

# The Obedience of Person in Charge (PIC) on Reporting with Accreditation Documentation Management System

*by Wenny Putri Susanti , Byba Melda Suhita Ratna Wardani*

---

**Submission date:** 24-Sep-2021 10:46AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1656176095

**File name:** 43-Article\_Text-383-2-10-20201029.pdf (300.87K)

**Word count:** 4770

**Character count:** 24888

## The Obedience of Person in Charge (PIC) on Reporting with Accreditation Documentation Management System (SISMADAK) toward Influencing Factors at Gambiran Hospital Kediri

Wenny Putri Susanti<sup>1</sup>, Byba Melda Suhita<sup>2</sup>, Ratna Wardani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gambiran District General Hospital, Kediri

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Health Sciences STRADA Indonesia, Kediri

Corresponding author: [wennyputri1609@gmail.com](mailto:wennyputri1609@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** To increase the service, hospitals have to joint accreditation organized by SNARS. Hospital must prepare documents which contain the data of patients. A lot of documents are sometimes not reported and documented well, so it's needed a system to manage. SISMADAK (Accreditation Document Management System) is a system to manage accreditation documents using information technology (IT). SISMADAK is run by Person In Charge (PIC). PIC collects and reports the data with SISMADAK every day. But in Gambiran Hospital Kediri reporting data with SISMADAK still not optimal yet. It's caused by some factors. The purpose of this research was to examine the factors that influence the obedience of PIC at Gambiran Hospital Kediri.

**Methods:** This research used a cross-sectional design. Population were all of the PIC at Gambiran Hospital Kediri, 150 persons. The sample was collected by proportional random sampling. The total sample of this research were 130 respondents. The independent variable of this research were knowledge, motivation, workload, and facilities. The dependent variable was the obedience. The data were collected by questionnaire and observation. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression with a significance level  $p < 0,05$ .

**Result:** The result showed that there was influence between knowledge ( $p = 0,000$ ), motivation ( $p=0,000$ ), and workload ( $p=0,043$ ) toward the obedience of PIC to report data with SISMADAK but there was no influence between facilities with the obedience of Person PIC to report data with SISMADAK with  $p$ -value  $p=0,902$ .

**Conclusion:** It can be concluded that there were significant effects of knowledge, motivation, and workload toward the obedience of PIC to report the data with SISMADAK. Because of this management of the hospital should consider the knowledge, motivation, and workload to increase the obedience of PIC to report data with SISMADAK and also to make improvements of facilities and infrastructure to support the PIC to report data with SISMADAK.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, motivation, workload, facilities, and the obedience

Copyright © 2020 Strada International Conference on Health  
All rights reserved

### BACKGROUND

The hospital is one form of health facilities, either organized by the government or the community that functions to carry out basic health efforts or referral health and supporting health efforts. Hospitals in carrying out their functions are expected to always pay attention to

12]ial functions in providing health services to the community (Rahman, 2015). According to Law No. 44 of 2009 concerning hospital article 40 paragraph 1 states that to improve the quality of hospital services, it is obliged to carry out accreditation at least once a year. Hospital accreditation is recognition of hospitals provided by an independent accreditation provider established by the Minister of Health after judging that the hospital meets applicable hospital service standards to improve the quality of sustainable hospital services (Permenkes No. 12 of 2012 concerning accreditation hospital). Currently in 14]onesia is improving services in hospitals by using the SNARS accreditation method (National Accreditation Standards for Hospitals). SNARS is a hospital accreditation standard that is easy to implement, which further encourages quality improvement, patient safety, and risk management.

