

Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Implementasi SIMRS Di Unit Rekam Medis Dengan Pendekatan Prism

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ABSTRAK

SIMRS merupakan kegiatan sistem informasi terintegrasi dari mulai pengumpulan data, pengolahan data, penyimpanan data, dan pelaporan atau penyajian informasi pelayanan kesehatan di rumah sakit. Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah C sudah menerapkan implementasi SIMRS sejak awal tahun 2019. Penelitian ini menggunakan objek penelitian terhadap hasil pengembangan sistem informasi manajemen rumah sakit dalam menunjang efektivitas pelayanan kesehatan di RSUD “C”. Dikarenakan pentingnya faktor yang mempengaruhi SIMRS di unit rekam medik, maka perlu dianalisis sistem informasi yang sudah berjalan tersebut dan efektivitas pelayanan kesehatan di rumah sakit. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan kerangka teori model Prism Adam dan Neely (2001). Tujuan penelitian adalah memperoleh bukti empiris pengaruh faktor kepuasan stakeholder, proses, strategi, kapabilitas, dan kontribusi stakeholder terhadap implementasi SIMRS di unit rekam medik serta menganalisis faktor yang menjadi penghambat dan pendukung efektivitas pelayanan kesehatan. Metode penelitian ini adalah mixed method. Sumber data didapatkan dari data primer dan data sekunder. Data dikumpulkan dengan menyebarkan kuesioner kepada 90 orang responden dan dianalisis dengan metode regresi linier berganda, kemudian dilakukan wawancara mendalam kepada enam orang informan. Responden merupakan pengguna SIMRS di unit pendaftaran, rawat jalan, IGD, penunjang, rekam medik, dan petugas IT. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan faktor kepuasan stakeholder, proses, strategi, kapabilitas, kontribusi stakeholder berpengaruh secara positif signifikan terhadap implementasi SIMRS baik secara parsial maupun simultan. Variabel yang paling dominan mempengaruhi implementasi SIMRS adalah kepuasan stakeholder. Peningkatan kepuasan stakeholder akan semakin meningkatkan implementasi SIMRS di unit rekam medik di RSUD “C”.

Kata Kunci: *Faktor yang mempengaruhi SIMRS , Model Prism Adam and Neely (2001), Efektivitas pelayanan kesehatan*

ABSTRACT

SIMRS is an integrated information system activity, starting from data collection, data processing, data storage, and reporting or presentation of information on health services in hospitals. C Hospital has implemented SIMRS implementation since early 2019. This study uses the object of research on the results of the development of hospital management information systems in supporting the effectiveness of health services at C Hospital. Due to the importance of factors affecting SIMRS in the medical record unit, it is necessary to analyze information systems that are already running and the effectiveness of health services in hospitals. The research was conducted using the theoretical framework model of Prism Adam and Neely (2001). The research objective was to obtain empirical evidence of the influence of stakeholder satisfaction factors, processes, strategies, capabilities, and stakeholder contributions to the implementation of SIMRS in the medical record unit and to analyze the factors that inhibit and support the effectiveness of health services. This research method is a mixed method. The data sources were obtained from primary data and secondary data. Data were collected by distributing questionnaires to 90 respondents and analyzed using multiple linear regression methods, then conducting in-depth interviews with six informants. Respondents are SIMRS users in the registration unit, outpatient care, emergency room, support, medical records, and IT officers. The results showed that the

factors of stakeholder satisfaction, processes, strategies, capabilities, and stakeholder contributions had a significant positive effect on the implementation of SIMRS either partially or simultaneously. The most dominant variable affecting SIMRS implementation is stakeholder satisfaction. Increasing stakeholder satisfaction will further increase the implementation of SIMRS in the medical record unit at RSUD "C".

Keywords: *Factors that influence SIMRS, Adam and Neely's Prism Model (2001), Effectiveness of health services*