Analysis of Dentist Practice Information System with System Usability Scale (SUS) Method

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Abstract A dental practice located in the Jimbaran area recently launched a website to support its services. Based on observations, it was found that the current issue is that the dental practice's information system website is new and has not yet been tested for service quality from the user's perspective. Usability testing of the website is crucial because one of the factors that influence the success of a website is its usability. Usability testing is conducted to evaluate the website based on user needs. The respondents consisted of one dentist, one admin, and 38 patients who visited the dental practice. The application of the System Usability Scale (SUS) method to test the usability of the website by its users involves several stages, including creating the SUS questionnaire, allowing respondents to use the website directly, collecting data by distributing questionnaires to users directly, processing respondent data, analyzing the data, and following up on the results obtained. The measurement results of the website using the System Usability Scale (SUS) method showed an average score of 80.6. For the Acceptability Ranges version, the website was deemed Acceptable. The Grade Scale result from the user's acceptance level was classified as Grade B. The Adjectives Rating version categorized it as Excellent, and the score obtained was above average

***Index Terms*— Dental Practice, Website, System Usability Scale (SUS), Respondents.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Independent practice is personal practice carried out by doctors, general practitioners, and specialists. Health Minister's Regulation No. 24 of 2022, as of January 1, 2024, all health care facilities, including private practices and dental clinics, must implement electronic medical records. Electronic medical records relate to the use of information technology. The role of information technology in the health world is generally used to record patient medical records, medical personnel data, and drug data storage [1]. Information systems are part of information technology that aims to support an operation and management [2]. The dental practitioners who are in the Jimbaran area now have just uploaded the website as a promoter of the service. The current problem is that the dental practice information system is a newly used website, but the website has never been tested for its quality of service from the user's point of view.

Website usability testing is very important because one of the factors that influences the success of a website is usability. Usability tests are performed to evaluate the website with the needs of its users. Usability measurements are tailored to the basic components of usability, namely efficiency, efficiency and website user satisfaction [3]. Testing using the System Usability Scale (SUS) approach is carried out because the usability test is done with a focus on the user's point of view, so that the evaluation results can be more relevant to the real situation and have relevance to the user [4]. Testing with the method of the system usability scale (SUS) makes it easier to perform website testing because respondents are able to understand the question easily, do not need a large number of respondents, but have a high accuracy, and with this test it can be known that the website has a usability value or not [5]. Usability testing with the System Usability Scale (SUS) approach has the objective, that is, to evaluate the usability of an application with a technique that is easy and fast but reliable [6].

Therefore, in this research, a measurement of user views on the dental clinic information system with the approach of the system usability scale (SUS) is carried out. This test is aimed at describing the level of usability of dental clinical information system and as an input in the further development, the evaluation of the usability of the dental practice information system. Usability is a concept that focuses on building systems that are easy to learn and use.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. System Usability Scale (SUS)

The System Usability Scale (SUS) is one of the measurement methods used to evaluate the usability of a software product. Not only is it limited to software, SUS can also be applied to measure student acceptance of various learning technology models [7]. This study chose to use the System Usability Scale (SUS) because SUS was designed to give a general picture of a system's usability. The results provide a comprehensive assessment based on user perspectives related to the extent to which a system is considered good or bad. SUS questionnaires are used in various studies to test an information system. Details on the SUS have also been translated into Indonesian as in Table 1.

TABLE I
SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (SUS)

No	Statements
1	I thought that I would often use E-BK information system.
2	I feel E-BK information system is complicated to use.
3	I feel E-BK information system is easy to use.
4	I need the help of someone else or a technician when using E-BK information system.
5	I feel the features of the dentist practice information system are running properly.
6	I feel there's a lot of inconsistency in E-BK information system.
7	I feel like someone else will understand how to use E-BK information system quickly.
8	I feel E-BK information system is confused.
9	I feel there's no obstacle in using E-BK information system.
10	I have trouble accessing E-BK information system.

SCALE : Very Disagree (VD), Disagreed (D), Neutral (N), Agreed (A), Very Agree (VA)

B. Likert Scale

The Likert scale is a measurement tool used to assess the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of individuals or groups towards social phenomena [8]. Using the Likert Scale, the variable to be measured is described as a variable indicator. The study chose the Likert scale because of its ease of use and understanding by both software testing and respondents. The simple Likert scale format makes it easy for users to give their feedback. Usually, this scale gives you five scale options, such as: Very Disagree, Disagreed, Neutral, Agreed, Very Agree [9]. An overview of the Likert Scale can be seen in Table 2.

