

**ABSTRACT**

**The Analysis of The Influence of Nurses' Situation Awareness  
on Efforts to Find Cases of Tuberculosis  
in Pasuruan City Community Health Center**

Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is the second leading cause of death in Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of nurses' situation awareness (SA) on efforts to find cases of TB in Pasuruan City Community Health Center Kota Pasuruan.

This type of research used observational analytic with cross-sectional design. Individual analysis unit. The total population was 80 nurses. The independent variables included workload, knowledge, training and motivation. Intermediate variables included SA. Dependent variable included TB case finding efforts. Data collection techniques used primary and secondary data. Data analysis techniques used descriptive analysis.

The results showed that the majority of nurses had SA II level, moderate workload and good knowledge. When the nurse's workload is high, the nurse's SA level is low, and vice versa. When the nurse's knowledge is good, the SA level of the nurse is high. Training did not affect knowledge. The main motivation for the majority of nurses at all SA levels is to meet social needs. There are still nurses who do not suspect and do not send suspected TB to laboratory.

The recommendations given are to increase knowledge, alertness and predictions. Improve communication between patients and nurses. Improve the case finding management function. Equitable workload in accordance with the main tasks and functions. Doing situation awareness training. Improving compliance with TB Suspect Screening Procedure.

Keywords: situation awareness, nurses, TB case finding

**ABSTRAK**

**Analisis Pengaruh *Situation Awareness* Perawat terhadap  
Upaya penemuan Kasus Tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Kota Pasuruan**

Penyakit tuberkulosis (TB) paru merupakan penyebab kematian kedua di Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis pengaruh *situation awareness* (SA) perawat terhadap penemuan kasus TB di Puskesmas Kota Pasuruan.

Jenis penelitian menggunakan observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Unit analisis individu. Jumlah total populasi sebesar 80 perawat. Variabel bebas meliputi beban kerja, pengetahuan, pelatihan dan motivasi. Variabel antara meliputi SA. Variabel terikat meliputi upaya penemuan kasus TB. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan data primer dan sekunder. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas perawat mempunyai level SA II, beban kerja sedang dan berpengetahuan baik. Ketika beban kerja perawat tinggi, level SA perawat rendah, begitu pula sebaliknya. Ketika pengetahuan perawat baik, level SA perawat tinggi. Pelatihan mempengaruhi pengetahuan. Motivasi utama mayoritas perawat di semua level SA adalah memenuhi kebutuhan sosial. Masih terdapat perawat yang tidak mensuspek dan tidak mengirim suspek TB ke laboratorium.

Rekomendasi yang diberikan adalah meningkatkan pengetahuan, kewaspadaan dan prediksi. Meningkatkan komunikasi antara pasien dan perawat. Meningkatkan fungsi manajemen penemuan kasus. Melakukan pemerataan beban kerja sesuai dengan tupoksinya. Melakukan pelatihan *situation awareness* dan pengelolaan TB. Meningkatkan kepatuhan terhadap Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) Penjaringan Suspek TB.

Kata Kunci : *situation awareness*, perawat, penemuan kasus TB