

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pada kurun waktu Januari hingga Februari 2017 tidak didapatkan laporan mengenai kejadian sharp injury di RST Dr. Soedjono Magelang (RSM). Laporan ini berbeda dari temuan melalui wawancara dengan tiga perawat di bangsal penyakit dalam mengalami cedera jarum suntik ketika mereka mencampur obat untuk diberikan kepada pasien. Pemahaman sharp safety adalah hal yang penting dalam mencegah dan menangani insiden sharp injury. Namun, faktor waktu petugas kesehatan sering bekerja secara bergiliran menyebabkan mereka tidak dapat mengikuti kegiatan seperti pelatihan secara keseluruhan. Oleh karena itu, penulis melakukan penelitian mengenai pembelajaran online untuk peningkatan pemahaman sharp safety pada petugas kesehatan di RST Dr. Soedjono Magelang.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan quasi experimental. Desain eksperimen yang digunakan menggunakan one group pre test and post-test design. Desain tersebut dilakukan dengan memberikan tes di awal dan akhir terhadap sampel penelitian kelompok tunggal. Data diambil antara Mei-Juli 2018. Instrumen pembelajaran online menggunakan: modul sharp safety Smartphone, grup Whatsapp, web sebagai repositori, dan kuesioner online.

Hasil: Terdapat 19 responden tenaga kesehatan yang terdiri dari 7 dokter, 11 perawat dan 1 petugas administrasi yang bersedia mengambil kelas modul sharp safety dalam kelompok Whatsapp. Penggunaan pembelajaran online tentang keamanan yang tajam untuk petugas kesehatan di RSM dianggap cukup efektif dari peningkatan yang signifikan ($p = 0,000$) antara nilai pre-test dan post-test. Ada peningkatan hasil pada 17 responden, sementara 2 responden mendapat hasil yang sama antara pra dan pasca tes.

Kesimpulan: Pembelajaran online meningkatkan pemahaman pekerja kesehatan di RSM mengenai sharp safety yang signifikan terhadap perangkat keselamatan, prosedur keselamatan, vaksinasi dalam keamanan yang tajam, pelaporan setelah cedera tajam, pemantauan dan evaluasi cedera tajam pasca, dan peraturan tentang keselamatan yang tajam. Sedangkan pengetahuan tentang efek luka tajam dan infeksi yang terkait dengan cedera tajam tidak meningkat secara signifikan.

Kata kunci: Pembelajaran online, *sharp safety*, *sharp injury*

ABSTRACT

Background: During the period of January to February 2017 there were no reports regarding the incidence of sharp injuries at RST Dr. Soedjono Magelang. The report is different from the findings obtained by the researchers through interviews with three nurses in the internal medicine ward having experienced a needle stick injury when they mix the drug to be given to the patient. Understanding of sharp safety is an important thing in preventing and handling the incidence of sharp injury. However, the time factor is often a consideration because health workers often work in shifts so that they cannot afford to take part in the overall activity. Therefore, the authors conducted a study to determine the role of Online Learning in improving understanding of sharp safety in health workers in the RST of Dr. Soedjono Magelang.

Methods: This research is a quasi experimental study. The design was carried out by giving a test at the beginning and end of a single group study sample. Population & sample was taken from RSM by purposive sampling. Data capture was taken between May-July 2018. Online-learning instrument use: Sharp Safety module Smartphone, Whatsapp group and web as repository, and online Questionnaire.

Results: There were 19 respondents of health workers consisting of 7 doctors, 11 nurses and 1 administrative officer who were willing to take sharp safety module classes in the Whatsapp group. The use of online learning about sharp safety for health workers in RSM is considered quite effective from the significant increase ($p = 0,000$) between the pre-test and post-test scores. There was an increase in results in 17 respondents, while 2 respondents got the same results between pre and post test.

Conclusion: Online learning improves understanding of health workers at RST Dr. Soedjono, Magelang regarding sharp safety significantly to safety devices, safety procedure, vaccination in sharp safety, reporting after sharp injury, monitoring and evaluation of post sharp injury, and regulations regarding sharp safety. Whereas knowledge about the implications of sharp injury and infections related to sharp injury did not increase significantly.

Keywords: Online learning, sharp safety, sharp injury