

Faktor risiko kecacatan anatomi pada kasus kecelakaan kerja yang ditangani di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo = Risk factors of anatomical impairment in occupational accident cases managed in RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Angka kecelakaan kerja di Indonesia masih menempati urutan tertinggi untuk wilayah Asia Tenggara. Berdasarkan data kasus kecelakaan yang ditangani di IGD Rumah sakit Dr.Cipto Mangunkusumo pada bulan Juli sampai September 2012 terdapat 12,6 % kasus kecelakaan kerja. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor risiko kecacatan anatomi pada kecelakaan kerja yang ditangani di RSUPN dr.Cipto mangunkusumo. Desain penelitian ini adalah potong lintang komparatif dengan sampel penelitian pasien kecelakaan kerja yang ditangani di IGD RSUPN Dr.Cipto Mangunkusumo. Sebanyak 173 sampel dari rekam medis yang memenuhi kriteria. Didapatkan 57,2% pasien kecelakaan kerja mengalami kecacatan anatomi. faktor risiko usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, status pernikahan, jenis kecelakaan, kecepatan transportasi tidak memiliki hubungan bermakna secara statistik. Faktor determinan kecacatan anatomi pada kecelakaan kerja adalah tidak mendapat tindakan P3K segera ($p = 0,04$; $RR_{suaian} = 1,57$; $CI\ 95\% : 1,01 - 2,44$) setelah dilakukan adjusment terhadap jenis kelamin, pekerjaan dan status pernikahan.

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ABSTRACT

Occupational accident in indonesia is highest in Southeast Asia. Based on data that were menage in RSUPN Dr.Cipto Mangunkusomo there is 12,6% occupational accidents. This study aims to determine risk factors of anatomical impairment in occupational accident cases that were managed in RSUPN Dr.Cipto Mangunkusomo. The study design is a cross-sectional comparative which includes patients who underwent medical care in the emergency room RSUPN Dr.Cipto Mangunkusomo due to occupational accidents. A total of 173 samples of medical records meet the criteria. This study found 57.2% of occupational accident have anatomical impairment. Risk factors of age, gender, educational level, marital status, types of accident and speed of transport used at the time of incidence apparently does not have a statistically significant relationship. Determinant factors for anatomical impairment in occupational accidents are first aid performed ($p = 0.04$; adjusted $RR = 1.57$; $95\% CI: 1.01-2.44$) after adjustment for gender, occupation dan marital status.;Occupational accident in indonesia is highest in Southeast Asia. Based on data that were menage in RSUPN Dr.Cipto Mangunkusomo there is 12,6% occupational accidents. This study aims to determine risk factors of anatomical impairment in occupational accident cases that were managed in RSUPN Dr.Cipto Mangunkusomo. The study design is a cross-sectional comparative which includes patients who underwent medical care in the emergency room RSUPN Dr.Cipto Mangunkusomo due to occupational accidents. A total of 173 samples of medical records meet the criteria. This study found 57.2% of occupational accident have anatomical impairment. Risk factors of age, gender, educational level, marital status, types of accident and speed of transport used at the time of incidence apparently does not have a statistically significant relationship. Determinant factors for anatomical impairment in occupational

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