

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian terpajan bahan pathogen pada pekerja RS X Jakarta yang sudah mendapat pelatihan pencegahan infeksi = Factors related to the incidence of Pathogenic material exposed healthcare workers in Hospital X Jakarta who have received training in infection prevention

Manurung, Elfrida Rinawaty Br.

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Abstrak

Bahaya potensial di Rumah Sakit mengakibatkan penyakit dan kecelakaan kerja bagi pekerjanya, risiko potensial bagi pengunjung, pasien dan lingkungan. Kejadian terpajan bahan pathogen pada pekerja di suatu Rumah Sakit Jakarta masih terjadi meskipun sudah pelatihan pencegahan infeksi. Akibat lain, tingginya biaya serta adanya kehilangan jam kerja akibat kecelakaan tersebut. Kecelakaan dan penyakit kerja tersebut seharusnya dapat dicegah. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan jenis pelatihan dengan kejadian terpajan bahan pathogen dan faktor yang berhubungan, mengetahui insidensi kejadian terpajan bahan pathogen di suatu Rumah Sakit Jakarta pada 2008-2012. Penelitian menggunakan disain potong lintang. Populasi sebanyak 212 orang terdiri dari dokter, perawat, bidan dan analis laboratorium.

Diperoleh 110 responden. Data didapatkan melalui kuesioner, pengamatan perilaku dan lingkungan kerja. Didapatkan insidensi kejadian terpajan bahan pathogen sebesar 15,5%. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara perilaku kurang dan pekerjaan perawat dengan kejadian terpajan bahan pathogen. Perilaku kurang meningkatkan risiko 3,5 kali lebih besar serta merupakan faktor dominan terhadap kejadian terpajan bahan pathogen. Tidak didapatkan hubungan bermakna antara faktor demografi, pekerjaan, jenis pelatihan, pengetahuan dan sikap dengan kejadian terpajan bahan pathogen. Dilakukan pengawasan praktek Kewaspadaan Standar dan pengadaan pelatihan pencegahan infeksi standar untuk mencegah kejadian terpajan bahan pathogen.

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Potential hazards in hospitals lead to occupational illness and accidents for workers and potential risk for visitors, patients and the environment. Incidence of pathogenic material exposed healthcare workers at hospital Jakarta occur despite being given trainings. Another effects are the high costs and the loss of working hours due to the accident. Occupational illness and accidents caused by that incident could have been prevented. The objective is to asses the correlation between the incidence and other related factors, and to know the incidence of pathogen incidence of exposed materials in hospital Jakarta in 2008-2012. This study used cross sectional design.

Found 110 subjects out of 212 (doctors, nurses, midwives, laboratory analysts). The data collected from questionnaires, workers practices and working environment observation. The incidence is 15,5%. Low practices factor and occupation (nurse) have meaningful relation. Low practices increases the risk 3,5 times greater, and is the dominant factor. There were no relation between factors of demographic, workings, types of infection prevention trainings, knowledge and attitude with the incidence. Conducted supervision of practices Standard Precaution and infection prevention trainings standard to prevent the incidence of pathogenic material exposed.