

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Dunia terus dihadapkan pada ancaman Penyakit Infeksi *Emerging* (PIE). Perawat Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) merupakan tenaga kesehatan di garis depan saat menghadapi PIE. Kesiapsiagaan perawat IGD terhadap PIE memiliki tingkat yang berbeda-beda. Penelitian kesiapsiagaan perawat IGD terhadap PIE belum banyak ditemukan di Indonesia.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui gambaran kesiapsiagaan perawat IGD terhadap PIE di RSUP Dr. Sardjito dan RSUP dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro secara umum dan berdasarkan karakteristik demografi perawat.

Metode: Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Sebanyak 84 perawat IGD dari RSUP Dr. Sardjito dan RSUP dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro dilibatkan dalam penelitian ini. Pengumpulan data menggunakan Kuesioner Kesiapsiagaan Perawat Instalasi Gawat Darurat Terhadap Penyakit Infeksi *Emerging* yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya.. Analisis univariat digunakan untuk melihat, frekuensi, mean, dan standar deviasi. Mann-Whitney dan Kruskal Wallis dipakai untuk melihat perbedaan kesiapsiagaan.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kesiapsiagaan perawat berada pada kategori sedang (35,71%) dan tinggi (64,29%). Terdapat perbedaan skor kesiapsiagaan berdasarkan usia dan riwayat pelatihan PIE. Perawat dengan usia di atas 40 tahun dan pernah mengikuti pelatihan memiliki kesiapsiagaan yang lebih tinggi.

Kesimpulan: Kesiapsiagaan perawat IGD dalam kategori sedang dan tinggi. Terdapat perbedaan kesiapsiagaan berdasarkan usia dan pelatihan PIE.

Kata kunci: instalasi gawat darurat, kesiapsiagaan, penyakit infeksi *emerging*

ABSTRACT

Background: The world has continuously faced threats from Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs), which can lead to global health crises. Emergency Department (ED) nurses serve as frontline healthcare workers in addressing these threats. The level of preparedness among ED nurses for EIDs varies, and research on this topic remains limited in Indonesia.

Objective: This study aimed to describe the general preparedness of ED nurses for EIDs at RSUP Dr. Sardjito and RSUP dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro, as well as to examine differences in preparedness based on nurses' demographic characteristics.

Methods: This was a descriptive study with a cross-sectional design. A total of 84 ED nurses from the two hospitals participated. Data were collected using the Emergency Department Nurses' Preparedness for Emerging Infectious Diseases Questionnaire, which had been tested for validity and reliability. Univariate analysis was used to describe frequencies, means, and standard deviations. The Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests were used to identify differences in preparedness scores based on demographic variables.

Results: The findings showed that most nurses had a high level of preparedness (64.29%), while the rest were in the moderate category (35.71%). There were significant differences in preparedness scores based on age and prior EID training. Nurses over the age of 40 and those who had attended EID training demonstrated higher levels of preparedness.

Conclusion: The preparedness of ED nurses for EIDs was categorized as moderate to high. Age and EID training history were factors associated with higher levels of preparedness.

Keywords: emergency department, emerging infectious diseases, preparedness