ABSTRACT

Disasters are events that can cause physical and material losses. During 2018 until 2019 there were 1,422 flood events. Based on flood disaster risk studies, the priority to be the focus of flood disaster management activities is in the Province of East Java (Bengawan Solo Watershed) with as many as 15,699,428 people exposed. Several sub-districts in Bojonegoro Regency are located in the Bengawan Solo Watershed. One of them is Kanor Subdistrict and based on preliminary survey data, the level of preparedness of Kanor primary health care is included in the category of unprepared in 2019. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the preparedness of primary health care in Bojonegoro Regency in facing the Bengawan Solo flood disaster.

This research is an observational analytic study. The study design was cross sectional. The population of this research is all health workers in the Kanor primary health care. The sample in this study were 51 health workers in the Kanor primary health care. Primary data obtained through observation and interviews. The statistical analysis used is ordinal logistic regression.

The results of the ordinal logistic regression test of individual factors consisting of age and level of education produce p-value <0.05 and individual factors of long time working, training on disaster management, previous disaster experience and knowledge of disaster preparedness produce p-value> 0.05 organizations which include facilities and infrastructure, technology and the availability of funds generate a total score ≥ 24.

The conclusion of the study is that there is an influence of individual factors in the form of previous disaster experiences with disaster preparedness at the Kanor primary health care in 2020. Organizational Factors are factors that support disaster preparedness at the Kanor primary health care in 2020.

Keywords: Preparedness, Disaster, Bengawan Solo Flood, Primary Health Care

ABSTRAK

Bencana merupakan kejadian yang dapat menimbulkan kerugian baik secara fisik maupun materil. Selama tahun 2018 sampai dengan 2019 terjadi sebanyak 1.422 kejadian banjir. Berdasarkan kajian risiko bencana banjir, prioritas untuk dijadikan fokus kegiatan penanggulangan bencana banjir adalah di Provinsi Jawa Timur (DAS Bengawan Solo) dengan sebanyak 15.699.428 jiwa terpapar. Beberapa kecamatan di Kabupaten Bojonegoro berada di daerah aliran Sungai Bengawan Solo. Salah satunya adalah Kecamatan Kanor dan berdasarkan survey data awal didapatkan tingkat kesiapsiagaan Puskesmas Kanor termasuk dalam kategori kurang siap pada tahun 2019. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor yang mempengaruhi kesiapsiagaan Puskesmas di Kabupaten Bojonegoro dalam menghadapi bencana banjir Bengawan Solo.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik. Rancang bangun penelitian menggunakan cross sectional. Populasi penelitian ini yakni seluruh tenaga kesehatan di Puskesmas Kanor. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 51 tenaga kesehatan di Puskesmas Kanor. Data primer diperoleh melalui observasi dan wawancara. Analisis statistik yang digunakan yakni regresi logistik ordinal.

Hasil uji regresi logistik ordinal faktor individu yang terdiri dari usia dan tingkat Pendidikan menghasilkan $p\text{-value} < 0,05$ dan faktor individu lama bekerja, pelatihan tentang manajemen bencana, pengalaman bencana sebelumnya dan pengetahuan terhadap kesiapsiagaan bencana menghasilkan $p\text{-value} > 0,05$ Faktor organisasi yang meliputi sarana dan prasarana, teknologi dan ketersediaan dana menghasilkan total skor ≥ 24.

Kesimpulan penelitian yakni terdapat pengaruh faktor individu berupa pengalaman bencana sebelumnya dengan kesiapsigaan bencana di Puskesmas Kanor tahun 2020. Faktor Organisasi merupakan faktor yang mendukung kesiapsiagaan bencana di Puskesmas Kanor tahun 2020.

Kata kunci: Kesiapsiagaan, Bencana, Banjir Bengawan Solo, Puskesmas