

Determinan kesiapan perawat dalam penggunaan surveilans berbasis sistem informasi di rumah sakit = Determinants of readiness nurse in usage based surveillance system in the hospital information

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Abstrak

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Berbagai keunggulan sistem informasi dalam memudahkan pengumpulan data mengenai angka kejadian infeksi (HAIs) dalam praktiknya bukan merupakan hal yang mudah untuk dilaksanakan. Sebelum penerapan sistem dibutuhkan identifikasi faktor kesiapan perawat sebagai pengguna. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan kesiapan perawat dalam penggunaan surveilans berbasis sistem informasi di RSUD Bayu Asih Purwakarta. Sampel terdiri dari 81 orang perawat yang terpilih secara random dari 12 ruangan rawat inap. Desain yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah cross sectional dengan menggunakan instrumen penelitian kuesioner. Hasil yang didapat pada penelitian ini adalah faktor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi kesiapan perawat adalah jenis kelamin. Penerapan sistem dengan memperhatikan jenis kelamin akan mempengaruhi peningkatan pelayanan keperawatan yang lebih cepat dan akurat jika dilakukan dengan baik sehingga dapat mensukseskan program surveilans di RS yang akan berdampak pada manajemen pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi di RS.

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ABSTRACT

Various advantages of informational systems in facilitating data collecting on the incidence of infections (HAIs) in practice are not easy things to be implemented. Before the implementation of the system, the identification of nurse readiness factors as user was required. This study was aimed to determine the readiness of nurse's determinants in using the informational system-based surveillance in Bayu Asih Hospitals in Purwakarta. The samples were eighty one nurses that were randomly recruited from twelve of wards. The design used in this study was a cross sectional study using a questionnaire instrument. The most dominant factor affecting the readiness of nurses was gender. The system application by taking gender into account would affect the improvement of nursing services to be faster and more accurate if it was done properly so that the surveillance program in the hospital would be successful which will have an impact on the management of the infection prevention and control in hospitals.; Various advantages of informational systems in facilitating data collecting on the incidence of infections (HAIs) in practice are not easy things to be implemented. Before the implementation of the system, the identification of nurse readiness factors as user was required. This study was aimed to determine the readiness of nurse's determinants in using the informational system-based surveillance in Bayu Asih

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