

Pengembangan Instrumen Upaya Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja di Rumah Sakit Pengampu Layanan Tuberkulosis dari Penularan Penyakit TBC

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Abstrak

Tenaga kerja Rumah Sakit merupakan tulang punggung pelayanan kesehatan dan menghadapi potensi bahaya kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja (K3) yang tinggi. Spesifiknya adalah faktor risiko biologis, salah satunya yaitu kuman Tuberkulosis (TBC). Global TBC Report (WHO, 2022) menyatakan Indonesia adalah negara kedua tertinggi di dunia terinfeksi TBC. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah pengembangan instrumen upaya perlindungan tenaga kerja rumah sakit dari penularan penyakit TBC. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah The exploratory sequential mixed method design. Pada tahap pertama melakukan analisis kualitatif melalui Focus Group Discussion (FGD) dengan para pakar dan ahli di bidang penanggulangan penyakit TBC. Tahap kedua dan ketiga analisis kuantitatif cross sectional pada tenaga kerja di 5 RS pengampu layanan TBC di Indonesia. Tahap keempat merupakan uji coba instrumen pada 10 (sepuluh) rumah sakit pengampu layanan TBC. Hasil uji Instrumen FETRINA (Fasilitasi Eliminasi TBC ringkaskan-hilangkan- absentisme), seluruh item pertanyaan valid dan reliabel nilai Cronbach's Alpha \geq 0,6. Terdapat variasi persepsi signifikan antar rumah sakit dalam elemen koordinasi, komunikasi, edukasi, implementasi program TBC, Terdapat variasi persepsi signifikan antar rumah sakit dalam elemen koordinasi, komunikasi, edukasi, implementasi program TBC, pelatihan dan kompetensi, serta monitoring dan evaluasi. Penelitian ini menghasilkan pengembangan instrumen dapat digunakan sebagai referensi/acuan untuk menilai upaya perlindungan tenaga kerja RS dari penularan penyakit TBC. Penerapan manajemen risiko yang baik menentukan keberhasilan perlindungan tenaga kerja rumah sakit dari penularan penyakit TBC.

Hospital workers are the backbone of health services and face high potential occupational health and safety (OHS) hazards. Specifically, there are biological risk factors, one of which is Tuberculosis (TB) germs. The Global TBC Report (WHO, 2022) states that Indonesia is the second most infected country in the world with TB. The aim of this research is to develop an instrument to protect hospital workers from the transmission of TB disease. The research design used was the exploratory sequential mixed method design. In the first stage, a qualitative analysis was carried out through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with experts and experts in the field of TB disease control. The second and third stages were cross-sectional quantitative analysis of the workforce in 5 hospitals providing TB services in Indonesia. The fourth stage was a trial of the instrument at 10 (ten) hospitals providing TB services. The results of the FETRINA test (TB Elimination Facilitation summarize-eliminate- absentism), all question items are valid and reliable with Cronbach's Alpha value \geq 0.6. There are significant variations in perception between hospitals in the elements of coordination, communication, education, implementation of the TB program. There are significant variations in perception between hospitals in the elements of coordination, communication, education, implementation of the TB program, training and competency, as well as monitoring and evaluation. This research resulted in the development of an instrument that can be used as a reference for assessing efforts to protect hospital workers from transmission of TB disease. The implementation of good risk management determines the success of

protecting hospital workers from transmission of TB disease. </div><div> </div>