

## HUBUNGAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR EKSTERNAL DENGAN *RESPONSE TIME* PERAWAT DALAM PENANGANAN PASIEN GAWAT DARURAT

**Rambu Inanda**

Program Studi S1 keperawatan  
STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor

**Abstrak:** *Response Time* merupakan waktu antara dari permulaan suatu permintaan ditanggapi, waktu tanggap yang baik yaitu <5 menit. *Response time* >5 menit akan berdampak buruk bagi kualitas hidup pasien. Dimana faktor eksternal dapat memengaruhi *response time* perawat diantaranya ketersediaan *stretcher*, ketersediaan alat atau obat-obatan, dan beban kerja perawat. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan faktor-faktor eksternal dengan *response time* perawat dalam penanganan pasien gawat darurat Sampel diambil dengan teknik pengambilan *purposive sampling* yaitu 40 sampel. Desain Penelitian yang digunakan adalah survey analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan data dikumpulkan menggunakan lembar observasi dan lembar kuisioner. Hasil penelitian uji statistic *chi square* didapatkan (a) terdapat hubungan ketersediaan *stretcher* dengan *response time* perawat dengan  $p = 0,000$ , (b) terdapat hubungan ketersediaan alat atau obat-obatan dengan *response time* perawat dengan  $p = 0,005$ , (c) tidak ada hubungan beban kerja dengan *response time* perawat dengan  $p = 0,847$ . Saran untuk tenaga kesehatan agar mengikuti pelatihan gawat darurat tentang *response time* yang sesuai dan untuk pihak rumah sakit agar meningkatkan sarana prasarana di IGD, dan menyesuaikan jumlah perawat dengan pasien.

Kata Kunci: *Response Time*, *Stretcher*, Alat atau obat-obatan, Beban kerja Perawat.

**Abstract:** *Response Time* is a time between from a start of responded request, a good responded time for patient is <5 menit. *Response time* >5 minutes or more would have a bad influence for patient's quality life. The external factors are. The availability of *stretcher*, toolls or medicine, and nurse's workload. The aim of this researh is to know the relationship between external factors and nurse's *response time* in caring of emergency room's patient. The sample is collected with 40 *purposive sampling* which fulfilled inclusion criteria. The research design that used is survey analitic with *cross sectional study* and the data is collected with using observation sheet and questionnaire sheet. The result of this research with using *chi square* are (a) there is a relationship between *stretcher* availability with nurse's *response time*, which about  $p = 0,000$ , (b) there is a relationship between tools or medicine availability with nurse's *response time*, which about  $p = 0,005$ , (c) there is no relationship between workload with nurse's *response time*, which about  $p = 0,653$ . The conclusion is some of the research hypothesis are accepted and some of them are rejected. The suggestion for health workers is to follow a training of emergency caring with the fast and exact *response time*. The writer also hopes that the hospital could improve the facilities and resources in emergency room and adjust the number of nurse and patient.

Key Words : *Response Time*, *Stretcher*, Tools or medicine, nurse's workload.