

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS AT THE TIME OF ADMISSON TO THE HOSPITAL AND THE LENGTH OF STAY FOR ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME (ACS) PATIENS AT THE DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK HOSPITAL

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Background: Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) is one of the leading causes of death in all countries. Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2012 stated that ACS occupies the leading cause of death and is the Silent Killer in Indonesia. One of the reasons for the worsening of ACS patients is increased blood glucose levels, causing length of hospital stay. This study aims to determine the relationship between blood glucose levels upon admission to the hospital and the length of stay for ACS patients in RSUDAM.

Methods: This research is an observational quantitative analytic study with a cross-sectional design that is analyzed using the Chi-Square statistical test. Sampling takes into account the inclusion and exclusion criteria. So that 132 medical records of ACS patients were obtained in RSUDAM.

Results: The results showed the number of ACS patients in RSUDAM Bandar Lampung in 2020 who had more days of hospitalization six days in patients with normal GDS levels (<140 mg/dL) of 39.4%. According to the results of statistical tests, a p-value of 0.001 was obtained, where $p < 0.05$, which means that there is a relationship between blood glucose levels and length of stay for ACS patients in RSUDAM.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between blood glucose levels upon admission to the hospital and the length of stay for ACS patients at RSUDAM.

Keywords: Blood Glucose Levels, Length of Hospitalization, ACS Patients.

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KADAR GLUKOSA DARAH SAAT MASUK RUMAH SAKIT DENGAN LAMA HARI RAWAT PASIEN SINDROM KORONER AKUT (SKA) DI RSUD H. ABDUL MOELOEK BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang : Sindrom Koroner Akut (SKA) salah satu penyebab utama kematian di seluruh negara. Data Kemenkes RI tahun 2012 menyatakan SKA menempati posisi utama penyebab kematian dan menjadi *The Silent Killer* di Indonesia. Perburukan pasien SKA salah satunya karena peningkatan kadar glukosa darah sehingga menyebabkan lama hari rawat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar glukosa darah saat masuk rumah sakit dengan lama hari rawat pasien SKA di RSUDAM.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan studi kuantitatif analitik observasional dengan desain cross sectional yang dianalisis menggunakan uji statistika Chi Square. Pengambilan sampel memperhatikan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Sehingga didapatkan 132 data rekam medis pasien SKA di RSUDAM.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah pasien SKA di RSUDAM Bandar Lampung tahun 2020 yang memiliki lama hari rawat ≤ 6 hari lebih banyak pada pasien dengan kadar GDS diategorikan normal (<140 mg/dL) sebesar 39,4%. Menurut hasil uji statistik diperoleh nilai p sebesar 0,001 dimana $p < 0,05$ artinya terdapat hubungan kadar glukosa darah dengan lama hari rawat pasien SKA di RSUDAM.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan kadar glukosa darah saat masuk rumah sakit dengan lama hari rawat pasien SKA di RSUDAM.

Kata Kunci : Kadar Glukosa Darah, Lama Hari Rawat, Pasien SKA.