

ABSTRAK

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Gambaran Angka Kunjungan Pasien Dengan Gangguan Sistem Pencernaan Di Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) RSIP Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan Tahun 2025

Pendahuluan : Gangguan sistem pencernaan merupakan masalah kesehatan yang umum terjadi dan pada beberapa kasus memerlukan penanganan cepat di IGD. Tingginya jumlah pasien dengan keluhan pencernaan menunjukkan pentingnya pemahaman mengenai frekuensi dan karakteristik pasien sebagai dasar peningkatan kualitas dan efektivitas pelayanan kesehatan.

Metode : Studi ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Data penelitian dikumpulkan melalui dokumentasi dari rekam medis elektronik pasien yang terdaftar di IGD RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan periode Januari - Desember 2025. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode total sampling, dengan jumlah populasi total 5.278 pasien.

Hasil : Dari total 5.278 pasien gangguan pencernaan, dengan mayoritas menjalani rawat inap sebanyak 3.834 kasus (72,6%) dan sisanya rawat jalan sebanyak 1.444 pasien (27,4%). Diagnosis yang paling sering ditemukan adalah typhoid sebanyak 2.116 kasus (40,1%) dan diare sebanyak 2.092 kasus (39,6%). Sebagian besar berjenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 2.880 pasien (54,6%), sedangkan laki-laki sebanyak 2.398 pasien (45,4%). Berdasarkan kelompok usia, kasus terbanyak ditemukan pada usia 19–59 tahun, yaitu 2.147 pasien (40,7%). Sebagian besar pasien pulang atas persetujuan dokter sebanyak 5.190 pasien (98,3%).

Simpulan : Gangguan pencernaan merupakan salah satu alasan utama pasien mengunjungi ruang gawat darurat, dengan demam typhoid dan diare sebagai kasus yang paling sering terjadi, dan sebagian besar pasien memerlukan perawatan lebih lanjut melalui rawat inap.

Kata kunci : Gangguan sistem pencernaan, IGD

Daftar pustaka : 75 (2017-2025)

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ABSTRACT

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The Overview of the Number of Patient Visits with Digestive System Disorders at the Emergency Department (ED) of RSIP Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan in 2025

Introduction: Digestive system disorders are common health problems and, in some cases, require prompt treatment in the Emergency Department (ED). The high number of patients presenting with digestive complaints highlights the importance of understanding the frequency and characteristics of these patients as a basis for improving the quality and effectiveness of healthcare services.

Methods: This study used a descriptive research design with a retrospective approach. The research data were collected by using documentation from the electronic medical records of patients registered at the Emergency Department of RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, during the period of January–December 2025. Sampling was conducted using the total sampling method, with a total population of 5,278 patients

Results: Out of a total of 5,278 patients with digestive disorders, the majority underwent hospitalization, accounting for 3,834 cases (72.6%), while the remaining 1,444 patients (27.4%) received outpatient treatment. The most frequently identified diagnoses were typhoid fever with 2,116 cases (40.1%) and diarrhea with 2,092 cases (39.6%). Most patients were female, totaling 2,880 patients (54.6%), while male patients accounted for 2,398 cases (45.4%). Based on age groups, the highest number of cases was found among patients aged 19–59 years, totaling 2,147 patients (40.7%). The majority of patients were discharged with the doctor's approval, amounting to 5,190 patients (98.3%).

Conclusion: Digestive disorders are one of the main reasons patients visit the Emergency Department, with typhoid fever and diarrhea being the most common cases, and most patients requiring further treatment through hospitalization.

Keywords: Digestive system disorders, Emergency Department (ED)

References: 75 (2017–2022)