

WAKTU RESPON DAN PELAYANAN PERAWAT PADA PASIEN FRAKTUR KATEGORI LEVEL 3 CANADIAN TRIAGE AND ACUITY SCALE

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Article Info	ABSTRAK
<p>Article History: Received 16/02/2026. Revised - Accepted 10/03/2026.</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: CTAS Fraktur Ekstremitas Waktu Pelayanan Waktu Respon</p>	<p>Latar: Fraktur ekstremitas merupakan kondisi trauma yang sering menimbulkan nyeri hebat dan kecemasan pada pasien. Penanganan yang cepat dan tepat di IGD sangat penting untuk mencegah komplikasi seperti perdarahan dan gangguan neurovaskular. Tujuan: Mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis waktu respon serta waktu pelayanan perawat dalam penanganan pasien fraktur ekstremitas kategori triase CTAS level 3 (urgent). Metode: Studi kasus deskriptif dilaksanakan pada Juni 2025 pada dua perawat yang menangani empat pasien fraktur ekstremitas kategori Level 3. Waktu respon diukur sejak pasien datang hingga dilakukan pengkajian awal, sedangkan waktu pelayanan dihitung hingga tindakan awal selesai. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi dan wawancara terstruktur untuk memahami faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi ketepatan waktu. Hasil kemudian dibandingkan dengan standar triase Level 3 (≤ 30 menit). Hasil: Seluruh pasien berada dalam kondisi stabil dengan nyeri sedang hingga berat. Rata-rata waktu respon 3,54 menit dan waktu pelayanan 11–16 menit, seluruhnya berada dalam batas standar. Hasil wawancara menunjukkan bahwa pengalaman kerja, kejelasan alur triase, kesiapan alat, dan pembagian beban kerja berperan penting dalam mendukung ketepatan waktu. Simpulan: Ketepatan waktu pelayanan menunjukkan kesiapan sistem dan profesionalisme perawat dalam memberikan asuhan trauma yang aman dan responsif. Implikasi: waktu respon & pelayanan perawat dapat digunakan sebagai evaluasi dan penguatan mutu layanan trauma di IGD.</p> <p>ABSTRACT <i>Introduction: The prevalence of early marriage in Indonesia remains substantially affected by adolescents' perceptions and attitudes toward schooling and reproductive health. In this context, adolescent attitudes are a vital factor influenced by educational attainment, access to information, and the surrounding social milieu. Due to its extensive consequences for reproductive health, comprehensive intervention measures, including health education and community empowerment, are necessary to reshape teenagers' views more positively. Objective: To investigate the correlation between adolescent views and the occurrence of early marriage, emphasizing the local norms that underpin this phenomenon. Method : This research employs a quantitative, cross-sectional methodology. A total of 15 couples in early marriage (30 individuals) from the Cangkringan, Pakem, Ngemplak, and Kalasan regions were chosen as participants via random sampling. The data collection employed an attitude questionnaire, which was evaluated utilizing Spearman's Rank correlation. Results: Demonstrated a strong correlation between</i></p>

adolescent attitudes and early marriage ($p = 0.31$). These findings establish a negative association; diminished adolescent attitudes toward marital maturity are directly proportionate to an elevated risk of early marriage. Conclusion: Insufficient positive views toward reproductive health significantly contribute to the elevated incidence of teenage marriage. Implications: This study offers originality by delineating the relationship between views toward early marriage in the rural and urban regions of Sleman, a topic that has been infrequently examined. The innovation resides in the amalgamation of statistical results with the framework of local norms as socio-cultural factors influencing teenage views. The findings offer an empirical foundation for the development of reproductive health interventions focused on attitude modification, rather than only on technological methods

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