

## ABSTRAK

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### **FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *NEEDLE STICK INJURY* PADA PERAWAT DI *OPERATING THEATER* RUMAH SAKIT SILOAM BALI**

(xi + 48 hal + 1 Bagan + 7 Tabel + 6 Lampiran)

**Latar Belakang** *Needle Stick Injury* (NSI) berisiko dialami petugas kesehatan terutama pada perawat. Kecelakaan ini dapat menularkan penyakit yang bersumber dari patogen dalam darah seperti HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C. **Tujuan** untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *needle stick injury* pada perawat di *operating theater* rumah sakit Siloam Bali. **Disain** penelitian menggunakan *cross sectional* yang bersifat kuantitatif deskriptif. Instrument dalam penelitian ini adalah kuesioner yang di adopsi peneliti dari Intan (2013). Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan November 2017 terhadap perawat yang pernah mengalami kejadian NSI yang berjumlah 13 perawat dari 29 perawat yang bekerja di *Operating Theater* Rumah sakit Siloam Bali. **Hasil** penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 9 perawat (69,2%) memiliki persepsi rendah terhadap kejadian NSI, Sebanyak 11 perawat (84,6%) faktor *reinforcing* tidak memadai, Sebanyak 8 perawat (61,6%) faktor *enabling* tidak memadai dan jumlah responden yang menyuntik dengan aman sebanyak 8 perawat (61,6%) dari 13 responden yang pernah mengalami kejadian NSI di *Operating Theater*. **Saran** perlu adanya pemberian *reward* atau sertifikat kepada perawat yang melaksanakan kewaspadaan universal dengan baik terkait dengan upaya mengurangi angka kejadian *Needle Stick Injury* pada perawat saat bekerja.

Kata kunci: Faktor *Enabling*, Faktor Persepsi, Faktor *Reinforcing*, Keamanan Menyuntik, *Needle Stick Injury* (NSI), *Operating Theater*, Perawat.

Daftar Pustaka: 26 (2007 – 2017)

## **ABSTRACT**

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### ***FACTORS CORRELATING WITH NEEDLE STICK INJURIES EVENTS IN NURSING AT OPERATING THEATER SILOAM HOSPITAL BALI***

*(xi + 48 pages + 2 Chart + 7 Table + 6 Attachments)*

*Background Needle Stick Injury (NSI) is at risk for health care workers, especially in nurses. These accidents can transmit diseases sourced from pathogens in the blood such as HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C. The purpose of identifying factors related to the incidence of needle stick injury in nurses at the operating theater of Siloam hospitals Bali. The design of the study used cross sectional which is descriptive quantitative. Instrument in this research is questionnaire which adopted by researcher of Intan (2013). The study was conducted in November 2017 against nurses who had experienced NSI incidence of 13 nurses from 29 nurses who worked at Operating Theater Siloam Hospital Bali. The results showed that 9 nurses (69.2%) had a low perception of NSI incidence. A total of 11 nurses (84.6%) reinforcing factors were inadequate. As many as 8 nurses (61.6%) inadequate enabling factors and the number of respondents who safely injected as many as 8 nurses (61.6%) of 13 respondents who had experienced NSI incident in Operating Theater. Suggestions need to provide rewards or certificates to nurses who exercise universal precautions well related to efforts to reduce the number of events Needle Stick Injury to nurses while working.*

*Keywords: Enabling Factor, Perception Factor, Reinforcing Factor, Injecting Security, Needle Stick Injury (NSI), Operating Theater, Nurse.*

*Reference: 26 (2007 - 2017)*