

Analisis Kompetensi (Pengetahuan, Keterampilan Dan Sikap) Petugas Proteksi Radiasi Dalam Melaksanakan Pengawasan Penerapan Proteksi Dan Keselamatan Radiasi Di Fasilitas Radiologi Diagnostik Dan Intervensional Di Indonesia = Competency Analysis (Knowledge, Skills And Attitude) Radiation Protection Officers In Carrying Out Supervision Of Radiation Protection And Safety In Diagnostic And Interventional Radiology Facilities In Indonesia

Puji Hastuti, author

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Abstrak

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) mengeluarkan rekomendasi kepada badan pengawas untuk menunjuk Petugas Proteksi Radiasi (PPR) yang berkompoten di radiologi diagnostik dan intervensional (RDI). Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui kompetensi (pengetahuan, keterampilan dan sikap) PPR, faktor yang berpengaruh, indikator pengetahuan, keterampilan dan sikap yang signifikan serta hubungan antar variabel pengetahuan, keterampilan dan sikap. Rancangan penelitian rancangan cross sectional bersifat deskriptif kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 41,6 % PPR memiliki tingkat kompetensi rata rata 69,0 dengan kategori sedang. Faktor mempengaruhi pengetahuan adalah latar belakang pendidikan, pekerjaan selain sebagai PPR di RS, perlengkapan keselamatan radiasi, paparan informasi, frekuensi requalifikasi, pelatihan serta komitmen pemegang izin. Faktor mempengaruhi keterampilan adalah peminatan studi/jurusan, pekerjaan selain sebagai PPR di RS, perlengkapan keselamatan radiasi, sumber informasi, frekuensi requalifikasi, pelatihan serta komitmen pemegang izin. Faktor yang mempengaruhi sikap adalah tingkat pendidikan, peminatan studi/jurusan, umur, seberapa sering bekerja dengan radiasi, perlengkapan dan komitmen pemegang izin. Hasil uji multivariat diperoleh indikator pengetahuan yang signifikan adalah pengetahuan tentang konsep verifikasi kesesuaian dan kepatuhan persyaratan dan standar proteksi dan keselamatan radiasi. Indikator keterampilan yang signifikan adalah keterampilan menyusun dokumen program proteksi dan keselamatan radiasi dan Indikator sikap signifikan adalah pro aktif mendorong dokter radiologi untuk menetapkan kriteria pemeriksaan yang boleh, yang dilarang dan yang perlu konsultasi dokter. Pengetahuan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap keterampilan, pengetahuan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap sikap dan keterampilan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap sikap. Hasil penelitian menyarankan adanya perbaikan pada unit kompetensi, persyaratan sertifikasi, mekanisme penyegaran, pembuatan SKKNI PPR dan pelatihan berkelanjutan bagi PPR di fasilitas RDI.

.....The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) urges regulatory organizations to hire a radiation protection officer (PPR) who is proficient in both diagnostic and interventional radiology (RDI). This research aimed to determine the competency (knowledge, skills and attitudes) of PPR, influencing factors, significant indicators of knowledge, skills and attitudes and the relationship between knowledge, skills and attitudes variables. The research employed descriptive quantitative method with a cross sectional design. The findings revealed that average competency score is 69,0 had moderate levels. Knowledge is influenced by educational background, occupation other than PPR in hospitals, radiation safety equipment, exposure to information, frequency of requalification, training and commitment of permit holders. Meanwhile, skills are influenced by study/departmental specialization, work other than PPR in hospitals, radiation safety

equipment, sources of information, frequency of requalification, training and commitment of permit holders. In addition, attitudes influenced by education level, study/department interest, age, how often to work with radiation, equipment and permit holder commitment. The multivariate test results revealed that comprehending the idea of validating conformity and compliance with radiation protection and safety criteria and standards was a significant indicator of knowledge. A significant skill indication is the skill to compile radiation protection and safety program documentation. Significant attitude indication is actively encouraging radiology doctors to establish standards for examinations that are allowed, prohibited, and require medical consultation. Knowledge has a significant effect on skills, skills have a significant effect on attitudes, and attitudes have a significant effect on knowledge. The research suggest improvements to competency units, certification requirements, refresher mechanisms, making SKKNI PPR and ongoing training for PPR at RDI facilities.