



# The Influence Of Stadium And Disease Complications On The Long Of Care Of Cervic Cancer Patients In Haji Adam Malik Center General Hospital, Medan

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## ABSTRACT

*Every health service competes with each other to improve the quality of service in order to achieve the highest level of health. Until now, hospital services have become a vital institution in people's lives because they are the center of medical services. The role of a hospital must be able to provide quality services. One of the indicators of service quality assessment and to measure the level of hospital efficiency is determined by the length of stay or known as LOS (length of stay). This type of research is a quantitative research that uses an analytical survey method with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all medical record data of cervical cancer patients who were treated at the Haji Adam Malik General Hospital Medan as many as 86 Patient Medical Record Data and the sampling technique used the Total population technique, namely 86 medical record data. The results showed that of the 2 factor variables that affect the length of stay of cervical cancer patients after multiple linear regression tests were carried out, it was found that the disease stage variable had a p-value of 0.024 and the disease complication variable had a p-value of 0.043, The conclusion in this study is that , disease stage and disease complications have p-value <0.05, it can be seen that these two variables have an influence on the length of stay of cervical cancer patients at Haji Adam Malik General Hospital Medan.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The role of a hospital must be able to provide the best service, so that patients will feel satisfied and put their trust in the services provided. The number of hospitals that are experiencing rapid development at this time is a form of competition as well as providing an opportunity for patients to determine which hospital they consider appropriate to their needs,

so that every hospital in Indonesia is expected to have quality services and be oriented to patient satisfaction and patient trust in services. hospital (1).

However, currently, although a number of government and private hospitals are aggressively developing VIP (very important person) and super VIP class services, the perception of Indonesian patients has not changed due to the poor hospital services. Government and private hospitals modernization occurs only in the provision of medical space and equipment, while the professionalism and ability of medical personnel and their supporters are not well organized (2).

According to the Ministry of Tourism (2013) the number of Indonesian citizens for treatment abroad continues to increase. In 2006 there were 315,000 Indonesian citizens for treatment abroad with a total financing of 500 million US dollars or equivalent to Rp. 4.8 trillion and in 2012 600,000 Indonesian citizens went abroad for treatment with a total cost of 1.4 billion. United States dollars or equivalent to Rp. 13.5 trillion. Singapore and Malaysia are one of the favorite destinations for Indonesian citizens to seek treatment abroad (3).

In addition to achieving the stated goals, public or private hospitals also have the responsibility to improve the health status of the community as a reflection of the successful implementation of the duties of the Ministry of Health. This can be achieved if both public and private hospitals provide comprehensive services with quality curative, promotive, rehabilitative and preventive services. Quality service means accurate, can be in accordance with technological developments in the health sector (4).

Some of the conditions that must be met so that the implementation of health services can achieve the goals are available, reasonable, continuous, accessible, affordable, efficient and quality. To assess the level of success or provide an overview of the state of service in the hospital, it is possible to see from several aspects, including the level of service, quality of service and level of service efficiency. To determine the level of utilization of the quality and efficiency of hospital services, various indicators are needed. In addition, for meaningful information, there must be a parameter value to be achieved as a comparison value between the facts and the desired standard (4).

One of the indicators of service quality assessment and to measure the level of hospital efficiency is determined by the length of the day of stay or known as the Length of stay. Length of stay is an important indicator in determining the success of therapy for cervical cancer patients. The less time the patient is in the hospital, the more effective and efficient hospital services are. The hope when someone is hospitalized is that there will be a change in their health status so that they do not need to linger in the hospital (14).

The length of hospital stay cannot be done alone, but must be combined with the interpretation of Bed Turn Over (BTO) and Turn Over Interval (TOI). The length of stay (LD) is required by the hospital to calculate the level of use of facilities and for financial purposes. From the medical aspect, the longer the length of stay (LD), the lower the medical quality performance, because the patient has to be treated for longer. From the economic aspect, the longer the length of stay (LD) means the higher the costs that will have to be paid by the patient and also received by the hospital (5).