TABLE II
LIKERT SCALE.

No	Statements
1	I'm looking for information about new products and brands.
2	I like to go to places where I get information about products and brand new
3	I love to browse that introduces new products.
4	I often look for new product and service.
5	I look for situations where I'll get information on new and different products

Scale: Very Disagree (VD), Disagreed (D), Neutral (N), Agreed (A), Very Agree (VA)

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research was carried out at the Dentist Practice in Jimbaran. The implementation period starts from April 22nd to May 4th 2024. The method of testing on the research on the functionality of the website Information System Dentist practitioner uses the method of System Usability Scale (SUS) to obtain the result of a score that is the usability score of functionality from the web practice dentist.

The System Usability Scale uses a Likert scale of one to five which is 1 very disagreeable, 2 disagreable, 3 neutral, 4 agreeable, and 5 very agreeable. As can be seen in table I, the questionnaire system usability scale should be organized in sequence.

QUESTIONNAIRE SHEET

Research Title: Design Building a Web-Based Dentist Practice Information System with Agile Development Methods

Fill Date :

A. Respondent Identity

Name:

Place, date of birth:

Address:

Age:

Gender Type:

Role:

Have the respondents ever used to or used to using health information systems elsewhere?

Do the respondents have a high level of digital intelligence??

B. System Usability Scale (SUS) Questionnaire

Charging Instructions:

Please answer the question below according to your opinion by marking (√) on the available columns.

TABLE III
DESIGN FUNCTIONALITY TESTING WITH SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE METHOD

No	Statements
1	I thought that I would often use the dental practice information system.
2	I feel the dental practice information system is complicated to use.
3	I feel the dental practice information system is easy to use.
4	I need the help of someone else or a technician when using the dental practice information system.
5	I feel the features of the dentist practice information system are running properly.
6	I feel there's a lot of inconsistency in the dental practice information system.
7	I feel like someone else will understand how to use the dental practice information system quickly.
8	I feel the dental practice information system is confused.
9	I feel there's no obstacle in using the dental practice information system.
10	I have trouble accessing the dental practice information system.

Very Disagree (VD), Disagreed (D), Neutral (N), Agreed (A), Very Agree (VA)

The system usability scale is calculated as follows:

1. For each question in strange order minus one. Example question 1 has a score of 4. Then minus 4 by 1 so that question 1 score is 3.
2. For each question in the straight sequence the value is deducted from five. Example question 2 has a score of 1. Then decrease 5 by 1 so that the score of question 2 is 4.
3. Add the values of equal and odd number statements. Then the sum is multiplied by 2.5, summarized in table 4.

The resulting data will show whether the web is running according to the needs of the user and whether the website is easy to use by the user in performing services in the dental practice.

TABLE IV
SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE SPREAD RESULTS

No	Respondent	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
1	Respondent 1										

Data recapitulation results are further analyzed using table 5 parameter results method System Usability Scale (SUS) which will produce functionality of the web information system practitioner dentist.

TABLE V
SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (SUS) METHOD RESULT PARAMETERS

Acceptability Ranges	Not Acceptable					Marginal		Acceptable			
						Low	High				
Grade Scale	F						D	C		B	A
Adjective Ratings			Worst Imaginable		Poor	Ok		Good	Excellent		Best Imaginable
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Respondent Identity Questionnaire Results

Application of the System Usability Scale (SUS) method in testing the usability of the website user information system through several stages, i.e. creating a questionnaire sus, giving respondents to use the website directly, collecting data by distributing questionnaires to users directly, processing the data of respondents, analyzing data, and tracking the results obtained.

Tests were conducted at the Dentist's Practice in Jimbaran District from April 22, 2024 to May 4, 2024, from 18.00 to 21.00 Wita. Respondents tried the information system website before filling in the questionnaire. The questionnaire is divided into three parts. The self-identity section consists of name, place, date of birth, address, age, gender, role, have respondents used or used to using health information systems elsewhere?, and do respondents have a high level of digital literacy?. The System Usability Scale (SUS) section is composed of 10 questions with 5 options of choice, i.e. always, often, sometimes, never, never at all. Respondents are asked to check the available columns. The Respondent Input section contains critical advice and comments given by respondents to the dental practice information system.

