: EWS, LOS, patient**