

ABSTRACT

OVERVIEW OF NEEDLE STICK INJURY RISK FACTORS IN NURSES AT A PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN SURABAYA

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Needle stick injury is a problem in the world of health because the effects or risks posed are not only injuries but also infections caused through known or unknown sources of infection such as used needles or injection needles. The aim of this study was to identify risk factors for needle stick injury among nurses at Surabaya Private Hospitals. The research design used is descriptive. Data collection used data from PPI medical records where the research population was nurses who had experienced needle stick injuries. Sampling used total sampling with a total of 50 respondents. The instrument of this research is an observation sheet on the PPI medical record from 2019-2023. Results of research on risk factors for needle stick injuries in nurses: the majority, 92% of respondents, have taken universal precautions training, the majority of 80% of respondents are in the early adulthood age category, as many as 72% of respondents' educational level are nurses, as many as 72% of respondents do not use safety design needles, As many as 64% of respondents did recapping incorrectly, as many as 46% of clinical nurses' work period 3, as many as 22% of needle stick injury incidents occurred when cleaning up needles and as many as 14% occurred during the act of giving used needles to friends. The risk factor for needle stick injury occurs because nurses carry out nursing actions that are not in accordance with the SOP (recapping incorrectly, giving needle marks in an open position to friends, cleaning up needle marks). The nursing division is expected to carry out regular supervision to increase compliance in using SOPs when carrying out nursing actions to reduce the number of needle stick injuries.

Keywords: Needle Stick Injury, Nurse, Risk Factors

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN FAKTOR RISIKO *NEEDLE STICK INJURY* PADA PERAWAT DI RUMAH SAKIT SWASTA SURABAYA

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Needle stick injury merupakan salah satu masalah dalam dunia kesehatan karena efek atau risiko yang ditimbulkan tidak hanya luka namun juga infeksi yang ditimbulkan melalui sumber infeksi yang diketahui atau yang tidak diketahui seperti jarum bekas pakai atau tertusuk jarum suntik. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi gambaran faktor risiko *needle stick injury* pada perawat di Rumah Sakit Swasta Surabaya. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif. Pengambilan data menggunakan data dari rekam medis PPI dimana populasi penelitian adalah perawat yang pernah mengalami *needle stick injury*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling* dengan jumlah 50 responden. Instrumen penelitian ini adalah lembar observasi pada rekam medis PPI dari tahun 2019-2023. Hasil penelitian faktor risiko kejadian *needle stick injury* pada perawat : mayoritas 92 % responden sudah mengikuti pelatihan kewaspadaan universal, sebagian besar 80 % responden pada kategori umur dewasa dini, sebanyak 72 % tingkat pendidikan responden Ners, sebanyak 72% responden tidak menggunakan jarum *safety design*, sebanyak 64% responden melakukan *recapping* tidak benar, sebanyak 46% masa kerja perawat klinis 3, sebanyak 22% kejadian *needle stick injury* terjadi saat membereskan jarum dan sebanyak 14 % pada tindakan memberikan bekas jarum kepada teman. Faktor risiko *needle stick injury* terjadi karena perawat melakukan tindakan keperawatan tidak sesuai dengan SOP (melakukan *recapping* tidak benar, memberikan bekas jarum posisi terbuka kepada teman, membereskan bekas jarum). Divisi keperawatan diharapkan melakukan supervisi secara berkala untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan dalam penggunaan SOP saat melakukan tindakan keperawatan untuk mengurangi angka kejadian *needle stick injury*.

Kata Kunci : *Needle Stick Injury*, Perawat, Faktor Risiko