

Gambaran tersangka Tuberkulosis paru pada perawat di RSUD Dr. Adjidarmo Kabupaten Lebak, Tahun 2006 = the description of the suspected of Pulmonary Tuberculoze of the nurses at the Dr. Adjidarmo's Hospital in the District of Lebak, in 2006

Nancy Cahya Hadmawati, author

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Abstrak

Rumah Sakit sebagai tempat berkumpulnya orang sehat dan sakit mempunyai potensi bahaya, salah satunya adalah bahaya biologi. Adanya banyak pasien TBC dengan pemeriksaan DTA positif di RS A memungkinkan terjadinya penularan terhadap pekerja di RS khususnya perawat yang bertugas merawat pasien pasien TBC. Di RS ini belum ada SMK3 dan PK 3RS dan tidak pernah dilakukan pemeriksaan kesehatan pra kerja dan berkala. Desain awal penelitian ini adalah cross sectional yang bersifat deskriptif, dilakukan terhadap 65 sampel yang didapat dari perhitungan rumus estimasi, dan karena hasil yang terdeteksi tbc hanya 5 orang, maka dilanjutkan dengan studi kasus dengan wawancara mendalam terhadap kelima orang tersebut.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi penyakit tbc pada perawat di RS ini adalah 7,7 % dengan umur bervariasi, pendidikan D3 (>50 %) dan lama kerja bervariasi, minimal 1 tahun, maksimal 16 tahun. Gambaran factor risiko pada perawat ini adalah tingkat pengetahuan perawat tentang tbc yang kurang (20 %), belum mendapat vaksinasi BCG (80%), status gizi kurang (20%), dan hanya kadang-kadang memakai masker waktu kerja (100%) dan pemakaian ruang isolasi yang belum tepat.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah prevalensi perawat tersangka tbc adalah 7,7% dan ini dipengaruhi oleh banyak factor antara lain status gizi, vaksinasi BCG, pemakaian masker pada saat kerja. Selain itu adanya ruang isolasi juga memegang peranan penting. Pendidikan dan pengetahuan yang tinggi tidak menjamin seseorang terhindar dari penyakit tuberculosis, harus diimbangi dengan fasilitas dan upaya pencegahan melalui perilaku sehat dan aman.

.....The hospital as the place where healthy and sick people meet has the potential hazards and one of them is biological hazard. The presence of many TBC patients with medical examination of positive smear BTA in the Dr. Adjidarmo's Hospital enable the happening of contagion to all workers in the hospital, particularly to the nurses who take care of tbc patients in direct contact. In this hospital, there is neither "System of Management of Occupational Health and Safety" nor "Committee of Hospital's Occupational Health and Safety" and examinations of health have never been held yet pre work and periodically. The initial design of this research is descriptive cross section of 65 samples obtained from the formulation estimate, and since there are only 5 samples that have been infected with tbc, the following step therefore should be continued in case study by interviewing them intensively and thoroughly.

The results of the research indicate that tbc disease is prevalent among the nurses of this hospital and the prevalence is 7,7% those who are examined vary in age (from 25 up to 49 years), education attainment (more than 50% hold D3 diplomas), years of service (at least 1 year and at most 16 years). The accounts of the risk factor are as follows : insufficient knowledge of tbc disease (20%), getting no BCG-vaccination (80%), bad nutrition status (20%), using masks rarely in working (100%), and improper usage of isolation wards.

In conclusion of this research, the prevalence of tbc disease for the suspected nurses reaches 7,7%, and it's caused by influence of many factors, for axamples nutrition status, BCG vaccination, and the use of mskes when working. Besides the matters mentioned above, the isolation wards for the hospitas will play the important role. Further more, either appropriate knowledge or education in medical field is no guarantee of being protected from tbc disease without keeping a balance between those mentioned above and preventive measures as well asa facilities.