



## Overview of the characteristics of hospitalized patients in the pediatric clinic of Harapan Sehat Hospital in 2022

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### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received: 18-1, 2024

Revised: 22-3, 2024

Accepted: 30-4, 2024

#### Keywords:

*Pediatric,  
Hospitalization,  
Harapan Sehat Hospital*

### ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, pediatric hospitalization rates reach 2.3% of the total population. This study aims to see a Overview of the characteristics of hospitalized patients in the pediatric clinic of Harapan Sehat Hospital in 2022. The methods in this research are descriptive using medical record data on the hospital SIMRS application. It was found that patients of female gender and age range between 3 - 18 years were the most common cases of pediatric hospitalization. Likewise, typhoid fever cases are the most common diagnoses in children hospitalized at Harapan Sehat Hospital. This research is instrumental to be one of the bases for future National Health policies in Indonesia, especially in West Aceh. So that it can reduce the number of cases of hospitalization in children, and improve the health of Indonesian children to be able to welcome a better future for Indonesia.

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## INTRODUCTION

Hospitalization in children is a condition that requires children to stay in the hospital to undergo therapy and treatment to restore their health. During this process, children may experience trauma and may also experience stress (Supartini, 2019). When a child is hospitalized, he or she will leave home, caregivers, and siblings, and the child will also leave their daily routine. In addition, hospitals also often make children fearful, because they do not feel as safe as they do at home (Burns-Nader & Hernandez-Reif, 2016).

Children are individuals who experience growth and development, have psychological needs, biological and spiritual needs that must be met. Children have a distinctive characteristic that always grows and develops regularly, interrelated, and continuous starting from conception to adulthood. The occurrence of growth and development characteristics specific to the age of the child (Maryunani, 2014).

Children undergoing medical treatment in hospitals are forced to be separated from the environments that make them feel safe, loved, and have fun and lots of playmates, such as home, school, and playgrounds. Children's anxiety during hospitalization is a result of them leaving their

familiar environment, including their loved ones, favorite games, and family and friends. This anxiety in children manifests as a very traumatic and stressful experience, often resulting in emotions such as anxiety, anger, sadness, fear, and a desire to return to their familiar environment (Wulandari & Erawati, 2016).

The impact of hospitalization causes children to be traumatized, and anxious because of separation from people they know, loss of control to cause injury to children, and results in hospitalization stress in children with many stressors in the hospital, limited play space and limited movement of children due to undergoing treatment therapy.<sup>3</sup> Several other factors affect the onset of stress during hospitalization in children, such as the age of the child which affects the level of emotional management, previous hospitalization experience, and the gender of the child (Wong, 2022).

Pediatrics is one of the target groups of the 2019 National Health System (SKN) and is included in one of the vulnerable groups. Pediatrics is vulnerable to disease because the immune system and physiological functions of organs are not yet fully developed, besides that pediatrics is a stage of growth and development towards the environment and play activities with the surrounding environment that are not guaranteed hygiene (Pang et al., 2014).

Research by Thiem et al. (2012) in Vietnam supports this statement with the result that children under 5 years old are prone to hospitalization with diarrhea diagnoses due to poor sanitation and personal hygiene. Pediatrics often undergo hospitalization due to mild infectious diseases such as diarrhea, severe infections such as tuberculosis, and chronic diseases such as type 1 diabetes mellitus, to cancer (Pang et al., 2014).

Children's cooperative behavior during hospitalization is necessary for the healing process. Handayani and Puspitasari (2017) reported that the uncooperative behavior of children during hospitalization can be handled by conducting play therapy. Play is an element that plays a role in the process of physical, intellectual, mental emotional, social, and creative development for children (Soetjiningsih & Ranuh, 2013).

The Hospital is one of the health care institutions that organizes comprehensive individual health services which provide emergency services, outpatient services, and inpatient services. The inpatient room is one of the most important parts of the hospital. For this reason, inpatients must get proper service, and management must be taken seriously (Fitriyanah et al., 2017).

In Indonesia, the number of hospitalizations in children reaches 2.3% of the total population (Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2018). This attracts researchers to find out how the picture of pediatric hospitalization in the West Aceh district, especially at Harapan Sehat Private General Hospital throughout 2022, where this research will be useful for further research and become supporting data for the government, to make better policies for Indonesian Health.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The design used in this research is descriptive quantitative. Descriptive research is a research model to explain, describe, describe and connect objects or a phenomenon so that it raises new ideas (Nursalam, 2020). Where data is taken from the Harapan Sehat Hospital inpatient report from January 2022 to December 2022. Data is taken in the form of name, age, address, date of admission and discharge, and also the diagnosis of the disease experienced by the patient.

