

Kesiapsiagaan Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan Dalam Penanggulangan Masalah Kesehatan Akibat Bencana Banjir Di Provinsi DKI Jakarta Tahun 2010 = The Preparedness of Health Human Resources according to Health Management of Disaster in Flood at DKI Jakarta Province in 2010

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Kesiapsiagaan sumber daya manusia kesehatan dalam upaya penanggulangan masalah kesehatan akibat bencana banjir merupakan gambaran produktivitas sumber daya manusia kesehatan pada tahap pra bencana. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran dan hubungan beberapa faktor (umur, jenis kelamin, lama pengalaman kerja, frekuensi mengikuti pelatihan manajemen bencana, pelatihan teknik lapangan, pelatihan teknik lapangan, gladi/simulasi, kecukupan sarana, ketersediaan biaya operasional, dukungan informasi, ketersediaan protap/pedoman, pelaksanaan evaluasi dan pemberian kompensasi) dengan kesiapsiagaan sumber daya manusia kesehatan dalam penanggulangan masalah kesehatan akibat bencana banjir di Provinsi DKI Jakarta Tahun 2010. Sejumlah 251 responden yang bekerja di unit terkait penanggulangan masalah kesehatan akibat bencana di lingkungan Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI Jakarta merupakan sampel dalam studi ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian cross sectional dan merupakan analisis data primer hasil wawancara dengan pengisian kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan bertahap, dari analisa univariat, bivariat dan multivariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan gambaran kesiapsiagaan sumber daya manusia kesehatan adalah sebagian besar 68,1% responden menyatakan siap siaga bekerja dalam penanggulangan masalah kesehatan akibat bencana banjir dan 31,9% menyatakan tidak siap siaga. Hasil akhir analisis didapatkan kesiapsiagaan sumber daya manusia kesehatan meningkat 2,5 kali pada responden yang pernah mendapatkan pelatihan manajemen bencana sebanyak D 2 kali dibandingkan responden yang mendapatkan pelatihan manajemen bencana < 2 kali. Sedangkan kesiapsiagaan sumber daya manusia kesehatan meningkat 2 kali pada responden yang menyatakan adanya pelaksanaan evaluasi kegiatan di unit kerja dibandingkan responden yang menyatakan tidak melaksanakan evaluasi. Tidak ada interaksi antara faktor frekuensi pelatihan manajemen dan pelaksanaan evaluasi. Saran-saran meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan sumber daya manusia kesehatan tersebut yaitu sumber daya manusia kesehatan lebih sering mengikuti pelatihan manajemen bencana (D 2 kali) dan melaksanakan evaluasi kegiatan.

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 Abstract

Preparedness of health human resources in the effort to deal with health problems during disaster is a description of the productivity of health human resources in the pre disaster.

This study aims to determine the description and the relationship of preparedness of health human resources of health problems caused by flood in DKI Jakarta in 2010 with the factors age, sex, duration of work experience, the frequency of disaster management training, field technique training, supporting technique training, rehearsals/ simulations, adequacy of facilities, availability of operational costs, support information, availability procedures/guidelines, implementation evaluation and award of compensation.

A number of health human resources, 251 respondents, working in the unit due to disaster prevention in DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office are the sample in this study. This study uses a quantitative method with cross sectional research design and using the primary data analysis of the results of interviews with a questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out in stages, from the univariate analysis, bivariate and multivariate.

The result showed that the description of preparedness of health human resources in the prevention of health problems caused by flood in DKI Jakarta Province in 2010 is largely 68,1% of health human resources working in DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office states stand ready to work handling flood and 31,9% state not ready. The final results obtained from analysis of preparedness of health human resources increased by 2,5 times on the respondents who never get as much disaster management training D 2 times higher than respondents who received training on disaster management < 2 times. While the preparedness of health human resources increased by 2 times on the respondents who claimed there was an evaluation of activities at the work unit as compared to respondents who claimed not implementing evaluation. There was no interaction between the frequency of disaster management training and evaluation implementation.

Based on statement above, there are some suggestions for improving of the preparedness of health human resources are more frequent following the disaster management training (D 2 times) and carry out the activity evaluation.