Artikel

by Dwi Novrianda

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Analysis of Factor Determinants Connected With the Implementation of Information System of Puskesmas Managementin District Padang Pariaman in 2018

Eliza, Hema Malini, Dwi Novrianda
Nursing Master Study Program, Faculty of Nursing Andalas University

Abstract:- The need for accurate data / information is increasing but the information system is still unable to produce accurate, complete and timely data. Implementation of Puskesmas information system is not maximally done in the field. This results in less data accuracy. This research type is quantitative research cross sectional design. Aims to determine the determinants of factors related to the implementation of Puskesmas management information system in Padang Pariaman District conducted on 1 s / d May 31, 2018 by way of interviews using a questionnaire. The population of this research is all of SIMPUS data processing officer in Padang Pariaman Regency with 201 people, sample is taken with proportional random sampling technique amounted to 134 people. The result of chi square test showed no significant relationship between sex with SIMPUS implementation. There is a significant relationship between employment status, marital status, employee skill (man), availability of funds (money), facilities and infrastructure, methods and machines with the implementation of SIMPUS. Skill officer is the most dominant factor associated with the implementation of SIMPUS in Padang Pariaman District. It is expected that the management of Puskesmas develop strategies to improve the skills of data processing officers, for example by conducting socialization, supervision and discussion together conducted by fellow data processing officers at the Puskesmas.

Keywords:- *Implementation of Puskesmas Management Information System, Padang Pariaman District, Skill Officer.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Good health services and easy access to health information for the community by issuing policies on health information systems at the district / city level (Agustina, 2015). Law Number 36 Year 2009 on health has been mandated that in order to carry out effective and efficient health efforts, health information is needed through information systems and across sectors. Each health facility provider must provide health information system infrastructure including institutions, tools, technology and human resources (PP 45 No. 46 of 2014).

The Center for Data and Information has evaluated health information systems using the Health Metricts Network-World Health Organization (HMN-WHO) tool (Arshad, 2017). This evaluation includes 6 main components of health information system ie resources (covering management and resources), indicators, data sources, data management (collection, processing and data analysis), data quality, dissemination and data usage. The results obtained are for resource categories (47%), indicators (61%), data sources (51%), data quality (55%), data usage and dissemination (57%) and inadequate for data management 35%). In general, these results indicate that the overall health information system is still in status but not adequat and still needs to be improved (Ministry of Health RI, 2012).

Puskesmas as the spearhead of health development implementers in the region in carrying out its programs require effective management starting from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluating the programs it runs. Effective and efficient management at Puskesmas requires Management Information System (MIS) (Thenu & Sediyono, 2016).

SIMPUS is a puskesmas management application whose primary function is to manage patient data from registration, registration, examination (diagnosis) and patient treatment (Fichman, 2011).

The advantage of implementing SIMPUS is that the data that has been inputted is accommodated in a database which will be categorized according to the parameters for reporting needs, such as daily visit report, payment method, type of disease and other reports needed in puskesmas management (Thenu & Sediyono, 2016).

SIMPUS that did not perform well could impact on the slow service received by patients in Puskesmas. In addition, the process of collecting data about patients from patients arrives until the patient goes home for longer. This will certainly reduce the quality of Puskesmas management in decision making (Perwira et al, 2012).

According to Susilo (2015), many factors related to the implementation of SIMPUS are the elements of management, these elements are known as 5M (man, money, materials, machines and methods). Furthermore according to Siagian (2006) in Enizar (2009) the factor is known as 6M (man, money, method, material, machine and market). These six resources are all needed in the organization. According to Baron & Byrne (1994), there are two factors that affect

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performance, namely organizational factors and employee characteristics factors.

The purpose of this study was to identify the determinants of factors related to the implementation of management information system of Puskesmas in Padang Pariaman District in 2018.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is a quantitative research using cross sectional "research design". The total population is 201 people. The sampling technique is proportional random sampling so that the sample size in this research is 134 people.

According Sugiyono (2013), data analysis is the process of searching and compile data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials in a systematic so easily understood and findings can be informed to others. Data analysis to be used in this research is univariate analysis, bivariate with chi-square and multivariate statistic test used in this research is multivariate analysis of multiple logistic regression. The purpose of using this method of analysis is to look at the most dominant factors related between independent variables with dependent variables together (Hastono & Sabri, 2011).

III. RESEARCH FINDING

Based on table 3 above we can see that the skills of data processing officers are mostly skilled (56,%), most of the availability of sufficient funds (50.7%), most facilities and complete infrastructure (53.0%), (52.2%), most machines are good (54.5%) and most of the implementation of SIMPUS is good (58.2%).

IV. DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Data Processing Officer (Gender, Employment Status, Marital Status, Age, Education and Training of SIMPUS) in Application of Puskesmas Management Information System in Padang Pariaman Regency Year 2018.

