ABSTRACT

Medical waste solids as the result of the General Instalation I in Hospital Dr. Saiful Anwar activities was hazardous medical waste that can lead to disease and pollution if at first it did not properly placed. Solid medical waste would be in a safe and correct place, there was relation with the behavior of nurses in the medical dispose of solid waste. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relation between variables in a theory-variables of WHO Expert Team with the behavior of nurses in medical solid waste disposal.

This study was observational analytic with cross sectional design. The approach was conducted by quantitative study with sample of 87 nurses using simple random sampling and the support data collection to the policy holder by purposive sampling. The tools used for data collection was questionnaire, checklist, interview guide, and direct observation by researchers. Statistical analysis was performed using Chi-Square and Correlation Spearman test.

The results showed that the variables of knowledge, attitudes, and culture associated with the actions of the nurse in the medical dispose of solid waste. Observation results indicate the availability of the facilities at the most of the room had not fully meet the requirements. Policy, officer IPL coordination, and solid medical waste disposal process based on Kepmenkes No. 1204/Menkes/SK/X/2004.

The conclusion that can be drawn was the knowledge, attitude, culture has strong relation with the nurse’s actions towards disposing of solid medical waste. The advice given was protab installation in any room which solid medical waste produced, award to any nurse who implement the rules properly.

Keyword : WHO expert team theory, nurses behaviour