ABSTRACT

Surveillance case and risk factor of non communicable disease (NCD) based on primary health care (puskesmas) is systematic and continuously observation activity toward data and information of NCD. It is from early detection in posbindu PTM and Puskesmas. NCD early detection program in Bojonegoro District includes: early detection of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity, cervical cancer reported by primary health care through google drive application each month to Public health Department of Bojonegoro District.

This research was analytic observational research with quantitative approach and cross sectional design. Taking sample used simple random sampling. Taking primary data used questioners to 33 officers of NCD in primary health care and secondary data was obtained from monthly report from early detection NCD which was sent through google drive to Public Health Department of Bojonegoro District. Independent variables of the research were acceptability, simplicity, facilitating conditions, and habit, and several characteristics of respondents such as; age, gender, education level, length of working and experiences using health application. Dependent of variable of the research was completeness of NCD early detection data in primary health care Bojonegoro District.

The result of the research showed that respondents who were 20-40 years old, women, enough education level, become responsible person of program and using health application in ≤ 2 years. Chi-square statistic test with trust degree (95%), was obtained value $p>0,05$ ($\alpha=0,05$) to all respondent's characteristic variable and simplicity. Variables of acceptability, facilitating conditions, and habit were obtained $p<0,05$ ($\alpha=0,05$) so there was relation between those variables and completeness variables of NCD early data.

The conclusion of this research is, there is relation between system of acceptability, facilitating conditions, and habit with completeness of NCD Surveillance early data in primary health care of Bojonegoro district in 2017. Variables related to the research which do not show significant and different value with previous research can be caused of different used of respondent's characteristic, place of the research, data obtained from homogeneous field and research samples which are too little.

Key words: early detection, acceptability, simplicity, facilitating conditions, habit, completeness of the data.

ABSTRAK

Surveilans kasus dan faktor risiko penyakit tidak menular (PTM) berbasis FKTP/Puskesmas merupakan kegiatan pengamatan sistematis dan terus-menerus terhadap data dan informasi PTM, bersumber dari kegiatan deteksi dini baik di posbindu PTM maupun Puskesmas. Program deteksi dini PTM di Kabupaten Bojonegoro meliputi: deteksi dini hipertensi, diabetes mellitus, obesitas, dan kanker serviks yang dilaporkan oleh puskesmas melalui aplikasi *google drive* setiap bulan ke Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Bojonegoro.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan rancang bangun *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *simple random sampling*. Pengambilan data primer menggunakan kuesioner kepada 33 petugas PTM di puskesmas dan data sekunder diperoleh dari laporan bulanan deteksi dini PTM yang dikirim melalui *google drive* ke Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Bojonegoro. Variabel independen penelitian yaitu *acceptability, simplicity, facilitating conditions*, dan *habit*, serta beberapa karakteristik responden seperti : usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, lama kerja, dan pengalaman menggunakan aplikasi kesehatan. Variabel dependen penelitian yaitu kelengkapan data deteksi dini PTM di puskesmas Kabupaten Bojonegoro.

Hasil dari penelitian adalah mayoritas responden berusia 20 – 40 tahun, berjenis kelamin perempuan, tingkat pendidikan cukup, menjadi penanggung jawab program dan menggunakan aplikasi kesehatan selama ≤2 tahun. Uji statistik *Chi-Square* dengan derajat kepercayaan (95%), diperoleh nilai $p>0,05$ ($\alpha=0,05$) untuk seleruh variabel karakteristik responden dan *simplicity*. Pada variabel *acceptability, facilitating conditions,* dan *habit* diperoleh nilai $p<0,05$ ($\alpha=0,05$) sehingga terdapat hubungan antara variabel tersebut dengan variabel kelengkapan data deteksi dini PTM.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian adalah adanya hubungan antara *acceptability, facilitating conditions*, dan *habit* sistem dengan kelengkapan data deteksi dini surveilans PTM di puskesmas Kabupaten Bojonegoro tahun 2017. Terkait variabel penelitian yang tidak menunjukkan nilai signifikan dan berbeda dengan penelitian terdahulu dapat dikarenan perbedaan karakteristik responden yang digunakan, tempat penelitian, data yang diperoleh di lapangan homogen, dan sampel penelitian yang terlalu sedikit.

Kata Kunci : Deteksi dini, *acceptability, simplicity, facilitating conditions, habit*, kelengkapan data