

ABSTRAK

Hubungan *Decision Fatigue* Perawat dengan *Response Time* Pelayanan Pasien di Instalasi

Gawat Darurat RSUP Prof. Dr. dr. I.G.N.G Ngoerah

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IGD merupakan unit pelayanan dengan tuntutan pengambilan keputusan klinis yang cepat, tepat dan berkesinambungan. Tingginya frekuensi pengambilan keputusan dalam kondisi tekanan waktu dan kompleksitas kasus dapat menyebabkan *decision fatigue*, yang berpotensi mempengaruhi kecepatan *response time* pelayanan pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *decision fatigue* perawat dengan *response time* pelayanan pasien di IGD RSUP Prof. Dr. dr. I.G.N.G Ngoerah. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh perawat yang bertugas di IGD sebanyak 42 orang, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji *Spearman Rank* dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$. Hasil penelitian ini Sebagian besar responden berusia 36 – 45 tahun (52,4%), berjenis kelamin perempuan (64,3%), berpendidikan DIII Keperawatan (69,0%) dan memiliki masa kerja lebih dari 10 tahun (54,8%). Mayoritas perawat mengalami *decision fatigue* kategori berat (57,1%), sedangkan *response time* pelayanan Sebagian besar berada pada kategori baik (76,2%). Hasil uji *Spearman Rank* menunjukkan nilai $p=0,016$ dengan koefisien korelasi (r)=0,371. Nilai $p<0,05$ menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara *decision fatigue* perawat dengan *response time* pelayanan pasien. Nilai koefisien korelasi menunjukkan hubungan positif dengan kekuatan lemah, sehingga semakin ringan *decision fatigue* yang dialami perawat maka semakin baik *response time* pelayanan pasien. Untuk mengatasinya, diperlukan strategi pengelolaan beban kerja, pengaturan jadwal kerja yang proporsional dan penguatan kompetensi klinis perlu dioptimalkan sebagai upaya menurunkan *decision fatigue*, untuk meningkatkan *response time* pelayanan pasien di IGD.

Kata kunci: *decision fatigue*, *response time*, beban kerja

ABSTRACT

The Relationship Between Nurses' Decision Fatigue and Patient Care Response Time in the Emergency Department of Prof. Dr. dr. I.G.N.G. Ngoerah General Hospital

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The Emergency Department (ED) is a healthcare unit that requires rapid, accurate, and continuous clinical decision-making. The high frequency of decision-making under time pressure and complex clinical conditions may lead to decision fatigue, which has the potential to affect the response time of patient care. This study aimed to determine the relationship between nurses' decision fatigue and patient response time in the Emergency Department of RSUP Prof. Dr. dr. I.G.N.G. Ngoerah. This study employed a correlational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of all 42 nurses working in the Emergency Department, and the total sampling technique was applied. Data were analyzed using the Spearman Rank correlation test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that most respondents were aged 36–45 years (52.4%), were female (64.3%), had a Diploma III in Nursing (69.0%), and had more than 10 years of working experience (54.8%). The majority of nurses experienced severe decision fatigue (57.1%), while most patient response times were categorized as good (76.2%). The Spearman Rank test revealed a p-value of 0.016 with a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.371. A p-value of less than 0.05 indicated a statistically significant relationship between nurses' decision fatigue and patient response time. The positive correlation coefficient indicated a weak positive relationship, suggesting that lower levels of decision fatigue were associated with better patient response time. Therefore, strategies such as effective workload management, proportional work scheduling, and strengthening clinical competencies should be optimized to reduce decision fatigue and improve patient response time in the Emergency Department.

Keywords: decision fatigue, response time, workload.