

Analisis hubungan faktor manusia dan organisasi terhadap keluhan Low Back Pain pada perawat di Rumah Sakit A, kota B menggunakan pendekatan human factor analysis classification system = Relationship analysis between human factor and organization with Low Back Pain complaint on nurses at the A Hospital, in the city of B, using human factor analysis classification system approach / Maxwal Richard Matahari

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Abstrak

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Tugas penanganan pasien yang dilakukan oleh perawat seringkali menyebabkan gangguan muskuloskeletal terhadap perawat, dalam beberapa kasus didapati bahwa banyak perawat yang mengalami Low Back Pain (LBP) karena kegiatan manual handling dalam penanganan pasien. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisa hubungan faktor manusia dan organisasi dengan keluhan LBP pada perawat di Rumah Sakit A, Kota B menggunakan pendekatan Human Factor Classification Analysis System. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi cross-sectional, dengan uji chi-square sebagai uji statistik yang digunakan, serta pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode self reported/administered melalui kuesioner. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara faktor olahraga, pendidikan, dan masa kerja terhadap kejadian LBP dengan masing-masing nilai  $p=0,019$ ;  $0,038$ ; dan  $0,04$ . Selain itu hasil penelitian juga menemukan bahwa dari empat dimensi dalam variabel unsafe supervision terdapat dua dimensi yang memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian LBP yaitu, dimensi inadequate supervision ( $p=0,002$ ), dan dimensi supervisory violation ( $p=0,047$ ). Sedangkan dari lima dimensi pada variabel precondition for unsafe acts, terdapat satu dimensi yang memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian LBP yaitu, dimensi adverse mental states ( $0,016$ ). Dan dari lima dimensi pada variabel unsafe acts, terdapat dua dimensi yang memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian LBP yaitu, dimensi skill based error ( $p=0,007$ ) dan routine violation ( $p=0,043$ ). Sebagai kesimpulan, berdasarkan hasil analisis menggunakan pendekatan HFACS, setiap kegagalan dari keempat barrier pencegah terjadinya insiden, tiga diantaranya memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap keluhan LBP.

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**ABSTRACT**

Patient handling tasks performed by nurses often lead to musculoskeletal disorders of the nurses, in some cases it was found that many nurses are experiencing Low Back Pain (LBP) due to manual handling activities in the

handling of patients. This study was conducted to analyze the relationship between human factor and organization with low back pain complaint on nurses at The A Hospital, in the City of B, using human factor analysis classification system approach. This research is design as a cross-sectional study, with Chisquare test as the statistical test, while the data were collected trough self reported/administered method by the questioner. Based on the results of this study found a significant relationship between factors of exercise, education, and years of service against the LBP incidence with each value of  $p = 0.019$ ;  $0.038$ ; and  $0.04$ . In addition the research also found that there are two out of the four dimensions in the variable of unsafe supervision that have a significant relationship to the occurrence of LBP, namely, inadequate supervision dimension ( $p = 0.002$ ), and supervisory violation ( $p = 0,047$ ) dimension. Meanwhile there is one out of five dimensions from the precondition for unsafe acts variables, that has a significant relationship to the occurrence of LBP, it is adverse mental states dimension ( $p = 0.016$ ). And there are two out of five dimensions of the unsafe acts variables, that have a significant relationship to the occurrence of LBP namely, skill-based errors dimension ( $p = 0.007$ ), and routine violation dimension ( $p = 0.043$ ). As the conclusion, based on the analysis result through HFACS approach, each failure of the fourth incident prevention barriers, there are three of them were related to LBP complaint.