

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN INSIDEN TERTUSUK JARUM SAAT PEMBERIAN OBAT BERDASARKAN SELF REPORT PADA MAHASISWA PRAKTEK DI RUMAH SAKIT

Galang Agam Alamsyah

Kejadian tertusuk jarum merupakan salah satu risiko kerja yang masih sering dialami mahasiswa keperawatan selama menjalani praktik klinik. Tingginya aktivitas tindakan invasif selama praktik klinik menyebabkan mahasiswa menjadi kelompok yang rentan mengalami tertusuk jarum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan insiden tertusuk jarum berdasarkan self-report mahasiswa praktik pemberian obat di Universitas Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto. Desain penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*, sampel penelitian berjumlah 51 mahasiswa profesi keperawatan yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purrrpositive sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh responden pernah mengalami NSI. Kejadian paling banyak terjadi saat recapping jarum (39,2%), di bangsal rawat inap (66,7%), dan disebabkan oleh spuit kosong (49,0%). Hampir seluruh responden melaporkan kejadian (76,5%), tidak melakukan pemeriksaan darah setelah pajanan (86,3%), serta hampir seluruhnya belum memperoleh vaksinasi Hepatitis B (86,3%). Rerata skor persepsi SNNIP meliputi persepsi keparahan sebesar 14,46, persepsi manfaat 10,66, dan persepsi hambatan 39,70. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa seluruh responden yang diambil pernah mengalami tertusuk jarum, kejadian tersebut ditemukan pada lebih dari sepertiga populasi dengan praktik pelaporan dan tindak lanjut pascapajanan yang masih rendah. Penguatan edukasi keselamatan kerja, kepatuhan terhadap standard precautions, pelaporan insiden, serta vaksinasi Hepatitis B perlu ditingkatkan untuk mendukung keselamatan mahasiswa selama praktik klinik.

Kata kunci: Kejadian tertusuk jarum, mahasiswa keperawatan, praktik klinik, keselamatan kerja, SNNIP.

ABSTRACT

Self-Reported Needle Stick Injury Incidents During Medication Administration Among Nursing Students Undertaking Clinical Practice in Hospitals

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Needle stick injury (NSI) remains one of the most common occupational hazards experienced by nursing students during clinical practice. The high frequency of invasive procedures performed during clinical training places nursing students at an increased risk of sustaining needle stick injuries. The purpose of this research to describe the incidence of needle stick injuries based on self-reported experiences among nursing students during medication administration clinical practice at Universitas Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto. This research employed a descriptive cross-sectional design. A total of 51 professional nursing students were selected using a purposive sampling technique. The findings showed that all respondents had experienced a needle stick injury (NSI). The majority of NSI occurred during needle recapping (39.2%), in inpatient wards (66.7%), and were caused by empty syringes (49.0%). Most respondents reported the incident (76.5%); however, the majority did not undergo post exposure blood testing (86.3%), and most had not received Hepatitis B vaccination (86.3%). The mean SNNIP perception scores were 14.46 for perceived severity, 10.66 for perceived benefits, and 39.70 for perceived barriers. This research concluded that all respondents included in the study had experienced a needle stick injury, with incidents identified in more than one third of the study population. Although most respondents reported the incident, post exposure follow up practices remained inadequate. Strengthening occupational safety education, adherence to standard precautions, incident reporting, and Hepatitis B vaccination is essential to enhance nursing students' safety during clinical practice.

Keywords: Needle stick injury, nursing students, clinical practice, occupational safety, SNNIP.