

**ABSTRACT**

**THE INFLUENCE OF SAFETY CULTURE TOWARDS THE  
NEEDLESTICK INJURY INCIDENT ON NURSES AT THE  
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) OF THE REGIONAL GENERAL  
HOSPITAL DR. ISKAK TULUNGAGUNG**

Work-related accidents at hospitals were 41% higher than other industries and the largest number of accidents was needle stick injury. Health workers exposed to blood and infected body fluids (bloodborne pathogens) could cause HBV (hepatitis B Virus), HCV and HIV infections. One of the solutions to reduce the number of accidents was by applying a safety culture in the hospital environment. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of safety culture on the occurrence of needlestick injury on nurses in the emergency room at the RSUD Dr. Iskak Tulungagung.

Research design was observational with crosssectional design. The sample of 64 respondents was obtained using a simple random sampling technique. The results showed that the individual characteristics were mostly in the age group  $\geq 29$  years, working period in the group  $\geq 5$  years, had not yet participated in OSH training and education level diploma 3. Overall the safety culture was mostly at the bureaucratic level. By Bivariable there were significant effects between variables age (0,000), years of service (0,000), information (0,000), and communication (0,000) on unsafe action. There was a significant influence between the information variable (0.001), organizational learning (0,000), communication (0.040), commitment (0,000) and unsafe action (0.026) on needle stick injury. By Multivariable, there was a significant effect of information (0,000) on unsafe action. There was the influence of information (0.012), organizational learning (0.003), and commitment (0.014) to the incidence of needle stick injury in the emergency room nurse at Dr. RSUD Dr. Iskak Tulungagung.

The conclusion of this study was that accurate information and was organized into valid data could be used as a basis for making policies regarding workplace safety. Strong management commitment to occupational health and safety programs was expected to be able to prevent needle stick injury. The suggestion of this study was to give awards to nurses who were active in K3 activities and report work accidents.

Keywords: Safety Culture, Needle Stick Injury, Unsafe Action

## ABSTRAK

**PENGARUH SAFETY CULTURE TERHADAP KEJADIAN NEEDLE STICK INJURY PADA PERAWAT DI INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT (IGD) RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH DR. ISKAK TULUNGAGUNG**

Kecelakaan akibat kerja di rumah sakit sebesar 41% lebih tinggi dibanding industri lainnya dan angka terbesar dari kecelakaan tersebut merupakan cedera tertusuk jarum suntik (*needle stick injury*). Pekerja kesehatan yang terpajan darah dan cairan tubuh yang terinfeksi (*bloodborne pathogen*) dapat menimbulkan infeksi HBV (hepatitis B Virus), HCV dan HIV. Salah satu cara yang dapat dilakukan untuk menekan angka kecelakaan adalah dengan menerapkan *safety culture* di lingkungan rumah sakit. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis pengaruh *safety culture* dengan kejadian *needle stick injury* pada perawat di ruang IGD RSUD Dr. Iskak Tulungagung.

Desain penelitian observational, rancang bangun *crosssectional*. Sampel sebesar 64 menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik individu sebagian besar pada kelompok umur  $\geq 29$  tahun, masa kerja pada kelompok  $\geq 5$  tahun, belum mengikuti pelatihan K3 dan pendidikan diploma 3. Secara keseluruhan *safety culture* sebagian besar pada tingkatan birokratis. Secara bivariabel terdapat pengaruh signifikan antara variabel umur (0,000), masa kerja (0,000), informasi (0,000), dan komunikasi (0,000) terhadap *unsafe action*. Terdapat pengaruh signifikan antara variabel informasi (0,001), *organizational learning* (0,000), komunikasi (0,040), komitmen (0,000) dan *unsafe action* (0,026) terhadap *needle stick injury*. Secara multivariable terdapat pengaruh signifikan informasi terhadap *unsafe action*. Terdapat pengaruh informasi (0,012), *organizational learning* (0,003), dan komitmen (0,014) terhadap kejadian *needle stick injury* pada perawat IGD RSUD Dr. Iskak Tulungagung.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah informasi yang akurat dan di organisir menjadi data yang valid dapat dijadikan sebagai landasan pembuatan kebijakan dalam masalah keselamatan kerja. Komitmen manajemen yang kuat tentang program kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja diharapkan mampu terjadinya *needle stick injury*. Saran penelitian ini adalah memberikan penghargaan kepada perawat yang aktif dalam kegiatan K3 serta yang melaporkan kecelakaan kerja.

Kata kunci : *Safety Culture, Needle Stick Injury, Unsafe Action*