

Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kematian Pasien Rawat Inap Di RSUD Banyuasin, Sumatera Selatan Tahun 2023-2025: Studi Potong Lintang

Rahmiati

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Latar Belakang: Kematian pasien rawat inap menunjukkan tren peningkatan yang konsisten di RSUD Banyuasin. Kematian ini dipengaruhi oleh aspek multidimensional yang terbagi menjadi dua domain utama, yaitu faktor pasien dan faktor rumah sakit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan kedua faktor tersebut dengan kematian pasien >48 jam di RSUD Banyuasin.

Metode: Penelitian potong lintang dilaksanakan di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD Banyuasin pada bulan April hingga Mei 2026 menggunakan data rekam medis pasien periode 1 Januari 2023 sampai 31 Desember 2025.

Didapatkan sebanyak 343 pasien rawat inap > 48 jam yang memenuhi kriteria penelitian. Kematian pasien diukur dengan indikator Net Death Rate (NDR) yang akan dianalisis. Analisis data menggunakan uji Chi-Square dan dilanjutkan dengan uji regresi logistic. Hasil: Total sampel yang memenuhi kriteria terdiri dari 297 pasien dengan luaran hidup dan 46 pasien meninggal dunia. Mayoritas sampel berjenis kelamin perempuan (53,9%) , tingkat pendidikan rendah (67,9%), lama rawat < 5 hari (68,5%), dan dirawat di ruang non-ICU (95,9%). Hasil uji regresi logistik menunjukkan faktor risiko dominan yang berperan terhadap kematian pasien rawat inap adalah perawatan di ruang ICU (aOR=17,795; 95%CI

4,660−67,952; p=0,000), tingkat pendidikan tinggi (aOR=4,497; 95%CI 2,157−9,374; p=0,000), diagnosis penyakit menular (aOR=3,213; 95%CI 1,388−7,435; p=0,006), dan usia >60 tahun (aOR=2,539; 95%CI 1,211−5,323; p=0,014).

Simpulan: Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kematian pasien rawat inap di RSUD Banyuasin adalah ruang rawat ICU, pendidikan tinggi (SMA), penyakit menular dan usia > 60 tahun. Kata Kunci: Banyuasin, Faktor Pasien, Faktor Rumah Sakit, Kematian, Rawat Inap</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">Background: Inpatient mortality has shown a consistently increasing trend at RSUD Banyuasin. This mortality is influenced by multidimensional aspects categorized into two main domains: patient factors and hospital factors. This study aims to analyze the relationship between these two factors and inpatient mortality >48 hours at RSUD Banyuasin.

Methods: An observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design was conducted at the Inpatient Ward of Banyuasin Regional General Hospital from April to May 2026, utilizing patient medical records from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2025. A total of 343 inpatients hospitalized >48 hours met the study criteria. Inpatient mortality was measured by the Net Death Rate (NDR). Data were analyzed using Chi-Square tests, followed by logistic regression analysis. Results: The total sample meeting the inclusion criteria consisted of 297 survivor patients and 46 non- survivor patients. The majority of the sample were female (53.9%), had a low educational level (67.9%), had a length of stay < 5 days (68.5%), and were admitted to non-ICU rooms (95.9%). Logistic regression analysis demonstrated that the dominant risk factors contributing to inpatient mortality were ICU admission (aOR = 17.795; 95% CI:

4.660–67.952; p=0.000), high educational level (aOR = 4.497; 95% CI: 2.157–9.374; p=0.000), infectious disease diagnosis (aOR = 3.213; 95% CI: 1.388–7.435; p=0.006), and age >60 years (aOR = 2.539; 95% CI: 1.211–5.323; p=0.014). Conclusion: The factors significantly

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>60 years (aOR = 2.539; 95% CI: 1.211–5.323; p=0.014). Conclusion: The factors significantly

associated with inpatient mortality at RSUD Banyuasin are ICU admission, high educational level (High School), infectious disease diagnosis, and age ≥ 60 years. Keywords: Banyuasin, Hospital Factors, Inpatient, Mortality, Patient Factors</div>