

Faktor Risiko Infeksi COVID-19 pada Tenaga Kesehatan yang Bekerja di Ruang Perawatan Isolasi ICU dan Non-ICU COVID-19 RSUP Persahabatan = Risk Factors of COVID-19 Infection Among Healthcare Workers at ICU and Non-ICU COVID-19 Isolation ward in Persahabatan Hospital

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Tenaga kesehatan (nakes) menjadi garda terdepan dalam pelayanan kesehatan di saat pandemi COVID-19. Tidak hanya dokter, perawat atau bidan dan nakes penunjang seperti petugas radiologi rentan untuk risiko terinfeksi COVID-19. Zona kerja nakes merupakan salah satu faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap risiko terinfeksi COVID-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor risiko kejadian COVID-19 pada nakes yang bekerja di perawatan isolasi COVID-19.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong lintang dengan metode total sampling pada tenaga kesehatan yang bekerja di ruang rawat inap isolasi COVID-19 periode Maret sampai Desember 2020. Respons kuesioner penelitian elektronik yang disebarakan akan ditabulasi dan dianalisis.

Hasil Penelitian: Subjek penelitian yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebanyak 292 orang dengan mayoritas berusia 30 tahun (75,7%), profesi nondokter (91,8%), bekerja di zona kerja non-ICU (70,2%) dan hasil PCR COVID-19 negatif (64%). Zona kerja non-ICU, jenis kelamin, kekerapan kadang-kadang, jarang dan tidak pernah dalam penggunaan APD level 3 serta pelatihan PPI dari RS dalam hal standar APD era pandemi bermakna meningkatkan peluang risiko kejadian COVID-19. Sedangkan, kepatuhan protokol kesehatan dalam hal kontak erat dengan selain orang serumah, salah satu tidak memakai masker dan lama kontak >15 menit, pemasangan kanula hidung dan kontak dengan kolega positif COVID-19 bermakna menurunkan peluang risiko kejadian COVID-19.

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Background: : Health workers are at the forefront of health services during the COVID-19 pandemic. Not only doctors, nurses or midwives and supporting health workers such as radiology officers are vulnerable to being infected with COVID-19. The health worker's work zone is one of the factors that influences the risk of contracting COVID-19. This study aims to determine the risk factors for the occurrence of COVID-19 in health workers who work in isolation care for COVID-19.

Methods: This research is a cross-sectional study using total sampling method on healthcare workers who work in the COVID-19 isolation ward from March to December 2020. The responses of the distributed electronic research questionnaire will be tabulated and analyzed.

Results: There were 292 subjects who met the inclusion criteria with the majority aged 30 years (75.7%), non-doctors (91.8%), working in non-ICU work zones (70.2%) and negative COVID-19 PCR results (64%). Non-ICU working zone, gender, frequency of sometimes, rarely and never in the use of level 3 PPE as well

as PPI training from hospitals in terms of PPE standards in the pandemic era significantly increased the risk of COVID-19 incident. Meanwhile, adherence to health protocols in terms of close contact with other than people in the household, one of them does not wear a mask and the duration of contact is >15 minutes, installation of nasal cannulae and contact with positive COVID-19 colleagues significantly reduced the COVID-19 incident.