

Faktor-faktor risiko stressor kerja kejadian second victim syndrome pada perawat rumah sakit swasta di Tangerang Selatan = Risk factors of occupational stressor in second victim syndrome among nurses at private hospital in South Tangerang

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

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Judul tesis : Faktor-Faktor Risiko Stressor Kerja Kejadian Second Victim Syndrome pada Perawat Rumah Sakit Swasta di Tangerang Selatan
Latar belakang: Pada rumah sakit swasta, kepuasan pasien menjadi target bagi rumah sakit. Jika ditilik lebih lanjut pada penilaian akreditasi Joint Commission International JCI standard SQE.8.2. ada kriteria penilaian berupa second victim ini yang terjadi di rumah sakit. Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui distribusi perawat yang mengalami kecenderungan menderita second victim syndrome dan menilai faktor risiko yang ada agar dapat diambil kebijakan manajemen untuk menanggulangi faktor risiko tersebut. Metode dan Hasil Penelitian: Penelitian dengan metode cross sectional dari 117 sampel, didapatkan hasil kurva total skor dari kuisioner the second victim experience and support tool SVEST menunjukkan yang memiliki kecenderungan menderita second victim syndrome sedikit jumlahnya. Stressor kerja beban kerja memiliki nilai korelasi kuat $r=0.518$ dengan kecenderungan menderita second victim syndrome, stressor kerja ketidakjelasan pengobatan memiliki korelasi rendah dan masalah dengan pasien memiliki korelasi sedang dengan kecenderungan menderita second victim syndrome dan bermakna dengan masing-masing nilai r yaitu $r=0.354$ dan $r=0.404$ dalam jumlah 117 sampel. Pada faktor host dan unit kerja $p>0.05$ tidak ada perbedaan yang terjadi pada masing-masing kelompok dengan kecenderungan menderita second victim syndrome. Kesimpulan: Dari hasil yang didapatkan, disimpulkan bahwa adanya korelasi kuat pada faktor beban kerja dengan kecenderungan menderita second victim syndrome. Kata kunci: Expanded Nursing Stress Scale; perawat; sindrom korban kedua; stress kerja perawat; The Second Victim Experience and Support Tool

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ABSTRACT

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Title Risk Factors of Occupational Stressor in Second Victim Syndrome among Nurses at Private Hospital in South Tangerang
Background In private hospitals, patient satisfaction becomes the target for the hospital. If further judging on the assessment of standard Joint Commission International JCI accreditation SQE.8.2. There are criteria for assessment of the second victim is happening in the hospital. Objective This study aims to determine the distribution of nurses who suffer from second victim syndrome and assess existing risk factors in order to be able to take management policy to overcome these risk factors. Methods and Results A cross sectional study of 117 samples, the results of the total score curve of the second victim experience and support tool SVEST showed that those with a tendency to suffer from second victim syndrome were few in number. Work load stressors have a strong correlation value r 0.518 with a tendency to suffer from second victim syndrome, job stress obscurity treatment has a low correlation and problems with patients having moderate correlation with a tendency to suffer second victim syndrome and significance with each r value r 0.354 and r 0.404 in the

number of 117 samples. On host and work unit factors $p < 0.05$ no differences occurred in each group with a tendency to suffer second victim syndrome. Conclusion From the results obtained, it is concluded that there is a strong correlation on the workload factor with the tendency to suffer second victim syndrome. Keywords Expanded Nursing Stress Scale nurse Second victim syndrome Work stress nurse The Second Victim Experience and Support Tool