

**TESIS**

**MANAJEMEN PENGENDALIAN BAHAYA RADIASI  
DALAM MENCEGAH TIMBULNYA PENYAKIT  
AKIBAT KERJA DAN KECELAKAAN KERJA  
(Studi Observasi Di Instalasi Radiodiagnostik  
Dan Instalasi Radioterapi RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya)**



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**LEMBAR PENGESAHAN  
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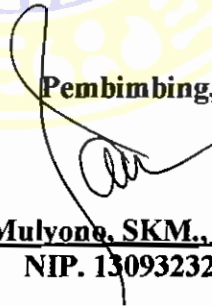
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**ABSTRACT****Radiation Danger Control Management in Occupational Disease and Work Place Injury Prevention Efforts at Surabaya Dr. Soetomo General Hospital (An Observation Study at Radiodiagnostic and Radiotherapy Installations)**

Juwariah Mery Christanti

The radiation danger control management at Radiology Department of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital (DSGH) in Surabaya, need to be observed carefully since it carries the radiation hazard along with its function. To minimize and to eliminate potential loss, DSGH applies control management policies and commitment to all working units. The purpose of this research was to study the application of radiation danger control management at Radiodiagnostic (RD) and Radiotherapy (RT) installations of DSGH.

This was an observational research applying a descriptive qualitative method and conducted from May until June 2004 at RD and RT working units. The respondents were six people constituted of Ward Head, Radiation Protection Officer, and Radiologic Occupational Health and Safety Team. The observed variables were worker's characteristics, equipments/materials, planning, organizing, activating, control management application i.e. work factor identification, standardization, measurement, evaluation and correction, occupational disease and work place injury.

The research result showed that both working units had applied planning function except for budgetting and commitment indicators; organizing, activating and control functions. In applying control management, of work factor indicators, it was found nine elements from secondary data and two elements from primary data. For standardization, 12 standard types were applied. Worker's radiation dose was low and radiation exposure area was safe except for the area of RT's patient's entrance. Radiation danger control was done technically, administratively and actively using Body Protection Levice. In 2001, no sickness due to radiation exposure was found, and from 1999 to 2003, the radiation dose received by workers, mostly was 0.120mSV in one year period (NBD= Dose Limit <15 mSv/year). Instead, it was found work place injuries caused by workers and environment that were occurred 7 times in year 2002 – 2003.

In conclusion, the control management at RD and RT of DSGH was well applied except for budgetting and commitment indicators. Prevention efforts for occupational disease was already done, but not in yearly bases. While the prevention effort for work place injury was lacking in the amount of film badge.

Key words: control management, radiation danger, occupational disease, work place injury