Based on data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2016, the ideal length of stay based on hospital minimum service standards is  $\pm 6$  days (6). Length of stay is one of the elements or aspects of hospital care and services that can be assessed or measured. The length of hospitalization was significantly reduced since the knowledge of matters relating to the correct diagnosis. To determine whether the reduction in length of stay increases efficiency or inappropriate treatment (7) further investigation is needed regarding the severity of the disease and the outcome of treatment, especially in cases of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is a

malignancy originating from the cervix which is one third of the the lower part of the uterus, cylindrical in shape, protrudes and communicates with the vagina via the external uterine os (8). Based on the 2012 GLOBOCAN data, cervical cancer ranks 7th globally in terms of incidence and cervical cancer also ranks highest in developing countries, and 10th in developed countries (6).

Based on Anatomical Pathology data in 2010, cervical cancer ranks second out of the 10 most common types of cancer in Indonesia with an incidence of 12.7%. According to current estimates from the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the number of new women with cervical cancer ranges from 90-100 cases per 100,000 population and every year 40,000 cases of cervical cancer occur. The incidence of cervical cancer will greatly affect the lives of sufferers and their families and will also greatly affect the health financing sector by the government. Therefore, increasing efforts to treat cervical cancer in order to treat patients that focus on diagnosis, clinical problems and stages of service is very necessary, and all of this is done in order to reduce the length of days of patient stay in the hospital.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODE

This research is a quantitative research with analytical survey method. An analytical survey is a survey or research that tries to explore how and why health phenomena occur. Then analyze the dynamics of the correlation between phenomena or between risk factors and effect factors. This study uses a cross sectional approach, which is a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, namely the stage and complications of the disease that affect the length of stay by collecting data simultaneously at a time (point time approach) (34).

This research was conducted at H. Adam Malik Hospital, Medan. The sampling technique used in this study was the total population, which was 86 Patient Medical Record Data.

## 3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

After taking medical record data of cervical cancer patients treated at H.Adam Malik Hospital Medan as many as 86 medical record data, the data obtained are as follows:

**Table 1.1 Distribution of Disease Stages of Cervical Cancer Patients at H.Adam Malik Hospital Medan**

Disease Stage	n	%
Stage I	31	36
Stage II	19	22,1
Stage III/IV	36	41,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 4.2. From 86 medical records of cervical cancer patients at H.Adam Malik Hospital Medan, it is known that the majority of patients suffering from cervical cancer are in stage III/IV as many as 36 people (41.9%), stage II as many as 19 people (22.1%). and stage I as many as 31 people (36%).

**Table 1.2 Distribution of Disease Complications of Cervical Cancer Patients at H.Adam Malik Hospital Medan**

Disease Variations	n	%
There are Complications	74	86
No Complications	12	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 4.3. From 86 medical records of cervical cancer patients at H.Adam Malik Hospital Medan, it is known that the majority of cervical cancer patients have disease complications as many as 74 people (86%), and 12 people who do not have variations of the disease (14%).

### Discussion

The stage of the disease is the level (stage) of the severity of the disease suffered by the patient, where at each level it will require different treatment, such as treatment and investigations required at each stage of cervical cancer, treatment required for stages I, II, III and IV are different so it affects the length of treatment.

The results of the study for the disease stage variable had a sig-p value of 0.024 <0.05, meaning that the stage of the disease had a significant influence on the length of stay at the Haji Adam Malik General Hospital Medan.

This is in accordance with research conducted by Mentari Mariana Safitri, Kriswiharsi Kun S, SKM, M.Kes (epid). Regarding the descriptive analysis of the length of treatment (LOS) of patients with ri Jamkesmas in cases of breast cancer (ca mammae) with a mastectomy treated at RSI Sultan Agung Semarang in 2012, it was concluded that Jamkesmas patients with breast cancer (ca mammae) were included in the severity category. I (Stage III) were 25 patients with a percentage of 75.8%, severity II (Stage II) was 8 patients with a percentage of 24.2%, and severity III (Stage I) was 0 patients with a percentage of 0%. The highest percentage of secondary diagnoses that were not in accordance with LOS INA-CBG's were Anemia, which amounted to 3 patients with a percentage of 60%, the second was Leukocytosis as many as 1 patient with a percentage of 50%, patients without a secondary diagnosis as many as 12 patients with a percentage of 48%, and the lowest was Hypokalaemia which amounted to 0 patients with a percentage of 0%. In Jamkesmas patients with breast cancer cases, the LOS of patients who did not comply with LOS CBG's was 45.5% lower than the LOS of patients who were in accordance with LOS CBG's of 54.5%. The highest percentage of LOS was with 5 days of stay at 24.24%.