The questionnaires were distributed to respondents who had tried the dental practice information system website. Respondents consisted of one doctor, one admin, and 38 patients who visited the dentist's practice.

Based on table 6, survey data, respondents were 16 men (40%) and 24 women (60%). Respondents had the following age range: 10-20 years of 12 people (30%), 21-30 years of 9 people (22,5%), 31-40 years of 8 people (20%), 41-50 years of 4 people (10%), 51-60 years of 5 people (12,5%), and 61-70 years of 2 people (5%).

Based on figure 1, 8 out of 40 people (20%) responded that they have used or are accustomed to using health information systems elsewhere. Health services on a large scale have already implemented information systems, so some respondents have already used or used the information systems. There are eight of 40 (20%) who responded never used the health information system elsewhere because not all health services have information systems so there are few who have ever used or even used

to using information systems in the field of health. There were 24 out of 40 people (60%) who did not answer the question "have the respondents used or used to using health information systems elsewhere?" The state of the dental practice was crude and the time was limited, so respondents refused to answer the questions.

TABLE VI
RESPONDENT IDENTITY.

No	Respondent	Address	Age	Gender	Role	Has the respondent ever used or used to using health information systems elsewhere?	Does the Respondent have a high digital literacy?
1	Respondent 1	Ungasan	39	Female	Dentist	Yes	Yes
2	Respondent 2	Ungasan	31	Male	Admin	Yes	Yes
3	Respondent 3	Ungasan, Br. Kangin	63	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
4	Respondent 4	Br.Kaja Jati,Kutuh	53	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
5	Respondent 5	Jl. Tepi Siring III 5B, Tuban	18	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
6	Respondent 6	JL. Bangbang Bendot No.1 Pecatu	16	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
7	Respondent 7	Jlln. Indraprasta no. 9 Ungasan	34	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
8	Respondent 8	Kedonganan	49	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
9	Respondent 9	Kedonganan	17	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
10	Respondent 1	Jl. Pantai Belangan	58	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
11	Respondent 1	Perumaha tapak gong	60	Male	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
12	Respondent 1	Jl. Pantai Suluban, Pecatu	34	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
13	Respondent 1	Teras Hijau Residence Blok 2 no 33	19	Female	Patient	No	Yes
14	Respondent 1	Jln. Bali Clif teras hijau block 2	29	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
15	Respondent 1	Jln Kampus Unud Pondok Leong 2	18	Male	Patient	Yes	Yes
16	Respondent 1	Perum. Taman Penta	44	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
17	Respondent 1	Jimbaran	24	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
18	Respondent 1	Jln Uluwatu 1 No 10 Jimbaran	15	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
19	Respondent 1	Ungasan	38	Male	Patient	No	Yes
20	Respondent 2	Puri Gading	33	Male	Patient	Yes	Yes
21	Respondent 2	Jln. Taman Paradise 1 No 1	16	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
22	Respondent 2	Jl. Lestari	25	Male	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
23	Respondent 2	Puri Gading	34	Male	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
24	Respondent 2	Jl. Langu Kauh, Ungasan	28	Male	Patient	Yes	Yes
25	Respondent 2	By pass gang singapur	24	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
26	Respondent 2	Banjar WijaYes Kusuma	41	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
27	Respondent 2	Jimbaran	23	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
28	Respondent 2	Bukit Ungasan Permai	54	Male	Patient	No	No
29	Respondent 2	Ungasan Banjar Kelod	70	Female	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
30	Respondent 3	Kutuh, Kuta Selatan	45	Male	Patient	No	No
31	Respondent 3	Jln Nusa Dua No 74 Ungasan	54	Male	Patient	No	Yes
32	Respondent 3	Villa Naga Sutra	22	Female	Patient	Yes	Yes
33	Respondent 3	Ungasan, Kuta Selatan	22	Male	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
34	Respondent 3	Jalan Pantai Balangan, Ungasan	33	Female	Patient	No	No
35	Respondent 3	Jalan Giri Kencana No 2	18	Female	Patient	Yes	Yes
36	Respondent 3	Jl. Nuansa Timur XV, Taman GriYes	18	Male	Patient	Yes	Yes
37	Respondent 3	Nuansa Utama Timus1/29 lingk mene	20	Male	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
38	Respondent 3	Prm. Taman Jimbaran XVI No. 8A	23	Female	Patient	No	Yes
39	Respondent 3	Taman Jimbaran	17	Male	Patient	Not Answering	Not Answering
40	Respondent 4	Jln Laksamana gang Bina Putra	20	Male	Patient	No	Yes