14] Documents to improve the quality and safety of patients are so numerous that they must be managed properly (SNARS, 2018). The large number of documents that must be prepared by hospitals with varying numbers of patients and care often results in 22] documents being not reported and well documented (SNARS, 2018). With the enactment of Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness (KIP), the availability of data and information is needed especially by public service agencies such as hospitals. SISMADAK is a hospital accreditation management system. Is an accreditation document management system management both regulations and evidence of implementation using information technology (IT) as well as quality management and patient safety documentation (SNARS, 2018). SISMADAK is run by a Person In Charge (PIC) in each unit/room. Person In Charge (PIC) must collect data and report it through SISMADAK every day. At Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri reporting data by SISMADAK is done by Person In Charge (PIC) in each unit/room.

The phenomenon that occurs today in hospitals is the low reporting and filling of data in each unit which is thought to be caused by the knowledge of the Person In Charge (PIC) or different data collectors between units, lack of motivation from the Person in Charge (PIC) for continuously entering data, workload Person In Charge (PIC) which concurrently other tasks, limited facilities in the form of fast internet access in accessing data.

According to KARS data for 2017, the data on the use of SISMADAK in Indonesia reached 83%. In RSUD Gambiran data entered by Person In Charge (PIC) with SISMADAK is still 35% in October 2018 (LWG PMKP, 2018). Based on the results of interviews conducted in several inpatient units, outpatient units, and supporting units of 80 Person In Charge (PIC) data obtained that Person In Charge (PIC) often encountered obstacles to entering data every day due to lack of knowledge of Person In Charge (PIC) the importance of entering data every day so that data can be accessed, Person In Charge (PIC) is reluctant to enter data every day because there is no reward and separate punishments for Person In Charge (PIC) who are diligent in entering data every day or for those who are not, Person In Charge (PIC) who is still concurrently the task of being the team leader or head of the nurse shift so that they do not have time to enter data every day, internet networks that sometimes cannot be used, computers that are still united with other applications so that they have limitations in accessing data.

The problem of reporting with SISMADAK will not be a major obstacle if the Person In Charge (PIC) in each unit has the appropriate knowledge, motivation, workload, and adequate facilities. Compliance Person In Charge (PIC) on reporting with SISMADAK is very important because it is needed to overcome problems in hospitals related to achieving effective documentation (Muhammad A, 2012).

## **OBJECTIVE**

Knowing the factors that influence compliance with Person In Charge (PIC) in reporting with SISMADAK in Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri.

## METHODS

This research used a cross-sectional design. Population were all of the PIC at Gambiran Hospital Kediri, 150 persons. The sample was collected by proportional random sampling. The total sample of this research were 130 respondents. The independent variable of this research were knowledge, motivation, workload, and facilities. The dependent variable was the obedience. The data were collected by questionnaire and observation. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression with a significance level  $p < 0,05$ .

## RESULTS

23

**Table 1. Characteristics of respondents**

Characteristic	ΣN	Σ%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	56	43
Female	74	57
<b>Profession</b>		
Nurse	90	69
Non-medical	40	31
<b>Employment status</b>		
Civil servants	85	65
Non Civil servants	45	33
<b>Education</b>		
High school	30	23
Diploma	78	60
Bachelor	22	17
<b>Long been a Person In Charge</b>		
5 months	8	6
6 months	25	19
12 months	44	34
36 months	4	3
48 months	49	38
<b>Participation in Person In Charge (PIC) training</b>		
Yes	130	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

3

Based on table 1 the characteristics of respondents according to gender, the majority are women with a total of 74 persons (57%), the majority based on occupation are nurses as many as 90 persons (69%) with the majority of employment status are civil government as many as 85 persons (65%) and the most educational level is diploma III as many as 78 persons (65%), with long time being a pic, the majority has been 48 months as many as 49 persons (38%) and all of them have attended the training to become PIC SISMADAK namely 130 persons (100%).

