

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, PERILAKU DENGAN KEJADIAN LUKA TUSUK JARUM SUNTIK (LTJS) PADA PERAWAT DI RSUD KOTA CILEGON TAHUN 2018

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Abstrak

Tenaga kesehatan dalam melakukan tindakan menyuntik atau mengambil darah menghadapi risiko terkena Luka Tusuk Jarum Suntik yang berdampak terjangkit patogen darah. Dari 35 juta tenaga kesehatan di seluruh dunia, 3 juta mengalami LTJS setiap tahunnya. Di Indonesia, angka kejadian LTJS cukup tinggi, 38% sampai 73% dari total petugas kesehatan. Banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian LTJS. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku dengan kejadian LTJS pada perawat di rumah sakit. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan metode *cross sectional* pada perawat di Instalasi Gawat Darurat dan Instalasi Bedah Sentral RSUD Kota Cilegon dengan teknik penentuan sampel yang digunakan adalah *total sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode pengisian kuesioner. Responden sejumlah 51 orang. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh perawat di IGD dan IBS RSUD Kota Cilegon. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 45 responden (88,2%) memiliki pengetahuan yang baik mengenai pencegahan, dampak, dan penanganan LTJS, 37 responden (72,5%) memiliki sikap yang baik terhadap LTJS, 39 responden (76,5%) patuh terhadap SOP serta 14 responden (27,5%) terkena Luka Tusuk Jarum Suntik pada bulan Januari-Juli 2018 di IGD dan IBS RSUD Kota Cilegon. Hasil analisis bivariat dengan uji *Chi-Square* didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan ($p = 0,004$), sikap ($p = 0,038$) dan perilaku ($p = 0,000$) dengan kejadian LTJS. Semakin tinggi pengetahuan, semakin baik sikap serta semakin patuh perilaku, maka seseorang semakin tahu akan risiko pekerjaannya dan lebih mengurangi kejadian LTJS.

Kata Kunci : Luka Tusuk Jarum Suntik, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku, Perawat.

RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR WITH THE INCIDENCE OF NEEDLESTICK INJURIES ON NURSES AT CILEGON REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 2018

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Abstract

Health care workers who inject or taking blood face the risk of getting Needlestick Injuries that can transmit bloodborne pathogens. Approximately in 35 million worldwide HCWs, there are 3 million workers experienced NSI every year. The number of NSI in Indonesia is considered to be high, reaching 38-73% from total of HCWs. Many factors are associated in NSI. The purpose of this study was to determine any relationship between knowledge, attitude, and behavior of the nurses at the hospital with NSI. This research was done using cross sectional method on nurses at Emergency Room and Operating Room of Cilegon Regional General Hospital with total sampling technique to determine sample. Data were collected by questionnaire filling method. There were 51 respondents who participated in this study. Population for this research was all nurses at ER and OR of Cilegon Regional General Hospital. The result showed 45 (88,2%) have good knowledge on preventing, impact and treatment of NSI, 37 (72,5%) have good attitude, 39 (76,5%) have good behavior on following the Standard Operating Procedure for injection and phlebotomy, and also 14 (27,5%) nurses reported had NSI on January-July 2018 at OR and ER. The result of bivariate analysis with Chi-Square test showed that there was indeed a relationship between knowledge ($p = 0,004$), attitude ($p = 0,038$) and behavior ($p = 0,000$) with NSI. The higher the knowledge, the better attitude nurses have, also the more obedient behavior they have, the more knowing the nurses are of the risks of their work and will reduce the incidence of NSI.

Keywords : Needlestick injuries, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Nurse