

Gambaran Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Sikap Bencana Rumah Sakit pada Perawat di Rumah Sakit Kabupaten Bogor = Knowledge and Attitude of Hospital Disaster Nurses in Bogor Regency Hospital

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Bencana adalah peristiwa atau rangkaian peristiwa yang mengancam dan mengganggu kehidupan dan penghidupan masyarakat yang disebabkan, baik oleh faktor alam/dan faktor nonalam maupun faktor manusia. Bencana dapat bersifat internal maupun eksternal, seperti bencana alam yang menimbulkan korban jiwa massal atau kerusakan struktur rumah sakit. Perawat merupakan tenaga kesehatan yang kehadirannya sangat erat di fasilitas kesehatan, sehingga perawat perlu memahami tentang manajemen risiko bencana. Tujuan umum dilaksanakannya penelitian ini adalah, untuk mengetahui seperti apakah gambaran tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap perawat tentang bencana rumah sakit di Rumah Sakit.

Metode: Desain penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif cross sectional, jumlah sampel sebanyak 67 responden, teknik pengambilan sampel non random sampling dengan metode accidental sampling dan analisis univariate.

Hasil: Didapatkan hasil secara keseluruhan pengetahuan Analisis deskriptif antara karakteristik responden dengan variabel univariate didapatkan hasil secara umum keseluruhan berdasarkan usia, pendidikan, pengalaman bekerja, pernah mengalami siap siaga sebelumnya, dan pernah mengikuti pelatihan kebencanaan terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap bencana rumah sakit.

Rekomendasi: Peneliti merekomendasikan fokus meneliti kesiapsiagaan bencana dengan menggunakan alat ukur berupa EPIQ (Emergency Preparedness Informational Questionnaire).

.....Introduction: Disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused by both natural and non-natural factors as well as human factors. Disasters can be internal or external, such as natural disasters that cause mass casualties or damage to hospital structures. Nurses are health workers who are very close to health facilities, nurses need to understand disaster risk management. The general aim of this research is to find out the level of knowledge and attitudes of nurses about hospital disasters in hospitals.

Methods: The research design uses a cross-sectional descriptive method, samples is 67 respondents, the sampling technique is non-random sampling using the accidental sampling method and univariate analysis.

Results: results knowledge Descriptive analysis between the characteristics of respondents with univariate variables obtained general results overall based on age, education, work experience, previous experience of preparedness, and had participated in disaster training on knowledge and attitudes towards hospital disasters.

Recommendation: Researchers recommend focusing on researching disaster preparedness using a measuring tool in the form of an EPIQ (Emergency Preparedness Informational Questionnaire).