

Analisis beban kerja dan kebutuhan tenaga dokter di Unit Instalasi Gawat Darurat Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Leuwiliang Bogor tahun 2014 = An analysis of workloads and general practitioner human resources required at the intensive care unit of Leuwiliang State Hospital Bogor 2014

Denok Mustika, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20389460&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Tesis ini membahas tentang analisis kebutuhan tenaga dokter umum berdasarkan beban kerja di Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSUD Leuwiliang Kabupaten Bogor tahun 2014. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan analisa data kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode work sampling, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jumlah kebutuhan tenaga dokter umum IGD yang sesuai dengan kegiatan sesungguhnya berdasarkan beban kerja kerjanya masing-masing. Penelitian ini dilakukan selama tujuh hari pada tanggal 16-22 Mei 2014 dengan responden dokter IGD, dimana segala aktivitasnya diamati setiap 5 menit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kegiatan produktif dokter IGD mencapai 83,98 %, dinilai sudah mencapai standar waktu kerja dan beban kerjanya tinggi sehingga dinilai kegiatan produktifnya sudah optimal. Dari hasil perhitungan didapatkan jumlah dokter yang dibutuhkan pada IGD RSUD Kabupaten Bogor untuk melayani pasien selama 24 jam dalam sehari adalah enam belas orang dokter. Hasil penelitian menyarankan pihak manajemen untuk merencanakan kebutuhan jumlah tenaga dokter di IGD sesuai dengan beban kerjanya.

<hr>

ABSTRACT

The intent of this thesis is to discuss an analysis of general practitioner human resource requirements based on workloads at the Intensive Care Unit of Leuwiliang State Hospital, Bogor Regency, during 2014. The research presented is descriptive research found by means of analysing quantitative data using a work sampling method. This research proposes to to discern the number of general practitioners required at the ICU, based on actual individual workloads. The research was conducted over a period of seven days, from 16 - 22 May, 2014. The subjects were ICU doctors, whose activities were observed at five-minute intervals. The results of this research indicate that doctors have 83.98% workplace productivity, which is understood as being a standard rate of performance when completing heavy workloads, and therefore an optimal level of workplace productivity. Calculations applied to this research show that the number of doctors working 24-hours shifts needed at the Bogor Regency State Hospital ICU to attend to patients is sixteen. The results of this research suggest that management should assign general practitioner human resources to ICUs according to workloads. ;The intent of this thesis is to discuss an analysis of general practitioner human resource requirements based on workloads at the Intensive Care Unit of Leuwiliang State Hospital, Bogor Regency, during 2014. The research presented is descriptive research found by means of analysing quantitative data using a work sampling method. This research proposes to to discern the number of general practitioners required at the ICU, based on actual individual workloads. The research was conducted over a period of seven days, from 16 - 22 May, 2014. The subjects were ICU doctors, whose activities were observed at five-minute intervals. The results of this research indicate that doctors have 83.98% workplace

productivity, which is understood as being a standard rate of performance when completing heavy workloads, and therefore an optimal level of workplace productivity. Calculations applied to this research show that the number of doctors working 24-hours shifts needed at the Bogor Regency State Hospital ICU to attend to patients is sixteen. The results of this research suggest that management should assign general practitioner human resources to ICUs according to workloads. , The intent of this thesis is to discuss an analysis of general practitioner human resource requirements based on workloads at the Intensive Care Unit of Leuwiliang State Hospital, Bogor Regency, during 2014. The research presented is descriptive research found by means of analysing quantitative data using a work sampling method. This research proposes to to discern the number of general practitioners required at the ICU, based on actual individual workloads. The research was conducted over a period of seven days, from 16 - 22 May, 2014. The subjects were ICU doctors, whose activities were observed at five-minute intervals. The results of this research indicate that doctors have 83.98% workplace productivity, which is understood as being a standard rate of performance when completing heavy workloads, and therefore an optimal level of workplace productivity. Calculations applied to this research show that the number of doctors working 24-hours shifts needed at the Bogor Regency State Hospital ICU to attend to patients is sixteen. The results of this research suggest that management should assign general practitioner human resources to ICUs according to workloads.]