



<b>Was the sample of subjects' representative regarding the population to which the findings will be referred?</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Was the sample size based on pre-study considerations of statistical power?</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Was a satisfactory response rate achieved?</b>	Y	C	Y	C	Y	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Are the measurements (questionnaires) likely to be valid and reliable?</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Was the statistical significance assessed?</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	C	Y	C	N	C	N
<b>Are the confidence intervals given for the main results?</b>	C	C	Y	N	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	N	N
<b>Could there be confounding &amp; factor that have not been accounted for?</b>	C	C	Y	C	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Can the results be applied to your organizations?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Quality appraisal	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

Description : Y = yes, C = can't tell, N = no, M = moderate overall appraisal, L = low overall appraisal

**Table 2. Summary of articles quality assessment for qualitative study using Critical Appraisal Skill Program (CASP) tools.**

Author, year	Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research?	Is the qualitative methodology appropriate?	Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research?	Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?	Was the data collected in a way that addressed the research issue?	Has the relationship between the researchers and participants been adequately considered?	Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?	Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous?	Is there a clear statement of findings?	How valuable is the research?	Quality appraisal
Ghanbari et al. (2021)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	C	C	Y	Y	M
Holmstrom et al. (2020)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	V	Y	Y	M

Description : Y = yes, C = can't tell, N = no, M = moderate overall appraisal, L = low overall appraisal

**Table 3. Summary of articles quality assessment for experimental study using Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal tools**

Author, year	Is it clear in the study what is the 'cause' and what is the 'effect' ?	Were the participants included in any comparisons similar?	Were the participants included in any comparisons receiving similar treatment/care, other than the exposure or intervention of interest?	Was there a control group?	Were there multiple measurements of the outcome both pre and post the intervention/exposure?	Was follow up complete and if not, were differences between groups in terms of their follow up adequately described and analyzed?	Were the outcomes of participants included in any comparisons measured in the same way?	Were outcomes measured in a reliable way?	Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	Quality appraisal
Murphy et al. (2019)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	M
Amberson et al. (2020)	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	U	U	Y	Y	M

Description : Y = yes, U = unclear, N = no, NA= not applicable, M = moderate overall appraisal, L = low overall appraisal

**Table 4. Summary of articles selected from the database.**

Author, Years, & Country	Results
Murphy et al. (2019) Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The main findings of this research highlight the importance of decision-making seen as a crucial competency during disasters, taking into account the fundamental aspects of first aid during disasters, rapid triage decision-making for large-scale disaster victims, and the differences in decision-making processes within the Incident Command System between major emergency incidents and non-emergency situations</li> <li>● About 89% of participants reached the predetermined level of consensus, 75% of participants reached agreed consensus and 91% of participants missed disaster preparedness items</li> </ul>
Amberson et al. (2020) Southern California	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Decision-making process that must be carried out, including patient assessment and the ability to identify exacerbations of underlying diseases due to disasters</li> </ul>
Azizpour et al. (2022) Iranian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Triage decision-making has a statistically significant influence on disaster preparedness management. Decision-making is based on reasoning and knowledge, enabling quick and accurate assessments</li> <li>● This questionnaire is accurate and effective for assessing triage decision making during disaster management</li> </ul>
Ghanbari et al. (2021) Iranian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The research findings yield ethical clinical decision-making in disaster triage by considering effectiveness, efficiency, and the likelihood of providing effective interventions</li> </ul>
Aliakbari et al. (2020) Iranian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This study shows that clinical decisions made in emergency disaster situations require careful consideration when providing acute or urgent care</li> <li>● Decision-making to rapidly and accurately assess patients in crowded ER conditions</li> <li>● This questionnaire is accurate and effective for assessing triage decision making during disaster management</li> </ul>
Barrios et al. (2020) Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Decision-making that can be integrated into disaster preparedness includes an emergency network, triage tags, emergency response time, and information quality</li> </ul>

