

Kajian risiko keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja di laboratorium mikrobiologi SMF Patologi klinik RSUP dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung = Occupational health and safety risk assesment in laboratory mikrobiology SMF Patologi klinik RSUP dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung

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Abstrak

Laboratorium Mikrobiologi mempunyai risiko tinggi terhadap Penyakit Akibat Kerja dari paparan sampel infeksius dan penggunaan bahan kimia pada proses pewarnaan dan desinfektan, Kecelakaan Kerja sebagai akibat dari penggunaan alat-alat mudah pecah dan bervoltase tinggi, serta adanya bahaya kebakaran dan ledakan dari penggunaan bunsen dan otoclave. Oleh karena itu diperlukan manajemen risiko dalam setiap proses pekerjaannya. Kajian risiko dilakukan berdasarkan pendekatan manajemen risiko AS/NZS 4360:2004 dengan metode semikuantitatif berdasarkan W.T. Fine.

Dari hasil penelitian diketahui setelah pengendalian risiko yang dilakukan di laboratorium mikrobiologi yaitu engineering control, administrative control, dan penggunaan alat pelindung diri (APD) masih ada residual risk yang berada di tingkat risiko prioritas 1 yaitu bahaya kebakaran dan bahaya ergonomi serta tingkat risiko besar yaitu bahaya biologi dan bahaya kimia. Untuk bahaya fisik seperti tertusuk jarum, tangan terpapar api, terkena pecahan objek gelas, eye strain sudah berada ditingkat risiko prioritas 3 dan diterima, artinya hanya perlu diawasi dan diperhatikan secara kesinambungan.

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Microbiology Laboratory has a high risk of Occupational Diseases from exposure to infectious samples and the use of chemicals in the process of coloring and disinfectant, work accident as a result of the use of the tools to break easily, as well as the presence of high danger of fire and explosion of the use of bunsen and autoclave. It is therefore necessary to risk management in every work process. Study of the risk-based approach to risk management is done AS/NZS 4360: 2004 by the method of semi quantitative based on W.T. Fine.

Result are known after existing risk in the laboratory of Microbiology are there engineering control, administrative control, and personal protection there is still residual risk in priority 1, fire hazard and danger of ergonomics. Level great risk namely danger biological and chemical dangers. For physical risk such as needle stick injury, arise fire, and eye strain have been risk priority level 3 and accepted that means need to be observed continuously.