

INTISARI

Bere, Yoseph Effendy 2014. Pengaruh Kesehatan, Keselamatan dan Kecelakaan Kerja Terhadap Penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) pada Petugas Laboratorium RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Program Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Setia Budi.

Penyakit Akibat Kerja (PAK) dan Kecelakaan Kerja (KK) dikalangan petugas kesehatan dan non kesehatan disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor yaitu selain kurangnya kesadaran pekerja, kualitas serta ketrampilan pekerja yang mengabaikan risiko kerja, sehingga tidak menggunakan alat-alat pengaman walaupun sudah tersedia. Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) adalah suatu alat yang mempunyai kemampuan untuk melindungi seseorang dalam pekerjaan yang fungsinya mengisolasi tubuh tenaga kerja dari bahaya di tempat kerja. Untuk mengetahui pentingnya Penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) Terhadap Kesehatan, Keselamatan dan Tingkat Kecelakaan Kerja Pada Petugas Laboratorium di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis data Kuantitatif, data yang diperoleh dianalisa dengan menggunakan SPSS untuk membuktikan pengaruh antara variabel-variabel penelitian dengan menggunakan uji validitas, reliabilitas dan uji hipotesis (Uji F dan Uji t). Hasil penelitian dari uji validitas ; valid dan reliabilitas ; reliabel sedangkan dari uji $F_{hitung} = 20.508 > F_{tabel} (2.61)$ dan Uji t : variabel kesehatan $t_{X1} = 1,016 < t_{tabel} = 1,68385$, variabel keselamatan $t_{X2} = 0,342 < t_{tabel} = 1,68385$ dan variabel kecelakaan kerja $t_{X3} = 2,506 > t_{tabel} = 1,68385$.

Kesimpulannya, untuk uji F Kesehatan, Keselamatan dan Tingkat Kecelakaan Kerja secara interaktif berpengaruh terhadap Alat Pelindung Diri secara signifikan dan untuk uji t variabel kesehatan dan keselamatan Tidak terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap alat pelindung diri sedangkan variabel kecelakaan kerja Terdapat pengaruh langsung yang signifikan terhadap alat pelindung diri.

Kata Kunci : Kesehatan, Keselamatan dan Kecelakaan Kerja, Alat Pelindung Diri

ABSTRACT

Bere, Yoseph Effendy 2014. The Effect of Occupational Health, Safety and Accident on the Use of Self-Protective Apparatus (APD) in Laboratory Personnel of Surakarta Dr. Moewardi Hospital. Health Analysis Graduate Study Program, Health Science Faculty of Setia Budi University.

Work-related disease (PAK) and work-related accident (KK) among medical and non-medical personnel were caused by many factors including: the workers' less awareness, quality and skill and the workers who underestimate work risk so that they did not wear safety equipment, despite its availability. Self-protective apparatus (APD) is a means of protecting an individual in the work functioning to isolate the worker's body from the hazard in workplace. This research aimed to find out the effect of Occupational Health, Safety and Accident on the Use of Self-Protective Apparatus (APD) in Laboratory Personnel of Surakarta Dr. Moewardi Hospital.

This study employed a quantitative data analysis method, the data obtained was analyzed using SPSS to prove the effect of research variables using validity, reliability and hypothesis testing (F- and t- test). The result of research from validity test was valid and from reliability test was reliable; meanwhile from F-test, it could be found the $F_{\text{statistic}}$ value = 20.508 > F_{table} (2.61) and from t test, it could be found that health variable $t_{X1} = 1.016 < t_{\text{table}} = 1.68385$, health variable $t_{X2} = 0.342 < t_{\text{table}} = 1.68385$ and work-related accident variable $t_{X3} = 2.506 > t_{\text{table}} = 1.68385$.

The conclusion was that for F test, Occupational Health, Safety and Accident Level interactively affected significantly the Self-Protective Apparatus and for t-test; for health and safety variables there was no significant effect on self-protective apparatus, while for occupational accident variable, there was a significant effect on self-protective apparatus.

Keywords: Occupational Health, Safety and Accident, Self-Protective Apparatus