

Analysis of Factors Associated with the Length of Stay (LOS) of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (A91) Patients at Citra Husada Hospital Jember
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ABSTRACT

Length of stay (LOS) is one of the indicators of hospital service quality. At Citra Husada Hospital, LOS often exceeds the seven-day standard, and in the last two years dengue fever (DBD) cases have increased by approximately 71.1%, ranking among the top ten inpatient diseases in 2024. Prolonged LOS increases treatment costs, while shortened LOS may result in repeated hospitalizations. This study aims to analyze the factors associated with LOS among dengue patients. The research employed a quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of 450 adult dengue patients in 2024, with 208 electronic medical records selected through simple random sampling. Data analysis included univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. The results showed significant associations between LOS and age ($p=0.000$), comorbidity ($p=0.000$), and nutritional status ($p=0.042$). Meanwhile, sex ($p=0.850$), platelet count ($p=0.190$), leukocyte count ($p=0.157$), and hematocrit ($p=0.090$) were not significantly associated. The study concludes that adult patients with comorbidities and abnormal nutritional status are more likely to experience prolonged LOS. It is recommended that the hospital establish clinical pathways and provide education to adult and elderly dengue patients, particularly those with comorbid conditions and abnormal nutritional status, in order to prevent prolonged LOS.

Keywords: *dengue hemorrhagic fever, length of stay, medical records*