

## Penilaian Risiko Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja di Unit Gawat Darurat Rumah Sakit X Tahun 2019 = Occupational Health and Safety Risk Assessment at Emergency Room Hospital X, 2019

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### Abstrak

Unit Gawat Darurat pada RS X berfungsi untuk melayani pemeriksaan selama 24 jam yang diklasifikasikan sebagai zona kuning (infeksius) dan merah (berisiko terjadi kebakaran dan ledakan). Pada unit tersebut, tenaga kesehatan terpajan oleh berbagai bahaya. Skripsi ini menilai risiko keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja di Unit Gawat Darurat Rumah Sakit X Tahun 2019. Identifikasi bahaya menggunakan Job Safety Analysis (JSA) dan analisis risiko menggunakan standar semikuantitatif W.T Fine, pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan pendekatan observasi langsung dan wawancara kepada tenaga kesehatan terkait. Penilaian risiko dilakukan dengan menghitung risiko residual dan risiko prediktif sehingga diketahui tingkat risiko pada setiap penilaian tersebut dengan mempertimbangkan pengendalian yang sudah ada selanjutnya diberikan rekomendasi pengendalian. Hasil telitian mendapatkan 60 tugas kerja memiliki bahaya fisik, kimia, biologi, ergonomi, dan psikososial dengan jumlah risiko sebanyak 175 risiko. Nilai risiko residual kategori very high, priority 1, substantial, priority 3, dan acceptable masing-masing sebanyak 1, 6, 33, 80, dan 55. Hasil juga menunjukkan perlu adanya perhatian lebih pada bahaya ergonomi karena masih didapatkan tingkat risiko very high dan priority 1.

Hospital X emergency unit functions to serve 24 hour check up that is classified as yellow zone (infectious) and red zone (probable risk of fire and explosion). In that unit, health workers are exposed to varieties of hazards. This thesis evaluates occupational safety and health risk assessment of Hospital X emergency unit in 2019. Risk identification was conducted using Job Safety Analysis (JSA) and risk analysis using W.T Fine semi-quantitative standard. The data was collected through direct observation and interview to the health workers. The assessment of risk is conducted by counting residual and predicted risks so that the risk level of every evaluation is known as referring to the already existing and recommended control and then to be given recommendation control. The results identified that 60 job duties have physical, chemical, biological, ergonomical, and psychosocial risks with 175 risks in total. Residual risk assessment includes categories of very high, priority 1, substantial, priority 3, and acceptable, each as many as 1, 6, 33, 81, and 56 respectively. The results also show the need of extra attention in the area of ergonomic risk as very high and priority 1 risks are still found in this area.