

ABSTRAK
STUDI LONGITUDINAL RISIKO MORTALITAS PADA PASIEN DI ICU
MENGGUNAKAN QUICK SEQUENTIAL ORGAN FAILURE
ASSESSMENT (qSOFA) SCORE DI RS ISLAM SAKINAH

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Pasien kritis yang dirawat di *Intensive Care Unit* (ICU) memiliki risiko mortalitas yang tinggi akibat gangguan fungsi organ dan perubahan kondisi klinis yang dapat terjadi secara cepat. *Quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment* (qSOFA) merupakan instrumen skrining sederhana yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi risiko mortalitas berdasarkan frekuensi napas, tekanan darah sistolik, dan tingkat kesadaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan menggambarkan risiko mortalitas pasien di ICU menggunakan skor qSOFA di RS Islam Sakinah Mojokerto. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif longitudinal dengan observasi selama tiga hari. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 174 pasien, dengan sampel sebanyak 172 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan lembar observasi qSOFA dan dianalisis secara univariat dalam bentuk distribusi frekuensi dan persentase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada hari pertama sebagian besar pasien berada pada kategori risiko mortalitas rendah sebanyak 99 responden (57,56%) dan risiko tinggi sebanyak 73 responden (42,44%). Pada hari kedua proporsi risiko mortalitas tinggi meningkat menjadi 88 responden (51,16%), kemudian kembali meningkat pada hari ketiga menjadi 94 responden (54,65%), sedangkan proporsi risiko rendah terus menurun selama masa observasi. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa semakin lama pasien dirawat di ICU, semakin tinggi risiko mortalitas yang dialami, dan skor qSOFA dapat digunakan untuk memantau peningkatan risiko mortalitas pada pasien ICU secara serial. Dengan demikian, qSOFA dapat menjadi alat skrining yang membantu deteksi dini perburukan kondisi pasien kritis di ICU.

Kata Kunci: qSOFA, Risiko Mortalitas, Pasien Kritis, ICU, Studi Longitudinal.

ABSTRACT
OVERVIEW OF MORTALITY RISK IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU)
PATIENTS USING THE QUICK SEQUENTIAL ORGAN FAILURE
ASSESSMENT (qSOFA) SCORE AT RS ISLAM SAKINAH

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Critically ill patients admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) are at high risk of mortality due to organ dysfunction and rapidly changing clinical conditions. The Quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (qSOFA) is a simple screening tool used to identify mortality risk based on respiratory rate, systolic blood pressure, and level of consciousness. This study aimed to describe the mortality risk of ICU patients using the qSOFA score at RS Islam Sakinah Mojokerto. This study employed a descriptive longitudinal design with a three-day observation period. The study population consisted of 174 patients, with a sample of 172 respondents selected using consecutive sampling. Data were collected using a qSOFA observation sheet and analyzed using univariate analysis in the form of frequency distributions and percentages. The results showed that on the first day, most patients were in the low mortality risk category, with 99 respondents (57.56%), while 73 respondents (42.44%) were in the high-risk category. On the second day, the proportion of patients at high mortality risk increased to 88 respondents (51.16%), and it increased again on the third day to 94 respondents (54.65%), while the proportion of low-risk patients continued to decline during the observation period. These findings indicate that the longer patients are treated in the ICU, the higher the mortality risk they experience, and the qSOFA score can be used to serially monitor increasing mortality risk in ICU patients. Therefore, qSOFA can serve as a screening tool to support the early detection of clinical deterioration in critically ill ICU patients.

Keywords: qSOFA, Mortality Risk, Critically Ill Patients, ICU, Longitudinal Study.