

Sistem Pendukung Keputusan Risiko Penyakit Kardiovaskular menggunakan Skor Kardiovaskular Jakarta: Studi Kasus Asesor LAM-PTKes = Decision Support System for Cardiovascular Disease Risk Utilizing the Jakarta Cardiovascular Score: Case Study of LAM-PTKes Assessors

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Abstrak

Lembaga/organisasi bisnis dan non-bisnis perlu mulai menerapkan manajemen risiko terkait upaya menjaga kesehatan anggota/karyawan/pekerja dimasa kesiagaan pandemi Covid-19 saat ini, dimana manajemen risiko merupakan bagian dari Sistem Manajemen Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (SMK3). Salah satu bentuk upaya tersebut adalah melakukan identifikasi faktor dan pengukuran risiko penyakit kardiovaskular. Laporan data Satuan Tugas (Satgas) Covid-19 Nasional menyebutkan sebesar 14% dari 5,987 pasien positif Covid-19 yang meninggal, memiliki komorbid penyakit kardiovaskular. Lembaga Akreditasi Mandiri Pendidikan Tinggi Kesehatan (LAM-PTKes). mempekerjakan ± 900 asesor, dimana tim asesor cukup berisiko terpapar Covid-19 karena model kerja penilaian akreditasi program studi perlu melakukan verifikasi lapangan (onsite). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merancang bangun sebuah Decision Support System (DSS) berbasis web dalam rangka upaya pencegahan/pengendalian faktor dan pengukuran risiko penyakit kardiovaskular serta menyediakan dukungan informasi bagi pengelola LAM-PTKes untuk pembuatan kebijakan terkait kesehatan asesor. Metode pengembangan aplikasi menggunakan System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) dengan penerapan Rapid Application Development (RAD) model prototyping dan evaluasi sistem dengan pendekatan Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). Aplikasi DSS dapat diakses secara online dengan tampilan berbentuk Dashboard dinamis yang berisi informasi klasifikasi risiko, rekaman faktor risiko, saran edukasi pengendalian faktor risiko penyakit kardiovaskular. Hasil penilaian tingkat penerimaan teknologi, mayoritas (91,0%) pengguna (asesor) setuju sistem informasi DSS berguna/bermanfaat, sangat mudah dipahami/digunakan, dan bersedia untuk kembali menggunakan. Selain itu, dari data faktor risiko diperoleh informasi proporsi sebagian besar (52,4%) asesor LAM-PTKes berada pada kategori risiko tinggi mengalami penyakit kardiovaskular.

.....Business and non-business institutions or organizations need to start implementing risk management related to efforts to maintain the health of members/employees/workers during the current Covid-19 pandemic alert period, where risk management is part of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS). One of these efforts is to identify factors and measure the risk of cardiovascular disease. The National Covid-19 Task Force data report stated, that 14% of the 5,987 positive Covid-19 patients who died had comorbid cardiovascular disease. Indonesian Accreditation Agency for Higher Education in Health (IAAHEH) have ± 900 assessors, where the assessor team is quite at risk of being exposed to Covid-19 because the study program accreditation assessment work model needs to carry out field verification (visited). This research aims to design a web-based Decision Support System (DSS) in the context of preventing or controlling factors and measuring cardiovascular disease risk and providing information support for IAAHEH managements for policymaking related prosperity of assessor. The application development method uses the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) with the application of the Rapid

Application Development (RAD) prototype model and system evaluation with the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) approach. The DSS application can be accessed by internet network and provide a dynamic dashboard display that contains information on risk classification, records of risk factors, educational advice on controlling risk factors for cardiovascular disease. The results of the assessment of the level of technology acceptance, the majority (91.0%) of users (assessors) agree that the DSS information system is useful, very easy to understand/use, and willing to re-use. In addition, from risk factor data, obtained an information on the proportion of most (52.4%) assessors of LAM-PTKes was in the high-risk category for cardiovascular disease. Cardiovascular risk assessment using the Jakarta Cardiovascular Score calculation.