

Prevalensi risiko tinggi Burnout Syndrome pada pekerja Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Nasional dr.Cipto Mangunkusumo dan hubungannya dengan kebisingan lingkungan kerja = The Prevalence of high burnout syndrome risk on workers in Cipto Mangunkusumo Central General Hospital and its relation with hospital noise

Fahri Reza, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20487464&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Rumah sakit sebagai instansi pelayanan kesehatan tidak terhindar dari bahaya bising. Efek yang ditimbulkan bising dapat berupa efek auditori dan efek non auditori. Salah satu efek non auditori yang ditimbulkan bising adalah burnout syndrome. Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong lintang untuk mencari prevalensi risiko tinggi burnout syndromepekerja RSUPNCM dan hubungannya dengan kebisingan ruangan yang ditentukan peneliti. Analisis statistik dilakukan untuk mencari hubungan antara faktorjenis kelamin, usia, status pernikahan, serta pengalaman kerja dengan risiko tinggi burnout syndrome. Peneliti melakukanaudiometri nada murni, timpanometri, dan pemeriksaan emisi otoakustik untuk kemudian dicari hubungannya antara hasil pemeriksaan dengan risiko tinggi burnout syndrome. Pekerja diminta mengisi kuesioner Maslach Burnout Inventoryuntuk skrining risiko tinggi burnout syndrome. Satu dari 77 subyek penelitian ditemukan memiliki risiko tinggi burnout syndrome. Prevalensi risiko tinggi burnout syndrome pada pekerja RSUPNCM adalah 1,3%. Analisis statistik menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin, usia, status pernikahan, pengalaman kerja, audiometri nada murni, timpanometri, serta otoakustik emisi dengan risiko tinggi burnout syndrome.

<hr>

ABSTRACT

Hospital as public health service can not avoid noise hazard. Effect of hospital noise including auditory effect and non auditory effect. One of the non auditory effect is burnout syndrome. This research is a cross sectional study in order to find the prevalence of high burnout syndrome risk on CMCGH workers and its relation with certain noise room which have determined by researcher. Statistic analysis have conducted in order to find relationship between several factors including gender, age, marital status,working history with high burnout syndrome risk. Researcher examine workers including pure tone audiometry, tympanometry, otoaccoustic emission. Relationship analysis between those examination and high burnout syndrome risk haveconducted. Researcher instruct workers to fill the Maslach Burnout Inventory questionnaire as screening for high burnout syndrome risk. One of 77 workers have been revealed having high risk.The

prevalence of high burnout syndrome risk is 1,3 %. There is no relationship between gender, age, marital status, working history, pure tone audiometry, tympanometry, acoustic emission with high burnout syndrome risk due to statistic analysis.