

ABSTRAK

PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM BAGI PROFESI PERAWAT YANG BEKERJA DI RUANG HEMODIALISA RUMAH SAKIT

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Hemodialisa (HD) adalah salah satu terapi pengganti ginjal yang menggunakan alat khusus dengan tujuan mengatasi gejala dan tanda akibat laju filtrasi glomerulus yang rendah sehingga diharapkan dapat memperpanjang usia dan meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien. Pemberian pelayanan di ruang hemodialisa, tidak hanya dokter, perawat bahkan rumah sakit juga harus bersiap untuk bertanggung jawab dengan segala kegiatan yang berkaitan langsung di dalamnya. Namun seringkali terjadi masalah pada profesi perawat, seperti yang diketahui saat ini kewenangan perawat secara mandiri adalah memberikan asuhan keperawatan bukan melakukan tindakan medik yang bersifat invasif. Penelitian mengkaji mengenai (1) prosedur pelimpahan wewenang dokter kepada perawat dalam memberikan pelayanan di ruang hemodialisa, (2) tanggung jawab perawat yang bekerja di ruang hemodialisa rumah sakit, dan (3) kebijakan terkait perlindungan hukum terhadap profesi perawat yang bekerja di ruang hemodialisa rumah sakit.

Pendekatan masalah yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah pendekatan yuridis normatif. Pendekatan yuridis normatif yang digunakan dalam penelitian tesis ini adalah pendekatan Undang-Undang. Selain itu, penelitian menggunakan data sekunder yang terdiri dari bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, prosedur pelimpahan wewenang dokter kepada perawat dalam memberikan pelayanan di ruang hemodialisa ada beberapa tahap. Diawali, dokter pelaksana harus memastikan kewenangan yang diberikan tertulis, penerima wewenang memiliki kompetensi yang dibutuhkan, kesediaan dari penerima wewenang, dan pelaksanaan hemodialisis di bawah pengawasan dokter pelaksana. Jika syarat-syarat telah dipenuhi, maka pelaksanaan pelimpahan wewenang dapat dilaksanakan. Berdasarkan keterampilan vokasi dan profesi perawat hemodialisis, pelimpahan wewenang dapat terjadi secara mandat, dengan pengawasan aktif dari dokter pelaksana. Apabila sudah sesuai dengan persyaratan pelimpahan kewenangan, maka hemodialisis dilaksanakan oleh perawat mahir di bawah supervisi dokter pelaksana. Tanggung jawab perawat yang bekerja di ruang hemodialisa rumah sakit diatur berdasarkan ketentuan profesi dan hukum di Indonesia yaitu pidana, perdata, dan administrasi. Perlindungan hukum perawat pada ruang hemodialisa berkaitan dengan kompetensi yang didasarkan oleh Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia No. 812 Tahun 2010 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Dialisis pada Fasilitas Kesehatan. Namun, Standar Operasi Prosedur ruang hemodialisis dikembalikan kepada kebijakan masing-masing rumah sakit.

Saran dari penelitian ini adalah adanya panduan terkait standar operasional prosedur yang terintegrasi, melarang pelimpahan wewenang delegative dan dibuatnya pengaturan yang spesifik terkait hemodialisis.

Kata kunci: hemodialisis; perawat; perlindungan hukum.

ABSTRACT**LEGAL PROTECTION FOR NURSE PROFESSIONALS WORKING IN
HOSPITAL HEMODIALYSIS ROOMS**

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Hemodialysis (HD) is a kidney replacement therapy that uses a special device with the aim of treating symptoms and signs due to a low glomerular filtration rate, which is expected to extend life and improve the quality of life of patients. Providing services in the hemodialysis room, not only doctors, nurses and even hospitals must also be prepared to be responsible for all activities directly related to it. However, problems often occur in the nursing profession, as it is known at this time that the authority of nurses independently is to provide nursing care, not to perform invasive medical procedures. This study examines (1) the procedure for delegating authority from doctors to nurses in providing services in the hemodialysis room, (2) the responsibilities of nurses working in the hemodialysis room at the hospital, and (3) policies related to legal protection for the nursing profession working in the hemodialysis room at hospital.

The problem approach used in this research is a normative juridical approach. The normative juridical approach used in this thesis research is the statutory approach. In addition, the research uses secondary data consisting of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials.

Based on the results of the study, the procedure for delegating authority from doctors to nurses in providing services in the first hemodialysis room began in several stages. First, the implementing doctor must ensure that the authority given is written, the recipient of the authority has the required competence, the willingness of the recipient of authority, and the implementation of hemodialysis under the supervision of the implementing doctor. If the conditions have been met, then the implementation of the delegation of authority can be carried out. Based on the vocational skills and profession of the hemodialysis nurse, delegation of authority can occur on a mandate basis, with active supervision from the implementing doctor. If it is in accordance with the requirements for the delegation of authority, then hemodialysis is carried out by skilled nurses under the supervision of the implementing doctor. The responsibilities of nurses working in the hemodialysis room of a hospital are regulated based on professional and legal provisions in Indonesia, namely criminal, civil and administrative. There are several perspectives. Legal protection for nurses in the hemodialysis room is related to competence based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 812 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Dialysis Services in Health Facilities. However, the Standard Operating Procedure for the hemodialysis room is returned to the policy of each hospital. Suggestions from this study are the existence of guidelines regarding integrated standard operating procedures, prohibiting the delegation of delegated authority and making specific arrangements regarding hemodialysis.

Keywords: hemodialysis; nurse; legal protection.