

INTISARI

Latar belakang : Perawat berperan penting dalam tiap fase penanggulangan bencana. Di Indonesia, penelitian tentang instrumen evaluasi kesiapsiagaan perawat menghadapi bencana jumlahnya masih terbatas. Di negara lain, instrumen *Disaster Preparedness Evaluation Tool* (DPET) sebagai alat evaluasi kesiapsiagaan perawat menghadapi bencana dinilai valid dan reliabel serta telah dikembangkan ke dalam Bahasa Arab dan China. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk uji psikometri DPET *Indonesian version* (DPET-I) jika digunakan perawat di Kabupaten Jember, Jawa Timur.

Tujuan : Untuk menguji psikometrik instrumen DPET-I.

Metode : Penelitian menggunakan rancangan *cross-sectional* dengan pengambilan data sebanyak 1 kali pada perawat dari 3 RS di Jember. Uji validitas konstrak DPET-I dilakukan dengan menganalisis faktor eksploratori (EFA) melalui ekstraksi analisis komponen utama (PCA). Uji reliabilitasnya dilakukan dengan menghitung koefisien *Cronbach's α* .

Hasil : Sebanyak 129 kuesioner terisi lengkap oleh perawat dari 2 ruang IGD, 1 ruang ICU dan 16 ruang rawat inap di Jember (rentang respon 82,33%). Sebanyak 46 item dengan skala *likert* dianalisis PCA dengan rotasi *varimax*. Setelah pengulangan ketiga tersisa 38 item yang tersebar pada 5 faktor (68% dari total varians). Nilai *Cronbach's α* keseluruhan item yakni 0,97. Nilai *Cronbach's α* faktor 1-5 berkisar antara 0,82-0,95.

Kesimpulan : Hasil uji psikometri instrumen DPET-I pada perawat di Kabupaten Jember, Jawa Timur menunjukkan validitas item yang bagus dan nilai reliabilitas *Cronbach's α* yang tinggi baik secara keseluruhan maupun per faktor. Hasil uji validitas konstrak dengan melakukan EFA menghasilkan 5 faktor yang mendasari DPET-I yakni faktor 'manajemen pascabencana', 'keterampilan', 'kesiapsiagaan', 'pengetahuan respon lingkup pribadi dan keluarga', serta faktor 'mitigasi'.

Kata kunci : DPET, Indonesia, kesiapsiagaan bencana, uji psikometri

ABSTRACT

Background: All nurses have important rule in phases of disaster management. In Indonesia, there is limited evidence based about evaluating scale for nurse in every phase of disaster management. In other countries, DPET as an evaluating scale has been tested and developed in Arabic and Chinese version by testing its psychometric properties. Thus, it encourages this research to develop psychometric testing Disaster Preparedness Evaluation Tool Indonesian Version (DPET-I) for nurses in Jember, East of Java, Indonesia.

Objective: To test DPET-I psychometric properties for nurses in Jember, East of Java.

Method: We collected data from nurses using paper-based DPET-I in cross-sectional survey (One-test). Construct validity and reliability testing were conducted by EFA (extracted by PCA) and coefficient Cronbach's α .

Result : There were 129 questionnaire that have been completed and collected from nurses in 2 emergency room, 1 intensive care unit and 16 immediate care unit in Jember (82,33% response rate). PCA using varimax rotation was conducted to forty six item from likert scale. After third iteration, there were 38 item that distributed in 5 factors (68% from total variance). Cronbach's α coefficient for these 38 item was 0,97. The range Cronbach's α coefficient for 5 factors were 0,82 to 0,95.

Conclusion: DPET-I has good item validity and high internal consistency from all item and factors. Five factors from Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) were labelled as 'post disaster management ', 'skills', 'preparedness', 'knowledge to respond in individual/family level', and 'mitigation/prevention'.

Keywords: DPET, Indonesia, disaster preparedness, psychometric testing