The results showed that the Characteristics of Data Processing Officer (Gender, Employment Status, Wedding Status, Age, Education and Training of SIMPUS) in the Application of Puskesmas Management Information System in Padang Pariaman Regency in 2018 were mostly female (61.2%). The result of Agustina's research (2015) found that sex of data processing officer at Gantrung Health Center Kebonsari sub-district of Madiun Regency was dominated by female gender (63.0%). Research Wulandari (2016) also found that most of the respondents were women (66.7%). staffing, most of the respondents have civil service employment status (53.7%). Research Officers (2012) note that the employment status of data processing officers in Puskesmas Jogonalan Klaten regency) is dominated by civil servants (62.7%). Prasetyowati research (2016) also found that most of respondents in Puskesmas Kabupaten Rembang are civil servants (64.2%).Research on marital status, most of respondent not yet married (52,2%). Wibisono's research (2012) found that marital status of data processing officer in Demak Public Health Center was dominated by unmarried officer (59.7%).Based on the results of research on the age of respondents, mostly young adults (18-40 years) (94.0%). Research Wulandari (2016) also found that most of the respondents are young adults (60.2%). Agustina Research (2015) found that the age of data processing officer at Gantrung Health Center Kebonsari sub-district of Madiun Regency is dominated by young adults (18-40 years old) (54.8%).

According to Kartini (2016), when the age of a nurse, there will be changes in physical and psychological. Physical growth in outline there are four categories of change, namely change in size, proportion, loss of old traits and the emergence of new traits. This occurs due to the maturation of organ function. On the psychological and mental aspects of the level of thinking a person more mature and mature. Therefore, it can be concluded that the age of the mature and adult nurses will influence it in making decisions, especially in implementing SIMPUS. Research on education of respondents, mostly educated Diploma III (50,0%). Prasetyowati research (2016) also found that most of respondents in Puskesmas Kabupaten Rembang have Diploma III education (53,8%). Research Officers (2012) note that education data processing officer at Puskesmas Jogonalan Klaten Regency is dominated by Diploma III education (60,1%).

The same is also put forward by Konli (2014), education is an activity of guidance given to someone to be understood and improve their knowledge. The higher a person's education, the easier it will be to digest and receive the information given so the more scholarship he gets. Whereas in people who have low levels of education, it will be more difficult to receive information and will hamper the development of a person's attitude towards the acceptance of information and new values submitted. In line with the above research, according to Mantini (2015), nurses who have higher education level in general will be more capable and responsible in carrying out its duties. The difference of education on the nurse will cause differences in the quality of the resulting performance (Kusuma, 2013). This is what causes the difference in the quality of performance of each nurse. Therefore. The researcher assumed that for the implementation of SIMPUS in Puskesmas Padang Pariaman better, so the Puskesmas can give opportunity and facilitate data processing officer to continue education to higher level. Based on the research results of SIMPUS training, most of the respondents did not attend SIMPUS training (62.7%). Wibisono's research (2012) found that most data processing officers at Public Health Center of Demak have not participated SIMPUS training (57,8%).

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Training is closely related to one's work. Therefore employee training is conducted with the aim that employees have the knowledge, skills and skills in accordance with the demands of the work they do. Proper training can give a good effect to employees so that employees can develop themselves and be able to understand some things related to his work (Yanti, 2013).

Based on data obtained by researchers at the Puskesmas Padang Pariaman about the reason not all data processing officers follow SIMPUS training is because the Puskesmas only include one representative as a trainee. According to the researcher, for all data processing officers have knowledge, skills and skills in the implementation of SIMPUS, it is expected all data processing officers can be included in the training activities so that all data processing officers can develop themselves and competent in processing the data.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF PUSKESMAS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM IN PADANG PARIAMAN REGENCY YEAR 2018

Based on the results of the research note that most of SIMPUS implementation in Padang Pariaman Regency is in good category (58,2%). This can be seen from the respondent's statement that the recording of the Family Health Record Card (RKK) card until the registration card is always available, data processing on PWS (Local Area Monitoring), disease distribution and the tendency of stratification Puskesmas is always implemented, the use of SIMPUS data with the making of planning the implementation of activities (POA) as the preparation of the main activities of the Puskesmas and the conditions of personnel and working area. Enizar's research (2009), the implementation of SIMPUS conducted at Langkat Community Health Center is in good category (57,1%) and the rest in bad category (42,9%). SIMPUS is a puskesmas management application whose primary function is to manage patient data from registration, registration, examination (diagnosis) and patient treatment (Fichman, 2011). Wibisosno & Munawaroh (2012) says SIMPUS is a human and / or equipment that provides information to help the process of Puskesmas management achieve its target.

Analysis of the questionnaires conducted by the researchers, the implementation of SIMPUS the least good found in observation item number 13, ie as many as 87.3% of respondents stated that monthly reports LB3 (Nutrition data, KIA, immunization and infectious disease surveillance) sent to Municipal Health Office / District is not always on time, ie, from the 10th of the following month. The reason for the delay in sending the data obtained by the researcher based on the observation and interview is because waiting for the data of recapture from the assisted Puskesmas in their respective working areas, manual input data are still available for report related matters. According to Christanti (2016), the implementation of SIMPUS is very important, because SIMPUS application can help in processing Puskesmas data and in reporting, it can create a database system for district level, the maintenance of information data from Puskesmas and Dinas Kesehatan so that analysis and evaluation can be used as research material. The creation of maximal health services, good database system for district level and to improve the quality of Puskesmas management in decision making, hence party management of Puskesmas expected to maximize data input in real time to avoid data update delay, improve coordination and cooperation and make target time for Puskesmas Pembantu in sending recap data so that the Puskesmas can make delivery according to schedule which have been determined by Health Office of Padang Pariaman Regency.

VI. CONCLUSION

The implementation of Puskesmas management information system in Padang Pariaman Regency is mostly in good category, with several interrelated factors.

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