

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kesiapan puskesmas rawat inap dalam pemberian transfusi darah pada anak dengan thalassemia di Kota Depok = Factors associated with readiness of inpatient care in public health center in giving blood transfusion in children with thalassemia in Depok / Fadliyana Ekawaty

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Abstrak

[**ABSTRAK**

Kebutuhan puskesmas rawat inap sebagai unit pelayanan transfusi darah sudah memasuki tahap kritis dikarenakan anak dengan penyakit kronis memerlukan layanan khusus guna mengoptimalkan kualitas hidupnya termasuk fungsi sekolah. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kesiapan puskesmas rawat inap dalam pemberian transfusi darah pada anak dengan thalassemia di kota Depok. Metode menggunakan cross sectional melibatkan 66 tenaga kesehatan, 10 staf PMI, 13 anggota POPTI. Analisis menyatakan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pendidikan dan pengetahuan dengan kesiapan puskesmas. Pengetahuan memiliki peluang 6,2 kali terhadap kesiapan. Hasil penelitian dapat menjadi acuan merencanakan intervensi bersifat elaborasi antara puskesmas, UDD PMI, POPTI dan pemerintah.

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ABSTRACT

Needs of inpatient care in public health center (PHC) as a unit blood transfusion service has entered a critical. This study to determine the factors related to the readiness of PHC to provide blood for children with thalassemia in Depok. This study used cross sectional method involving 66 health workers, 10 PMI staff, 13 staff member POPTI. Result of the analysis stated there is a statistically significant relationship between education and knowledge with the readiness. Knowledge also had chances 6.2 times the readiness. This result could be a reference intervention, which is the elaboration between PHC, UDD PMI, POPTI and government, [Needs of inpatient care in public health center (PHC) as a unit blood transfusion service has entered a critical. This study to determine the factors related to the readiness of PHC to provide blood for children with thalassemia in Depok. This study used cross sectional method involving 66 health workers, 10 PMI staff, 13 staff member POPTI. Result of the analysis stated there is a statistically significant relationship between education and knowledge with the readiness. Knowledge also had chances 6.2 times the readiness. This result could be a reference intervention, which is the elaboration between PHC, UDD PMI, POPTI and government]