waktu dalam menjalankan tugas surveilans yang merangkap sebagai perawat pemberi asuhan pasien. Sistem pencatatan dan pelaporan surveilans yang dikembangkan ini secara otomatis akan menghitung jumlah kejadian infeksi nosokomial setiap bulan dan menginterpretasikan angka kejadian infeksi dalam bentuk grafik.

Hasil uji coba pengembangan sistem pencatatan dan pelaporan surveilans infeksi nosokomial dilakukan evaluasi dengan menggunakan variabel atribut sistem surveilans (kesederhanaan, keterwakilan variabel, ketepatan waktu, dan kualitas data) yaitu 100% informan menyatakan sistem ini sangat mudah untuk mengerjakan kegiatan surveilans infeksi nosokomial, 88,9% menyatakan sistem sudah mewakili variabel yang dibutuhkan dan 11,1% menyatakan terwakili sebagian karena tidak memuat kamar isolasi, 100% menyatakan sistem secara otomatis bisa menjadi laporan/ sangat cepat, dan 100 % menyatakan sistem bisa menghilangkan kesalahan data dan informasi yang dilaporkan. Evaluasi aplikasi yang dikembangkan dengan menggunakan model penerimaan teknologi/ TAM berdasarkan format, kemudahan, konsistensi, dan kemanfaatan menunjukkan bahwa: 55,6% responden menyatakan tampilan format aplikasi sangat baik dan 44,4% menyatakan baik, 66,7% menyatakan aplikasi sangat mudah dan 22,2 % mudah, dan 11.1% cukup mudah, sebanyak 88,9% responden menyatakan tidak ada kesulitan dalam menjalankan aplikasi dan 11,1% menyatakan sedikit mengalami kesulitan dikarenakan masih baru, sebanyak 44,4% responden menyatakan aplikasi akan berjalan sangat baik/ konsisten dan 55,6 menyatakan baik, dan sebesar 77,8% responden menyatakan aplikasi ini sangat bermanfaat dan 22,2% menyatakan bermanfaat.

Pengembangan sistem pencatatan dan pelaporan surveilans infeksi nosokomial akan membantu meringankan pekerjaan IPCLN dalam menjalankan tugasnya.

ABSTRACT

DEVELOPMENT OF RECORDING AND REPORTING SYSTEM OF NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION SURVEILLANCE IN RS.PREMIER SURABAYA

Infectious diseases are still the main cause of the high rate of morbidity and mortality in the world. One type of infection is a nosocomial infection. This infection causes 1.4 million deaths every day worldwide. One of the activities to reduce the occurrence of nosocomial infections by carrying out surveillance. Surveillance is the continuous, systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of health-related data needed for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health practice. The problems often arise in surveillance activities is the recording of data are less complete, manually, redundancy data and the officer/ IPCLN does not have enough time to do because the IPCLN has a double job mainly as a nurse also as an officer. The use of information technology in surveillance activities will help the hospital to collect quality data so that the information produced is more accurate.

The design of this research is action research in the form of system development using System Development Life Cycle / SDLC method which uses 5 stages (planning, analysis, design, application, and usage). Researchers perform ongoing systems analysis and existing constraints to further develop a new system to solve existing problems. The new system developed was tested and then improved which finally achieved the final design of a nosocomial infection surveillance reporting and reporting system that is ready for use

The result of the development of recording and reporting system of nosocomial infection surveillance was evaluated by using attribute of surveillance system (simplicity, representativeness, timeliness, and data quality) that is 100% of informants stated that the system is very easy to perform nosocomial infection surveillance activities, 88. 9% stated that the system already represents the required variables and 11.1% states are represented in part because there is no isolation room variable, 100% informants state that the system automatically could make a report (very fast), and 100% says that the system can eliminate data errors and reported information. Evaluation of applications by using TAM / technology acceptance model based on format, ease to use, consistency, and usefulness of technology showed that 55.6% of respondents stated display application format is very good and 44,4% stated good, 66,7% stated application very easy to use and 22.2% easy, and 11.1% is fairly, as many as 88.9% of respondents stated that there is no difficulty in running the application and 11.1% said a little difficulties due to the a new aplication, as many as 44.4% of respondents stated that the application will run very good (consistent) and 55.6 states good, and 77.8% of respondents said this application is very useful and 22.2% stated useful.

The conclusion of the development of recording and reporting system of nosocomial infection surveillance in RS Premier Surabaya that information technology provides benefits and ease in carrying out the work.

Keywords: recording and reporting system, surveillance, nosocomial infection, RS Premier Surabaya