

**QUALITY OF YOUTH CARE HEALTH SERVICES (YCHS) USING THE DONABEDIAN
QUALITY FRAMEWORK IN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN SUMEDANG DISTRICT,
WEST JAVA. INDONESIA**

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Indonesia is classified as a developing country with 20% of its entire population being adolescent, according to data from the 2020 Population Census. Adolescent pregnancy and early marriage, violence, and mental health are the primary health issues facing Indonesian youth. As a result, evaluating adolescent health is crucial to offering high-quality healthcare services to adolescent. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the quality of Youth Care Health Services (YCHS) and related aspects at the public health facilities located in Sumedang district

This study used a mixed method. The study's population consists of adolescents who attend YCHS between the ages of 10 and 24. Proportional random sampling was utilized, and 314 were obtained after accounting for 10%. Donabedian evaluation of YCHS, comprising components for structural, process and output. Analysis used Logistic regression with Odds Ratios (OR). Audio recordings of qualitative data will be made, transcribed, and then classified according to categories.

The result showed structural (52.4%), process (41.2%), and output (46.4%) quality categories of YCHS scored. A student's status (OR: 2.07, 95%CI: 1.07–3.40), an individual's income source (OR: 1.99, 95%CI: 1.03–3.85), receiving exempt services (OR: 2.30, 95%CI: 1.43–3.71), and a lengthy wait (OR: 3.8495%CI: 1.80–8.23) were the best predictors of output quality. According to this assessment, the YCHS's overall quality was still below the at least 75% required WHO acceptable quality requirements. Lack of properly qualified healthcare professionals and low adolescent participation in YCHS provided at the health facilities has an impact on structural quality.

Keywords: adolescent, donabedian framework, health services, quality care