

GAMBARAN KEJADIAN KEKERASAN TERHADAP PERAWAT INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT DI SALAH SATU RSUD DI DKI JAKARTA

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Abstrak

US Bureau of Labour Statistics melaporkan bahwa tenaga kesehatan menyumbang 73% dari seluruh cedera dan penyakit non-fatal di tempat kerja akibat kekerasan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk memberikan gambaran kejadian kekerasan yang dialami perawat di Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD). Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif deskriptif untuk menganalisis gambaran terhadap suatu variabel dengan pendekatan observasional dan dengan metode *cross-sectional*. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *total sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 39 perawat IGD. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner *Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Country Case Study Questionnaires* versi Bahasa Indonesia (WPVHS_B). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan (36,8%) perawat pernah mengalami tindak kekerasan non-fisik dalam 12 bulan terakhir. Dari tindak kekerasan yang dialami perawat, kekerasan verbal adalah kekerasan yang paling sering terjadi (31,6%), lalu diikuti dengan penindasan/intimidasi dan intimidasi SARA (Suku, Agama, dan Ras) sebesar (5,3%). Tindak kekerasan yang menyerang perawat paling banyak dilakukan oleh keluarga pasien/klien. Kejadian kekerasan terhadap perawat tentunya akan membawa dampak buruk bagi korban kekerasan, dampak yang paling sering muncul ialah perilaku untuk berupaya menghindari tindak kekerasan, lalu menjadi sangat waspada dan berjaga-jaga.

Kata Kunci : Instalasi Gawat Darurat, Kekerasan Di Tempat Kerja, Kekerasan Terhadap Perawat, Perawat, Perawat Instalasi Gawat Darurat

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST EMERGENCY ROOM NURSES IN ONE OF THE HOSPITALS IN DKI JAKARTA

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Abstract

The US Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that health workers account for 73% of all non-fatal workplace injuries and illnesses due to violence. This study was conducted with the aim of providing an overview of the incidence of violence experienced by nurses in the Emergency Department (ED). This study used a descriptive quantitative design to analyze the description of a variable with an observational approach and a cross-sectional method. The sampling technique used was total sampling with a sample size of 39 ED nurses. The instrument used was the Indonesian version of the Workplace Violence in the Health Sector Country Case Study Questionnaires (WPVHS_B). The results of this study indicate that (36.8%) nurses have experienced non-physical violence in the past 12 months. Of the acts of violence experienced by nurses, verbal violence is the most common violence (31.6%), followed by bullying/intimidation and SARA (Ethnicity, Religion, and Race) intimidation of (5.3%). Most acts of violence against nurses are carried out by the families of patients/clients. Incidents of violence against nurses will certainly have a negative impact on the victims of violence, the most frequent impact is behavior to try to avoid acts of violence, then become very alert and vigilant.

Keywords: *Emergency Departement, Emerngency Nurses, Nurses, Violence Against Nurses, Workplace Violence*