

ABSTRAK

Salah satu tempat kerja yang mempunyai risiko kebakaran adalah rumah sakit. Meskipun rumah sakit mempunyai risiko ketingkat kebakaran rendah, namun bilater jadi kebakaran akan membawa dampak yang sangat luas. Hal ini dikarenakan rumah sakit merupakan objek vital dalam pelayanan kesehatan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mempelajari risiko serta upaya pencegahan dan penanganan kebakaran di rumah sakit.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan secara *cross sectional*. Wawancara dilakukan pada 28 orang anggota K3RS BRSU Tabanan. Variabel penelitian meliputi : penilaian risiko, kebijakan mengenai pencegahan dan penanganan kebakaran, kerjasama dengan pihak luar, prosedur tanggap darurat kebakaran, pengetahuan karyawan tentang prosedur tanggap darurat kebakaran, dan fasilitas tangga pdarurat kebakaran. Metode pengumpulan data melalui kuisioner, observasi, wawancara dan data sekunder.

Penilaian risiko menggunakan *Fine's Score* mendapatkan hasil bahwa wainstalasi gizi dan laundry merupakan unit kerja dengan risiko kebakaran yang tinggi. Rumah sakit membuat kebijakan mengenai komitmen terhadap keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja. Yaitu mengadakan pelatihan pemadam api dan menyediakan APAR. Belum ditemukan perjanjian kerjasama secara tertulis dengan pihak luar seperti PMK, Kepolisian, Depnaker, dan masyarakat sekitar. Prosedur tanggap darurat kebakaran sudah mengatur rupa yang harus dilakukan karyawan jika terjadi kebakaran. Pengetahuan karyawan mengenai prosedur tanggap darurat kebakaran sudah baik sejumlah 18 orang. Sisanya 8 orang berpengetahuan cukup dan 2 orang masih kurang. Terdapat 30 tabung APAR dalam kondisi baik. Rumah sakit tidak memiliki hidran dan sprinkler. Jalur masuk mobil PMK juga terhalang oleh mobil yang parkir.

Kesimpulannya adalah risiko kebakaran paling tinggi berada di instalasi gizi. Sudah adak kebijakan mengenai upaya pencegahan dan penanganan kebakaran. Belum adakerjasama dengan pihak luar. Prosedur tanggap darurat yang ada belum sesuai dengan Keputusan Dirjen Perumahan dan Pemukiman No.58/KPTS/DM/2002. Tingkat pengetahuan karyawan mengenai tanggap darurat kebakaran sudah baik. APAR dan jalur masuk mobil PMK juga belum sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah.

Saran

penelitian ini adalah perlakuan sosialisasi secara terus menerus mengenai upaya pencegahan dan penanganan kebakaran di rumah sakit, APAR yang ada, perlu dilakukan penambahan alat pemadam api dan dilakukan penertiban terhadap mobil yang parkir sembarangan.

Kata kunci :tingkatrisiko, kebakaran, tanggapdarurat, rumahsakit

ABSTRACT

Hospital is a vital object in health serving. It is one of many places that is risky to hit by fire. Although the risk is low, but it can bring a broad impact. The objective of this research was to study the hospital risk and prevention in tiding up the fire accident.

This was an observational research using cross sectional approach. Sample was taken using purposive sampling method. Interview was conducted to 28 employees in occupational safety and health hospital Tabanan general hospital. The variables of this research were : risk assessment, fire prevention policy, a good team work woth stakeholders, fire emergency procedure, employees knowledge about the fire emergency procedure, and fire emergency facilities. Datas were collected by instrument questionnaire and observation sheet.

The risk assessment was assessed by Fine's Risk Score. The result showed that Nutrition Installation and Laundry were the units with the highest risk of fire. The hospital management had made a policy about occupational health and safety commitment, which were training in holding the fire and providing fire extinguisher. The written deal with depart. of fire, police officer, depart.of workers, and people around hospital were not exist in hospital. Employees knowledge about the fire emergency procedure was good, with the number up to 18 employees. There were 30 fire extinguisher in good condition. The hospital did not has any hydrant and sprinkler. The entry way for the fireman cars was covered by the patients' parking cars.

It can be concluded that a place with the highest risk to be hit by fire in hospital is the Nutrition Installation. There has been a policy in fire prevention in hospital. But it does not completed with the good teamwork with stakeholders. The fire emergency procedure is not working as the government rules, which is Keputusan Dirjen Perumahan dan Pemukiman No.58/KPTS/DM/2002. The employees knowledge rate about fire emergency is good. fire extinguisher and fireman cars entry has not also proper yet to the government rules. A continuous socialization in preventing and tiding up the fire accident is needed in hospital. It is also needed to fix the unproper fire extinguisher and unproper parking car.

Keywords : risk rate, fire, emergency response, hospital