

Research Article

Comparing Personal Protective Equipment Practice among Health Worker's Job Role and Hospital Unit

Praktik Penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri pada Tenaga Kesehatan Berdasarkan Pekerjaan dan Unit Kerja di Rumah Sakit

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ABSTRACT

Health workers have the highest risk exposure that can increase the pathogen infection risk during the COVID-19 pandemic. The use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is the most significant prevention, but mistakes while using PPE may occur in the donning (putting on) and doffing (taking off) process. This study compares the practice of using PPE among groups of health providers and hospital service units. The study design was a cross-sectional study conducted on non-infectious hospital employees in one specific hospital in Surabaya, totaling 102 employees. The Infection Prevention and Control Link Nurse (IPCLN) of the hospital conducted observations and analyses of health personnel in inpatient and triage units, treatment units, and support units. Based on the job roles, the employees were divided into health providers, healthcare support workers, and other health workers. Work units were categorized into inpatient units, outpatient and triage units, treatment units, and support units (cashier and registration areas). The results of the assessment were measured using One-Way ANOVA. Based on the job role, significant errors occurred when removing masks ($p = 0.048$) made by health workers (38%). Meanwhile, in the hospital unit category, significant errors occurred in removing masks ($p = 0.000$) and the use of gloves ($p = 0.002$). Most mistakes were made in the outpatient and triage units, 92% and 42%, respectively. The complexity of wearing and removing PPE requires increased awareness and updated training on the correct use of PPE for all health workers who work in hospitals based on WHO recommendations during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, healthcare workers, job role, personal protective equipment, unit

ABSTRAK

Tenaga kesehatan memiliki resiko paparan tertinggi yang dapat meningkatkan resiko infeksi pada masa pandemi COVID-19. Penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) merupakan pencegahan paling penting namun kesalahan penggunaan APD dapat terjadi melakukan donning (memakai) dan doffing (melepas) APD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan praktik penggunaan APD diantara kelompok tenaga kesehatan dan diantara unit pelayanan rumah sakit. Desain penelitian adalah cross sectional study pada rumah sakit khusus di Surabaya. Sampel penelitian ini 102 pegawai. IPCLN (Infection Prevention and Control Link Nurse) rumah sakit melakukan observasi dan analisis dari tenaga kesehatan di unit rawat inap, rawat jalan dan triage, ruang tindakan dan unit penunjang. Berdasarkan kategori jenis pekerjaan (job role) dibedakan menjadi tenaga kesehatan, tenaga kesehatan penunjang pelayanan dan tenaga kesehatan lainnya. Kategori berdasarkan unit kerja yaitu Triage dan rawat jalan, rawat inap, ruang tindakan (kamar bersalin dan ruang operasi) dan unit penunjang (area kasir dan pendaftaran). Hasil penilaian diukur dengan One Way ANOVA. Berdasarkan kategori jenis pekerjaan (job role), kesalahan secara signifikan banyak terjadi saat pelepasan masker ($p=0.048$) dengan kesalahan terbanyak pada tenaga kesehatan (38%). Sedangkan pada kategori unit rumah sakit, kesalahan yang signifikan terjadi pada pelepasan masker ($p=0.000$) dan penggunaan sarung tangan yang tidak sesuai ($p=0.002$). Kesalahan terbanyak dilakukan di unit rawat jalan dan triage, dengan presentase secara berturut-turut 92% dan 42%. Kerumitan penggunaan dan pelepasan APD memerlukan peningkatan kewaspadaan dan memperbarui pelatihan tentang praktik penggunaan APD yang benar bagi seluruh tenaga kesehatan yang bekerja di rumah sakit berdasarkan rekomendasi WHO di masa COVID-19.

Kata Kunci: Alat Pelindung Diri, COVID-19, pekerjaan, tenaga kesehatan, unit kerja

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