

Latar Belakang: Triage merupakan proses penting dalam menentukan prioritas penanganan pasien di Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD). Response time yang cepat dapat meningkatkan peluang keselamatan pasien. Namun, pengetahuan perawat sebagai pelaksana triase belum tentu selalu berbanding lurus dengan kecepatan respons yang diberikan.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan perawat tentang triage dengan response time dalam penanganan pasien baru di IGD RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif korelasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel berjumlah 48 perawat yang dipilih menggunakan teknik convenience sampling. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner pengetahuan triage dan lembar observasi response time. Analisis data menggunakan uji Chi Square.

Hasil: Mayoritas responden memiliki pengetahuan triage kategori baik (66,7%). Sebagian besar response time berada pada kategori sesuai (<5 menit) yaitu 89,6%. Hasil uji Chi Square menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,088$ ($p > 0,05$), yang berarti tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan triage dengan response time.

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan perawat tentang triage tidak berhubungan secara signifikan dengan response time dalam penanganan pasien baru. Faktor lain seperti pengalaman kerja, beban kerja, dan motivasi dapat berperan dalam kecepatan respons perawat.

Kata Kunci: triage, pengetahuan perawat, response time, IGD

ABSTRACT

Background: Triage is an essential process for determining patient care priorities in the Emergency Department (ED). A fast response time can improve patient survival and overall safety. However, nurses' knowledge of triage does not always directly correlate with the speed of their clinical response.

Objective: To determine the relationship between nurses' triage knowledge and response time in managing newly arrived patients at the Emergency Department of Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Methods: This study employed a quantitative correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 48 nurses were selected using convenience sampling. Data were collected using a triage knowledge questionnaire and a response time observation sheet. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-Square test.

Results: Most respondents demonstrated good triage knowledge (66.7%). The majority also achieved an appropriate response time (less than 5 minutes), accounting for 89.6% of respondents. The Chi-Square analysis yielded a p-value of 0.088 ($p > 0.05$), indicating no significant relationship between triage knowledge and response time.

Conclusion: Nurses' triage knowledge was not significantly associated with response time in handling newly arrived patients. Other factors, such as work experience, workload, and individual motivation, may contribute to variations in response time.

Keywords: triage, nurse knowledge, response time, emergency department.