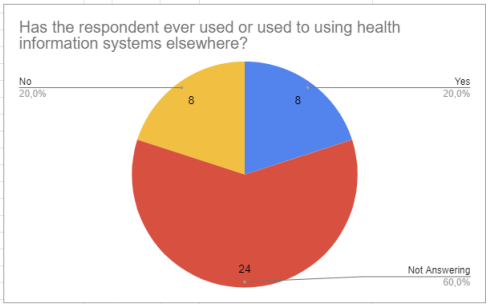

Fig 1. Data on the number of respondents who have ever or are accustomed to using the health information system.

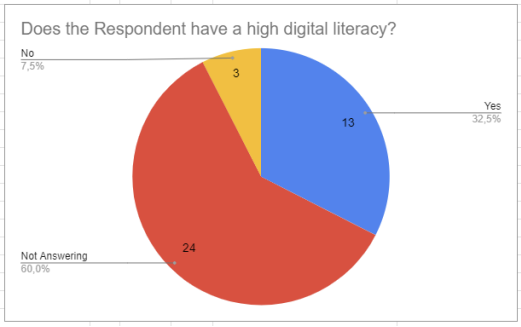

Fig 2. Data number respondents have high digital literacy.

Based on figure 2, 13 out of 40 people (32.5%) responded to have high digital literacy. The rapid development of technology, making it easier for people to access information digitally, can lead to a high level of digital literacy, especially among teenagers and adults. Three out of 40 people (7.5%) did not have a high level of digital literacy. There were 24 out of 40 people (60%) who did not answer the question “Does the respondent have a high level of digital literacy?” The high abstract character of the digital literature parameter caused confusion for the respondents, so respondents preferred not to answer questions. Questions should be clearer so that they can be easily understood by respondents.

B. Analysis of Questions with System Usability Scale (SUS) Method

Table 7 is the result of the questionnaire distributed to the respondents. Questionnaire collected will be counted using the counting rule of each question on the SUS.

In Table 7, 40 respondents were collected who answered 10 queries using the System Usability Scale (SUS) method. The data are data that have not yet been calculated. The system usability scale is calculated step by step according to the calculation guidelines.

Based on Table 8, System Usability Scale (SUS). The sum of all the questionnaire data is 1291. The result is multiplied by 2.5 gaining a score of 3227.5, then divided by the number of respondents 40 gaining the final score of 80.6 The average value of the System Usability Scale (SUS) from the response of 40 respondents indicates that the average score is 80.6

The average value of the System Usability Scale (SUS) from 40 respondents indicates that the average score is 80,6. For the Acceptability Ranges version the result is “Acceptable”, the Grade Scale result from the user acceptance level is in class “B”, the adjectives rating is in category “Excellent”, and the score obtained is a score that is “above average”.

