

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: RSUD Kota Madiun menggunakan SIMRS dalam memaksimalkan pelayanannya. Namun informasi SIMRS tidak dimanfaatkan dengan maksimal khususnya sensus harian rawat inap. Penyebabnya kurangnya pemahaman petugas dan budaya kinerja manual yang dianggap lebih efektif, sedangkan media manual sering *human error*. Dampak masalah ini informasi kesehatan tidak dimanfaatkan secara *update* sesuai kebutuhan. Faktanya sarana prasarana elektronik sudah terpenuhi.

Tujuan: Mengevaluasi implementasi sensus harian rawat inap SIMRS RSUD Kota Madiun metode HOTE.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif analitik dengan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUD Kota Madiun pada bulan Januari-Juli. Sampel penelitian 113 dari 158 orang (perawat bangsa dan perekam medis pengguna sensus harian rawat inap SIMRS) dengan teknik sampling purposif. Teknik pengumpulan data kuesioner sebagai instrumen penelitian dengan skala *likert*. Analisis penelitian yaitu *univariat* (distribusi frekuensi) dan *multivariat* (uji regresi linear berganda).

Hasil: Analisis deskripsi menyatakan aspek manusia, organisasi, teknologi, dan lingkungan baik. Hasil regresi linear berganda. menyatakan aspek manusia dan teknolog berpengaruh signifikan positif, aspek lingkungan berpengaruh signifikan negatif dan aspek organisasi tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap implementasi sensus harian rawat inap SIMRS. Selain itu analisis regresi menyatakan bahwa aspek teknologi berpengaruh terbesar terhadap implementasi tersebut.

Kesimpulan: Analisis deskripsi menyatakan baik sedangkan analisis regresi menyatakan aspek teknologi merupakan berpengaruh terbesar dalam implementasi sensus harian rawat inap SIMRS. Saran untuk manajemen RSUD Kota Madiun perlu mengadakan pelatihan SIMRS rutin dan pemberlakuan SPO.

Kata Kunci: Evaluasi SIMRS, SIMRS, Sensus Harian Rawat Inap

ABSTRACT

Background: Madiun Hospital uses SIMRS to maximize its services. However, SIMRS information is not utilized to the maximum, especially inpatient daily census. The reason is the lack of understanding of the officers and the culture of manual performance which is considered more effective, whereas manual media is often human error. The impact of this problem is that health information is not used in updated as needed. The fact is that electronic infrastructure has been fulfilled.

Objective: implementation of the SIMRS inpatient daily census in the Madiun Hospital with HOTE method.

Method: This research is a quantitative analytic study with a cross-sectional study. The research was conducted at Madiun Hospital in January-July. The research sample was 113 of 158 people (nurses and medical record users of the SIMRS inpatient daily census) with a purposive sampling technique. data collection techniques as a research instrument with a scale Questionnaire Likert. The research analysis is univariate (frequency distribution) and multivariate (multiple linear regression test).

Results: Description analysis states aspects of human, organization, technology, and environment are good. The results of multiple linear regression. stated that human and technological aspects had a significant positive effect, environmental aspects had a significant negative effect and organizational aspects did not significantly influence the implementation of the SIMRS inpatient daily census. In addition, regression analysis states that the technological aspects have the greatest influence on the implementation.

Conclusion: The descriptive analysis states good while the regression analysis states the technological aspects are the biggest influence in the implementation of the SIMRS inpatient daily census. Suggestions for the management of Madiun City Hospital need to hold routine SIMRS training and SPO application..

Keywords: Evaluation of hospital MIS, hospital MIS, Daily Inpatient Census