

**KESESUAIAN IMPLEMENTASI *GREEN HOSPITAL*
BERDASARKAN KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK
INDONESIA DI RSUP Dr. M. DJAMIL PADANG**

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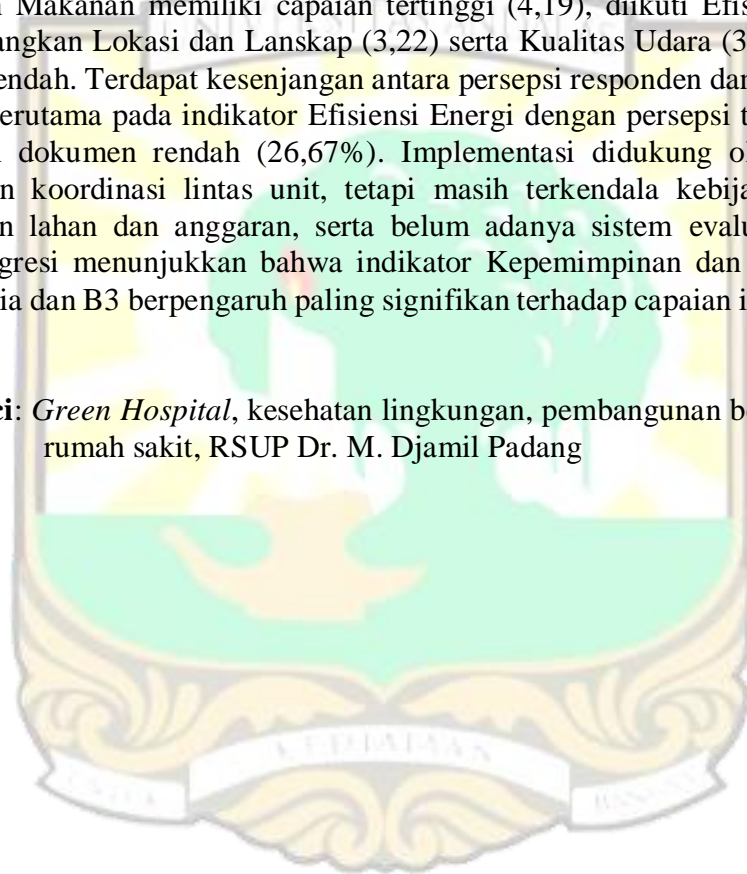
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ABSTRAK

Penerapan konsep Green Hospital merupakan upaya pengelolaan lingkungan rumah sakit secara berkelanjutan untuk meminimalkan dampak lingkungan, meningkatkan efisiensi pemanfaatan sumber daya, serta meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kesesuaian implementasi Green Hospital di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan *mixed methods*. Data kuantitatif dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner skala Likert (1–5) kepada 124 responden tenaga kesehatan dan non-kesehatan, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan regresi linear. Data kualitatif diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam untuk memperkuat hasil analisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan Green Hospital berada pada kategori cukup baik dengan nilai rata-rata persepsi sebesar 3,70 dan tingkat pemenuhan dokumen sebesar 68,54%. Indikator Pengolahan Makanan memiliki capaian tertinggi (4,19), diikuti Efisiensi Energi (3,90), sedangkan Lokasi dan Lanskap (3,22) serta Kualitas Udara (3,31) menjadi capaian terendah. Terdapat kesenjangan antara persepsi responden dan pemenuhan dokumen, terutama pada indikator Efisiensi Energi dengan persepsi tinggi namun pemenuhan dokumen rendah (26,67%). Implementasi didukung oleh motivasi internal dan koordinasi lintas unit, tetapi masih terkendala kebijakan formal, keterbatasan lahan dan anggaran, serta belum adanya sistem evaluasi terpadu. Analisis regresi menunjukkan bahwa indikator Kepemimpinan dan Pengelolaan Bahan Kimia dan B3 berpengaruh paling signifikan terhadap capaian implementasi ($b = 0,15$).

Kata Kunci: *Green Hospital*, kesehatan lingkungan, pembangunan berkelanjutan, rumah sakit, RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang



ABSTRACT

The implementation of the Green Hospital concept is an effort to manage the hospital environment sustainably, minimize environmental impacts, increase resource utilization efficiency, and improve the quality of health services. This study aims to analyze the suitability of Green Hospital implementation at Dr. M. Djamil Padang General Hospital. The study used a mixed methods approach. Quantitative data were collected through a Likert-scale questionnaire (1–5) from 124 respondents, including healthcare and non-healthcare workers, and then analyzed using linear regression. Qualitative data were obtained through in-depth interviews to strengthen the analysis results. The results showed that the implementation of Green Hospital was in the fairly good category with an average perception score of 3.70 and a document fulfillment rate of 68.54%. The Food Processing indicator had the highest achievement (4.19), followed by Energy Efficiency (3.90), while Location and Landscape (3.22) and Air Quality (3.31) had the lowest achievements. There was a gap between respondents' perceptions and document fulfillment, especially in the Energy Efficiency indicator with high perception but low document fulfillment (26.67%). Implementation is supported by internal motivation and cross-unit coordination, but remains hampered by formal policies, limited land and budget, and the lack of an integrated evaluation system. Regression analysis shows that the Leadership and Management of Chemicals and Hazardous Materials indicators have the most significant influence on implementation achievement ($b = 0.15$).

Keywords: *Green Hospital, environmental health, hospital, sustainable development, RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang*

