

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pandemi COVID-19 menjadi fokus dunia sejak diberitakan kasus pertama di Wuhan. Kasus infeksi dan kematian meningkat dan terjadi pada tenaga kesehatan, khususnya perawat. Jumlah penggunaan dan kebutuhan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) bagi perawat meningkat seiring adanya penambahan jumlah pasien.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kemudahan akses APD bagi perawat yang merawat pasien COVID-19 selama pandemi.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah perawat yang merawat pasien COVID-19. Responden berjumlah 127 orang di RSUP dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner Healthcare worker Exposure, Response, and Outcome (HERO) Registry Protective Equipment Survey. Data dianalisa untuk menentukan berapa presentase tingkat kemudahan akses APD. Tingkat kemudahan akses APD dianalisis berdasarkan level APD standar COVID-19 di Indonesia dan disajikan beserta rincian demografinya.

Hasil: Seluruh responden (100%) menggunakan masker saat bekerja. Masker yang digunakan adalah masker N95 dan masker bedah. APD Level 3 adalah APD yang dilaporkan paling sulit diakses. APD peringkat teratas kategori sedikit sulit adalah pelindung mata & *faceshield* (8.4%), sarung tangan (6.8%), baju kerja/*coverall gown/apron* (5.9%). Sementara peringkat teratas APD Level 3 kategori sangat sulit adalah sarung tangan (0.8%) dan baju kerja/*coverall gown/apron* (0.8%). Mayoritas responden menggunakan masker yang sama saat memberikan intervensi untuk seluruh pasien (80.8%) dan beberapa diantaranya menggunakan lebih dari 8 jam (17.3%).

Kesimpulan: Tingkat kemudahan akses APD di semua level mayoritas tidak sulit. Kesulitan APD terbanyak ditemukan pada Level 3 pada jenis APD pelindung mata & *faceshield*, sarung tangan, dan baju kerja/*coverall gown/apron*.

Kata kunci: Alat pelindung diri, COVID-19, Kemudahan akses, Perawat

ABSTRACT

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has become the focus of the world concern since the first case was reported in Wuhan. The number of infections and deaths due to COVID-19 continues to increase. This case also occurs among health workers, especially the case for nurses. Along with the increase in the number of patients, this has increased the demand for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for nurses.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the ease of access level to PPE for nurses who treat COVID-19 patients during the pandemic.

Methods: This study was descriptive research. The respondents were the nurses who treated COVID-19 patients in RSUP dr. Sardjito, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The number of respondents was 127 nurses. This study used the Healthcare Worker Exposure, Response, and Outcome (HERO) Registry Protective Equipment Survey. The analysis was used to determine the ease of access percentage level to PPE. The percentage level was analyzed based on the Indonesian COVID-19 Handling Acceleration Task Force PPE level and presented based on the demographic details.

Results: all respondents (100%) used masks while working. They used N95 masks and surgical masks. The PPE level 3 was the most difficult to access. The most-reported PPE in the slightly difficult-to-access category was goggles and face shield (8. 4%), gloves (6. 8%), workwear/coverall gown/apron (5. 9%). On the other hand, the most common reported PPE in the very difficult-to-access category was gloves (0. 8%) and workwear/ coverall gown/apron (0. 8%). Generally, respondents used the same mask when providing interventions for all patients (80.8%) and some of them used it for more than 8 hours.

Conclusion: The PPE ease of access level at all levels was classified as not difficult.

The highest difficulty in PPE was found at Level 3, with types of goggles and face shield, gloves, and work clothes/coverall gown/apron.

Keywords: COVID-19, Ease of access, Nurse, Personal protective Equipment