

Original Article

The Effect of Hypertension as a Comorbid Factor on the Length of Stay in Patients Undergoing Cholecystectomy

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Abstract

Background: One of the gold standard procedures for cholelithiasis is cholecystectomy. Cholecystectomy has numerous varied Length of stay results relies upon every nation and medical clinic. Hypertension is perhaps the most widely recognized comorbid factors and are thought to impact prolonged length of stay.

Aim of Research: To study the effect of hypertension as a comorbid factor on the length of stay in patients undergoing cholecystectomy in Dr. Ramelan Naval Hospital Surabaya from June 2019-September 2020.

Method of Research: This is an analytic descriptive research with retrospective study. The sampling technique used in this research is total sampling. The data were collected from medical record data of patients at the Internal Medicine and Digestive Surgery Polyclinic.

Result of Research: The number of patients who underwent cholecystectomy with hypertension who underwent a length of stay > 5 days were 36 people (83.7%). The result from the Coefficient Contingency test shows that there is a correlation between hypertension as a comorbid factor and the length of stay ($p < 0,0001$).

Conclusion: This research shows that there is comorbidity such as hypertension affects the length of stay in cholecystectomy.

Keyword: *Cholelithiasis, Cholecystectomy, Hypertension, Length of Stay*

Introduction

One of the gold standard procedures for cholelithiasis is cholecystectomy^{1,2}. Cholecystectomy

surgery can be assessed from the rate of morbidity, mortality and length of stay as the outcomes.

Length of stay is an estimation of the absolute number of days a patient should be hospitalized. The way to decide the length of stay is to deduct the date of release from the hospital (regardless of whether alive or dead) from the date of first hospitalization^{3,4}. The normal length of stay for patients going through cholecystectomy medical procedure is 5 days, the

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