**Tabel 2. Frequency distribution of respondents**

Variables	(f)	(%)
<b>Knowledge of PIC</b>		
Good	70	54
Lack	60	46
<b>Motivation of PIC</b>		
Strong	84	65
Weak	46	35
<b>Work Load PIC</b>		
High	63	48
Low	67	52

Based on table 2 it can be seen that the PIC who has a good category of knowledge are 70 persons (54%) and who have a lack category of knowledge are 60 persons (46%). PIC who have a strong category of motivation are 84 persons (65%) and PIC who have a weak category of motivation are 46 persons (35%). PIC who work with workload with a high category is 63 persons (48%) and who have a low category of workload are 67 persons (52%).

**1. Knowledge with obedience**

**Tabel 3. Cross-tabulation of knowledge with obedience**

Knowledge	Obedience				Total	
	obey		Not obey			
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Good	70	53,8	0	0	70	53,8
Lack	0	0	60	46,2	60	46,2
Total	70	53,8	60	46,2	130	100

Based on table 3. known that most of the respondents who have a good knowledge have an obey category in obedience as many as 70 persons (53,8%).

**2. Motivation with obedience**

**Tabel 4. Cross-tabulation of motivation with obedience**

Motivation	Obedience				Total	
	Obey		Not obey			
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Strong	45	34,6	39	30	84	64,6
Weak	25	19,2	21	16,2	46	35,4
Total	70	53,8	60	46,2	130	100

Based on table 4 known that most of the respondents who have strong motivation have obedience in the obey category as many as 45 persons (34,6%).

### 3. Workload with Obedience

**Tabel 5. Cross tabulation workload with obedience**

Workload	Obedience				Total	
	Obey		Not obey			
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Low	45	34,6	39	30	84	64,6
High	25	19,2	21	16,2	46	35,4
Total	70	53,8	60	46,2	130	100

Based on table 5 known that most of the respondents who have a low category of workload have obey category on obedience as many as 45 persons (34,6%).

### 4. Facilities with obedience

**Tabel 6. Cross tabulation facilities with obedience**

Facilities	Obedience				Total	
	Obey		Not obey			
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Complete	56	43	53	40,7	109	83,9
In complete	14	10,8	7	5,5	21	16,1
Total	70	53,8	60	46,2	130	100

Based on table 6 known that most of the respondents who work in the yard which has complete facilities have an obey category on obedience as many as 56 persons (43%).

### Statistic Test

To determine the factors that influence the obedience of Person In Charge (PIC) in Gambiran Hospital, multiple linear regression tests are performed. From the test results, the value is obtained as shown in table 7

**Tabel 7. The statistic tests the obedience of the Person In Charge (PIC) on reporting with SISMAK toward influencing factors in gambiran hospital.**

Hasil Uji Regresi Linear	p	R square	Significant simultan	Anova
Knowledge	0,000	1,423	0,000	0,000
Motivation	0,000			
Workload	0,043			
Facilities	0,902			

Based on table 7 get result from multiple linear regression test :

1. From the knowledge variable, the p-value is  $0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$ . So that H1 is accepted. It is means there is an influence between knowledge toward the obedience of Person In Charge (PIC) in Gambiran Hospital.



2. From the motivation variable, the p-value is  $0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$ . So that H1 is accepted. It is means there is an influence between motivation toward the obedience of Person In Charge (PIC) in Gambiran Hospital.
3. From the workload variable, the p-value is  $0,043 < \alpha = 0,05$ . So that H1 is accepted. It is mean there is an influence between workload toward the obedience of Person In Charge (PIC) in Gambiran Hospital.
4. From the facilities variable, the p-value is  $0,902 > \alpha = 0,05$ . So that H1 is rejected. It is means there is no influence between facilities toward the obedience of Person In Charge (PIC) in Gambiran Hospital.

## DISCUSSION

### **The Influence of Knowledge on Person In Charge (PIC) Compliance in Reporting with SISMAKADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri.**

Knowledge results indicate that there is an influence between knowledge on Person In Charge (PIC) compliance in reporting with SISMAKADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri. This is evidenced by the p-value in the multiple linear regression test is  $0,000 < 0,05$  meaning H1 is accepted.

