

Analysis of the Relationship Between Factors of Ischemic Stroke (I63.9) and Length of Stay (LOS) at RSD Dr. Soebandi Jember
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ABSTRACT

Ischemic stroke is a condition that occurs due to the obstruction of blood flow to a specific part of the brain caused by a blockage in the cerebral artery, leading to impaired brain function. Ischemic stroke is among the top 10 inpatient diseases at RSD dr. Soebandi Jember and ranks second in 2024. One important indicator in hospital services is the length of stay (LOS) or number of days of hospitalization. In 2024, there were 57 patients whose LOS exceeded the standard, which is more than 7 days. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between ischemic stroke factors (I63.9) and length of stay in RSD dr. Soebandi Jember. The research type is quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach. The research sample consists of 243 medical records of ischemic stroke patients selected through simple random sampling. Data analysis includes univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. The results showed that variables such as age (p value = 0.027), diabetes mellitus (p value = 0.026), medical complications (p value = 0.022), and the patient's level of consciousness upon admission (p value = 0.046) are related to the length of stay for ischemic stroke patients. Variables such as gender (p value = 0.130) and hypertension (p value = 0.688) are not related to the length of stay for ischemic stroke patients. The conclusion of this study is that patients aged 65 years or older, with diabetes mellitus, medical complications, and moderate to severe consciousness levels tend to have a longer LOS. It is recommended that the hospital provide more intensive care in these category in order to prevent prolonged hospitalization.

Keywords: *cross sectional, ischemic stroke, length of stay, medical records*