

***Relationship Between Age, Leukocyte Count, Comorbidity, and Payment
Method with Length of Stay (LOS) of Typhoid Patients at
Kaliwates General Hospital, Jember***
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ABSTRACT

Length of Stay (LOS) is one of the quality indicators of hospital services, the standard LOS of infectious diseases such as typhoid fever is 3-5 days. Based on the data at Kaliwates Jember General Hospital, there is a LOS of typhoid patients that is not in accordance with the standard. In the last three years typhoid cases have increased and are included in the top 10 most common diseases in 2024. This condition can have an impact on the occurrence of repeated hospitalization cases. This study aims to analyze the relationship between age, leukocyte count, comorbidities, and payment methods with the length of stay (LOS) of typhoid patients at Kaliwates Jember General Hospital. This quantitative study used a cross sectional design. The sample consisted of 128 medical records selected using simple random sampling. Data analysis included univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with the chi-square test. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between age (p value = 0.011) and leukocyte count (p value = 0.001) with the length of stay (LOS) of typhoid patients. Comorbidities (p value = 1.000) and payment methods (p value = 0.643) were not significant. The conclusion of this study is that patients aged ≤ 1 year and ≥ 40 years, as well as patients who experience leukopenia have the potential to have a longer length of stay (LOS). It is hoped that the hospital can increase vigilance and monitoring of typhoid patients with vulnerable ages and patients who experience leukopenia to prevent prolongation of LOS.

Keywords: *length of stay, typhoid, medical record*