

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DENGAN PERILAKU TENAGA MEDIS MENGENAI UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION PADA PENANGANAN PASIEN DI RUMAH SAKIT

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INTISARI

Universal Precaution (UP) secara harafiah kewaspadaan yang bersifat umum atau merupakan upaya yang dilakukan dalam rangka perlindungan, pencegahan dan meminimalkan penularan penyakit dari pasien ke tenaga kesehatan dan sebaliknya. Prinsip utama prosedur UP adalah menjaga kebersihan individu, sanitasi ruangan dan sterilisasi peralatan. Ketiga prinsip tersebut dijabarkan menjadi lima kegiatan pokok yaitu cuci tangan, pemakaian alat pelindung diri, pengelolaan alat kesehatan bekas pakai, pengelolaan limbah medis, pengelolaan limbah dan sanitasi ruangan

Pada penelitian ini peneliti meneliti apakah terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku tenaga medis mengenai UP dalam penanganan pasien di rumah sakit.

Disatu sisi jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah analitik atau penelitian yang mencoba menggali bagaimana dan mengapa fenomena itu terjadi, kemudian melakukan analisis dinamika korelasi antara fenomena (Notoatmodjo, 2002). Penelitian ini dilakukan dilakukan kepada 72 tenaga medis yang ada di Rumah sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta yang memperoleh dua macam kuisioner yaitu tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku UP

Dari hasil penelitian yang sudah dilakukan menghasilkan hasil uji statistik yaitu menunjukkan nilai r korelasi sebesar 0,552 dan nilai signifikansi sebesar 0,000. Nilai signifikansi sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$ (taraf signifikan yang digunakan) maka H_0 ditolak atau H_a diterima, sehingga dapat disimpulkan ada hubungan tingkat pengetahuan tentang UP dengan perilaku tenaga medis dalam penanganan pasien di rumah sakit PKU Muhammadiyah yogyakarta. Nilai nilai r korelasi sebesar 0,552 bernilai positif artinya semakin baik tingkat pengetahuan tentang UP semakin baik perilaku tenaga medis dalam penanganan pasien di Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Nilai nilai r korelasi sebesar 0,552 terletak antara 0,400 – 0,599 maka hubungan tingkat pengetahuan tentang dan perilaku tenaga medis tentang UP dalam penanganan pasien di rumah sakit PKU muhammadiyah yogyakarta adalah sedang.

ANSWER

THE RELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL WITH BEHAVIOR OF MEDICAL STAFF ABOUT UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION TO CARE THE PATIENT IN THE HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Universal precaution (UP) is general practice to realise the maintenance prevention and minimalisation the infection of disease from patient to medical staff. The first principle of UP procedure is taking care the individual health, room sanitation and sterilization tools. They are divided into five general practices such as hand washing, using private safety tools, management of second medical tools, management of medical waste water, management of rubbish and room sanitation.

In the research, the researcher search there is relation between knowledge level and behavior of medical staff about UP to care the patient in the hospital.

In one side, the research design which is used analytical to look for information how and why this phenomena is happened and to do the analysis of correlation motion among phenomena Notoadmodjo 2002, this research was practiced to 72 medical staff at PKU Muhammadiyah hospital in Yogyakarta by 2 kinds of questioner namely knowledge level and behavior of UP.

The result of research which had been done produced statistic examination is $p = 0,552$ and p signifikan is $0,000 < 0,05$. H_0 is rejected or H_a is accepted ; so it can be conclude that the relationship between knowledge level and behavior of medical staff about UP to serve the patient in PKU Muhammadiyah hospital in Yogyakarta. $P = 0,552 (+)$ it means better in knowledge level about UP better in behavior of medical staff in patient service at PKU Muhammadiyah hospital in Yogyakarta. $P = 0,552$ between $0,400 - 0,599$ so the relationship between knowledge level and behavior of medical staff about UP in service patient in PKU Muhammadiyah hospital in Yogyakarta is balance.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRACTICE OF VARIOUS CRAFTS

and the place where they are used, and the time of day when they are used. The materials used in the practice of various crafts may also be important factors. For example, a person who practices a craft in a workshop or laboratory may have more access to specialized tools and equipment than a person who practices a craft at home. The time of day when a person practices a craft may also be important, as some crafts require more physical exertion or mental focus during certain times of the day than others. The place where a person practices a craft may also be important, as some crafts require specific environmental conditions or equipment that are only available in certain locations.

The type of craft practiced may also be important. For example, a person who practices a craft that requires a lot of physical exertion, such as welding or carpentry, may experience more physical strain than a person who practices a craft that requires less physical exertion, such as knitting or embroidery. The time of day when a person practices a craft may also be important, as some crafts require more physical exertion or mental focus during certain times of the day than others.

Overall, the influence of the practice of various crafts on physical strain is complex and multifaceted.

Conclusion: While the evidence is mixed, it appears that the practice of various crafts can contribute to physical strain.

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