

ABSTRACT

There are some methods developed to detect outbreak of infectious diseases, one of which named Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS). However there is still some problems related to implementation of the system in various districts/cities. Therefore evaluative research is important to do to see the performance of a region in applying EWARS.

This research is a descriptive-observational research with evaluative design. Researchers conducted document studies and in-depth interviews to obtain data. The tools used in data collection are the interview guides and checklist. The study was conducted in Surabaya City Health Office for approximately four months.

The results show that the timeliness of the weekly report, the representation of the vaccine preventable diseases (VPD) surveillance data, and the stability of the system to ensure the availability of data is good. These three variables are very important in EWARS. The result of lag time of reporting analysis showed that the response to measles and AFP was more than 24 hours. While the analysis on repeated reporting variables showed that there are similar cases (suffered by the same person) were reported more than once. This indicates that the accuracy of surveillance officers in input data is not good.

In conclusion, timeliness of weekly reports, representation of data, and stability of EWARS system is good. Repeated reporting is found several times and there are responses that exceed 24 hours after case report. Suggestions that can be given are to improve the timeliness of several community health centers that are two consecutive years below 80%, standardize VPD registration form based on person-place-time and risk factors, fix system stability problems, improve VPD response speed, and develop an EWARS software that can detect repeated reporting automatically.

Keyword: EWARS, outbreak, vaccine preventable disease, Surabaya

ABSTRAK

Beberapa metode dikembangkan untuk mendeteksi KLB, salah satunya dengan membentuk suatu sistem yang disebut Sistem Kewaspadaan Dini dan Respon (SKDR). Namun meskipun sistem telah diterapkan, masih terdapat ketidakefektifan pelaksanaan SKDR di berbagai kabupaten/kota. Oleh karena itu penelitian evaluatif penting untuk dilakukan untuk melihat *performance* suatu wilayah dalam menerapkan SKDR.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif-observasional dengan rancang bangun evaluatif. Studi dokumen dan wawancara mendalam dilakukan untuk mendapatkan data penelitian. Instrumen pengumpulan data berupa pedoman wawancara dan *check-list*. Penelitian dilakukan di Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya selama kurang lebih empat bulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ketepatan waktu laporan mingguan, keterwakilan data surveilans, stabilitas sistem untuk menjamin ketersediaan data sudah baik. Ketiga variabel tersebut sangat penting dalam SKDR. Hasil analisis *lag time of reporting* menunjukkan bahwa pernah dilakukan respon terhadap penyakit campak dan AFP yang lebih dari 24 jam. Sedangkan analisis pada variabel *repeated reporting* menunjukkan bahwa terdapat kasus yang sama (diderita oleh orang yang sama) dilaporkan lebih dari satu kali. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa ketelitian petugas surveilans dalam menginput data belum sepenuhnya baik.

Kesimpulannya, ketepatan waktu laporan mingguan, keterwakilan data, dan stabilitas sistem SKDR sudah baik. *Repeated reporting* masih ditemukan dan masih ada respon yang melebihi 24 jam setelah laporan kasus. Saran yang dapat diberikan adalah meningkatkan ketepatan waktu beberapa puskesmas yang dua tahun berturut-turut masih di bawah 80%, menstandarkan form pencatatan PD3I berdasarkan orang-tempat-waktu dan faktor risiko, memperbaiki masalah sistem, meningkatkan kecepatan respon, dan mengembangkan *software* SKDR yang dapat mendeteksi *repeated reporting* secara otomatis.

Kata kunci: SKDR, KLB, PD3I, Surabaya