According to the researcher's assumption, based on the results of the study, it is appropriate if the disease stage variable will affect the length of patient's stay. The degree or severity of disease can affect a person's recovery interval, the higher the stage of the disease experienced by a person, the more complex the system or course of treatment will be, causing the need for several supporting/supportive examinations, which are certainly different at each stage, the higher the stage diagnosis. disease, the healing process will take longer.

Variation of disease means that often in diagnosing disease there are other comorbidities that follow the initial diagnosis, this variation in disease causes the treatment process to no longer focus on one disease, resulting in deviations from treatment until the patient finally requires a longer treatment time in the hospital.

The results of the study for the Variation of Disease variable had a sig-p value of 0.043 <0.05, meaning that the stage of the disease had a significant influence on the length of stay at the Haji Adam Malik General Hospital Medan.

This is in accordance with the research conducted by Ismil Khairi Lubis and Susilawati regarding the analysis of length of stay. Based on Predictor Factors in Type II DM Patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta. The purpose of this study was to analyze the Length of Stay (LOS) based on predictor factors in type II DM patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta. This type of research is observational analytical with retrospective data collection. The population was all type 2 DM patients in 2014 - 2016 which were taken from medical record data. Samples were selected by consecutive sampling totaling 207 samples. The results of this study indicate that the majority of the group of patients with LOS > 5 days are female (57.7%), 45-65 years old (57.7%), private employee (30.6%), BPJS Non PBI cost sources (50.5%), was hospitalized in class III (55.0%), performed 3 investigations (47.7%), did not undergo medical treatment (91.9%) and suffered from complications (variations) of diabetes mellitus (85.6%). A significant predictor factor related to the length of stay (LOS) of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus was disease complications (p-value = 0.024). The conclusion of this study is that complications (variation) of DM disease is a significant predictor factor related to length of stay.

According to researchers, complications of diseases that accompany cervical cancer occur quite often, due to the tendency of cervical cancer patients who when convicted of having cervical cancer symptoms (still in the early stages) are not directly handled by health workers but take treatments that are not necessarily tested for treatment, usually patients arrived with a severe condition with other diagnoses that had to be treated first than the cervical cancer itself, such as the confession from the head nurse at the oncology room of Haji Adam Malik General Hospital, she stated that they often received patients with cervical cancer patients. anemia with Hb 3 g/dl, so that for a moment when the patient comes for treatment to treat cervical cancer, it must be postponed because the patient's Hb condition must be improved, this will certainly prolong the patient's length of stay in the hospital.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the problems, discussion and analysis of the data obtained in this study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Based on the results of the study that it is appropriate if the disease stage variable will affect the length of patient's stay. The degree or severity of disease can affect a person's recovery interval, the higher the stage of the disease experienced by a person, the more complex the system or course of treatment will be, causing the need for several supporting/supportive examinations, which are certainly different at each stage, the higher the stage diagnosis. disease, the healing process will take longer. The results of the study for the disease stage variable had a sig-p value of 0.024 <0.05, meaning that the stage of the disease had a significant influence on the length of stay at the Haji Adam Malik General Hospital Medan.
2. Based on the results of research, complications of diseases that accompany cervical cancer occur quite often, due to the tendency of cervical cancer patients who when convicted of having cervical cancer symptoms (still in the early stages) are not directly handled by health workers but carry out treatments that are not necessarily tested for treatment, Usually patients come already with severe conditions with other diagnoses that must be treated first than the cervical cancer itself, such as the confession from the head nurse in the oncology room of Haji Adam Malik General Hospital, she stated

that they often receive patients with cancer patients. Cervical + anemia with Hb 3 g/dl, so that for a moment when the patient comes for treatment to treat cervical cancer, it must be postponed because the patient's Hb condition must be corrected, this will certainly prolong the patient's length of stay in the hospital. The results of the study for the disease complication variable had a sig-p value of 0.043 <0.05, meaning that the stage of the disease had a significant effect on the length of stay of patients at the Haji Adam Malik General Hospital Medan. The results of the study for the disease stage variable had a sig-p value of 0.043 <0.05, meaning that the stage of the disease had a significant influence on the length of stay at the Haji Adam Malik General Hospital Medan.

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