

## ABSTRAK

Apendisitis akut menjadi penyebab umum nyeri abdomen akut yang memerlukan intervensi segera untuk mencegah komplikasi, terutama pada kelompok rentan seperti anak-anak dan lansia. Clinical pathway digunakan untuk menstandarkan pelayanan, meningkatkan efisiensi, dan menekan biaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis implementasi clinical pathway apendisitis akut di Rumah Sakit Pertamina Pangkalan Brandan.

Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif fenomenologis dengan enam informan (dua kunci, dua utama, dan dua pendukung). Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan telaah dokumen, lalu dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa implementasi masih menghadapi kendala pada aspek komunikasi lintas profesi yang belum terstruktur, keterbatasan SDM khusus seperti *case manager* dan apoteker klinis, serta belum tersedianya sistem informasi dan logistik yang mendukung. Terdapat resistensi akibat pemahaman yang rendah, dominasi kebiasaan lama, dan minimnya insentif. Evaluasi internal belum berdampak pada perubahan perilaku, sementara pengawasan dan koordinasi antarunit masih lemah.

Disarankan penguatan melalui pelatihan interprofesi berbasis simulasi, integrasi sistem informasi klinis, forum evaluasi berkala, dan alokasi anggaran khusus. Penelitian selanjutnya dianjurkan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif atau *mixed-methods* untuk mengevaluasi dampak implementasi terhadap luaran klinis seperti durasi rawat, komplikasi, dan efisiensi biaya, serta mengeksplorasi strategi keterlibatan tim multidisiplin dan manajemen perubahan organisasi.

**Kata Kunci:** Implementasi, *Clinical Pathway*, Apendisitis Akut

## **ABSTRACT**

*Acute appendicitis is a common cause of acute abdominal pain that requires immediate intervention to prevent complications, especially in vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly. Clinical pathways are used to standardize services, improve efficiency, and reduce costs. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the acute appendicitis clinical pathway at Pertamina Hospital in Pangkalan Brandan.*

*The study used a qualitative phenomenological approach with six informants (two key informants, two primary informants, and two supporting informants). Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and document review, then analyzed descriptively through the stages of data reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing.*

*The results indicate that implementation still faces obstacles in aspects of unstructured interprofessional communication, limited specialized human resources such as case managers and clinical pharmacists, and the lack of supporting information and logistics systems. Resistance exists due to low understanding, the dominance of old habits, and a lack of incentives. Internal evaluation has not yet resulted in behavioral change, while supervision and coordination between units remain weak.*

*Strengthening through simulation-based interprofessional training, integration of clinical information systems, periodic evaluation forums, and dedicated budget allocation is recommended. Future research is recommended to use quantitative or mixed-methods approaches to evaluate the impact of implementation on clinical outcomes such as length of stay, complications, and cost-efficiency, as well as to explore strategies for multidisciplinary team engagement and organizational change management.*

**Keywords: Implementation, Clinical Pathway, Acute Appendicitis**