ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Lama rawat (LOS) adalah penentu keberhasilan terapi pasien. AvLOS yang tinggi menunjukkan rendahnya pelayanan kesehatan dan efisiensi di unit rawat inap. Penelitian di RSUP Dr. Kariadi fokus pada pasien nonbedah, mengevaluasi hubungan antara usia, jenis kelamin, status gizi, trombosit, leukosit, hemoglobin, albumin, natrium, sumber infeksi, jenis komorbid, jumlah komorbid, dan kejadian *healthcare associated infections* (HAI's) dengan LOS.

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi lama rawat inap pasien di bangsal non bedah di RSUP Dr. Kariadi.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang pada bulan Agustus-Desember 2023 dengan desain penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain cross sectional menggunakan analisis bivariat dan multivariat

Hasil: Didapatkan hasil bahwa faktor usia tidak berhubungan, jenis kelamin tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna, status gizi tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna, trombosit terdapat hubungan bermakna, leukosit tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna, hemoglobin tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna, albumin tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna, natrium tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna, sumber infeksi tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna, jenis komorbid tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna, jumlah komorbid tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna, dan kejadian HAI's terdapat hubungan bermakna.

Kesimpulan: Kejadian HAI's merupakan faktor dominan berpengaruh terhadap lama rawat inap.

Kata Kunci: Lama rawat inap, *Healthcare Associated Infections*, nonbedah.

ABSTRACT

Background: *Length of Stay (LOS) is a determinant of the success of patient therapy. A high Average Length of Stay (AvLOS) indicates low healthcare service and efficiency in inpatient units. The research at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital focuses on non-surgical patients, evaluating the relationship between age, gender, nutritional status, platelet count, leukocyte count, hemoglobin level, albumin level, sodium level, source of infection, type of comorbidity, number of comorbidities, and the occurrence of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI's) with LOS.*

Objective: *To identify factors influencing the length of inpatient stay in non-surgical wards at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital.*

Methode: *This study was conducted at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital in Semarang from August to December 2023, using an analytical observational research design with a cross-sectional design and employing bivariate and multivariate analyses.*

Results: *It was found that age is not correlated, gender shows no significant relationship, nutritional status is not significantly related, platelet count is significantly related, leukocyte count is not significantly related, hemoglobin is not significantly related, albumin is not significantly related, sodium is not significantly related, source of infection is not significantly related, type of comorbidity is not significantly related, number of comorbidities is not significantly related, and the occurrence of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI's) is significantly related.*

Conclusion: *The occurrence of HAI's is a dominant factor influencing the length of inpatient stay.*

Keywords: *Length of Stay, Healthcare Associated Infections, non-surgical.*