

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP DENGAN PERILAKU PENGOLAHAN LIMBAH MEDIS PADA TENAGA KESEHATAN PUSKESMAS GEDONG AIR KECAMATAN TANJUNG KARANG BARAT KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Pengolahan limbah medis di fasilitas kesehatan, seperti Puskesmas, merupakan isu penting yang berdampak pada kesehatan masyarakat dan lingkungan. Limbah medis mencakup limbah infeksius, bahan kimia berbahaya, dan benda tajam yang memerlukan penanganan khusus sesuai standar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap dengan perilaku pengolahan limbah medis pada tenaga kesehatan Puskesmas Gedong Air, Kecamatan Tanjung Karang Barat, Kota Bandar Lampung.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan desain studi *cross-sectional* dengan total sampel sebanyak 77 tenaga kesehatan di Puskesmas Gedong Air. Kriteria inklusi, yang mencakup tenaga kesehatan di Puskesmas Gedong Air Kota Bandar Lampung dan bersedia menandatangani lembar persetujuan penelitian. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner terstruktur dan dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha=0,05$ yang mengukur pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku pengolahan limbah medis. Dilakukan analisis univariat untuk menjabarkan masing-masing variabel dan analisis bivariat untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap dengan perilaku pengolahan limbah medis.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada karakteristik responden penelitian didominasi oleh perempuan (86,7%), usia tenaga kesehatan 21-34 tahun (50,6%), masa bekerja >10 tahun (51,9%) dan pendidikan S1 (67,5%). Analisis univariat menunjukkan sebagian besar tenaga kesehatan memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik (89,6%), sikap positif (70,1%), dan perilaku pengolahan limbah medis yang baik (55,8%). Analisis statistik dengan uji *Chi-Square* mengidentifikasi adanya hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan ($p=0,019$) dan sikap ($p=0,015$) dengan perilaku pengolahan limbah medis.

Kesimpulan: Tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap tenaga kesehatan berkontribusi secara signifikan terhadap perilaku pengolahan limbah medis di Puskesmas Gedong Air. Hasil ini diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar pengembangan kebijakan untuk meningkatkan pengelolaan limbah medis yang sesuai dengan standar kesehatan dan lingkungan.

Kata kunci: Limbah Medis, Pengetahuan, Perilaku Pengolahan, Sikap, Tenaga Kesehatan.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF HEALTH WORKERS AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS AND MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR AT GEDONG AIR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, TANJUNG KARANG BARAT DISTRICT, BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

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Background: Medical waste management in health facilities, such as Community Health Centers, is an important issue that has an impact on public health and the environment. Medical waste includes dangerous infectious agents, hazardous chemicals, and sharp objects that require special handling according to standards. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude with the behavior of medical waste management among health workers at the Gedong Air Community Health Center, Tanjung Karang Barat District, Bandar Lampung City.

Methods: The study was conducted using a cross-sectional study design with a total sample of 77 health workers at the Gedong Air Community Health Center. Inclusion criteria, which include health workers at the Gedong Air Community Health Center, Bandar Lampung City and are willing to sign the research consent form. Data collection was carried out through a structured questionnaire and analyzed using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ which measures knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of medical waste management. Univariate analysis was carried out to describe each variable and bivariate analysis to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude with medical waste management behavior.

Results: The results showed that the characteristics of the study respondents were dominated by women (86.7%), health workers aged 21-34 years (50.6%), work experience >10 years (51.9%) and S1 education (67, 5%). Univariate analysis showed that most health workers had a good level of knowledge (89.6%), positive attitudes (70.1%), and good medical waste management behavior (55.8%). Statistical analysis using the Chi-Square test found a significant relationship between the level of knowledge ($p = 0.019$) and attitudes ($p = 0.015$) with medical waste management behavior.

Conclusion: Knowledge and attitudes of health workers significantly contribute to medical waste management behavior at the Gedong Air Community Health Center. These results are expected to serve as a basis for developing policies to improve medical waste management in alignment with health and environmental standards.

Keywords: Attitude, Health Workers, Knowledge, Medical Waste, Processing Behavior.