Of the 130 respondents in this study obtained Person in Charge who is well knowledge there are 70 respondents (54%) and the remaining 60 respondents (46%) have less knowledge. Person In Charge (PIC) with good knowledge, all 70 respondents (100%) were obedient and in Person In Charge with insufficient knowledge, 60 respondents (100%) were not compliant with reporting with SISMAKADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri.

This result is in line with previous studies by Mastini (2015). In his study explored the relationship of the level of knowledge, attitudes, the workload of nurses with the completeness of nursing care documentation at IRNA IGD Sanglah Hospital Denpasar, the results of completing documentation of nursing care was significantly related to the level of knowledge and attitude of nurses ( $p < 0,05$ ). Multivariate analysis showed that the level of knowledge had the greatest influence with the completeness of documenting nursing care with adjusted OR = 3.7 (95% CI: 1.2-11.5). This means that documentation of complete nursing care for nurses with good knowledge 3.7 times compared with nurses who have less knowledge.

According to researchers, Person In Charge (PIC) needs to increase their knowledge through the learning process, among others by trying to find out new things, new ways of thinking, and even new behaviors, especially regarding reporting data with SISMAKADAK. Without compliance Person In Charge (PIC) data will not be uploaded to SISMAKADAK so that it will be difficult if at any time want to access the data. One of the factors that influence one's compliance in doing a job is knowledge. If you do not know about the tasks that are given to them, can result in the task not being completed optimally (Ningsih, 2013). Behavior that is based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge. According to researchers, the provision of good and regular information to Person In Charge (PIC) about their work will increase the knowledge of Person in Charge (PIC) to increase the compliance of Person In Charges (PIC) in reporting data with SISMAKADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri.

### **Effect of Motivation on Person In Charge (PIC) Compliance in Reporting with SISMAKADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri.**

Data from 130 respondents in this study showed that 84 respondents (65%) had strong motivation. And the remaining 46 respondents (35%) have weak motivation. Of all

respondents who had strong motivation, 45 respondents (54%) were compliant and the remaining 39 respondents (46%) were not compliant with reporting with SISMADAK.

In running life, a person needs a lot of motivation so that he can maintain his survival. Motivation is needed in carrying out all activities of a person. In the world of education, a child needs motivation from his parents, teachers, and friends so that he can improve his learning achievement. This is also needed by someone in the world of work. Someone will be able to work well if he gets good work motivation too. Work motivation does not only come from within the person, but also requires a good combination of self, employer, and the work environment itself (Ridwan, 2013). Motivation is a factor that drives a person to do an activity; motivation is often interpreted as a factor driving a person's behavior (Sutrisna, 2013). Motivation is the thing that causes, channels, and supports human behavior so that they want to work actively and enthusiastically to achieve optimal results (Hasibuan, 2012). Motivation as an impulse to work has a direct influence on one's morale.

Based on the results of the study obtained a value of  $p = 0,000$ . This means that H1 is accepted. This means that there is a motivational influence on compliance with Person In Charge (PIC) on reporting with SISMADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri.

The results of this study are similar to previous studies conducted by Hutapea (2016) who examined the effect of motivation on compliance with data collection of inpatients at Dr. dr. Harjono Ponorogo. Based on the results of the study, motivation variables have a positive and significant effect on the compliance of inpatient data collectors with a value of  $p = 0,000 < 0.05$ .

According to researchers motivation plays an important role in increasing compliance in Person In Charge (PIC) because it is a consistency of the form of one's attachment to the organization. With the motivation in a person will form a condition such as the motives that arise in themselves to do something optimally. The emergence of motives that form the spirit in Person In Charge (PIC) will help Person In Charge (PIC) obey in reporting data with SISMADAK. Motivation functions as a motivator, motivator in attitude and is a real implication in actions. Motivation of Person In Charge (PIC) in compliance with reporting SISMADAK data related to the desire to carry out its responsibilities as a data collector and reporter. Motivation to Person In Charge (PIC) is expected to increase the compliance of Person In Charge in carrying out their duties. Motivation is not solely in the form of material, but can also be in the form of non-material such as promotion, appreciation for compliance, recognition of expertise, and so on. This can stimulate the work enthusiasm of the Person In Charge (PIC) in reporting with SISMADAK in Gambiran Kota Hospital Kediri.

