

Supplement

**Stock Procurement and Documentation as Emergency Trolley Content Discrepancy Factors in
Emergency Installation
(Study on a Private General Hospital in Malang Regency)**

**Pengadaan dan Pendokumentasian Stok sebagai Faktor Ketidaksesuaian Isi Emergency Trolley
di Instalasi Darurat
(Studi pada Rumah Sakit Umum Swasta di Kabupaten Malang)**

I Ketut Yoga Sedana¹, Kararawi Listuhayu², Nanik Setijowati³

¹Master Program in Hospital Management Faculty of Medicine Universitas Brawijaya Malang

²Mitra Delima General Hospital Malang

³Department of Family Medicine Faculty of Medicine Universitas Brawijaya Malang

ABSTRACT

One of the common problems in managing emergency logistics is the emergency trolley that conflicts with the standard operating procedures. It causes a mismatch of the emergency trolley contents. In fact, the availability of unstandardized emergency trolleys will impact the quality of emergency services in the emergency department. The emergency medicine shortage and emergency trolley content discrepancy also occurred several times in the ER. This study was conducted to analyze the determinant factor of content discrepancy in the emergency trolley in the emergency room of a private hospital in Malang Regency. The research method used was descriptive quantitative. The methods of identifying the root of the problem were carried out through field observations, literature studies, brainstorming, and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Statistical tests were done using Bartlett's test of sphericity and Kaiser-Mayer Olkin (KMO) with a value higher or equivalent to 0.5. The study results formed two determinants of content discrepancies in the emergency trolley in the ER. The stock procurement factor is able to explain the problem by 48.02%, and the process documentation factor is able to explain the problem by 17.63%.

Keywords: Emergency, emergency trolley, logistics

ABSTRAK

Salah satu masalah umum dalam mengelola logistik darurat adalah *emergency trolley* yang bertentangan dengan prosedur operasi standar. Ini menyebabkan ketidakcocokan isi *emergency trolley*. Padahal, ketersediaan *emergency trolley* yang tidak standar akan berdampak pada kualitas pelayanan gawat darurat di unit gawat darurat. Kekurangan obat darurat dan ketidaksesuaian isi *emergency trolley* juga terjadi beberapa kali di UGD. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis faktor determinan perbedaan isi pada troli gawat darurat di ruang gawat darurat rumah sakit swasta di Kabupaten Malang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Metode identifikasi akar masalah dilakukan melalui observasi lapangan, studi literatur, *brainstorming*, dan *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD). Uji statistik dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji Bartlett sphericity dan Kaiser-Mayer Olkin (KMO) dengan nilai lebih tinggi atau setara dengan 0,5. Hasil studi membentuk dua faktor penentu perbedaan konten di troli darurat di UGD. Faktor pengadaan stok mampu menjelaskan permasalahan sebesar 48,02%, dan faktor dokumentasi proses mampu menjelaskan permasalahan sebesar 17,63%.

Kata Kunci: Darurat, troli darurat, logistik

Correspondence: I Ketut Yoga Sedana. Master Program in Hospital Management Faculty of Medicine Universitas Brawijaya Malang, Jl. Veteran Malang Tel. +6281916232354 Email: yogasedana@student.ub.ac.id

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