Author, Years, & Country	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This questionnaire is accurate and effective for assessing triage decision making during disaster management in various sectors</li> </ul>
Holmstrom et al. (2020) Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The main findings in this study include that triage decision-making was performed with higher priority triage than lower priority, and decision-making utilization is a professional competence in disaster response situations</li> </ul>
Yang and Kim (2022) Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The main findings in this study show that novice nurses working in the emergency room need an understanding of decision-making in determining triage priorities during disasters</li> </ul>
Brewer et al. (2019) New South Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision-making in the context of this research is related to the triage principles used in disaster situations in the ER. Both new and experienced nurses are expected to be prepared to face local disaster response challenges while in the ER</li> </ul>
Alzahrani & Kyratsis (2017) Saudi Arabia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key roles in decision-making during disaster management in this study included general assessment, followed by disaster triage and decision-making for resuscitation</li> <li>Results of key roles in decision making during disaster management in this study included general assessment and concern for patients (38%), followed by disaster triage (26%) and resuscitation (21%), while respondents gave a lower priority to leadership roles them (14%), and only one respondent considered their role to include providing psychological care (1%)</li> </ul>
Chegini et al. (2020) Iranian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The study's findings indicated that decision-making indications in emergency nurses are seen from various roles, including special diagnostic skills, general diagnostic skills, and communication skills</li> </ul>
Brinje et al. (2021) Saudi Arabia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results showed significant differences among nurses in understanding the basic elements of disaster management in the ER. Decision-making has significant needs in elements such as disaster triage, patient psychological management, patient assessment skills, communication, and decontamination during disaster management</li> <li>This questionnaire was accurate and effective for assessing triage decision making during disaster management in various sectors</li> </ul>

Author, Years, & Country	Results
Hasan et al. (2021) Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ethical planning was required to make decisions regarding triage priority assignments for disaster victims</li> <li>● The focus of decision-making in disaster management is on how nurses can prioritize patients according to the disaster triage principle</li> </ul>
Rizqillah et al. (2018) Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Low scores were obtained in emergency response planning at the local, regional, and national levels. Decision-making regarding disaster response logistics had low value in this study</li> </ul>
Husna et al. (2022) Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Triage assessment and basic first aid with sub-scales of biological agent detection, communication, and connectivity were found in good decision-making. Basic triage and first aid assessment, biological agent detection, communication and connectivity sub-scales were found to be in good understanding with scores of 63.3%, 56.7% and 53.3% respectively. Meanwhile, there is low understanding in epidemiology and clinical decision making with a value of 48.3%.</li> </ul>
Choi et al. (2022) South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The decision-making obtained in this research consists of assessment in emergency patient care, triage for basic disaster concepts, and team communication skills for disaster victim care</li> </ul>

**Table 5. Summary of clinical decision-making on novice nurse.**

Decision-Making	Authors	Implementasi
Patient physical assessment	<p>Amberson et al. (2020)</p> <p>Aliakbari et al. (2020)</p> <p>Alzahrani &amp; Kyratsis (2017)</p> <p>Brinje et al. (2021)</p> <p>Husna et al. (2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rapid and accurate physical assessment</li> <li>● Assessment of exacerbations due to exposure to agents</li> <li>● Assessment of local and global infections</li> </ul>
Disaster triage priorities	<p>Murphy et al. (2019)</p> <p>Azizpour et al. (2022)</p> <p>Ghanbari et al. (2021)</p> <p>Barios et al. (2020)</p> <p>Holmstrom et al. (2020)</p> <p>Yang &amp; Kim (2022)</p> <p>Brawer et al. (2019)</p> <p>Alzahrani &amp; Kyratsis (2017)</p> <p>Brinje et al. (2021)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Efficient and effective triage based on urgent needs and potential for survival</li> <li>● Triage oriented towards special attention to vulnerable patients, prioritizing life-saving measures for longer life expectancy, emphasizing productive-age patients, and social efficiency, prioritizing based on the likelihood of service delivery</li> </ul>
Diagnosis skills	<p>Chegini et al. (2020)</p>	<p>Significant decision-making outcomes are also found in diagnostic skills, both in general and specialized cases</p>

Team communication skills	<p>Chegini et al. (2020)</p> <p>Barrios et al. (2020)</p> <p>Husna (2022)</p> <p>Brinje et al. (2021)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Team communication is necessary for decision-making to determine the actions to be taken</li> </ul>
Emergency care	<p>Barrios et al. (2020)</p> <p>Alzahrani &amp; Kyratsis (2017)</p> <p>Brinje et al. (2021)</p> <p>Rizqillah (2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Resuscitation decision-making</li> <li>● Patient psychological management</li> <li>● Individual and family care support</li> </ul>