

# Evaluasi Kesiapsiagaan Bencana RSUD Famili Husada Dengan Pendekatan Hospital Safety Index Pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19 = Disaster Preparedness Evaluation of Famili Husada Hospital using Hospital Safety Index during COVID-19 Pandemic

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## Abstrak

Kemampuan fasilitas kesehatan untuk dapat berfungsi tanpa gangguan dalam situasi bencana merupakan hal yang penting. Undang-Undang No. 36 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan menjelaskan bahwa rumah sakit sebagai fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan, baik Rumah Sakit Pemerintah maupun Rumah Sakit Swasta wajib memberikan pelayanan kesehatan kebencanaan yang bertujuan untuk menyelamatkan nyawa dan mencegah kecacatan lebih lanjut. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi kesiapsiagaan bencana di RSUD Famili Husada dengan menggunakan Hospital Safety Index WHO dari segi keselamatan struktural, non struktural maupun manajemen kegawatmancaran dan bencana. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan metode campuran kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Safe Hospital Checklist Form 2 dari WHO yang terdiri dari evaluasi potensi bencana, modul keselamatan struktural, modul keselamatan non struktural dan modul manajemen kegawatdaruratan dan bencana. Hasil penelitian pada evaluasi potensi bencana menunjukkan bahwa RSUD Famili Husada memiliki potensi bahaya geologis, hidrologis, klimatologis dan bahaya biologis (pandemi COVID-19) yang tinggi. Berdasarkan indeks keselamatan struktural, RSUD Famili Husada memiliki indeks yang baik (A), begitu pula dengan indeks keselamatan non strukturalnya. Dalam indeks manajemen kegawatmancaran dan bencana, RSUD Famili Husada masuk kategori rata-rata (B). secara umum, setelah dibobotkan maka indeks HSI RSUD Famili Husada dalam kategori A yang berarti RS diprediksi dapat berfungsi pada masa bencana.. RS diharapkan memperkuat mekanisme pasokan perbekalan, meningkatkan kapasitas cadangan oksigen, serta penguatan SDM. Meskipun telah memiliki indeks HSI yang baik, RS masih berisiko mengalami hambatan pelayanan terutama pada masa lonjakan COVID-19 oleh karena adanya faktor eksternal yang memengaruhi rantai pasokan perbekalan utama seperti oksigen, APD dan obat-obatan. Diperlukan evaluasi kapasitas lonjakan, identifikasi sumber-sumber cadangan perbekalan dan simulasi kebencanaan di tingkat regional oleh pemegang kebijakan yang lebih tinggi agar kedepannya situasi lonjakan kritis pandemi dapat diantisipasi.

.....The ability of health facilities to function without interruption in a disaster situation is critical. Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health explains that hospitals as health care facilities, both government hospitals and private hospitals are required to provide disaster health services that aim to save lives and prevent further disability. The purpose of this study was to evaluate disaster preparedness at the Famili Husada Hospital using the WHO Hospital Safety Index in terms of structural, non-structural safety as well as emergency and disaster management. This research is a descriptive observational study with a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods. The instrument used in this research is the Safe Hospital Checklist Form 2 from WHO which consists of an evaluation of potential disasters, structural safety modules, non-structural safety modules and emergency and disaster management modules. The results of the research on the evaluation of potential disasters indicate that the Famili Husada Hospital has a high potential for geological, hydrological,

climatological and biological hazards (the COVID-19 pandemic). Based on the structural safety index, the Famili Husada Hospital has a good index (A), as well as its non-structural safety index. In the emergency and disaster management index, Famili Husada Hospital is in the average category (B). In general, after being weighted, the HSI index of the Famili Husada Hospital is in category A, which means the hospital is predicted to function during a disaster. The hospital is expected to strengthen the mechanism for supplying supplies, increasing oxygen reserve capacity, and strengthening human resources. Despite having a good HSI index, hospitals are still at risk of experiencing service barriers, especially during the COVID-19 surge due to external factors that affect the supply chain of key supplies such as oxygen, PPE and medicines. It is necessary to evaluate the surge capacity, identify sources of supply reserves and simulate disasters at the regional level by higher policy holders so that in the future the critical spike situation of the pandemic can be anticipated.