

## Analisis bahaya kerja pada perawat unit perawatan intensif covid-19 = Occupational health hazard among covid-19 intensive care unit nurses.

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### Abstrak

Setiap pekerjaan memiliki risiko terjadinya kecelakaan kerja dan sakit akibat kerja, tidak terkecuali di unit perawatan intensif. Perawatan yang intensif dan kompleks serta kondisi yang dinamis membuat unit perawatan intensif menjadi tempat dengan risiko tinggi bahaya kerja, apalagi di situasi pandemi COVID-19. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui potensi bahaya pada perawat unit perawatan intensif di masa pandemi COVID-19. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan observasional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat bahaya kerja pada perawat unit perawatan intensif dari segi bahaya fisik, bahaya biologi, bahaya kimia, bahaya psikososial, bahaya ergonomi, serta bahaya akibat kondisi kerja. Risiko bahaya ini meningkat dalam kondisi pandemi COVID-19, terutama pada bahaya biologi terkait transmisi virus COVID-19 dan bahaya psikososial karena menghadapi pandemi yang tidak kunjung selesai. Strategi untuk meminimalkan risiko bahaya kerja sudah dilakukan dengan adanya pelatihan dan orientasi terkait keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja serta modifikasi lingkungan. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah potensi bahaya kerja pada perawat unit intensif masih perlu dilakukan pengendalian secara optimal. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat membantu pengembangan pengendalian bahaya kerja bagi perawat.

.....Every job has the risk of work accidents and work-related illnesses, including the intensive care unit. Intensive and complex care and dynamic conditions make the intensive care unit a place with a high risk of work hazards, especially in the COVID-19 pandemic situation. The purpose of this study is to determine the potential dangers to intensive care unit nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic. This type of research is descriptive qualitative with an observational approach. The results showed that there are occupational hazards in intensive care unit nurses in terms of physical hazards, biological hazards, chemical hazards, psychosocial hazards, ergonomic hazards, and hazards due to working conditions. The risk of this danger increases in the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially in the biological hazards associated with the transmission of the COVID-19 virus and the psychosocial hazards due to the ongoing pandemic. Strategies to minimize the risk of occupational hazards have been carried out with training and orientation related to occupational safety and health as well as environmental modification. This study concludes that the potential for occupational hazards in intensive unit nurses still needs to be controlled optimally. The results of this study are expected to assist the development of occupational hazard control for nurses.