Then the researcher divided the research sample into 2, namely inclusion and exclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria are 1) patients under the age of <18 years, and 2) patients who are hospitalized >24 hours. The exclusion criteria are 1) patients aged > 18 years, and 2) patients who are hospitalized <24 hours

## RESULTS

Tabel 1. Overview by Gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage (%)
Male	130	46,7
Female	148	53,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

Tabel 2. Overview by Age

Age	Amount	Percentage (%)
0 - 1	33	11,8
>1 - <3	40	14,3
3 - <18	195	73,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3. Overview by Diagnose

Diagnose	Amount	Percentage (%)
Typhoid Fever	91	32,9 %
Dyspepsia	46	16,6 %
Pharyngitis	19	6,9 %
Tonsilitis	17	6,2 %
Measles	16	5,7 %
Gastroenteritis Acute	16	5,7 %
Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever	15	5,3 %
Urinary Tract Infection	15	5,3 %
Bronkitis	13	4,6 %
Varicella	10	3,6 %
Pneumonia	6	2,1 %
Asma Persistent Acute	5	1,8%
Febrile Convulsion	4	1,4 %
Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding	3	1,1 %
Atrial Septum Defect	2	0,8 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

## DISCUSSIONS

According to data from SUSENAS, it is stated that women are the most common gender compared to men in hospitalization cases (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020). In line with this study, where women are also the most common gender in hospitalization cases. A comparison of the number of female and male patients can be seen in Table 1.

In Table 2, it can be seen that children aged above 3 years to under 18 years are the most common age in cases of pediatric hospitalization. This is in line with research conducted in 2016. The study showed that the percentage of preschool-age children (3-6 years) hospitalized was 52.38% while the percentage of school-age children (7-11 years) was 47.62%. This shows that preschool children are more susceptible to disease and are afraid and anxious when getting hospital care (Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2015).

Typhoid fever is one of the infectious diseases that is influenced by the level of a person's poor hygiene, and environmental sanitation, and can be transmitted through consumption of food or drink contaminated by the feces or urine of an infected person (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019). Typhoid fever requires more serious attention from various parties because this disease is endemic and threatens public health (Elisabeth Purba et al., 2016).

Based on data (KEMENKES RI, 2018) the incidence rate worldwide is about 17 million per year with 600,000 people dying from typhoid fever and 70% of deaths occur in Asia. Typhoid fever is included in the top 10 health problems in developing countries with a prevalence of health problems in developing countries with a prevalence of 91% in pediatric patients (Kurniawan, 2011). In Indonesia itself, this disease is endemic. Patients with typhoid fever in Indonesia were recorded at 81.7 per 100,000 (Kementerian Kesehatan R.I. Direktorat Jenderal Pengendalian Penyakit Dan Penyehatan Lingkungan, 2018).

According to Gultom's research, Mai Debora (2017), at Santa Elisabeth Hospital Medan assessed by age, the highest number of typhoid fever patients at the age of 5-14 years were 81 people (31.3%). Based on gender, typhoid fever patients were more in women as many as 149 people (57.5%), and fewer men as many as 110 people (42.5%) (Gultom, 2017). Likewise in this study, it was found that patients suffering from typhoid fever were very high in number, namely 91 people with a percentage of 32.9%.

## CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that in this study, cases of pediatric hospitalization at Harapan Sehat Hospital in 2022 amounted to 278 patients. Female was the most common gender. Ages between 3 years and under 18 years are the most common ages of children who undergo hospitalization. Meanwhile, the most common case in pediatric hospitalization is typhoid fever.

Further studies need to be done on this study, where there is a need for a deeper family approach. This is done considering typhoid fever is very tied to community hygiene which may be poor. And the need for better policy measures to improve the National Health system in the future. So that in the future healthy Indonesian children can become proud successors to Indonesia.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah, for giving the gift of this research. Sincerely to both parents who have been raised and educated with difficulty. To Mrs. Putri Nusa Gusmalia Sari who has permitted this research. and other parties who have helped in the process of this research until it is successful.

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