

RINGKASAN

Pengelolaan limbah medis merupakan hal penting yang dapat mempengaruhi kesehatan masyarakat dan lingkungan. Dalam kegiatan operasional, RS Sinar Kasih Purwokerto menghasilkan limbah medis yang membutuhkan pengelolaan limbah supaya tidak membahayakan bagi lingkungan. Pengelolaan limbah medis dilakukan oleh tenaga kesehatan karena tenaga kesehatan merupakan orang yang bersentuhan langsung dengan limbah medis sehingga perilaku tenaga kesehatan berperan penting dalam pengelolaan limbah medis.

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui sistem pengelolaan limbah medis di RS Sinar Kasih Purwokerto melalui metode observasi, serta mengetahui pengaruh pengetahuan, kesadaran, minat dan sikap tenaga kesehatan terhadap tindakan pengelolaan limbah medis di RS Sinar Kasih Purwokerto. Selain itu, penelitian juga bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh sikap dalam memediasi pengaruh pengetahuan, kesadaran, dan minat tenaga kesehatan terhadap tindakan pengelolaan limbah medis RS Sinar Kasih Purwokerto. Dalam penelitian analisis data yang digunakan menggunakan pengujian *Partial Least Square* (PLS).

Hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa RS Sinar Kasih Purwokerto sudah memiliki sistem pengelolaan limbah medis yang cukup baik dengan terpenuhinya beberapa persyaratan pada fasilitas tempat penyimpanan sementara (TPS) limbah B3, limbah medis telah dipisahkan antara limbah infeksius dengan limbah non infeksius, sudah tersedia tempat sampah di setiap ruang pelayanan kesehatan. Akan tetapi RS Sinar Kasih Purwokerto masih melakukan penyimpanan limbah medis selama 3x24 jam pada suhu lebih dari 0°C. Selain itu, dari hasil pengujian limbah cair didapatkan beberapa parameter yang belum memenuhi baku mutu.

Kemudian pada perilaku tenaga kesehatan terhadap pengelolaan limbah medis diperoleh dokter umum, dokter gigi, dokter spesialis, dan sanitarian memiliki pengetahuan, kesadaran, sikap, dan tindakan pengelolaan limbah medis yang baik (skor >76). Akan tetapi, pada variabel minat didapatkan dokter spesialis termasuk dalam kategori cukup berminat (skor=75), sedangkan dokter umum, dokter gigi, dan sanitarian termasuk dalam kategori berminat (skor >76). Selanjutnya, diperoleh bahwa perawat dan PU memiliki pengetahuan, kesadaran, minat, sikap, dan tindakan pengelolaan limbah medis yang cukup baik (skor berada diantara 56–75).

Hasil analisis dengan PLS diperoleh bahwa kesadaran dan sikap berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap tindakan pengelolaan limbah medis dengan nilai $\beta=0,461$, $p\text{-value}<0,001$ untuk variabel kesadaran, sedangkan $\beta=0,468$, $p\text{-value}<0,001$ untuk variabel sikap. Selanjutnya, diperoleh bahwa pengetahuan dan minat tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap tindakan pengelolaan limbah medis dengan nilai $\beta=0,055$, $p\text{-value}<0,324$ untuk variabel pengetahuan, sedangkan $\beta=0,099$, $p\text{-value}<0,202$ untuk variabel minat. Pada pengujian mediasi diperoleh sikap memediasi pengaruh pengetahuan dan minat terhadap tindakan pengelolaan limbah medis ditunjukkan dengan nilai $\beta=0,164$, $p\text{-value}<0,024$ untuk variabel pengetahuan, sedangkan $\beta=0,159$, $p\text{-value}<0,027$ untuk variabel minat. Akan tetapi, sikap tidak memediasi pengaruh kesadaran terhadap tindakan pengelolaan limbah medis ditunjukkan dengan nilai $\beta=0,125$, $p\text{-value}<0,067$. Oleh karena itu, sikap tenaga kesehatan merupakan mediator bagi pengetahuan dan minat tenaga kesehatan terhadap tindakan pengelolaan limbah medis.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, sebaiknya RS Sinar Kasih Purwokerto segera melengkapi TPS limbah B3 dengan *cold storage* untuk mengatasi ketidaksesuaian waktu penyimpanan limbah sementara serta melakukan *maintenance* IPAL dengan rutin agar hasil *effluent* limbah cair dapat memenuhi baku mutu. Selain itu, perlu dilakukan pelatihan pengelolaan limbah medis bagi perawat dan PU untuk meningkatkan perilaku pengelolaan limbah medis dari cukup baik menjadi baik.

