FAKTOR-FAKTOR PENYEBAB KEMATIAN PASIEN DI ICU MELATI RSUD MAJALAYA: STUDI DESKRIPTIF

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ABSTRAK

Kematian pasien di ICU merupakan indikator utama mutu pelayanan karena secara langsung mencerminkan efektivitas sistem perawatan kritis dan kualitas tata kelola klinis yang dijalankan. Penilaian mutu pelayanan ICU harus dilakukan dengan menafsirkan indikator kematian secara kontekstual agar dapat mengidentifikasi kelemahan dalam proses manajemen klinis dan menjadi dasar perbaikan berkelanjutan. Berbagai faktor berkontribusi terhadap tingginya angka kematian di ICU meliputi faktor usia, jenis kelamin, lama rawat, lama penggunaan ventilator, status kesadaran saat masuk perawatan dan status komorbiditas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran faktor-faktor penyebab kematian pasien di ICU Melati RSUD Majalaya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan metode pengumpulan data secara *kohort retrospektif* melalui telaah rekam medis. Populasi penelitian adalah pasien yang telah dinyatakan meninggal pada periode Agustus sampai dengan Oktober, adapun tekhnik sampel yang digunakan adalah *total sampling* sebanyak 98. Hasil penelitian menunjukan faktor kematian pada kategori usia adalh 56.1% merupakan lanjut usia, 56.1% berjenis kelamin perempuan, 53.1% berada pada kategori lama rawat pendek, 48.4% berada pada kategori lama penggunaan ventilator pendek. Pasien meninggal pada saat mulai masuk perawatan berada pada kategori kesadaran sopor sebanyak 45.9% dan memiliki faktor komorbiditas sedang sebanyak 43.9%. Peneliti berharap perawat diharapkan mampu menerapkan prinsip *critical thinking* dan memperkuat kemampuan kolaborasi interprofesional, dan bagi rumah sakit agar mampu memperkuat sistem deteksi dini kegawatan pasien pra ICU sehingga dapat menurunkan status kematian.

Kata kunci: Kematian; Pasien; Penyebab; ICU.

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FACTORS CAUSING PATIENT DEATH IN THE MELATI ICU, MAJALAYA REGIONAL HOSPITAL: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

ICU patient mortality is a key indicator of service quality because it directly reflects the effectiveness of the critical care system and the quality of clinical governance. Assessment of ICU service quality must be conducted by interpreting mortality indicators contextually to identify weaknesses in the clinical management process and become the basis for continuous improvement. Various factors contribute to the high mortality rate in the ICU, including age, gender, length of stay, length of ventilator use, state of consciousness at admission, and comorbidity status. This study aims to describe the factors causing patient mortality in the Melati ICU of Majalaya Regional Hospital. The research method used is descriptive quantitative with a retrospective cohort data collection method through medical record review. The study population was patients who had been declared dead between August and October, while the sampling technique used was a total sampling of 98. The results showed that mortality factors in the age category were 56.1% were elderly, 56.1% were female, 53.1% were in the short length of stay category, and 48.4% were in the short ventilator use category. Patients who died during admission were in the "stupid awareness" category (45.9%) and had moderate comorbidities (43.9%). Researchers hope that nurses will be able to apply critical thinking principles and strengthen interprofessional collaboration skills, and that hospitals will be able to strengthen their pre-ICU early detection systems for patient emergencies to reduce mortality.

Keywords*: Causes; ICU; Mortality; Patient.*

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