

# Validasi Instrumen Daftar Tilik Kasus Maternal Collapse dan Ottawa Crisis Resouce Management Versi Indonesia pada Pelatihan Tim Kegawatdaruratan Obstetrik = Validation of the Maternal Collapse Case Checklist and Ottawa Crisis Resource Management Instrument Indonesian Version in Obstetric Emergency Team Training

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang Kematian ibu dan anak merupakan permasalahan global yang masih dihadapi hingga sangat ini mengingat angka kematian ibu dan anak yang cukup tinggi di Indonesia. Pelatihan merupakan salah satu implementasi metode untuk menekan angka kematian ibu dan anak, keefektifan pelatihan dapat dinilai menggunakan ujian simulasi saat masa pendidikan seorang dokter menggunakan instrument yang sesuai. Metode Penerjemahan Ottawa Crisis Resouce Management Global Rating Scale versi Indonesia dilakukan pada 15 peserta ujian simulasi berdasarkan pengalaman pelatihan. Validasi didapatkan dengan melakukan uji validitas isi dan validitas konstruksi dengan menghitung nilai pearson correlation dan nilai signifikansi. Reliabilitas didapatkan dengan menghitung nilai konsistensi internal dalam bentuk nilai Cronbach Alpha. Hasil Instrumen Ottawa Crisis Resouce Management Global Rating Scale versi Indonesia memiliki rentang nilai korelasi sebesar 0,685 – 0,995 dengan uji KMO Barlett test of sphericity sebesar 0,827 dan nilai reliabilitas Cronbach Alpha sebesar 0,969. Instrumen Daftar Tilik Kasus Maternal Collapse memiliki rentang nilai korelasi sebesar 0,287 – 0,995 dengan hasil dari uji KMO Barlett test of sphericity sebesar 0,668 dan nilai reliabilitas Cronbach Alpha sebesar 0,882, terdapat 2 butir instrument yang tidak valid yaitu Initial Assessment dan Transfer Intensive Therapy Unit. Kesimpulan Ottawa Crisis Resouce Management Global Rating Scale dan Daftar Tilik Kasus Maternal Collapse valid dan reliable pada kasus Maternal Collapse, namun diperlukan beberapa modifikasi.

.....Introduction Maternal and child mortality is a global problem that is still being faced to this day considering that the maternal and child mortality rates are quite high in Indonesia. Training is one of the implementation methods for reducing maternal and child mortality. The effectiveness of training can be assessed using simulation exams during a doctor's training period using appropriate instruments. Method The translation of the Indonesian version of the Ottawa Crisis Resource Management Global Rating Scale was carried out on 15 simulation exam participants based on training experience. Validation is obtained by testing content validity and construct validity by calculating the Pearson correlation value and significance value. Reliability is obtained by calculating the internal consistency value in the form of Cronbach Alpha value. Results The Indonesian version of the Ottawa Crisis Resource Management Global Rating Scale instrument has a correlation value range of 0.685 – 0.995 with the KMO Barlett test of sphericity of 0.827 and a Cronbach Alpha reliability value of 0.969. The Maternal Collapse Case Checklist instrument has a correlation value range of 0.287 – 0.995 with the results of the KMO Barlett test of sphericity of 0.668 and a Cronbach Alpha reliability value of 0.882. There are 2 invalid instrument items, namely Initial Assessment and Transfer Intensive Therapy Unit. Conclusion The Ottawa Crisis Resource Management Global Rating Scale and Maternal Collapse Case Checklist are valid and reliable in Maternal Collapse cases, but some modifications are needed.