TABLE VII
QUESTIONNAIRE RESULT DATA

No	Respondent	Statements									
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
1	Respondent 1	5	1	5	3	5	1	5	1	4	1
2	Respondent 2	5	1	5	2	5	1	5	1	1	1
3	Respondent 3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	Respondent 4	4	3	5	4	5	2	5	3	3	3
5	Respondent 5	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	4
6	Respondent 6	3	2	5	1	4	3	3	2	5	4
7	Respondent 7	3	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2
8	Respondent 8	5	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2
9	Respondent 9	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	3	5	2
10	Respondent 10	4	1	5	4	5	2	5	2	4	2
11	Respondent 11	4	2	4	4	5	2	3	2	5	1
12	Respondent 12	2	1	4	3	4	2	5	1	5	4
13	Respondent 13	3	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2
14	Respondent 14	3	3	4	3	4	1	3	3	1	2
15	Respondent 15	5	2	4	3	4	1	3	2	5	1
16	Respondent 16	5	1	4	4	5	1	3	1	5	1
17	Respondent 17	4	2	4	4	5	1	5	1	1	1
18	Respondent 18	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	2	4	2
19	Respondent 19	4	2	5	3	5	1	4	2	5	1
20	Respondent 20	4	2	5	1	4	1	5	2	5	1
21	Respondent 21	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	2	4	2
22	Respondent 22	3	3	3	1	4	4	3	1	1	1
23	Respondent 23	4	2	5	1	5	1	3	1	5	2
24	Respondent 24	5	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
25	Respondent 25	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
26	Respondent 26	5	1	5	3	5	1	5	1	1	1
27	Respondent 27	3	1	4	2	4	2	5	2	4	2
28	Respondent 28	4	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
29	Respondent 29	3	1	4	3	4	3	5	2	4	3
30	Respondent 30	3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
31	Respondent 31	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
32	Respondent 32	5	4	4	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
33	Respondent 33	3	1	4	3	4	3	5	2	4	3
34	Respondent 34	3	2	5	2	5	2	4	1	5	2
35	Respondent 35	4	2	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
36	Respondent 36	4	1	5	2	5	1	3	1	2	1
37	Respondent 37	4	1	4	2	4	2	3	1	2	2
38	Respondent 38	4	2	5	3	5	1	3	2	4	1
39	Respondent 39	5	2	4	3	4	1	5	2	5	2
40	Respondent 40	4	1	5	1	5	1	4	2	5	1

The grouping of data can be seen in Figure 3 as follows, the value between 50-59 is 1 person, the number between 60-69 is 2 people, the amount between 70-79 is 14 people, that number between 80-89 is 13 people, and the number 90-99 is 8 people, as well as the value of 100 is 2 persons. The value with the adjective grade F is 1 man, the rating with grade D is 2 men, the score with grade C is 14 persons, the rate with grade B is 13 persons and the value with grade A is 10 people.

From Table 9 it can be seen that the results of the testing indicate that the system is quite useful but still needs to be improved in order to better be accepted by the user. The average respondent gave a positive response, which is

TABLE VIII
CALCULATION OF THE SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (SUS)

No	Respondent	Age	Statement										Results	(Result x 2,5)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10		
1	Respondent 1	39	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	37	92,5
2	Respondent 2	31	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	0	4	35	87,5
3	Respondent 3	63	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	20	50
4	Respondent 4	53	3	2	4	1	4	3	4	2	2	2	27	67,5
5	Respondent 5	18	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	0	4	34	85
6	Respondent 6	16	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	4	1	28	70
7	Respondent 7	34	2	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	33	82,5
8	Respondent 8	49	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	29	72,5
9	Respondent 9	17	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	28	70
10	Respondent 1(	58	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	34	85
11	Respondent 1'	60	3	3	3	1	4	3	2	3	4	4	30	75
12	Respondent 1:	34	1	4	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	1	29	72,5
13	Respondent 1:	19	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	29	72,5
14	Respondent 1-	29	3	3	3	1	4	4	4	4	0	4	30	75
15	Respondent 1:	18	4	3	3	2	3	4	2	3	4	4	32	80
16	Respondent 1(	44	4	4	3	1	4	4	2	4	4	4	34	85
17	Respondent 1'	24	3	3	3	1	4	4	4	4	0	4	30	75
18	Respondent 1(	15	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	29	72,5
19	Respondent 1:	38	3	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	4	4	34	85
20	Respondent 2(	33	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	36	90
21	Respondent 2'	16	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	29	72,5
22	Respondent 2:	25	2	2	2	4	3	1	2	4	0	4	24	60
23	Respondent 2:	34	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	35	87,5
24	Respondent 2-	28	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	36	90
25	Respondent 2:	24	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	100
26	Respondent 2(	41	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	0	4	34	85
27	Respondent 2'	23	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	31	77,5
28	Respondent 2:	54	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	39	97,5
29	Respondent 2(	70	2	4	3	2	3	2	4	3	3	2	28	70
30	Respondent 3(	45	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	38	95
31	Respondent 3'	54	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	100
32	Respondent 3:	22	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	36	90
33	Respondent 3:	22	2	4	3	2	3	2	4	3	3	2	28	70
34	Respondent 3-	33	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	33	82,5
35	Respondent 3:	18	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	38	95
36	Respondent 3(	18	3	4	4	3	4	4	2	4	1	4	33	82,5
37	Respondent 3'	20	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	1	29	72,5
38	Respondent 3(	23	3	3	4	2	4	4	2	3	3	4	32	80
39	Respondent 3(	17	4	3	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	33	82,5
40	Respondent 4(	20	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	37	92,5
			Total										1291	3227,5
			Average										30,73809524	80,6875

