

ABSTRAK**Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Luka Tusuk Jarum Suntik Pada Bidan Desa Di Kabupaten Mojokerto Tahun 2015**

Bidan desa di Kabupaten Mojokerto dalam memberikan tindakan pelayanan menyuntik menghadapi risiko luka tusuk jarum suntik dan paparan akibat luka tusuk jarum suntik berdampak pada risiko terjadi infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan luka tusuk jarum suntik pada bidan desa. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan mencari hubungan kausal. Penelitian ini dilakukan di 27 puskesmas wilayah Kabupaten Mojokerto pada bulan Oktober 2014 sampai dengan Februari 2015. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh bidan desa di Kabupaten Mojokerto. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *random sampling* dimana besar sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 74 bidan desa. Data dalam penelitian ini di analisis dengan menggunakan uji statistik *regresi logistic bivariate* dengan metode *enter* serta di lakukan *Focus Group Discussion* untuk menggali data tambahan lebih dalam. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bidan desa yang mengalami luka tusuk jarum 39 orang (52,7%) dan tidak mengalami luka tusuk jarum suntik 35 orang (47,3%). Disamping itu juga menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan antara luka tusuk jarum suntik dengan faktor pengetahuan ($P=0,043$), masa kerja ($P=0,016$), ketersediaan SOP (0,000), ketersediaan APD (0,001), ketersediaan *safety box* (0,024), penerapan SOP (0,043), pemakaian APD (0,012), *nonrecapping* (0,043), pemanfaatan *safety box* (0,004) dan pengawasan (0,043). Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa faktor pengetahuan, masa kerja, ketersediaan SOP, ketersediaan APD, ketersediaan *Safety box*, penerapan SOP, pemakaian APD, *nonrecapping*, pemanfaatan *safety box* dan pengawasan mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan luka tusuk jarum suntik pada bidan desa.

Kata Kunci : bidan desa, penerapan SOP menyuntik, luka tusuk jarum.

ABSTRACT**Factors Associated With Needles Stick Injuries To Village Midwife
In Mojokerto Regency**

A village midwife in Mojokerto regency in giving injection faces hypodermic needle stick injury risk and an exposure caused by hypodermic needle stick injury which has an impact on infection risk. This research intends to analyze some factors relating to hypodermic needle stab injury on the village midwife. This research is a quantitative and qualitative research by searching a causal relationship. This research was done in 27 Health Centers in Mojokerto regency on October 2014 to February 2015. The population in this research were all the village midwives in Mojokerto regency. The sampling technique was random sampling that there were 74 village midwives. The data in this research was analyzed by using bivariate logistic regression statistical test with enter method and it was also done by focus group discussion to get deeper additional data. The result of this research shows that village midwives who suffered needle stab injury were 39 people (52,7%) and did not suffer needle stick injury were 35 people (47,3%). Besides, it showed a significant relationship between hypodermic needle stick injury and knowledge factor ($P=0,043$), working life ($P=0,016$), the availability of SOP (0,000), the availability of PPE (0,001), the availability of safety box (0,024), the application of SOP (0,043), the use of PPE (0,012), nonrecapping (0,043), the use of safety box (0,004) and the control (0,043). The conclusion of this research shows that the factor of knowledge, working life, the availability of SOP, the availability of PPE, the availability of safety box, the application of SOP, the use of PPE, nonrecapping, the use of safety box, and the control have a significant relationship with hypodermic needle stick injury on the village midwife.

Keywords: village midwife, the application of SOP injection, needle stick injury