

# Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian Hospital Acquired Malnutrition (HAM) pada pasien anak di RSUD Tarakan Jakarta = Affecting factors of Hospital Acquired Malnutrition (HAM) in pediatric patients at Tarakan Regional General Hospital in Jakarta

Khansa Khaerunnisa Pratiwi, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920540038&lokasi=lokal>

---

## Abstrak

Malnutrisi masih menjadi fokus masalah kesehatan pada anak, termasuk pada anak yang menjalani perawatan di rumah sakit. Hospital Acquired Malnutrition (HAM) memiliki outcome yang buruk terhadap pasien sehingga penting bagi profesional tenaga kesehatan terutama perawat untuk mengetahui faktor yang berkaitan dengan kejadian HAM. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor apa saja yang berhubungan dengan kejadian HAM pada anak yang dirawat. Desain penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif desain case-control. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 289 responden usia 0 bulan hingga usia 60 bulan dan minimal rawat 72 jam di RSUD Tarakan Jakarta pada bangsal rawat inap dan intensive care. Sampel diperoleh dengan teknik nonprobability sampling, yakni quota sampling. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder rekam medis pasien periode rawat Januari – September tahun 2023. Hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji chi-square, didapatkan prevalensi HAM sebesar 24,8%. Faktor yang signifikan berpengaruh secara statistik terhadap HAM adalah usia ( $p=0,000$ ), jenis kelamin ( $p=0,013$ ), terapi nutrisi ( $p=0,000$ ), tipe ruang rawat ( $p=0,036$ ), diagnosis medis ( $p=0,005$ ), jenis penyakit ( $p=0,033$ ), demam ( $p=0,000$ ), nilai TLC ( $p=0,000$ ) dan nilai hemoglobin ( $p=0,000$ ). Rekomendasi terkait penelitian ini adalah perawat mampu memonitoring perubahan status nutrisi pasien dan memberikan fokus intervensi manajemen nutrisi pada semua pasien anak yang dirawat.

.....Malnutrition is still the focus of health problems in children, including children undergoing treatment in hospitals. Hospital Acquired Malnutrition (HAM) has poor outcomes for patients, so it is important for health professionals, especially nurses, to know the factors associated with the incidence of HAM. This study aims to identify what factors are associated with the incidence of HAM in hospitalized children. This research design is a quantitative case-control design. The study sample amounted to 311 respondents aged 0 months to 60 months and a minimum of 72 hours of care at RSUD Tarakan Jakarta in the inpatient and intensive care wards. The sample was obtained using nonprobability sampling technique, namely quota sampling. This study used secondary data from patient medical records from January to September 2023. The results of the study were analyzed using the chi-square test, and the prevalence of HAM was 39.1%. Statistically significant factors affecting HAM were age ( $p=0.000$ ), gender ( $p= 0,013$ ), nutritional therapy ( $p=0.000$ ), type of ward ( $p=0.036$ ), medical diagnosis ( $p=0.005$ ), type of disease ( $p=0,033$ ), fever ( $p=0.000$ ), TLC value ( $p=0.000$ ) and hemoglobin value ( $p=0.000$ ). Recommendations related to this study are that nurses can monitor changes in patient nutritional status and provide a focus on nutritional management interventions in all pediatric patients admitted.