

Penilaian efektivitas early warning score terhadap kejadian henti jantung di Rumah Sakit Tingkat IV TNI AD dr. Bratanata Jambi Tahun 2019 = Evaluation of effectiveness of early warning score on cardiac disease events at the Level IV Army Hospital dr. Bratanata Jambi in 2019

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai efektivitas early warning score terhadap kejadian henti jantung pasien di instalasi rawat inap rumah sakit tingkat IV TNI AD dr.Bratanata Jambi Tahun 2019. Penelitian dilaksanakan di bulan Desember 2018 sampai April 2019 di instalasi rawat inap dengan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Teknik untuk memperoleh data adalah dengan wawancara mendalam, telaah dokumen, dan observasi langsung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya kejadian yang tidak diharapkan berupa kejadian henti jantung mengarahkan kepada penerapan early warning score yang belum optimal. Ketidakpatuhan terhadap pengisian, pengkajian, dan pengaktifan protokol early warning score di lapangan antara lain dipengaruhi oleh maldistribusi perawat, beban kerja perawat yang tidak sesuai dengan kompetensinya, pengetahuan perawat, dan komunikasi antara perawat dengan dokter. Hambatan penerapan EWS di lapangan antara lain ketidaksesuaian jumlah perawat berbanding dengan pasien, beban kerja perawat di luar pelayanan kesehatan, dan kurangnya pengetahuan dari staf mengenai penurunan kondisi klinis pasien. Hal ini bermuara kepada standar operasional prosedur yang belum lengkap dan penyusunan pola ketenagaan yang masih belum efektif dan efisien, juga monitoring-evaluasi dan pelatihan berkesinambungan yang belum berjalan dengan baik sehingga implementasi early warning score tidak optimal. Rekrutmen pegawai sesuai dengan kompetensi dan profesionalitas, pembuatan kebijakan yang menggabungkan pola kebijakan top-down dan bottom-up, pengaturan ulang penempatan sumber daya perawat, pendidikan dan pelatihan berkelanjutan merupakan upaya yang dapat meningkatkan keberhasilan implementasi early warning score.

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This study aims to assess the effectiveness of the application of early warning score on patients cardiac arrest events in the inpatient at installation level IV Army Hospital Dr.Bratanata Jambi in 2019. The study was conducted in December 2018 to April 2019 in inpatient installations with a qualitative approach with a case study method. The technique for obtaining data is through in-depth interviews, document review, and direct observation. The results of the study show that the occurrence of adverse events such as cardiac arrests lead to an unoptimal implementation of an early warning score. Nurses noncompliance in filling, assessing and activating early warning score protocol in the field is influenced by nurses maldistribution, nurses workloads that are not in accordance with their competencies, nurses knowledge, and communication between nurses and doctors. Barriers to the application of EWS in the field include the mismatch of the number of nurses compared to patients, the workload of nurses outside of health services, and the lack of knowledge from staff regarding the decline in the patients clinical condition. This leads to incomplete operational standard procedures and the formulation of work patterns that are still ineffective and inefficient, as well as ongoing evaluations and training that have not run well so that the implementation of an early

warning score is not optimal. Employee recruitment in accordance with competence and professionalism, policy making that combines topdown and bottom-up policy patterns, rearranging the placement of nurse resources, continuing education and training is an effort that can increase the success of the implementation of an early warning score.