

Analisis Kesiapsiagaan Tenaga Sanitasi Lingkungan dan Surveilans Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat terhadap Risiko Kesehatan dalam Bencana Banjir di Kota Bandung = Preparedness Analysis of Environmental Sanitation Personnel and Surveillance at the Public Health Center against Health Risk in Flood Disaster in Bandung

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Abstrak

Kota Bandung memiliki topografi berupa cekungan dan intensitas hujan yang tinggi sehingga berisiko terhadap terjadinya banjir. Kesiapsiagaan tenaga sanitasi lingkungan dan surveilans di lokasi bencana dipengaruhi oleh karakteristik individu, jalur dan tempat evakuasi, protap penanggulangan banjir, sistem informasi dan komunikasi dan biaya operasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesiapsiagaan tenaga sanitasi lingkungan dan surveilans pusat kesehatan masyarakat terhadap risiko kesehatan dalam bencana banjir di kota Bandung. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain crosssectional, teknik pengambilan sampel adalah simple random sampling pada 40 Puskesmas di Kota Bandung pada bulan Mei tahun 2022. Hasil penelitian adalah kesiapsiagaan tenaga sanitasi lingkungan dan surveilans terhadap risiko kesehatan dalam bencana banjir sebesar sebanyak 26 orang (51%), adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara lama bekerja, pelatihan dan biaya operasional terhadap kesiapsiagaan tenaga sanitasi lingkungan dan surveilans Puskesmas terhadap risiko kesehatan dalam bencana banjir di kota Bandung. Lama bekerja dan biaya operasional merupakan faktor dominan yang paling berhubungan. Sarannya dengan memfasilitasi pelatihan terkait penanggulangan kebencanaan, peningkatan kapasitas profesi, menyediakan tempat dan fasilitas evakuasi, membuat sistem informasi dan komunikasi yang terintegrasi, menyediakan biaya operasional.

.....Bandung has a topography in the form of basins and high rainfall intensity so that it is at risk of flooding. The preparedness of environmental sanitation and surveillance personnel at disaster locations is influenced by individual characteristics, evacuation routes and places, flood management procedures, information and communication systems and operational costs. This study aims to determine the preparedness of environmental sanitation workers and surveillance of public health centers against health risks in the flood disaster in the city of Bandung. This study used a cross-sectional design, the sampling technique was simple random sampling at 40 Public health center in Bandung in May 2022. The result of the study was preparedness environmental sanitation workers and surveillance of public health centers against health risks in the flood disaster are 26 people (51%), there is a significant relationship between length of work, training and operational costs on the preparedness of environmental sanitation workers and Public health center surveillance of health risks in flood disasters in Bandung. Length of work and operating costs are the dominant factors that are most related. Some advice are to facilitate training about disaster management and increase professional capacity, building the evacuation places and facilities, making integrated information and communication systems, also providing operational costs.