#### **Effect of Workloads on Person In Charge (PIC) Compliance in Reporting with SISMADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri.**

Based on the results of the study, obtained data from 130 respondents 63 respondents (48%) have a high workload, while the remaining 67 respondents (52%) have a low workload. Of the 63 respondents with high workloads, 3 respondents (5%) were complied to enter data with SISMADAK and 60 respondents (95%) were not compliant to enter data with SISMADAK. Of the 67 respondents who had low workloads, all 67 respondents (100%) complied to enter data with SISMADAK.

Workload is some processes or activities that must be completed by a worker within a certain time. If a worker can complete and adjust to some tasks given, then it does not become a workload. However, if the worker is unsuccessful then the task and activity become a workload (Sudirman, 2013).

From the results of multiple linear regression tests in this study, the  $p$ -value = 0.043  $< 0.05$  means that H1 was received. This means that there is an influence between workload



on Person In Charge (PIC) compliance on data reporting with SISMADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri.

According to researchers, the workload is the ability of a person to complete a given task. The workload is certainly different from one person to another depending on how each individual completes it. The workload owned by each Person In Charge (PIC) will have an impact on the compliance of the Person In Charge (PIC) in reporting data with SISMADAK. The workload of Person In Charge (PIC) in the inpatient room can be related to the number of patients treated in one room which can cause fatigue and tiredness felt by nurses during duty. Besides psychological factors that are less comfortable, then additional tasks from superiors will increase the workload of the Person In Charge (PIC) which affects the compliance of reporting data with SISMADAK. If someone is in a work environment that has a high workload, most likely that person does not produce satisfactory performance and can even cause burnout. While the workload that is too little will cause a sense of monotony, causing boredom. Boredom in routine daily work due to tasks or too little work resulting in a lack of attention to work. The person in Charge who has a low workload tends to pay less attention to his task, which is to obediently report data with SISMADAK every day. For that reason, efforts need to be made to harmonize workload for Person In Charge (PIC). Because work imbalance can cause anxiety, work dissatisfaction, and the tendency to leave work.

### **The Effect of Facilities on Person In Charge (PIC) Compliance in Reporting with SISMADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri.**

Based on the results of the study obtained data from 130 rooms/units where Person In Charge (PIC) in charge of 109 rooms/units (84%) have complete facilities, meaning that the room/unit already has its computer that is only used to enter data with SISMADAK, the room/unit is affordable by wifi with a strong signal and the SISMADAK program has been installed. There are 21 rooms/units (16%) that have incomplete facilities, meaning that the room/unit still does not have its computer that is used to enter data with SISMADAK and wifi coverage with weak signals.

In 109 (84%) rooms/units that have complete facilities there are 56 respondents or 51% who are compliant, the remaining 53 respondents, or 49% are not compliant. In 21 rooms/units with incomplete facilities, 14 respondents (67%) were obedient and the remaining 7 respondents (33%) were not compliant in reporting data with SISMADAK.

From the research data, the effect of facilities on Person In Charge (PIC) compliance on SISMADAK data reporting at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri was obtained p-value of  $0.902 > 0.05$ , meaning H1 was rejected. Based on the p-value it can be concluded that in this study there was no influence between the facilities on compliance with Person In Charge (PIC) on data reporting with SISMADAK in Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri.

According to researchers, facilities have a very important role in helping carry out tasks and work. Inadequate facilities, however, will result in decreased Person In Charge (PIC) compliance with data reporting with SISMADAK. Therefore, hospitals should not neglect the role of facilities.

