

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Triage* sebagai pengelompokan prioritas dalam kedaruratan perawatan pasien. Bencana dapat mengakibatkan berbagai dampak yang serius merusak lingkungan dan korban jiwa. Dalam mengurangi dampak yang terjadi triage sangat penting untuk dilakukan oleh tenaga medis dan kesehatan. Salah satu triage yang mudah dan paling sederhana dalam bencana adalah model *triage* START. Untuk melakukan *triage* START seseorang harus memiliki pengetahuan dan *self-efficacy* yang tinggi melalui berbagai cara yang dapat dilakukan salah satunya adalah pelatihan (START).

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh pelatihan *triage* START terhadap *self-efficacy* tenaga medis dan kesehatan dalam melakukan *triage* START.

Metode: Dalam penelitian *quasi-experiment pretest-posttest study with control group* dengan responden 86 tenaga medis dan kesehatan yang dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol. Kelompok intervensi diberikan pelatihan *triage* START selama 1 hari, *pre-test* dan *post-test* dilakukan dalam hari yang sama, sedangkan kelompok kontrol diberikan *pre-test*, modul dan *post-test* pada hari yang sama. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner *self-efficacy triage* START. Analisis data menggunakan *Paired T-test* dan *Unpaired T-test*.

Hasil: Rata-rata skor *self-efficacy* pada kelompok intervensi mengalami peningkatan skor *self-efficacy* sebelum dan setelah diberikan pelatihan *triage* START (30,60 vs 36,55; $p = <0,001$), sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol tidak (29,12 vs 29,91; $p = 0,061$). Terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan pemberian pelatihan *triage* START terhadap *self-efficacy* pada tenaga medis dan kesehatan ($p = <0,001$; CI 3,31-7,01), dengan efek yang kuat ($d = 1,19$).

Kesimpulan: pemberian pelatihan *triage* START dapat meningkatkan skor *self-efficacy* pada tenaga medis dan kesehatan dengan efek yang kuat.

Kata kunci: Pelatihan START, *Self-efficacy*, Tenaga medis dan Tenaga Kesehatan

ABSTRACT

Background: Triage as a priority grouping in emergency patient care. Disasters can result in various serious impacts, environmental damage and loss of life. In reducing the impact that occurs, triage is very important to be carried out by medical and health personnel. One of the easiest and simplest triages in disasters is the START triage model. To carry out START triage, a person must have high knowledge and self-efficacy through various methods, one of which is training (START).

Objective: To determine the effect of START triage training on the self-efficiency of medical and health personnel in carrying out START triage.

Method: In a quasi-experiment pretest-posttest study with control group with 86 medical and health personnel as respondents who were divided into 2 intervention groups and a control group. The intervention group was given START triage training for 1 day, the pre-test and post-test were carried out on the same day, while the control group was given the pre-test, module and post-test on the same day. Data collection used the START triage self-efficiency questionnaire. Data analysis uses Paired T Test and Unpaired T Test.

Results: The average self-efficiency score in the intervention group experienced an increase in self-efficiency scores before and after being given START triage training (30.60 vs 36.55; $p = <0.001$), whereas in the control group it did not (29.12 vs 29.91; $p = 0.061$). There was a significant effect of providing START triage training on self-efficiency in medical and health personnel ($p = <0.001$; CI 3.31-7.01), with a strong effect ($d = 1.19$).

Conclusion: providing START triage training can increase self-efficiency scores in medical and health personnel with a strong effect.

Key words: START training, Self-efficacy, Medical personnel and Health Workers