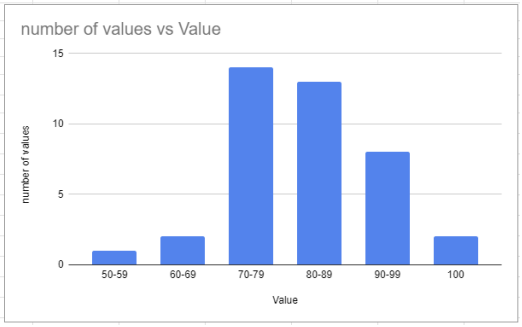

Fig 3. Data on the Number of Respondents Who Have Used or Used The Health Information System.

more than the respondent who gave a negative response. A problem or negative reaction that occurs based on the outcome:

1 There were 5% of users with question 2 who thought that "I often feel that the dental practice information system is complicated to use".
2 There were 15% of users with question 4 who thought that "I often need the help of someone else or a

technician when using the dental practice information system".

3 There were 5% of users with question 6 who thought that "I often feel there is a lot of inconsistency in the dental practice information system".

4 There were 5% of users with question 8 who thought that "I often feel that the dental practice information system is confused in use".

5 There were 10% of users with question 10 who thought that "I often have difficulties in accessing the dental practice information system".

TABLE IX
PERCENTAGE OF EACH QUESTION

Skala Likert	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Very Disagree	0	16	0	11	0	20	0	17	5	19
Disagree	1	17	0	10	0	13	0	17	3	13
Netral	11	5	2	12	1	5	12	4	2	4
Agree	17	2	19	6	18	2	9	2	10	4
Very Agree	11	0	19	1	21	0	19	0	20	0

C. Analysis of Respondent Input

TABLE X
RESPONDENT INPUT

No	Respondent	Criticism	Advice	Comments
1	Respondent 1			All Smooth
2	Respondent 2			
3	Respondent 3			
4	Respondent 4			
5	Respondent 5			
6	Respondent 6			
7	Respondent 7			
8	Respondent 8			
9	Respondent 9			
10	Respondent 10			
11	Respondent 11			
12	Respondent 12			
13	Respondent 13			
14	Respondent 14			
15	Respondent 15			
16	Respondent 16			
17	Respondent 17			
18	Respondent 18			
19	Respondent 19			
20	Respondent 20			
21	Respondent 21			
22	Respondent 2	More complete data	Simplify the appearance to make it more visually comfort.We need more trial and error to get better.	
23	Respondent 23			
24	Respondent 24			
25	Respondent 25			
26	Respondent 26			
27	Respondent 27			
28	Respondent 28			
29	Respondent 29			
30	Respondent 30			
31	Respondent 31			
32	Respondent 32			
33	Respondent 33			
34	Respondent 34			
35	Respondent 35			
36	Respondent 36			
37	Respondent 37			
38	Respondent 38			
39	Respondent 39			
40	Respondent 40			

Based on Table 10, two out of 40 respondents responded with both criticisms, suggestions and comments on their experience using the website. Respondent 1 commented "All Smooth". Respondents 22 criticized: "More complete data (Christianity and blood groups)", suggested: "Simplified appearance to make it more visually comfortable", and said: "There should be more trial and error to improve". Most respondents felt that they did not have any trouble using the information system website, so respondents did not provide the respondent's input.

V. CONCLUSION

Application of the System Usability Scale (SUS) method in testing the usability of the website user information system through several stages, i.e. creating a questionnaire SUS, giving respondents to use the website directly, collecting data by distributing questionnaires to users directly, processing the data of respondents, analyzing data, and tracking the results obtained.

The measurement of the website using the System Usability Scales (SUS) method results, i.e. the average score is 80,6, for the Acceptability Ranges version obtained Acceptable, the Grade Scale result from the level of acceptance of the user included in class B, then the Adjectives Rating version belonged in the category Excellent, and the score received was a score that was above the average. (above average). The condition of the dentist's practice is crude and time constraints then some questions and input respondents refused to be answered by respondents.

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The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in American English is without an "e" after the "g." Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as "One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... ." Instead, write "F. A. Author thanks ... ." Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in here.

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