

Analisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan kinerja petugas laboratorium puskesmas rujukan mikroskopis di Prop. Jambi th. 2002

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Abstrak

Tuberculosis merupakan penyakit infeksi penyebab kematian terbesar di dunia dimana jumlah penderita tuberculosis di Indonesia adalah nomor tiga terbesar di dunia, dan merupakan penyebab kematian nomor empat di Propinsi Jambi. Indonesia sejak tahun 1995/1996 telah melaksanakan strategi DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse), dimana untuk melaksanakan strategi ini telah dibentuk Puskesmas Rujukan Mikroskopis (PRM). Salah satu komponen yang berperan adalah petugas laboratorium dalam pemeriksaan sputum secara mikroskopis. Kinerja petugas Laboratorium PRM di Propinsi Jambi masih rendah, yang terlihat dari hasil cross check yang dilakukan oleh Balai Laboratorium Kesehatan Jambi mempunyai tingkat kesalahan diatas 5%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh informasi mengenai gambaran kinerja dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kinerja petugas laboratorium dalam pemeriksaan mikroskopis BTA + pada PRM di Propinsi Jambi. Penelitian ini merupakan studi observational dengan rancangan cross sectional. Sampel yang diambil adalah populasi total, dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 38 orang petugas Laboratorium PRM. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara dan observasi menggunakan instrument berupa kuesioner dan check list. Hasil penelitian menemukan, pada tingkat kepercayaan 95%, terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara faktor internal seperti pendidikan, pelatihan, motivasi, dan faktor eksternal seperti supervisi, sarana dan prasarana, prosedur tetap, dan imbalan terhadap kinerja petugas laboratorium. Diantara variabel supervisi, pendidikan, pelatihan, imbalan dan prosedur tetap yang paling berhubungan adalah supervisi, diantara variabel motivasi, pendidikan, pelatihan, imbalan dan supervisi yang paling berhubungan adalah supervisi, sedangkan diantara variabel pendidikan, pelatihan, imbalan, sarana prasarana yang paling berhubungan adalah pendidikan. Upaya yang dapat dilakukan untuk mendukung program pemerintah dalam pemberantasan tuberculosis, khusus dibidang laboratorium diantaranya adalah dengan melakukan supervisi oleh pimpinan secara terjadwal serta melengkapi sarana dan prasarana sesuai dengan kondisi puskesmas. Daftar bacaan : 47 (1974 - 2001)

Analysis of Factor that Related to Microscopic Referral Health Center Laboratory Officer's Performance at Jambi Province, 2002. Tuberculosis is an infection disease that causes the biggest death in the world, which the number of tuberculosis sufferers in Indonesia was the third biggest in the world, and as the number four causes of death in Jambi Province. Since 1995/1996 Indonesia has conducted the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS), where to did this strategy has been established Microscopic Referral Health Center (MRH). One of the component that having role was the laboratory officer who checking the sputum microscopically. The performance of MRH officer at Jambi Province is still low, it was seen from the result of cross-check that conducted by the Health Laboratory Center of Jambi that having error level over than 5%. The objective of this study is to obtain an information on the description of performance and the factors that related to the performance of laboratory officer in checking the BTA microscopic + on MRH at Jambi Province. This study was as observation study by cross-sectional design. The sample that taken was total population, with

the number of sample was 38 MRH laboratory officers. The data collection that conducted was in-depth interview and observation using instrument in the form of questionnaire and checklist. The result of this study found that on the level of belief was 95%, there was significant relationship between internal factor, such as education, training, motivation, and external factor such supervision, means and infrastructure, permanent procedure, also income of laboratory officer's performance. Between supervisor variable, education, training, income and permanent procedure that the most relationship was supervision. Between motivation variable, education, training, income and supervision that the most having relationship was supervision, whereas between education variable, training, income, means and infrastructure that the most having relationship was means and infrastructure. The effort that can be done to support the government program in combating tuberculosis, especially in the field of laboratory, among others doing supervision by the leader as schedule and accompanied with the means and infrastructure that correspond to the health center condition. References: 47 (1974-2001).