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Hubungan Penerapan Triage dengan Response Time Perawat di Ruang IGD RSUD Ratu Aji Putri Botung

ABSTRAK

Pelayanan gawat darurat menuntut kecepatan dan ketepatan, terutama melalui penerapan triase untuk menentukan prioritas pasien. Standar Kemenkes RI menetapkan *response time* perawat di IGD ≤5 menit, karena keterlambatan dapat meningkatkan risiko morbiditas, kecacatan, bahkan kematian. IGD RSUD Ratu Aji Putri Botung menghadapi tingginya angka false emergency mencapai 80% mengakibatkan penumpukan pasien dan waktu tanggap tidak sesuai standar (>5 menit). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara penerapan *triage* dengan *response time* perawat di IGD RSUD Ratu Aji Putri Botung Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan *study cohort*. Sampel penelitian adalah 20 perawat IGD. Data dikumpulkan melalui lembar observasi *triage* dan *response time*, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Spearman*.

Hasil penelitian mayoritas perawat memiliki skor *triage* tinggi (85% skor 6; rata-rata 5,85). *Response time* rata-rata adalah 3,6 menit, dengan 85% perawat mampu merespon ≤5 menit sesuai standar nasional. Uji *Spearman* menunjukkan hubungan negatif signifikan antara skor triage dan *response time* (r = -0,495; p = 0,027), yang berarti semakin baik penerapan *triage*, semakin cepat *response time* perawat.

Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara penerapan *triage* dengan *response time* perawat di IGD RSUD Ratu Aji Putri Botung. Penerapan *triage* yang konsisten sesuai SOP berkontribusi terhadap percepatan penanganan pasien gawat darurat, mendukung mutu pelayanan IGD yang telah diakui melalui akreditasi Paripurna.

Kata kunci: *Triage*, *Response Time*, IGD, Perawat

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The Relationship Between Triage Implementation and Nurses' Response Time in the Emergency Department of RSUD Ratu Aji Putri Botung

ABSTRACT

Emergency services demand speed and accuracy, particularly through the implementation of triage to determine patient priority. The Indonesian Ministry of Health standard stipulates that nurses' response time in the Emergency Department should be ≤5 minutes, as delays can increase the risk of morbidity, disability, and even death. The Emergency Department of RSUD Ratu Aji Putri Botung faces a high rate of false emergencies reaching 80%, resulting in patient overcrowding and response times that do not meet the standard (>5 minutes).. This study aims to examine the relationship between triage implementation and nurses' response time in the ED of RSUD Ratu Aji Putri Botung, Penajam Paser Utara.

This study employed a quantitative analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 20 ED nurses. Data were collected using triage and response time observation sheets and analyzed using the Spearman test.

The results showed that the majority of nurses achieved high triage scores (85% scored 6; mean 5.85). The average response time was 3.6 minutes, with 85% of nurses responding within ≤5 minutes according to national standards. Spearman's test revealed a significant negative correlation between triage scores and response time ($r = -0.495$; $p = 0.027$), indicating that better triage implementation is associated with faster response time.

There is a significant relationship between triage implementation and nurses' response time in the ED of RSUD Ratu Aji Putri Botung. Consistent triage application according to SOP contributes to faster emergency patient management, supporting the quality of ED services recognized through Paripurna accreditation.

Keywords: Triage, Response Time, Emergency Department, Nurses