

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN METODE *HIRARC* DENGAN PENCEGAHAN PAJANAN JARUM SUNTIK PADA MAHASISWA S1 KEPERAWATAN UPN “VETERAN” JAKARTA

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Abstrak

Paparan jarum suntik merupakan salah satu kejadian yang sering terjadi dan dirasakan oleh tenaga kesehatan, termasuk mahasiswa keperawatan selama masa praktik klinis di rumah sakit. Pengetahuan mengenai metode *HIRARC* (*Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Risk Control*) diharapkan dapat mendukung upaya pencegahan paparan jarum suntik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara pengetahuan mengenai metode *HIRARC* dan pencegahan cedera akibat tertusuk jarum pada mahasiswa sarjana keperawatan di Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta (UPNVJ). Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 147 mahasiswa yang diambil secara teknik *stratified random sampling*. Alat pengumpulan data kuesioner pengetahuan *HIRARC* dengan validitas 0,396 - 0,762 ($r=0,361$) dan kuesioner pencegahan cedera akibat tertusuk jarum dengan validitas 0,372 - 0,812 ($r=0,361$). Uji data dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil uji *chi-square* menunjukkan tidak adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan mengenai metode *HIRARC* dan pencegahan cedera akibat tertusuk jarum ($p = 0,675$).

Kata kunci: *HIRARC*, pengetahuan, pencegahan pajanan jarum suntik, mahasiswa keperawatan.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF THE
HIRARC METHOD AND THE PREVENTION OF
HYPODERMIC NEEDLE EXPOSURE AMONG
UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS AT UPN
“VETERAN” JAKARTA**

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Abstract

Needle-stick exposure is a common occurrence experienced by healthcare workers, including nursing students, during clinical practice in hospitals. Knowledge of the HIRARC (Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Risk Control) method is expected to support efforts to prevent needle-stick exposure. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between knowledge of the HIRARC method and the prevention of needle-stick injuries among undergraduate nursing students at Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta (UPNVJ). A quantitative study design with a cross-sectional approach was employed. The sample consisted of 147 students selected using stratified random sampling. Data collection instruments included a HIRARC knowledge questionnaire (validity: 0.396–0.762; $r=0.361$) and a needle-stick injury prevention questionnaire (validity: 0.372–0.812; $r=0.361$). Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. The results indicated no significant relationship between knowledge of the HIRARC method and the prevention of needle-stick injuries ($p = 0.675$).

Keywords: *HIRARC, knowledge, needlestick injury prevention, nursing students..*