

Hubungan pemenuhan kebutuhan cairan, eliminasi, dan personal hygiene dengan kejadian risiko infeksi saluran kemih pada pekerja bagian produksi di PT. X = Correlation of fluid fulfillment, elimination, and personal hygiene with risk of urinary tract infection in working group of production section at PT. X

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Abstrak

Kesehatan merupakan unsur terpenting dalam mencapai produktifitas kerja, namun rendahnya kesadaran pekerja dalam menjaga kesehatan dapat menyebabkan masalah kesehatan terutama Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK). Tujuan penelitian mengidentifikasi hubungan perilaku pemenuhan kebutuhan cairan, eliminasi dan personal hygiene dengan risiko ISK pada pekerja di PT. X. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode cross sectional. Responden berjumlah 81 orang pekerja bagian produksi PT. X. Pengumpulan data menggunakan 4 kuesioner yaitu kuesioner risiko ISK, pemenuhan kebutuhan cairan, pemenuhan kebutuhan eliminasi, dan kuesioner personal hygiene. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara pemenuhan kebutuhan cairan dengan risiko ISK p value 0.023, tidak ada hubungan antara pemenuhan kebutuhan eliminasi dengan risiko ISK dengan p value 0.055, ada hubungan antara personal hygiene dengan risiko ISK dengan p value 0.00. Saran peneliti, pihak perusahaan memfasilitasi air minum, loker, kebersihan toilet beserta sabun dan pengering tangan, serta pemantauan berkala terhadap pekerja.

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Health is the most important element in achieving work productivity, but low awareness of workers in maintaining health can cause health problems especially Urinary Tract Infection (UTI). The objective of the study was to identify the relationship of fulfillment of fluid, elimination and personal hygiene with risk of UTI In Working Group of Production Section at PT. X. The method of this study was quantitative using cross sectional method. Respondents were 81 workers of production section at PT. X. Data were collected using 4 questionnaires: UTI risk, fluid fulfillment, elimination fulfillment, personal hygiene, and risk of UTI. The result of the study showed that: there is correlation between fluid fulfillment with risk of UTI (p value 0.023), there is no relation between elimination fulfillment with risk of UTI (p value 0.055), there is correlation between personal hygiene with risk of UTI (p value 0.00). The researcher's suggestion, the company facilitates drinking water, lockers, toilet cleaners with soap and hand dryers, and regular monitoring of workers.