

**ANALISIS RISIKO KECELAKAAN KERJA DI PUSKESMAS PADANG
TAROK KECAMATAN BASO KABUPATEN AGAM**

TESIS



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**Analisis Risiko Kecelakaan Kerja Di Puskesmas Padang Tarok Kecamatan Baso
Kabupaten Agam**

ABSTRAK

Program Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) di Puskesmas bertujuan melindungi tenaga kesehatan, pasien, dan lingkungan kerja dari potensi kecelakaan kerja. Dalam konteks K3, bahaya merupakan sumber atau kondisi yang berpotensi menimbulkan cedera atau gangguan kesehatan, sedangkan risiko merupakan kemungkinan terjadinya bahaya tersebut beserta tingkat keparahan dampaknya. Fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan memiliki beragam bahaya yang, apabila tidak dikendalikan dengan baik, dapat meningkatkan risiko kecelakaan kerja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis risiko kecelakaan kerja di Puskesmas Padang Tarok Kecamatan Baso melalui identifikasi bahaya, analisis dan evaluasi tingkat risiko, penyusunan rancangan upaya pengendalian risiko, serta pelaksanaan komunikasi dan konsultasi hasil analisis risiko. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *mixed methods* dengan desain *sequential explanatory* yang diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi langsung, dan penilaian menggunakan matriks risiko pada 14 ruangan pelayanan di Puskesmas Padang Tarok. Hasil identifikasi menunjukkan terdapat 59 potensi bahaya. Analisis risiko tidak menemukan bahaya dengan tingkat risiko tinggi, namun terdapat 3 bahaya dengan risiko bermakna, 23 bahaya dengan risiko sedang (moderat), dan 33 bahaya dengan risiko rendah. Ruangan yang memiliki potensi kecelakaan kerja lebih besar antara lain Unit Gawat Darurat (UGD), pelayanan gigi serta TPS Limbah B3, yang didominasi oleh risiko tersandung dan jatuh, terbentur, tertusuk benda tajam dan bahaya listrik seperti tersetrum. Hasil pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa penerapan K3 di Puskesmas Padang Tarok masih perlu ditingkatkan, khususnya dalam aspek peningkatan sarana dan prasarana, penataan ruang dan instalasi listrik, peningkatan kepatuhan terhadap penggunaan APD dan SOP K3, pelaksanaan pelatihan K3 secara berkala, serta penerapan HIRADC secara menyeluruh dan berkelanjutan. Upaya tersebut diharapkan dapat menurunkan tingkat risiko kecelakaan kerja dan meningkatkan keselamatan tenaga kesehatan serta mutu pelayanan di Puskesmas.

Kata Kunci : Analisis Risiko, Kecelakaan Kerja, Puskesmas, Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja.

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**Analysis of Occupational Accident Risk at Padang Tarok Public Health Center,
Baso Sub-district, Agam Regency**

ABSTRACT

The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) program in Community Health Centers is implemented to protect healthcare workers, patients, and the work environment from potential occupational accidents. In the context of OHS, hazards are defined as sources or conditions with the potential to cause injury or health disturbances, whereas risk refers to the likelihood of a hazard occurrence combined with the severity of its consequences. Healthcare facilities are exposed to various hazards which, if not properly controlled, may increase the risk of occupational accidents. This study aimed to analyze occupational accident risks at Padang Tarok Community Health Center, Baso Subdistrict, through hazard identification, risk analysis and evaluation, development of risk control measures, and implementation of communication and consultation of risk analysis results. This study employed a mixed methods approach with a sequential explanatory design, utilizing in-depth interviews, direct observation, and risk assessment using a risk matrix across 14 service areas at Padang Tarok Community Health Center. The hazard identification results indicated a total of 59 potential hazards. Risk analysis revealed no hazards classified as high risk; however, there were 3 hazards categorized as significant risk, 23 hazards as moderate risk, and 33 hazards as low risk. Areas with a higher potential for occupational accidents included the Emergency Unit, the dental service unit, and the Hazardous and Toxic Waste Temporary Storage (B3 Waste), predominantly involving risks of slips and falls, blunt force trauma, sharps injuries, and electrical hazards such as electric shock. The discussion results indicate that the implementation of OHS at Padang Tarok Community Health Center still requires improvement, particularly in the aspects of enhancing facilities and infrastructure, optimizing workspace layout and electrical installation management, enhancing compliance with the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and OHS Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), periodic OHS training, and comprehensive and sustainable implementation of Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Determining Control (HIRADC). These efforts are expected to reduce occupational accident risks and improve the safety of healthcare workers as well as the quality of health services at the Community Health Center.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Hazard and Risk, Risk Analysis, HIRADC, Community Health Center.