SUMMARY

Medical waste management is an important issue affecting public health and the environment. In operational activities, Sinar Kasih Purwokerto Hospital produces medical waste that requires waste management so that it is not harmful to the environment. Medical waste management is carried out by health workers because health workers are people who are in direct contact with medical waste so the behavior of health workers plays an important role in managing medical waste.

This study aims to determine the medical waste management system at Sinar Kasih Purwokerto Hospital through the observation method and to determine the effect of knowledge, awareness, interests, and attitudes of health workers on medical waste management practices at Sinar Kasih Purwokerto Hospital. In addition, the study also aims to determine the effect of attitude in mediating the effect of knowledge, awareness, and interest of health workers on medical waste management practices at Sinar Kasih Purwokerto Hospital. In this study, the data analysis used was Partial Least Square (PLS) testing.

The results showed that Sinar Kasih Purwokerto Hospital already has a fairly good medical waste management system with the fulfillment of several requirements for the temporary storage facility (TSF) for hazardous and toxic waste, medical waste has been separated between infectious waste and non-infectious waste, there are trash bins available in every health care room. However, Sinar Kasih Purwokerto Hospital still stores medical waste for 3x24 hours at a temperature more than 0°C. In addition, from the results of the liquid waste testing, several parameters were obtained that did not meet the quality standards.

Then on the behavior of health workers towards medical waste management, it was obtained that general practitioners, dentists, specialist, and sanitarians had good knowledge, awareness, attitudes, and medical waste management practices (score>76). However, in the interest variable, specialist doctors were included in the moderately interesting category (score=75), while general practitioners, dentists, and sanitarians were included in the interesting category (score>76). Furthermore, it was found that nurses and public workers (PW) had adequate knowledge, awareness, interests, attitudes, and practices for medical waste management (scores were between 56–75).

The results of the PLS analysis showed that awareness and attitude had a significant positive effect on medical waste management practices with a value of $\beta=0.461$, $p\text{-value}<0.001$ for the awareness variable, while $\beta=0.468$, $p\text{-value}<0.001$ for the attitude variable. Furthermore, it was found that knowledge and interest had no significant effect on medical waste management practices measures with a value of $\beta=0.055$, $p\text{-value}<0.324$ for the knowledge variable, while $\beta=0.099$, $p\text{-value}<0.202$ for the interest variable. In the mediation test, the attitude was found to mediate the effect of knowledge and interest on medical waste management practices shown by the value of $\beta=0.164$, $p\text{-value}<0.024$ for the knowledge variable, while $\beta=0.159$, $p\text{-value}<0.027$ for the interest variable. However, attitude did not mediate the effect of awareness on medical waste management practices as indicated by the value of $\beta=0.125$, $p\text{-value}<0.067$. Therefore, the attitude of health workers is a mediator for the knowledge and interest of health workers toward medical waste management practices.

Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that Sinar Kasih Purwokerto Hospital immediately equip hazardous and toxic waste TSF with cold storage to overcome mismatches in the temporary waste storage time and carry out routine WWTP maintenance so that the results of the liquid waste effluent can meet the quality standards. In addition, it is necessary to conduct medical waste management training for nurses and PW to improve medical waste management behavior from good enough to good.