

**ABSTRAK**

Penyakit Jantung Koroner (PJK) merupakan Penyakit Tidak Menular (PTM) terbanyak yang menyebabkan kematian. Surveilans PJK yang terintegrasi dalam surveilans PTM telah ditunjang oleh teknologi informasi berupa Portal Web PTM. Pelaksanaan surveilans PJK belum menghasilkan data yang berkualitas. Tujuan penelitian adalah tersusunnya model atribut surveilans dan penerimaan teknologi yang strategis untuk meningkatkan kualitas data surveilans PJK.

Penelitian observasional dengan rancangan *cross-sectional* ini menggunakan total populasi 63 Puskesmas di Surabaya. Responden adalah petugas surveilans PTM Puskesmas. Variabel bebas meliputi karakteristik individu, atribut surveilans serta penerimaan teknologi menurut *Technology Acceptance Model* yaitu *Perceived Usefulness* dan *Perceived Ease of Use*. Atribut surveilans dari *Center for Disease Control and Prevention* yang diteliti meliputi *Simplicity*, *Flexibility*, *Acceptability*, *Sensitivity*, *Positive Predictive Value* atau PPV, *Representativeness*, *Timeliness*, dan *Stability*. Variabel terikat adalah atribut *Data Quality*. Pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan studi dokumen. Hubungan antara karakteristik responden dengan atribut *Data Quality* diuji menggunakan Spearman dan Fisher Exact. Analisis data untuk pengembangan model menggunakan *Path Analysis*.

Surveilans PJK merupakan sistem yang dapat diterima oleh petugas, memiliki stabilitas sistem yang tinggi, dan mudah dalam melaksanakan *output* surveilans serta memiliki ketepatan waktu yang baik. Sistem surveilans PJK memiliki fleksibilitas yang rendah sehingga sulit menyesuaikan dengan dinamika perubahan masalah kesehatan dan perubahan kebutuhan sistem.

Luaran yang menjadi *Novelty* penelitian adalah model untuk mencapai kualitas data surveilans PJK yang tinggi melalui atribut *Simplicity input, process*, dan *output* serta *Acceptability*. Pengembangan komponen sistem yang sederhana memberikan hubungan positif terhadap atribut *Acceptability* atau penerimaan oleh petugas yang ditunjukkan melalui kelengkapan dan ketepatan waktu pelaporan. Dukungan teknologi informasi yang mempercepat dan mempermudah tahapan surveilans memberikan kontribusi dalam pencapaian tingginya kualitas data surveilans PJK.

Variabel penelitian yang strategis untuk memberikan dampak terbesar terhadap kualitas data adalah *Acceptability* dan *Perceived Usefulness*. Penyesuaian kebutuhan data dengan tujuan surveilans, integrasi sistem, dan pengembangan aplikasi yang memberikan manfaat bagi petugas merupakan upaya untuk meningkatkan kualitas data surveilans PJK.

**Kata Kunci:** Penyakit Jantung Koroner, Surveilans, Atribut, Penerimaan Teknologi, Kualitas Data

## ABSTRACT

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is the most non-communicable disease (NCD) that causes death. Integrated CHD surveillance in NCD surveillance has been supported by information technology in the form of NCD Web Portal. The implementation of CHD surveillance has not produced quality data. The aim of the study was to formulate a model of surveillance attributes and strategic technology acceptance to improve the quality of CHD surveillance data.

This observational study with a cross-sectional design used a total population of 63 Puskesmas in Surabaya. Respondents were NCD surveillance officers in Puskesmas. Independent variables include individual characteristics, surveillance attributes, and technology acceptance according to the Technology Acceptance Model, which is Perceived Usefulness and Perceived Ease of Use. The attributes of surveillance from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention studied included Simplicity, Flexibility, Acceptability, Sensitivity, Positive Predictive Value, Representativeness, Timeliness, and Stability. The dependent variable was the Data Quality attribute. Data collection through interviews and document studies. The relationship between respondent characteristics and Quality Data attributes was tested using Spearman and Fisher Exact. Data analysis for model development using Path Analysis.

CHD surveillance is a system that can be accepted by officers, has high system stability, and is easy to carry out surveillance output and has good timeliness. The CHD surveillance system has low flexibility making it difficult to adjust to the changing dynamics of health problems and changes in system requirements.

The Novelty of the research is a model to achieve high-quality CHD surveillance data through the Simplicity input, process, and output attributes as well as Acceptability. The development of a simple system component provides a positive relationship to the attributes of Acceptability which is shown through the completeness and timeliness of reporting. Information technology support that speeds up and simplifies the stages of surveillance contributes to achieving high-quality CHD surveillance data.

Strategic research variables to have the highest impact on data quality are Acceptability and Perceived Usefulness. Adjustment of data requirements with the aim of surveillance, system integration, and the development of applications that provide benefits to officers is an effort to improve the quality of CHD surveillance data.

**Keywords:** Coronary Heart Disease, Surveillance, Attributes, Technology Acceptance, Data Quality