

**Pengaruh Pelatihan *Simple Triage And Rapid Treatment* (START) Terhadap
Cognitive, Affective dan *Psychomotor* Tenaga Medis dan Tenaga Kesehatan
dalam Melakukan *Triage* START**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Meningkatnya insiden bencana secara global menggambarkan pentingnya kesiapsiagaan untuk meminimalkan kesalahan selama triase bencana. Triase yang tidak memadai dapat meningkatkan tingkat kematian dan kecacatan. Sistem triase yang umum digunakan dan mudah diterapkan dikenal sebagai metode *simple triage and rapid treatment* (START). Belum terdapat pelatihan efektif yang tersedia bagi tenaga medis dan tenaga kesehatan untuk meningkatkan *cognitive, affective*, dan *psychomotor*.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh pelatihan *Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment* (START) terhadap *cognitive, affective* dan *psychomotor* tenaga medis dan tenaga kesehatan dalam melakukan *triage* START di Puskesmas Cangkringan, Pakem dan Turi.

Metode: Rancangan penelitian ini adalah *quasy experiment* dengan desain *one group pretest-posttest*. Subjek penelitian ini merupakan tenaga medis dan tenaga kesehatan di Puskesmas Cangkringan, Pakem dan Turi yang berjumlah 43 orang yang terdiri dari 18 perawat, 8 dokter, 13 Bidan, 2 Farmasi, dan 2 kesehatan masyarakat. Intervensi yang dilakukan berupa pelatihan *triage* yang dilakukan selama 1 hari. *Pre-test* dan *post test* dilakukan dalam hari yang sama, *post-test* dilakukan segera setelah pelatihan selesai. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner tentang *cognitive* dan *affective* serta lembar observasi *psychomotor*. Analisis data menggunakan uji *paired t-test*.

Hasil: Terdapat peningkatan nilai rata-rata nilai *cognitive* (57,21 vs 78,60), *affective* (33,56 vs 36,35), dan *psychomotor* (18,98 vs 23,02) sebelum dan setelah diberikan pelatihan. Terdapat pengaruh pelatihan *simple triage and rapid treatment* terhadap *cognitive* ($p<0,001$), *affective* ($p<0,001$), dan *psychomotor* ($p<0,001$) tenaga medis dan tenaga kesehatan dalam melakukan *triage* START.

Kesimpulan: Pelatihan START sangat penting dilakukan di setiap puskesmas untuk meningkatkan kompetensi tenaga medis dan tenaga kesehatan dalam melakukan *triage* START. Instrumen yang dihasilkan dari penelitian ini dapat digunakan sebagai pedoman dalam pembelajaran *triage* START dan dapat dikembangkan dalam konteks bencana yang lebih luas.

Kata kunci: Pelatihan *triage, cognitive, affective, psychomotor*, tenaga medis, tenaga kesehatan

The Effect of Simple Triage And Rapid Treatment (START) Training on Cognitive, Affective, and Psychomotor Skills Among Medical Staff and Healthcare Professionals in Performing START Triage

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ABSTRACT

Background: The increase in disaster incidents globally illustrates the importance of preparedness to minimize errors during disaster triage. Inadequate triage can increase mortality and disability rates. A commonly used and easy-to-implement triage system is known as the simple triage and rapid treatment method. There is no effective training available for health workers to improve cognitive, affective and psychomotor.

Objective: This study aims to understand the significance of Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment (START) training on cognitive, affective, and psychomotor in performing START triage on Medical Staff and Healthcare Professional at Cangkringan, Pakem, and Turi Health Centers.

Method: The design of this study is a quasy experiment with a one group pretest-posttest design. The subjects of this study were medical and health workers at Cangkringan, Pakem and Turi Health Centers totaling 43 people consisting of 18 nurses, 8 doctors, 13 midwives, 2 pharmacies, and 2 public health. The intervention was in the form of triage training which was carried out for 1 day. Pre-test and post test are conducted within the same day, post-test is done immediately after the training is completed. Data were collected using cognitive and affective questionnaires and psychomotor observation sheets. Data analysis using paired t-test

Result: There was an increase in the average score of cognitive (57.21 vs 78.60), affective (33.56 vs 36.35), and psychomotor (18.98 vs 23.02) before and after training. There is an effect of simple triage and rapid treatment training on cognitive ($p<0.001$), affective ($p<0.001$), and psychomotor ($p<0.001$) medical and health workers in performing START triage.

Conclusion: START training is very important to be carried out in every puskesmas to improve the competence of medical and health workers in conducting START triage. The instruments resulting from this research can be used as guidelines in START triage learning and can be developed in the broader context of disasters

Keywords: triage training, cognitive, affective, psychomotor, medical staff, healthcare proffesionals