### **CONCLUSION**

1. There is an influence between knowledge on the compliance of Person In Charge (PIC) in reporting with SISMADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri (p-value = 0,000 <0.05).
2. There is an influence between motivation on compliance with Person In Charge (PIC) in reporting with SISMADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri (p-value = 0,000 <0.05).

3. There is an influence between workload on Person In Charge (PIC) compliance in reporting with SISMADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri (p-value = 0.043 <0.05).
4. There is no influence between the facilities on the compliance of Person In Charge (PIC) on reporting with SISMADAK at Gambiran City Hospital in Kediri (p-value = 0.902 > 0.05).

## **SUGGESTION**

1. For Gambiran Hospital  
For the management of Gambiran Hospital in increasing the compliance of Person In Charge (PIC) in collecting and entering data with SISMADAK, they should pay attention to the factors of knowledge, motivation, and workload. Providing regular training to Person In Charge (PIC) will increase Person In Charge (PIC) knowledge, thereby increasing Person In Charge (PIC) compliance. Giving rewards such as praise, promotions or awards will help Person In Charge (PIC) to maintain motivation so that the bias remains compliant to carry out their duties properly. Efforts should be made to harmonize workloads because workloads that are too high or too low will affect the work productivity of Person In Charge (PIC) in the aspect of compliance in reporting data with SISMADAK.
2. For Further Researchers  
For further researchers, it is hoped that they can develop this research by researching the factors that influence the compliance of Person In Charge (PIC) which have not been examined by researchers, namely supervision and reward.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The author is thankful for respondents for their valuable information and their awareness to participate in this research.

## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The author declares that she has no conflict of interest

## **REFERENCES**

- Handoko, Riwidikdo. (2012). Statistik Kesehatan. Cetakan. Keempat. Yogyakarta :Mitra Cendekia Press.
- Hasibuan, Melayu. (2012). Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia. Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara.
- Hidayat, A. Aziz Alimul. (2010). Metode Penelitian Kesehatan Paradigma Kuantitatif. Jakarta: Health Books.
- Hidayat, A. Aziz Alimul. (2010). Riset Keperawatan dan Teknik Penulisan Ilmiah. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- J. Suprpto, N.L. (2016). Petunjuk Praktis Penelitian Ilmiah untuk Menyusun Skripsi, Tesis dan Desertasi. Jakarta: mitra Wacana Medika.
- Jimat. (2013). Pengaruh Motivasi, Kompetensi Dan Lingkungan Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Perawat Di Ruang Rawat Inap Kelas III Rumah Sakit Umum Bangli. (Tesis). Denpasar. Universitas Mahasaraswati.
- Kepmenkes No. 129 Tahun 2008 tentang Standar Pelayanan Minimal Rumah Sakit.

