

Analisis Implementasi Hirarki Pengendalian Risiko Dalam Pencegahan Penularan Covid-19 Pada Pekerja Di Laboratorium Biomolekular PT.X.

Sugiarto, Tri Adi

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) yang menyerang sistem pernafasan dan dapat ditularkan baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung. Covid-19 telah dinyatakan sebagai bencana non-alam berupa wabah atau pandemik sehingga perlu dilakukan upaya penanggulangan termasuk penguatan fungsi laboratorium yang berfungsi melakukan pemeriksaan spesimen, untuk menjamin kesinambungan pemeriksaan screening spesimen Coronavirus Disease 2019, sehingga diperlukan jejaring laboratorium pemeriksaan COVID-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi hierarki pengendalian risiko dalam pencegahan penularan Covid-19 pada pekerja di Laboratorium Biomolekular PT X. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif . Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui data sekunder, wawancara dan observasi. Penelitian dilakukan dari November 2021-Juli 2022. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proses kerja di PT. X terdiri dari: (1) Pengambilan dan pengumpulan sampel dari pasien, (2) Penerimaan dan penilaian sampel, (3) Pengujian Sampel, (4) QA dan QC hasil analisa, (5) Pencatatan hasil dan data manajemen, (6) Pelaporan ke instansi terkait, (7) Pelaporan ke pasien. Masing-masing proses memiliki risiko masing-masing dalam pekerjaannya, dimana risiko tertinggi pada petugas pengambilan sampel. Pengetahuan dan perilaku pekerja terhadap hirarki pengendalian risiko dapat dikatakan sangat baik. Perilaku pencegahan Covid-19 yang dilakukan oleh pekerja di PT. X sudah ada upayanya, seperti mereka paham pentingnya bekerja dengan SOP dan menggunakan alat pelindung diri. Namun terkadang ada kecenderungan mereka lelah menggunakan Alat Pelindung Diri yang dirasa tidak nyaman oleh pekerja. PT.X telah mengimplementasikan hirarki pengendalian risiko meliputi pengendalian teknis seperti memberi pembatas dan pengaturan ventilasi, pengendalian administrasi seperti pembuatan SOP dan pengaturan shift kerja, dan penggunaan alat pelindung diri seperti masker, baju gown, sarung tangan, dsb. Terkait implementasi pengendalian risiko pada Laboratorium ada dua hal yang belum terpenuhi yaitu tidak adanya pengelolaan limbah padat B3 dan tidak ada manajemen biosecurity secara mandiri. Adapun saran yang dapat direkomendasikan adalah perlu memberikan edukasi, sosialisasi, maupun pelatihan secara berkala terkait manajemen pengendalian risiko pada khususnya dan manajemen K3 secara umum agar pekerja selalu ingat untuk menerapkan budaya K3 di tempat kerja. Dan melakukan upaya pengelolaan limbah B3 sendiri mengacu pada peraturan kementerian kesehatan untuk keamanan baik para pekerja dan pelanggan yang berkunjung ke PT.X.</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;"> Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) which attacks the respiratory system and can be transmitted either directly or indirectly. Covid-19 has been declared a non-natural disaster in the form of an epidemic or pandemic, so it is necessary to carry out mitigation efforts including strengthening the laboratory function that functions to examine specimens, to ensure the continuity of the 2019 Coronavirus Disease specimen screening examination, so that a network of COVID-19 examination laboratories is needed. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the risk

control hierarchy in preventing the transmission of Covid-19 to workers at the Biomolecular Laboratory of PT X. This study uses qualitative research methods. Data was collected through secondary data, interviews and observations. The study was conducted from January to July 2022. The results showed that the work process at PT. X consists of (1) Taking and collecting samples from patients;(2) Sample acceptance and assessment; (3) Sample Testing; (4). QA and QC analysis results;(5) Recording of results and management data;(6) Reporting to related agencies; (7) Reporting to patients. Each process has its own risks in its work, where the risk is highest for the sampling officer. Knowledge and behavior of workers on the hierarchy of risk control can be said to be very good. Covid-19 prevention behavior carried out by workers at PT. X has made an effort, as they understand the importance of working with SOPs and using personal protective equipment. However, sometimes there is a tendency for them to get tired of using Personal Protective Equipment which is felt uncomfortable by workers. PT.X has implemented a risk control hierarchy including technical controls such as providing barriers and ventilation settings, administrative controls such as making SOPs and setting work shifts, and the use of personal protective equipment such as masks, gown clothes, gloves, etc. Regarding the implementation of risk control in the laboratory, there are two things that have not been fulfilled, namely the absence of B3 solid waste management and no biosecurity management. The suggestions that can be recommended are that it is necessary to provide education, socialization, and periodic training related to risk control management in particular and K3 management in general so that workers always remember to apply OHS culture in the workplace. And make efforts to manage B3 waste referring to the regulations of the ministry of health for the safety of both workers and customers who visit PT.X. Keyword: Risk Control Hierarchy, Biomolecular Laboratory, Covid-19. </div>