

## ABSTRAK

### PENGARUH SISTEM INFORMASI GAWAT DARURAT *EMERGENCY SEVERITY INDEX TRIAGE* (SI GESIT) TERHADAP *RESPONSE TIME* DI INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT RSUD BANYUMAS

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**Latar Belakang:** *Triage* merupakan metode pengklasifikasian pasien berdasarkan tingkat kegawatdaruratannya. *Triage* yang tidak dilakukan dengan tepat akan berdampak pada *response time*. *Response time* yang panjang mengakibatkan morbiditas dan mortalitas meningkat. Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Gawat Darurat *Emergency Severity Index Triage* dapat membantu tenaga kesehatan melakukan *triage* yang lebih tepat dan efisien. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengembangkan serta mengetahui pengaruh Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Gawat Darurat *Emergency Severity Index Triage* terhadap *response time* di Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSUD Banyumas.

**Metode:** Rancangan penelitian tahap satu dengan *Research and Developmnet* (RnD), tahap dua menggunakan *true experiment* dengan desain *post test-only with control group design*. Aplikasi diuji validitas dengan koefisien reproduibilitas dan skalabilitas, sedangkan reliabilitas antar *rater* diuji dengan *Interclass Correlation Coefficient*. Evaluasi penggunaan aplikasi diuji dengan *Usability Satisfaction Evaluation Questionnaire*. Uji *Independent Samples T-Test* dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbedaan rerata *response time* antar kelompok kontrol dan intervensi.

**Hasil:** Uji validitas Sistem Informasi Gawat Darurat *Emergency Severity Index Triage* didapatkan koefisien reproduibilitas 0,94 ( $K_r > 0,90$ ) dan skalabilitas sebesar 0,66 ( $K_s > 0,60$ ). Hasil uji reliabilitas menggunakan *Interclass Correlation Coefficient* didapatkan hasil 0,96. Hasil kuesioner *Usability Satisfaction Evaluation* sebesar 82,13. Analisis data pada uji *Independent Samples T-Test* didapatkan perbedaan *response time* yang signifikan antara kelompok intervensi dan kontrol dengan nilai  $p=0,00$  ( $p < 0,005$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Gawat Darurat *Emergency Severity Index Triage* memiliki validitas dan reliabilitas yang tinggi sebagai alat *triage* di Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSUD Banyumas dan terbukti efektif dalam mempercepat *response time*.

**Kata kunci:** aplikasi sistem informasi gawat darurat *emergency severity index triage*, *response time*, *triage*.

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## ABSTRACT

### THE INFLUENCE OF SISTEM INFORMASI GAWAT DARURAT EMERGENCY SEVERITY INDEX TRIAGE (SI GESIT) ON RESPONSE TIME IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL OF BANYUMAS

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**Background:** Triage is a patient classification method based on the urgency level. Triage performed inaccurately can impact response time. Prolonged response time, resulting in increased morbidity and mortality. The Sistem Informasi Gawat Darurat Emergency Severity Index Triage application can assist healthcare professionals in conducting more accurate and efficient triage. The study aim is to develop an application and determine the influence of the Sistem Informasi Gawat Darurat Emergency Severity Index Triage application on response time in the Emergency Department of Regional General Hospital of Banyumas.

**Method:** The first stage research design utilized Research and Development (R&D), while the second stage employed a true experiment with a post-test-only with control group design. The application's validity was assessed using reproducibility and scalability coefficients, whereas inter-rater reliability was carried out by Interclass Correlation Coefficient. The usability of the application was evaluated using the Usability Satisfaction Evaluation Questionnaire. An Independent Samples T-Test was conducted to determine the difference in mean response times between the control and intervention groups.

**Results:** The validity test of Sistem Informasi Gawat Darurat Emergency Severity Index Triage application yielded a reproducibility coefficient of 0.94 ( $K_r > 0.90$ ) and a scalability of 0.66 ( $K_s > 0.60$ ). The reliability test using the Interclass Correlation Coefficient resulted in a coefficient of 0.96. The Usability Satisfaction and Evaluation questionnaire results were 82.13. Data analysis in the Independent Samples T-Test revealed a significant difference in response time between the intervention and control groups with a p-value of 0.00 ( $p < 0.005$ ).

**Conclusion:** The Sistem Informasi Gawat Darurat Emergency Severity Index Triage has high validity and reliability as a triage tool in the Emergency Department of Regional General Hospital of Banyumas, and has been proven effective in accelerating response time.

**Keywords:** sistem informasi gawat darurat *emergency severity index triage* application, response time, triage.

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