

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN TERTUSUK JARUM DAN BENDA TAJAM PADA PARAMEDIS TRANSFUSI DARAH

(Studi di Palang Merah Indonesia Kota Semarang)

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Latar belakang: Tertusuk jarum dan benda tajam merupakan luka tembus pada kulit karena benda tajam pada saat tenaga kesehatan melakukan aktifitas klinis di lembaga kesehatan yang dapat mengakibatkan risiko berupa transmisi penyakit yang dapat berakibat pada kematian.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui faktor risiko kejadian tertusuk jarum dan benda tajam pada paramedis.

Metode: Jenis penelitian *observasional analitik*, dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*, populasi semua pegawai UTD PMI Kota Semarang yang bekerja terkait dengan jarum suntik dan benda tajam, dengan masa kerja minimal 6 bulan sebanyak 55 orang. Variabel bebas Umur, Jenis kelamin, Masa kerja, Unit kerja Pelatihan ketrampilan, Pendidikan, Shift kerja, Kepatuhan terhadap SOP, Penggunaan alat pelindung diri, variabel terikat kejadian Tertusuk jarum dan benda tajam. Analisis data uji Chi-Square dan uji logistik berganda. **Hasil:** Hasil analisis bivariat faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian tertusuk jarum dan benda tajam adalah umur ($p=0,004$), masa kerja ($p=0,047$), shift kerja ($p=0,000$), dan Kepatuhan terhadap SOP ($p=0,001$). Hasil analisis multivariat yang bermakna secara statistik untuk faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian tertusuk jarum dan benda tajam adalah umur ($p=0,006$), shift kerja pagi/siang ($p=0,023$) dan kepatuhan terhadap SOP ($p=0,009$) dengan probabilitas sebesar 87,3%. **Simpulan:** Umur, shift kerja pagi /siang dan kepatuhan terhadap SOP merupakan faktor risiko kejadian tertusuk jarum dan benda tajam.

Kata kunci: Tertusuk jarum, benda tajam, umur, shift kerja, kepatuhan SOP.

ABSTRACT

Background: Being impaled by a needle and sharp objects are penetrating injuries to the skin due to the sharp objects when the paramedics perform clinical activities in the health institutions that may result in the risk of disease transmission and can cause death. **Objective:** The objective of this research is to determine the risk factor of being impaled by a needle and sharp objects on paramedics. **Method:** The methodology of this study was observational analytic study using Cross-Sectional approach. The population was all BTU PMI employees in Semarang working on needles and sharp objects, with a working minimum period 6 months including 55 people. The independent variable was Age, Sex, the Working period, the Work unit, Skill training, Education, the Working Shift, the Compliance to SOP, and the use of personal protective equipment. In addition, the dependent variable was being impaled by a needle and sharp objects incident. The data analysis was Chi-Square test data and multiple logistic tests. **Result:** The result of bivariate analysis of factors related to needle insertion and sharp objects incident were age ($p = 0.004$), working period ($p = 0.047$), work shifting ($p = 0.000$), and loyalty to SOP ($p = 0.001$). The results of the statistically significant multivariate analysis for factors associated with impaled by a needle and sharps objects incidents were age ($p = 0.006$), morning/noon work shifting ($p = 0,023$) and loyalty to SOP ($p = 0.009$) with a probability of 87,3%. **Conclusion:** the age, work shifting, and the loyalty of the procedures are risk factors for being impaled by needle and sharp objects incident.

Keyword: Being impaled by a needle, sharp objects, age, the loyalty of the SOP