

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

Based on the results and discussion of this study, it can be concluded that:

1. A majority of the Length of Stay (LOS) for non-trauma Priority 2 (P2) patients in the ED of Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital during June 2025 met the LOS targets set by the ED management of Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital and NEAT (National Emergency Access Target), which serves as a reference for the Emergency Model of Care.
2. There is a strong positive monotonic relationship, with a significance value (p-value)  $< 0.001$  and a correlation coefficient of 0.600, between assessment time and patient Length of Stay (LOS) using the Time Frame Guide Emergency Model of Care approach in the ED of Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital during June 2025.
3. There is a moderate positive monotonic relationship, with a significance value (p-value)  $< 0.001$  and a correlation coefficient of 0.351, between review/consultation time and patient Length of Stay (LOS) using the Time Frame Guide Emergency Model of Care approach in the ED of Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital during June 2025.
4. There is a strong positive monotonic relationship, with a significance value (p-value)  $< 0.001$  and a correlation coefficient of 0.698, between transfer time and patient Length of Stay (LOS) using the Time Frame Guide Emergency Model

5. of Care approach in the ED of Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital during June 2025. The most dominant factor associated with the Length of Stay (LOS) of non-trauma Category P2 patients using the Time Frame Guide Emergency Model of Care approach in the ED of Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital during June 2025 is transfer time or Time Frame 3.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

Based on the results and discussion of this study, the researcher can provide several suggestions to relevant parties as follows:

1. For Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital

Suggestions to reduce the LOS of non-trauma P2 patients in the ED of Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital that has not met targets include accelerating the variables already identified as factors related to LOS. It is hoped that assessment time, especially diagnostic examinations, and patient transfer time to inpatient wards can be maximized. There is a need for improved patient information management so that patient journey records in the ED are more accurate and accountable, and an increase in inpatient ward capacity. In addition, this research can also be used as input or suggestions for healthcare personnel, so that it can serve as motivation to further improve service delivery, especially for healthcare professionals working in the Emergency Department.

2. For Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang, Applied Nursing Program

This research is suggested to be used as a source of information and provide insights to students regarding factors related to patient length of stay in the ED and its importance in supporting ED services.

### 3. For Other Researchers

This research can be further developed with a larger sample size and longer duration, as well as by exploring sub-variables in more detail.