

ABSTRAK

Pengelolaan data tingkat risiko rabies di Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Sumatera Selatan masih dilakukan secara semi-manual dan belum terintegrasi, sehingga proses rekapitulasi data kasus Gigitan Hewan Penular Rabies (GHPR), analisis, pelaporan, serta penentuan prioritas wilayah berisiko mengalami keterlambatan dan berpotensi menghasilkan keputusan yang kurang objektif. Penelitian ini bertujuan membangun aplikasi tingkat risiko rabies berbasis *website* untuk membantu pengelolaan, pemantauan, dan penentuan prioritas penanganan wilayah. Pengembangan aplikasi menggunakan metode *Waterfall* yang meliputi tahap analisis, desain, *coding*, pengujian, dan implementasi. Sementara itu, metode *Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution* (TOPSIS) diterapkan sebagai metode pemecahan masalah untuk menghitung tingkat risiko berdasarkan empat kriteria, yaitu jumlah kasus GHPR, kategori gigitan, *lyssa*/rabies positif, dan jenis hewan penggigit. Hasil penelitian berupa aplikasi berbentuk *website* yang dapat digunakan oleh admin, petugas Dinas Kesehatan, dan petugas kabupaten untuk mengelola data kasus, menampilkan rekap dan pemantauan wilayah, serta menghasilkan nilai preferensi, *ranking*, dan klasifikasi risiko rabies. Berdasarkan pengujian *blackbox*, fungsi utama sistem berjalan sesuai kebutuhan.

Kata kunci: *tingkat risiko rabies, sistem pendukung keputusan, TOPSIS, website.*

ABSTRACT

The management of rabies risk data at the Health Office of South Sumatra Province is still carried out semi-manually and has not been integrated, resulting in delays in the recapitulation of Animal Bite Case (GHPR) data, analysis, reporting, and the determination of priority areas at risk. This condition may also lead to less objective decision-making. This study aims to develop a web-based rabies risk level application to support data management, monitoring, and the determination of priority areas for intervention. The application was developed using the Waterfall method, which consists of analysis, design, coding, testing, and implementation stages. Meanwhile, the Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) method was applied as the problem-solving method to calculate rabies risk levels based on four criteria: the number of GHPR cases, bite categories, positive lyssa/rabies cases, and types of biting animals. The result of this study is a web-based application that can be used by administrators, Health Office officers, and district officers to manage case data, display regional recapitulation and monitoring information, and generate preference values, rankings, and rabies risk classifications. Based on black-box testing, the main functions of the system operated according to the specified requirements.

Keywords: rabies risk level, decision support system, TOPSIS, websites