

Perbedaan rerata waktu kembali bekerja antara pekerja sektor ekonomi formal dengan informal dan faktor lainnya yang mengalami cacat anatomi akibat kecelakaan kerja : Studi di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo 2013 - 2014 = Mean differences of return to work time between formal and informal workers and other factors with anatomical impairment due to occupational accident : A study in RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo 2013 - 2014

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pasca mengalami cacat anatomi akibat kecelakaan kerja, waktu yang dibutuhkan pekerja untuk kembali bekerja bervariasi, dengan berbagai faktor risiko yang berperan terhadap waktu kembali bekerja. Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan waktu kembali bekerja antara pekerja sektor ekonomi formal dengan informal dan faktor lainnya.

Metodologi: Penelitian retrospektif, dengan sampel pekerja yang mengalami cacat anatomi akibat kecelakaan kerja yang ditangani di Rumah Sakit Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo, periode 1 Januari 2013 - 31 Desember 2014. Klasifikasi kecelakaan, tindakan medis, penyakit penyerta serta pembiayaan diperoleh melalui rekam medik. Sosiodemografi, sektor pekerjaan, masa kerja, waktu kembali bekerja diperoleh dari kuesioner. Analisa korelasi dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan usia, masa kerja dengan waktu kembali bekerja. Pada faktor risiko juga dilakukan analisa bivariat menggunakan uji-t tidak berpasangan dan ANOVA. Faktor risiko yang memiliki ($p < 0,25$) dilakukan analisa multivariat dengan regresi berganda.

Hasil : Diperoleh 61 subyek, mayoritas pria (95,1%), berpendidikan dasar-menengah (85,2%), tidak mendapat jaminan pembiayaan (57,4%), cacat anatomi pada ekstremitas atas (85,2%), melakukan kontrol luka (88,5%), mendapat tindakan bedah amputasi tertutup (91,8%), tanpa penyakit penyerta (88,5%).

Sebanyak 33 (54,1%) subyek adalah pekerja sektor ekonomi formal. Waktu kembali bekerja pada pekerja sektor ekonomi formal lebih cepat dibandingkan dengan pekerja sektor ekonomi informal dengan rata-rata perbedaan waktu 9 hari ($p < 0,01$). Tindakan bedah amputasi tertutup mengurangi waktu kembali bekerja selama rata-rata 11 hari ($p < 0,01$).

Kesimpulan: Sektor ekonomi adalah determinan utama waktu kembali bekerja. Pekerja sektor formal mempunyai rerata waktu kembali bekerja lebih cepat dibandingkan dengan pekerja informal, kemungkinan berkaitan dengan sosio-ekonomi dan akses pelayanan kesehatan yang memadai pada pekerja sektor formal. Tindakan bedah amputasi tertutup mengurangi waktu kembali bekerja secara signifikan.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Return to work time for workers with anatomical impairment due to occupational accident is varied as there are many risk factors associated with it. This study aimed to compare the mean differences return to work time between formal and informal workers and other factors.

Methods: This study was a retrospective study, using sample of workers with anatomical impairment due to occupational accident who received medical care at the Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital, during the period of

1st January 2013 - 31st December 2014. Accident classification, medical procedure, healthcare coverage, other accompanying health conditions were obtained from the medical records. Sociodemography, working sector, working period, return to work time were obtained through a questionnaire. Correlation analysis was performed to observe the relationship between age, working period with the return to work time. Bivariate analysis was also performed by using unpaired t-test and ANOVA. Multivariate analysis using multiple regression was then performed in risk factors known to have ($p < 0,25$).

Results : Sixty-one subjects were obtained consisted of male (95.1%), with basic and intermediate educational level (85.2%), did not possessed healthcare coverage (57,4%), had upper extremities anatomical impairment (85.2%), received wound control care (88.5%), underwent closed amputation procedure (91.8%), and did not have other accompanying health conditions (88.5%). Thirty-three (54.1%) subjects were categorized in a formal working group. Formal workers had a significantly shorter mean return to work time compared to informal workers with mean differences of 9 days ($p < 0,01$). Closed amputation procedure reduced 11 days of return to work time ($p < 0,01$).

Conclusion: Working sector was the main determinant for the return to work time. The formal workers had a significantly shorter return to work time compared to the informal workers, which might be associated with better socioeconomical status and access of healthcare. In addition, closed amputation procedure significantly reduced the return to work time., Introduction: Return to work time for workers with anatomical impairment due to occupational accident is varied as there are many risk factors associated with it. This study aimed to compare the mean differences return to work time between formal and informal workers and other factors.

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