

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PATIENT LENGTH OF STAY USING A TIME FRAME GUIDE EMERGENCY MODEL OF CARE APPROACH IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF NGUDI WALUYO WLINGI REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Prolonged Length of Stay (LOS) remains a challenge in several hospitals in Indonesia. Internationally, the target ED LOS in developed countries' hospitals is 4 hours; however, many hospitals in Indonesia still have an ED LOS exceeding 4 hours, with patient transfer time suspected as one of the causes. This study aims to identify factors associated with LOS among non-trauma Category P2 patients in the ED of Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital, using the Time Frame Guide Emergency Model of Care approach. The study employed a cross-sectional design. The study's population comprised all non-trauma Category P2 patients in the ED of Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital. A sample of 89 patients was selected using a purposive sampling technique. Inclusion criteria were non-trauma Category P2 patients. The independent variables were assessment time, review/consultation time, and transfer time, while the dependent variable was length of stay. Data were collected using an observation sheet developed from the ED Wait Time Indicators Calculation Toolkit and analyzed using the Spearman rank correlation test. The study obtained ethical approval from Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital. The Spearman correlation test results indicated a significant relationship between assessment time, review/consultation time, and transfer time with LOS in the ED, and the most dominant factor associated with ED LOS was transfer time. To address prolonged LOS, improvements in information management and an increase in inpatient ward capacity are needed.

Keywords: length of stay, time frame 1, time frame 2, time frame 3, time frame guide emergency model of care