**The 2<sup>nd</sup> Strada International Conference on Health**

Kediri – East Java, Indonesia, August 28-29, 2020

<https://thesich.org/sich2>

- Kia Fatt, Quek & Ramidas, Amutha. (2018). The Usefulness and Challenges of Big Data In Health Care. Jeffrey Cheah School of medicine and Health Science Monash University Malaysia. Malaysia. Vol.3 No. 2:21. 1-4. <http://heathcare.imedpub.com/achive.php>.
- Kusnanto. (2010). Pengantar Profesi Dan Praktek Keperawatan. Jakarta: EGC.
- Mangkunegara. (2012). Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Martini. (2012). Hubungan Karakteristik Perawat, Sikap, Beban Kerja, Supervisi Dengan Pendokumentasian Asuhan Keperawatan Di Rawat Inap BPRSUD Salatiga. Tesis. FKM UNDIP.
- Martinis, Yamin. (2010). Paradigma Baru Pembelajaran. Jakarta: Gaung Persada.
- Masna. (2017). Analisis Pengaruh Supervisi Kepala Ruangan, Beban Kerja Dan Motivasi Terhadap Kinerja Perawat Dalam Pendokumentasian Asuhan Keperawatan Di Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara Makasar. Jurnal Mirai Manajemen Volume 2 No. 2 April – Januari. <http://journal.stiemkop.ac.id/index.php/mirai/article/download/62/62>.
- Minarsih. (2011). Hubungan Beban Kerja Perawat Dengan Produktivitas Kerja Perawat Di IRNA Non Bedah (Penyakit Dalam) RSUP Dr. M Djamil Padang Tahun 2011 (Tesis). USU. Padang.
- MN.Sarkis, et all. (2015). Data Collection Methods in Health Service Research. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270511708>. Accessed on 10 April 2019.
- Nia Sari dan Ratna Wardani. (2016). Pengolahan Dan Analisis Data Statistika. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.
- Notoatmojo, S. (2015). Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Azizah, N, Nuzlil Laily & Setiawan M. Very. (2017). Pengelolaan Informasi Kesehatan Secara Terintegrasi Untuk Memaksimalkan Layanan Kesehatan Kepada Pasien Di Rumah Sakit. IJPST. 4. 79 – 91.
- Nursalam. (2013). Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan: Pendekatan Praktis (Edisi 3). Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Ridwan, LF. (2013). Pengaruh Motivasi Intrinsik Dan Motivasi Ekstrinsik Terhadap Kinerja Perawat Suatu Kajian Literatur. Bandung: Universitas Padjajaran.
- Rustically, Ada & Lucapiccolotto. (2019). Effectiveness of structured models of nursing handover for ensuring continuity of information in hospitals. International Journal Of Case Studies In Clinical Research. 3 (1): 13-19.
- S.A Asabe, N.D, Oye, Goji, Monday. (2013). Hospital Patients Database Management System. An International Journal of advanced computer technology. 11(14): 65-70.
- Sabri, L. Harsono. (2012). Statistika Kesehatan. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Sedarmayanti. (2011). Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia, Reformasi Birokrasi Dan Manajemen Pegawai Negeri Sipil. Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama.
- Setiadi. (2013). Konsep dan Praktik Penulisan Riset Keperawatan. Edisi 2. Cetakan Pertama. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Setiyana. (2013). Analisis Stres Kerja Pada Kondisi Dan Beban Kerja Perawat Dalam Klasifikasi Pasien Di Ruang Rawat Inap Rumkit TK II Putri Hijau. Tesis. Medan.
- SNARS. (2018). Bimbingan Jangkar Akreditasi SNARS 2018. Jakarta.
- Sugiono. (2013). Statistika untuk Penelitian. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suhita. (2017). Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan. Forum Ilmiah Kesehatan: Ponorogo.

# The Obedience of Person in Charge (PIC) on Reporting with Accreditation Documentation Management System

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

15%

SIMILARITY INDEX

10%

INTERNET SOURCES

12%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

- 1** Zainudin Efendi. "Analysis Employee Productivity Based on the Characteristics of Workload, Motivation and Work Stress in Bakti Mulia Hospitals Muncar District Banyuwangi", JOURNAL FOR QUALITY IN PUBLIC HEALTH, 2019  
Publication 2%
- 2** pt.scribd.com  
Internet Source 2%
- 3** docobook.com  
Internet Source 1%
- 4** Teguh Achmalona, Sentot Imam Suprpto, Indasah Indasah. "Influencing Factors Nurse Behavior in Providing Service in Installation Distric General Hospital Praya Central Lombok", Journal for Quality in Public Health, 2019  
Publication 1%
- 5** Suwoyo Suwoyo, Berty Pritasari, Indah Rahmaningtyas. "Historical Relationship with 1%

Adolescent Pregnancy Stunting Events in Children Age 24-60 Months in Pranggang Village, Kediri District", Journal for Quality in Public Health, 2021

