

Analisis Implementasi Pencegahan Dan Pengendalian Covid-19 Di Rumah Sakit Di 4 (Empat) Provinsi Tahun 2021 = Implementation Analysis of Covid-19 Prevention and Control in Hospitals In 4 (Four) Provinces in 2021

Rahman Gumilar, author

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Abstrak

Tesis ini membahas tentang analisa implementasi pencegahan dan pengendalian COVID-19 di rumah sakit yang ada di empat provinsi, yaitu Aceh, Bengkulu, Gorontalo dan Nusa Tenggara Timur pada tahun 2021. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan metode campuran (mix method) antara kuantitatif yaitu menggunakan data sekunder hasil evaluasi self assessment oleh narasumber kunci di tiap rumah sakit serta kualitatif melalui wawancara mendalam untuk melengkapi informasi yang ada. Alat ukur penilaian implementasi pencegahan dan pengendalian COVID-19 menggunakan kuesioner yang terdiri dari 12 komponen dalam KMK 413 tahun 2020. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan karakteristik RS sebagian besar merupakan tipe RS C, proporsi RS Pemerintah dan RS Swasta memiliki proporsi yang sama (50%), median Tempat Tidur (TT) yang dimiliki sesudah dinyatakan pandemi sebanyak 32,50 TT dan median TT untuk perawatan yang digunakan sebanyak 28 TT. Jumlah pekerja mencapai 7.248 orang dimana median pekerja yang positif dan sembuh adalah 37 orang dimana ada 1 kasus pekerja yang positif COVID meninggal dunia. 3 (tiga) komponen terendah dalam penilaian kesiapan meliputi komponen Administrasi, Keuangan dan Keberlanjutan Bisnis (AKKB), Kesehatan Kerja, Kesehatan Mental dan Dukungan Psikososial (KKKMDP) dan Surge Capacity (SC) dimana nilainya di bawah 50. Nilai skoring kesiapan rumah sakit secara keseluruhan dalam mengimplementasikan pencegahan dan pengendalian COVID-19, diketahui sebagian besar RS sudah masuk ke dalam kategori baik dan cukup. Hanya 1 RS yang termasuk kategori kurang dan 1 RS yang termasuk kategori sangat baik

.....This thesis discusses the analysis of the implementation of COVID-19 prevention and control in hospitals in four provinces, namely Aceh, Bengkulu, Gorontalo and East Nusa Tenggara in 2021. This research is a research with a mixed method between quantitative, namely using secondary data from self-assessment evaluation results by key speakers in each hospital and qualitative through in-depth interviews to complement existing information. The measuring instrument for assessing the implementation of COVID-19 prevention and control uses a questionnaire consisting of 12 components in KMK 413 of 2020. The results showed that the characteristics of hospitals are mostly type C hospitals, the proportion of government hospitals and private hospitals has the same proportion (50%), the median beds owned after the pandemic were declared as much as 32.50 beds and the median beds for the treatment used was 28 beds. The number of workers reached 7,248 people where the median of positive and recovered workers was 37 people where there was 1 case of workers who were positive for COVID died. The 3 (three) lowest components in the readiness assessment include the components of Administration, Finance and Business Sustainability (AFBS), Occupational Health, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (OHMHPS) and Surge Capacity (SC) where the value is below 50. The overall hospital readiness scoring score in implementing the prevention and control of COVID-19, it is known that most hospitals have entered the good and sufficient category. Only 1 hospital belongs to the less category and 1 hospital belongs to the excellent category