

Analisis Ketaatan Pengelolaan Limbah Alat Pelindung Diri di RSUD Doris Sylvanus Kota Palangka Raya Saat Pandemi COVID-19 Tahun 2021

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Peningkatan penggunaan alat pelindung diri (APD) oleh tenaga kesehatan selama pandemi COVID-19 berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan timbulan limbah medis rumah sakit. RSUD Doris Sylvanus merupakan RS Rujukan COVID-19 Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah yang menangani baik pasien COVID-19 dan non COVID-19. Dalam rangka memenuhi standar kesehatan lingkungan rumah sakit yang tertuang pada Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan No.7 tahun 2019, rumah sakit perlu mengupayakan pengelolaan limbah medis rumah sakit yang benar karena rumah sakit memiliki dampak terhadap lingkungan sekitar yang cukup besar. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis ketaatan RSUD Doris Sylvanus dalam melakukan pengelolaan limbah medis APD selama pandemi COVID-19 tahun 2021 sesuai peraturan perundang-undangan. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus melalui telaah dokumen, observasi langsung, dan wawancara mendalam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa timbulan limbah medis meningkat sesuai dengan tren kasus COVID-19 dan sejalan dengan BOR rumah sakit. Estimasi proporsi limbah APD mencapai 22% di area COVID-19 dan 23% di area non COVID-19. Pengelolaan limbah medis APD mengikuti alur limbah medis secara umum karena pada akhirnya limbah APD akan dikelola layaknya limbah medis. Secara keseluruhan, pengelolaan limbah medis yang dilakukan RSUDS telah taat terhadap Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan No.7 tahun 2019. Komponen yang masih tidak taat meliputi faktor SDM, kebijakan tertulis pimpinan rumah sakit, pelaporan berita acara penyerahan, jalur pengangkutan belum menggunakan jalur khusus dan warna kemasan. Hasil penelitian merekomendasikan pembuatan program seperti penimbangan limbah medis dan APD di ruangan, pelatihan SDM yang berkelanjutan, pembuatan kebijakan dan SPO, program evaluasi dan penelitian lanjutan terkait laju timbulan limbah medis, efisiensi penggunaan APD, dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi ketaatan pengelolaan limbah medis di rumah sakit.</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;"> The increased use of personal protective equipment (PPE) by health care workers during the COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to an increase in the medical waste generation. Doris Sylvanus General Hospital is a COVID-19 Referral Hospital in Central Kalimantan that provides care for both COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients. RSUD Doris Sylvanus is a COVID-19 Referral Hospital in Central Kalimantan Province that treats both COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients. In order to meet the environmental health standards in health care facilities as stipulated in the Minister of Health Regulation No. 7 of 2019, hospitals need to put attention on hospital medical waste management because of its huge impact on the surrounding environment. This study aimed to analyze the compliance of Doris Sylvanus General Hospital in managing PPE medical waste during COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with statutory regulations. This research was conducted qualitatively with a case study approach through document review, direct observation, and in-depth interviews. The results showed that medical waste generation increased in accordance with the trend of COVID-19 cases and in line with hospital Bed Occupancy Rate. The proportion of PPE waste showed 22% in the COVID-19 area and 23% in the non-COVID-19 area. The management of PPE medical waste follows

the flow of medical waste because PPE waste will be handled like medical waste in the end. Overall, the medical waste management carried out by the RSDS has complied with the Minister of Health Regulation No. 7 of 2019. The components that are still disobedient include human resources factors, hospital policies, report of medical and PPE waste generation, transportation routes and waste bags colour. The results of the study recommend the creation of programs such as weighing medical waste and PPE in the room, continuous HR training, internal policy making and SOPs, evaluation programs and further research related to the rate of medical waste generation, the efficiency of the use of PPE, and factors that affect compliance with medical waste management in hospitals.