

ASPEK PERENCANAAN MANAJEMEN K3 DALAM UPAYA PENCEGAHAN
DAN PENATALAKSANAAN KEJADIAN *NEEDLESTICK INJURY* DI RUMAH
SAKIT SILOAM SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Aspect of OHS Management Planning in Efforts to Prevent and Manage NSI Incident

This research aims to analyze OHS management planning to prevent and NSI, including OHS policy, program, financial plan, procedure, steps, and coordination to prevent NSI in Siloam hospital. This was an observational descriptive research. Primary data was collected in the format of hazard plan, target or objective, OHS policy, program, financial plan, procedure, and interview result (questioner), and data observation. Meanwhile secondary data was collected from siloam hospital recapitulation data report. This research is also conducted by responding with 10 management board in Siloam Hospitals Surabaya. Result of this research showed that NSI risk plan using passive method, programs to support zero NSI target, established OHS policy, established financial planning, established OHS programs, established NSI procedure. Steps in preventing NSI need to be improved, programs to prevent NSI need to be communicated and understood by stakeholders. In summary, siloam has a quite well OHS Management System, but there were no established risk plan, OHS program review, procedures and workflows. It is recommended that the management of Siloam Hospitals Surabaya make estimation and proactive risk plan, conduct policy periodic review, program, procedure steps, and workflow coordination to prevent NSI.

Keywords: OHS management, planning, needlestick injury.

SUMMARY

**Aspect of OHS Management Planning in Efforts to Prevent and Manage
NSI Incident**

Regulation of Indonesia Governance: UU RI No. 1 Tahun 1970 about OHS disclaims that every organization/company has obligation to protect its own workers. Siloam Hospital Surabaya is one of the biggest private hospitals in Surabaya, East Java. Siloam has been observing NSI accident from 2007 until now and recording 9-15 Needlestick Injury (NSI) accidents per annum. For this reason, Researcher conducts research on how important planning aspect of OHS Management System in supporting activities to prevent NSI.

The aim of this research was to analyze Occupational Health and Safety Management System planning which include work hazard plan, objective or target, policy, program, financial planning, procedures, steps, and coordination to prevent needlestick injury in Siloam Hospital.

This research was an observational descriptive one. Primary data were hazard risk, objective or target, Occupational Health and Safety Policy, program, financial planning, procedures, and analyzing data collected from interview or data observation. Meanwhile secondary data from the hospital was collected from data report recapitulation. Data about management commitment was collected from 10 management boards from Siloam Hospital Surabaya.

The result showed that the risk of NSI started on 2007 with passive method. Risk plan was made after reported NSI accident. Policies related to objective, target, and program were written and signed by the management board. Occupational Health and Safety Siloam Hospital Policy includes Top Management objectives to support Occupational Health and Safety, scopes, responsibilities, accountabilities, Occupational Health and Safety Expert Person, Occupational Health and Safety committees (P2K3). Policy was written in the form of regulations, and director contributes to approve and support by signing the policy. Sufficient financial was needed in order to provide infrastructures to prevent NSI and to conduct corrective action if NSI accident happened. There was no additional or revision on OHS programs since 2007. OHS program to prevent NSI has been steady and integrated with daily activities in every unit and department. Occupational Health and Safety committee has made working procedures signed by management, and those procedures have been socialized in every unit. Recent OHS activities is quite well but more details are needed. PPI committee has established after NSI accident reporting activity but has not established cooperation between departments or units to coordinate prevention of needle stick injury. Siloam Hospital Surabaya already establish NSI risk plan using passive method, zero NSI accident target, OHS policy, sufficient financial, OHS programs, NSI preventive procedure, steps in preventing NSI, but programs needed to be improved, procedure to prevent NSI need to be socialized to stakeholders. In summary Siloam Hospital OHS management system was quite well established, but there were no proactive review on risk, periodic meeting to evaluate policy, program, procedure, steps, and work flow coordination. OHS committee recommends that management should make estimation and risk evaluation periodically on policy, program, procedure, steps, and workflow to prevent and handle NSI