FAKTOR-FAKTOR INDIVIDU YANG MEMENGARUHI KEPATUHAN PERAWAT PADA PROSEDUR PENGELOLAAN LIMBAH MEDIS PADAT DI RS TIPE C KECAMATAN BAREGBEG TAHUN 2021

Astari Kinanti Adiefa

Abstrak

Seiring bertambahnya rumah sakit, jumlah limbah medis juga terus meningkat, terlebih saat pandemi COVID-19, terjadi peningkatan sekitar 30-50%. Banyak dampak dapat ditimbulkan akibat pengelolaan yang tidak sesuai, dimana risiko mengalami kecelakaan kerja akibat limbah medis padat meningkat bagi tenaga kesehatan. Penelitian bertujuan mencari korelasi dan pengaruh tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan, masa kerja, dan beban kerja terhadap kepatuhan perawat pada prosedur pengelolaan limbah medis padat di rumah sakit. *Cross-sectional* yang digunakan sebagai desain penelitian pada sampel berjumlah 83 perawat RS Tipe C Kecamatan Baregbeg, dikumpulkan dengan metode *total sampling* dari kuesioner. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, pada analisis univariat menunjukkan sebanyak 44 perawat (53%) memiliki tingkat pendidikan diploma, 39 perawat (47,0%) dengan pengetahuan sedang, 49 perawat (59%) memiliki masa kerja < 2 tahun, 49 perawat (59,0%) memiliki beban kerja sedang, dan 48 responden (57,8%) patuh pada prosedur pengelolaan limbah medis padat. Hasil analisis bivariat didapatkan adanya hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan (p = 0,028), pengetahuan (p = 0,019), dan beban kerja (p = 0,000) dan tidak didapatkan adanya hubungan antara masa kerja (p = 0,406) dengan kepatuhan perawat pada prosedur pengelolaan limbah medis padat. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa beban kerja memiliki pengaruh dan menjadi variabel paling dominan memengaruhi kepatuhan, artinya semakin berat beban kerja berat akan menyebabkan semakin rendahnya kepatuhan pada prosedur pengelolaan limbah medis padat (p = 0,000; *OR* = 9,954; CI 95% = 3,030 – 32,701).

Kata kunci: Limbah Medis Padat, Pendidikan, Pengetahuan, Masa Kerja, Beban Kerja.

INDIVIDUAL FACTORS AFFECTING NURSE COMPLIANCE WITH SOLID MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES AT THE TYPE C HOSPITAL, BAREGBEG DISTRICT IN 2021

Astari Kinanti Adiefa

Abstract

As the number of hospitals grows, so does the quantity of medical waste produced increases significantly, especially in the time of COVID-19 pandemic, by 30-50 percent. Improper management can make many consequences, including an increase in the risk of a work accident due to solid medical waste for health workers. The purpose of this research is to discover the correlation and influence of education level, knowledge, years of service, and workload on nurses' compliance with hospital solid medical waste management procedures. The cross-sectional study was used as a research design in a sample of 83 nurses at Type C Hospital, Baregbeg District, collected using a total sampling method from a questionnaire. According to the study's findings, the univariate analysis showed that 44 nurses (53%) had a diploma level of education, 39 nurses (47.0%) had moderate knowledge, 49 nurses (59%) had a tenure of < 2 years, 49 nurses (59, 0%) have a moderate workload, and 48 respondents (57.8%) comply with solid medical waste management procedures. The bivariate analysis results revealed that there was a link between education level (p = 0.028), knowledge (p = 0.019), and workload (p = 0.000). On the other hand, there was no relationship between years of service (p = 0.406) and nurse compliance with solid medical waste management procedures. According to the findings of the multivariate analysis, workload had an influence and became the most dominant variable affecting nurses' adherence, implying that the heavier the workload, the lower the compliance with solid medical waste management procedures (p = 0.000; OR = 9.954; 95% CI = 3.030 – 32.701).

Keywords: *Solid Medical Waste, Education, Knowledge, Working Period, Workload.*