

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KESIAPSIAGAAN TENAGA KESEHATAN DALAM MENGHADAPI BENCANA BANJIR DI RUMAH SAKIT X KOTA SIDOARJO

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Bencana banjir merupakan salah satu bencana alam yang paling sering terjadi di Indonesia dan berpotensi mengganggu keberlangsungan pelayanan kesehatan, khususnya di rumah sakit. Rumah sakit dituntut untuk tetap mampu memberikan pelayanan secara optimal dalam situasi darurat, sehingga kesiapsiagaan tenaga kesehatan menjadi faktor yang sangat penting. Kesiapsiagaan mencakup aspek pengetahuan, sikap, serta keterampilan tenaga kesehatan dalam menghadapi kondisi bencana.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tingkat kesiapsiagaan tenaga kesehatan dalam menghadapi bencana banjir di Rumah Sakit X Kota Sidoarjo. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Rumah Sakit X Kota Sidoarjo dengan subjek penelitian seluruh tenaga kesehatan yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner kesiapsiagaan yang sudah disiapkan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif dan inferensial untuk menggambarkan tingkat kesiapsiagaan tenaga kesehatan serta faktor-faktor individu yang memengaruhinya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kesiapsiagaan tenaga kesehatan Rumah Sakit X Kota Sidoarjo dalam menghadapi bencana banjir berada pada kategori hampir siap dengan Indeks Kesiapsiagaan sebesar 69,28%. Dimensi dengan nilai tertinggi adalah perlindungan diri dan psikososial (74,96%), sedangkan kesiapan operasional dan logistik terendah (59,82%). Uji korelasi Spearman menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara persepsi risiko dengan kesiapsiagaan ($r = 0,616$; $p < 0,001$) serta sikap terhadap pelatihan dan protokol kebencanaan ($r = 0,509$; $p < 0,001$), sementara efikasi diri tidak berhubungan signifikan ($p > 0,05$). Analisis regresi menunjukkan faktor individu berpengaruh signifikan secara simultan terhadap kesiapsiagaan ($R^2 = 0,207$), dengan persepsi risiko sebagai faktor dominan.

Kata kunci: Banjir, Kesiapsiagaan, Rumah sakit, Tenaga kesehatan

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS' PREPAREDNESS IN FACING FLOOD DISASTERS AT HOSPITAL X, SIDOARJO CITY

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Flood disasters are among the most frequently occurring natural disasters in Indonesia and have the potential to disrupt the continuity of health services, particularly in hospitals. Hospitals are required to maintain optimal health services during emergency situations; therefore, the preparedness of health workers is a crucial factor. Preparedness includes aspects of knowledge, attitudes, and skills of health workers in responding to disaster conditions. This study aims to analyze the level of preparedness of health workers in facing flood disasters at Hospital X in Sidoarjo City.

This study employed a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. The research was conducted at Hospital X in Sidoarjo City, involving all health workers who met the inclusion criteria. Data were collected using a prepared preparedness questionnaire. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods to describe the level of preparedness of health workers and the individual factors influencing it.

The results showed that the disaster preparedness level of healthcare workers at Hospital X in Sidoarjo City in facing flood disasters was categorized as almost prepared, with a total Preparedness Index of 69.28%. The highest score was found in the self-protection and psychosocial dimension (74.96%), while operational and logistical preparedness showed the lowest score (59.82%). Spearman correlation analysis revealed a significant positive relationship between risk perception and preparedness ($r = 0.616$; $p < 0.001$) as well as attitudes toward disaster training and protocols ($r = 0.509$; $p < 0.001$), whereas self-efficacy was not significantly associated with preparedness ($p > 0.05$). Multiple regression analysis indicated that individual factors significantly influenced preparedness simultaneously ($R^2 = 0.207$), with risk perception identified as the dominant contributing factor.

Keywords: Flood, Hospital, Health workers, Preparedness.