

ABSTRAK

STUDI KUALITATIF FAKTOR-FAKTOR EFEKTIVITAS SISTEM KEWASPADAAN DINI DAN RESPON KASUS DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE DI KABUPATEN TULANG BAWANG BARAT

Oleh

DESTI PURNAMANINGSIH

Sistem Kewaspadaan Dini dan Respons (SKDR) berperan dalam mendeteksi potensi KLB penyakit menular melalui laporan mingguan. Lonjakan kasus DBD yang terjadi di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang Barat Tahun 2024, sebelumnya pada aplikasi SKDR, *alert* laporan *suspect dengue* yang terbaca lebih sedikit dari pada angka kejadian kasus DBD. Tujuan penelitian untuk mendeskripsikan faktor-faktor efektivitas SKDR kasus DBD di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang Barat. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan bulan Oktober – Desember 2025 di tiga puskesmas dengan 14 informan menggunakan teknik purposive. Analisis data tematik dan dilakukan validasi dengan triangulasi.

Komponen input: petugas memiliki tugas rangkap, keterbatasan dana, keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana (komputer, kendala jaringan internet dan gangguan sistem aplikasi web SKDR). Komponen proses: pengumpulan data yang berjenjang, puskesmas belum memiliki akses aplikasi web SKDR, entri data manual melalui WA, validasi data untuk verifikasi sinyal (*alert*), penyajian data dalam bentuk grafik, umpan balik melalui bulletin mingguan di grup WA, monitoring evaluasi dan tindaklanjut telah dilakukan sesuai prosedur. Efektivitas SKDR kasus DBD di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang Barat dipengaruhi oleh keterbatasan pendanaan, keterbatasan sarana prasarana, kompetensi petugas yang belum sesuai pendidikan, pelatihan yang belum merata menyebabkan pemahaman petugas yang berbeda-beda, pelaksana belum memahami apa yang harus dilaporkan, sehingga kasus yang sering dilaporkan adalah kasus yang sudah positif atau kasus yang sudah dirawat di rumah sakit, hal tersebut tidak sesuai dengan prinsip SKDR. Perlunya peningkatan kapasitas SDM, penyediaan sarana dan prasarana yang memadai, integrasi sistem pelaporan berbasis web ditingkat puskesmas dan mobile SDKR tingkat jaringan/jejaring, mendorong pelaporan berbasis gejala serta dukungan pendanaan.

Kata Kunci : Kasus DBD, KLB, SKDR, Surveilans Epidemiologi

ABSTRACT

A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF FACTORS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EARLY WARNING ALERT AND RESPONSE SYSTEM DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER CASE IN TULANG BAWANG BARAT REGENCY

by

DESTI PURNAMANINGSIH

The Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) plays a critical role in detecting potential outbreaks of infectious diseases through weekly reporting. The spike in DHF cases that occurred in Tulang Bawang Barat Regency in 2024, previously in the EWARS application, the number of dengue suspect report alerts read was lower than the number of DHF cases. This study aims to describe the effectiveness factors of EWARS for DHF cases in Tulang Bawang Barat Regency. This study employed a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data collection was conducted in October – December 2025 at three community health centers with 14 informants were selected through purposive sampling. Data analysis was thematic and validation was performed using triangulation.

Input components: officers have dual duties, limited funds that are not specifically for EWARS reporting, limited facilities and infrastructure (computers, internet network constraints and disruptions to the EWARS web application system). Process components: tiered data collection from the network, health centers via WhatsApp to the health office, community health centers do not yet have access to the EWARS web application, manual data entry, data validation for signal verification (alert), data presentation in graphical form, feedback via weekly bulletins in the WhatsApp group, monitoring, evaluation and follow-up have been carried out according to procedures. The effectiveness of EWARS DHF cases in Tulang Bawang Barat Regency is influenced by limited funding, limited infrastructure, staff competency that is not in accordance with education, uneven training causing different understanding of staff, implementers do not understand what to report, so that cases that are often reported are cases that are already positive or cases that have been treated in hospitals, this is not in accordance with the principles of EWARS. The need for increased human resource capacity, provision of adequate facilities and infrastructure, integration of web-based reporting systems at the health center level and mobile EWARS at the network level, encouraging symptom-based reporting and funding support.

Keywords: DHF Case, Epidemiological Surveillance, EWARS, Outbreak