

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI LAMA RAWAT INAP  
PASIEN PNEUMONIA ANAK DI RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO JAKARTA**

**Theresia Eka Cahyaningtyas**

**ABSTRAK**

Prevalensi pneumonia anak masih sangat tinggi, salah satunya di DKI Jakarta (6%). Pada beberapa kasus, pasien memerlukan perawatan inap. Ada beberapa faktor yang memengaruhi lama rawat inap pasien (LOS). Identifikasi faktor-faktor tersebut menjadi penting untuk mencegah komplikasi akibat LOS. Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor yang paling memengaruhi LOS. **Metode:** Penelitian ini dilakukan secara analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Subjek adalah anak usia 12-59 bulan yang dirawat inap dengan diagnosis bronkopneumonia. Ditetapkan 5 variabel independen, usia gestasi, jenis kelamin, BBSL, status gizi, dan status imunisasi, serta 1 variabel dependen, LOS. Data untuk penelitian ini didapatkan melalui rekam medis tahun 2020-2022. Didapatkan 65 data yang memenuhi kriteria. **Hasil:** Karakteristik data yang didapatkan adalah rata-rata LOS 4.58 hari dengan mayoritas data aterm, laki-laki, BBLN, gizi baik, dan vaksinasi lengkap. Uji Chi-Square dan Mann-Whitney digunakan untuk Analisis Bivariat, serta didapatkan hasil jenis kelamin ( $p=0.011$ ), status gizi ( $p=0.001$ ), dan status imunisasi ( $p=0.000$ ) memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan LOS. Analisis Multivariat menggunakan Uji Regresi Logistik didapatkan hasil status gizi ( $p=0.06$ ) dan status imunisasi ( $p=0.000$ ) menjadi faktor yang paling berpengaruh (52.1%). **Kesimpulan:** Status gizi dan status imunisasi adalah faktor yang paling memengaruhi LOS pasien pneumonia anak. Kedua variabel ini perlu menjadi perhatian berbagai pihak agar prevalensi pneumonia pada anak turun.

**Kata kunci:** Lama Rawat Inap, Pneumonia pada Anak, Status Gizi, Status Imunisasi

**ANALYSIS OF PEDIATRIC PNEUMONIA RISK FACTORS ON LENGTH  
OF STAY AT RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO**

**Theresia Eka Cahyaningtyas**

**ABSTRACT**

*Pneumonia in children is still highly common, including at DKI Jakarta, where its prevalence is 6%. In certain instances, patients need to be taken to the hospital. A hospitalized person's length of stay (LOS) can be affected by a variety of variables. It's extremely important to acknowledge these variables to be able to circumvent LOS-related complications. Objective: Identify the variables that have a significant effect on LOS. Method: The cross-sectional research design of this study is combined with an observational analytical technique. Children between the ages of 12 and 59 months who had bronchopneumonia upon hospital admission served as the subjects. The research established one dependent variable, LOS, and five independent variables: gestational age, sex, birth weight, nutritional status, and immunization status. Throughout 2020 and 2022, medical records presented the data for this investigation, of which 65 data points fulfilled the particular specifications. Result: Aterm, male, NBW, properly nourished, and fully immunized were the most common data properties, with an average LOS of 4.58 days. Bivariate analysis was conducted implementing the Chi-Square and Mann-Whitney tests. Results showed that LOS was significantly correlated with gender ( $p = 0.011$ ), nutritional state ( $p = 0.001$ ), and vaccination record ( $p = 0.000$ ). The most significant variables (52.1%) according to multivariate analysis utilizing the Logistic Regression Test were immunization status ( $p = 0.000$ ) and dietary status ( $p = 0.06$ ). Conclusion: The factors that significantly impacted the LOS of pediatric pneumonia patients were their nutrition and vaccination history. In order to significantly reduce the prevalence of pediatric pneumonia, numerous stakeholders should tackle two of these variables.*

**Kata kunci:** Length of Stay, Pediatric Pneumonia, Nutritional Status, Vaccination Status