

ABSTRACT

Occupational Safety and Health in Hospitals (OSHH) program implementation would be work if the program socialized well to all hospital employees. A successful OSHH program implementation was affected by the behavior of occupational safety and health workforce itself. According to Lawrence Green, behavior factors which influence the program utilization are predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors (Notoatmodjo, 2007). The general objective of this research is to investigate the influence factors in implementation of the OSHH program on nurse in Central Surgical Installation of Dr. R. Sosodoro Djatikoesoemo General Hospital, Bojonegoro.

The research design was descriptive and cross sectional study. The population was the nurse at Central Surgical Installation of Dr. R. Sosodoro Djatikoesoemo General Hospital with a large sample was collected by total sampling that as many as 19 people. The variables of this research is the implementation of the program OSHH, age, sex, education, years of work, knowledge in OSHH, attitude, Occupational Safety and Health equipment/facilities, and OSHH policy.

Data analysis was performed using Spearman correlation coefficient statistic test. OSHH program implementation correlate with age and years of work of respondents have a fairly strong relationship. While the implementation of the OSHH program correlate with sex, education, knowledge, attitudes, enabling factors, and reinforcing factors have a fairly weak relationship.

Based on the results, this study concluded that predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors which related to the implementation of the OSHH program are age and years of work. The suggestion to the hospital management is to enhance knowledge and understanding about OSHH through regular training, socialization in seminars, Occupational Safety and Health posters/leaflets and increase the leadership commitment in OSHH program implementation.

Keywords : OSHH program implementation, predisposing factors, enabling factors, and reinforcing factors

ABSTRAK

Pelaksanaan Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja di Rumah Sakit (K3RS) dapat berjalan dengan baik bila program K3RS disosialisasikan kepada seluruh karyawan rumah sakit. Pelaksanaan program K3RS tersebut dipengaruhi oleh perilaku K3 karyawan itu sendiri. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku menurut Lawrence Green meliputi *predisposing, enabling, dan reinforcing factor* (Notoatmodjo, 2007). Tujuan umum penelitian ini adalah untuk mempelajari faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap pelaksanaan program K3 pada perawat di Instalasi Bedah Sentral RSUD Dr. R. Sosodoro Djatikoesoemo Bojonegoro.

Rancang bangun penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah perawat di Instalasi Bedah Sentral RSUD Dr. R. Sosodoro Djatikoesoemo Bojonegoro dengan besar sampel diambil secara *total sampling* yaitu sebanyak 19 orang. Variabel penelitian ini adalah pelaksanaan program K3RS, umur, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, masa kerja, pengetahuan K3RS, sikap, sarana/fasilitas K3, dan kebijakan K3RS.

Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik koefisien korelasi *Spearman*. Pelaksanaan program K3RS menurut umur dan masa kerja responden mempunyai hubungan yang cukup kuat. Sedangkan pelaksanaan program K3RS menurut jenis kelamin, pendidikan, pengetahuan, sikap, *enabling factor*, dan *reinforcing factor* mempunyai hubungan yang cukup lemah.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, disimpulkan bahwa *predisposing*, *enabling*, dan *reinforcing factor* yang memiliki hubungan dengan pelaksanaan program K3RS adalah umur dan masa kerja. Disarankan kepada manajemen rumah sakit agar lebih meningkatkan pengetahuan dan pemahaman karyawan tentang K3RS melalui pelatihan secara rutin, sosialisasi melalui seminar, poster K3/*leaflet* serta meningkatkan komitmen pimpinan tentang pelaksanaan program K3RS.

Kata kunci : pelaksanaan program K3RS, *predisposing factor*, *enabling factor*, dan *reinforcing factor*.

