

INTISARI

ANALISIS KESELAMATAN DAN KESEHATAN KERJA PERAWAT DALAM MENGENDALIKAN INFEKSI NOSOKOMIAL DI PUSKESMAS PABELAN

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Latar Belakang: Pelayanan kesehatan yang dilakukan oleh Puskesmas Pabelan Kabupaten Semarang tidak terlepas dari risiko bahaya dalam setiap upaya pelayanan yang dilakukan. Dari hasil observasi 40 tenaga kesehatan persentase kejadian tertusuk jarum pada tahun 2013 sebanyak 24 orang (60%) tahun 2014 sebanyak 23 orang (57,5%), tahun 2015 sebanyak 13 orang (32,5%) dan tahun 2016 sebanyak 8 orang (20%).

Tujuan: Tujuan umum dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) perawat terhadap infeksi nosokomial di Puskesmas Pabelan Kabupaten Semarang.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian observasional analitis yaitu penelitian yang menjelaskan adanya hubungan antar variabel melalui pengujian hipotesis dengan desain *cross sectional* dimana variabel independen (tindakan Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) perawat) dan variabel dependen (infeksi nosokomial) dikumpulkan dalam waktu yang sama.

Hasil: Berdasarkan skala hubungan tindakan K3 perawat menggunakan analisis *Bivariat Chi-Square* didapatkan kelima indikator memiliki nilai Pearson > nilai distribusi tabel *Chi-Square* (0,026) serta memiliki nilai signifikansi < dari nilai α (0,05). hasil persamaan regresi linier berganda: $Y = 3,447 + 0,573X_1 + 0,888X_2 + 0,342X_3 + 0,550X_4 + 0,500X_5$.

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil analisis data dapat disimpulkan bahwa meskipun aspek tindakan K3 perawat di Puskesmas Pabelan Kabupaten Semarang masih rendah namun memiliki hubungan yang erat dengan kejadian infeksi nosokomial. Masing-masing indikator tindakan K3 perawat di Puskesmas Pabelan Kabupaten Semarang juga memiliki hubungan yang selaras, positif serta mempengaruhi angka kejadian infeksi nosokomial.

Kata Kunci: Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja, Perawat, Infeksi Nosokomial

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ABSTRACT

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ANALYSIS OF NURSING TO CONTROL NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION IN PUSKESMAS PABELAN

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ABSTRACT

Background: Health services undertaken by Puskesmas Pabelan can not be separated from the risk of danger in every service effort undertaken. From the observations made on 40 health workers, found the percentage of needle punctured events in the year 2016 as many as 8 people (20%).

Purpose: The general objective in this study was to analyze Occupational Safety and Health (K3) of nurses against nosocomial infection in Puskesmas Pabelan.

Method: This study uses an analytic observational research design that is a study that explains the relationship between variables through hypothesis testing with cross sectional where the independent variables (Occupational Safety and Health (K3) of the nurse) and the dependent variable (nosocomial infection control) are collected in the same time.

Result: Based on the result of the research, it is found that the aspect of APD usage is in low category (34,9%), conformity aspect work with SOP is in medium category (30,2%), workshop aspect is in high category (37,2%), The reporting aspect of potential hazard is very low (21.0%) and near miss reporting aspects are in the medium category (32.6%). Based on the scale of K3 nurse relationship using Chi-Square Bivariate analysis, the five indicators have Pearson value > Chi-Square table value (0,026) and significance value < value of α (0,05). Result of multiple linear regression equation: $Y = 3,447 + 0,573X1 + 0,888X2 + 0,342X3 + 0,550X4 + 0,500X5$.

Conclusion: Based on data analysis result, it can be concluded that although the aspect of K3 nurse in Pabelan Puskesmas is still low but has a close relationship with the incidence of nosocomial infection. Each indicator of K3 nurse action in Pabelan Puskesmas also has a direct, positive and significant effect on the incidence of nosocomial infection.

Keywords: Occupational Safety and Health, Nurse, Nosocomial Infection.

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