

# **HUBUNGAN KESESUAIAN DIAGNOSIS PENYAKIT RUMAH SAKIT KELAS B DENGAN KEAKURATAN KODE DIAGNOSIS DI BAGIAN ANAK RSUD KABUPATEN TANGERANG PERIODE JULI - AGUSTUS 2016**

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## **Abstrak**

Rumah sakit kelas B sebagai Fasilitas Kesehatan Tingkat Lanjutan (FKTL) menangani kasus rujukan yang bersifat spesialisik, namun secara nasional hingga tahun 2015 sebanyak 214.706 (9,6%) dari total 2.236.379 kunjungan pasien yang dirujuk masih merupakan rujukan non-spesialistik. Diagnosis yang ditetapkan akan menjadi dasar untuk pembayaran jaminan BPJS Kesehatan sehingga kesesuaian diagnosis dan keakuratan kode diagnosis haruslah tepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kesesuaian diagnosis penyakit rumah sakit kelas B dengan keakuratan kode diagnosis di bagian anak RSUD Kabupaten Tangerang periode Juli-Agustus 2016. Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional yang menggunakan desain potong lintang dengan variabel bebas kesesuaian diagnosis spesialisik di FKTL dan variabel terikat keakuratan kode diagnosis berdasarkan ICD-10. Sampel penelitian adalah pasien BPJS di bagian anak RSUD Kabupaten Tangerang sebanyak 116 rekam medis dari total populasi 954 dengan pengambilan sampel secara acak sederhana. Data dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-Square* yang menunjukkan hasil sebanyak 81,7% kode diagnosis akurat dengan diagnosis penyakit sesuai yang akan dijamin biayanya, namun sebanyak 8,9% kode diagnosis tidak akurat dengan diagnosis penyakit tidak sesuai, 18,3% kode diagnosis tidak akurat namun diagnosis penyakit sesuai dan 91,1% kode diagnosis akurat tetapi diagnosis penyakit tidak sesuai, ketiga hasil tersebut berdampak pada kegagalan sistem penjaminan biaya pelayanan kesehatan oleh BPJS Kesehatan.

**Kata Kunci** : kesesuaian diagnosis di FKTL, ICD-10, BPJS.

# **THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE SUITABILITY OF MEDICAL DIAGNOSES IN TYPE B HOSPITAL TOWARD THE ACCURACY OF DIAGNOSIS CODE AT RSUD KABUPATEN TANGERANG DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS ON JULY-AUGUST 2016 PERIOD**

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## **Abstract**

Referral hospital (type B hospital) is known as an Advanced Level Health Facility (FKTL) which handled specialistic cases. On the contrary, about 214.706 cases (9.6%) from 2.236.379 cases were constituted as non-specialistic case. The amount of health insurance (BPJS) fee is based on medical diagnosis, therefore the suitability and the accuracy of diagnosis code is needed. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between the suitability of medical diagnoses in referral hospital toward the accuracy of diagnosis code at RSUD Kabupaten Tangerang, Department of Pediatrics on July-August 2016 period. An analytic observational with cross sectional design was used in this study. The suitability of medical diagnoses was an independent variable and the accuracy of diagnosis code based on ICD-10 was a dependent variable. 116 BPJS patient from total population (N=954) in pediatric department were recruited from RSUD Kabupaten Tangerang by simple random sampling. *Chi-Square* showed that 81.7% of diagnosis codes and medical diagnoses were accurate, while 8.9% was not accurate, 18.3% of diagnosis codes was not accurate with medical misdiagnosed, and 91.1% of diagnosis codes were accurate while its medical diagnoses were not accurate. The failure of national health insurance system (BPJS) is influenced by three factors above.

**Keywords:** the suitability of medical diagnoses, ICD-10, BPJS