Publication

---

6	<a href="http://garuda.ristekbrin.go.id">garuda.ristekbrin.go.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
7	Devy Putri Nursanti. "Analysis of The Factor That Influence The Incidence of CED In Pregnant Women at Turi Health Center Lamongan Regency", Journal for Quality in Public Health, 2020 Publication	1 %
8	<a href="http://jurnal.unmuhjember.ac.id">jurnal.unmuhjember.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
9	<a href="http://www.internationaljournals.org">www.internationaljournals.org</a> Internet Source	1 %
10	<a href="http://www.iosrjournals.org">www.iosrjournals.org</a> Internet Source	1 %
11	Ely Isnaeni, Erna Rahmawati. "Moringa Nastar Increase Prolaktin As Support Of 1000 HPK Action With UNICEF Consept Approach", Journal Of Nursing Practice, 2019 Publication	<1 %
12	Sulistiyorini Sulistiyorini, Budhi Setianto. "Basic Life Support (BLS) Knowledge Level Evaluation Analysis of Non-Medical	<1 %



# Employees Post Following BLS Training", Journal for Quality in Public Health, 2020

Publication

13

Submitted to Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Student Paper

<1 %

14

[theses.gla.ac.uk](https://theses.gla.ac.uk)

Internet Source

<1 %

15

Djemiran Djemiran. "Analysis Performance of Nursing Personnel in Inpatient Room "Darmayu" Hospital Ponorogo and the factors that Influence", Journal for Quality in Public Health, 2020

Publication

<1 %

16

[jik.stikesalifah.ac.id](http://jik.stikesalifah.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

17

Langit Kresna Janitra, Sandu Siyoto, Rahmania Ambarika. "Analysis of Response Time and Quality of Professional Service Provider Care (PPA) with Patient Satisfaction in Hospital Poly Disease in Kartini Mojokerto", Journal for Quality in Public Health, 2021

Publication

<1 %

18

Burhanuddin Yasin, Ika Apriani Fata. "DISCOVERING POLICY, ATTITUDE, AND CONSTRAINTS ON SCHOOL-BASED MANAGEMENT", Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews, 2020

Publication

<1 %

---

19 Puji Lestari, Byba Melda Suhita, Katmini Katmini. "Analysis of Fertile Age Couples Interest Using IUD as a Contraception Method Based on Factors Affecting in Sugihwaras Public Health Center", Journal for Quality in Public Health, 2020  
Publication

<1 %

---

20 [www.abacademies.org](http://www.abacademies.org)  
Internet Source

<1 %

---

21 [www.ijsrp.org](http://www.ijsrp.org)  
Internet Source

<1 %

---

22 Agus Triyono, Ahmad Sihabudin, Dewi Widowati. "The Meaning of Public Information Openness Communication in Village Government of Central Java", Asian Research Journal of Arts & Social Sciences, 2019  
Publication

<1 %

---

23 Edison Siringoringo, Amirullah, Nurlinda. "Relationship of Knowledge with Readiness to Prevent the Occurrence of HIV / AIDS in Aliyah Guppi Students", Comprehensive Health Care, 2018  
Publication

<1 %

---

24 Sofia Widyanti, Tri Sumarni, Wasis Eko Kurniawan. "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kelengkapan Dokumentasi

<1 %

# Asuhan Keperawatan", Jurnal Kebidanan dan Keperawatan Aisyiyah, 2021

Publication

25

[phpmajournal.org](http://phpmajournal.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

26

[repository.ucb.ac.id](http://repository.ucb.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

27

Miftakhur Rohmah, Nurwinda Saputri, Justitia Bahari. "Effectiveness Of Use Of Nesting On Body Weight, Oxygen Saturation Stability, And Breath Frequency In Prematures In Nicu Room Gambiran Hospital Kediri City", STRADA Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan, 2020

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes  On

Exclude matches  Off

Exclude bibliography  On