

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Pandemi COVID-19 telah memberikan tekanan yang cukup besar sehingga menyebabkan perawat rentan dan berisiko tinggi terpapar COVID-19. 60% perawat terpapar dengan pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19 karena memberikan perawatan secara langsung dan berinteraksi lama dengan pasien COVID-19 dan 67,7% perawat yang mengalami penularan COVID-19 karena berada di ruang perawatan intensif.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran tingkat risiko terpapar COVID-19 pada perawat di rumah sakit rujukan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Metode: Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain survei deskriptif. Sampel pada penelitian ini seluruh perawat ($n=164$) yang memberikan pelayanan keperawatan pada pasien COVID-19. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner penilaian risiko paparan dalam kondisi COVID-19 yang dikembangkan oleh WHO kemudian di adaptasi lintas budaya oleh peneliti yang telah di uji validitas dan reliabilitas. Data dianalisis secara univariat dengan menghitung frekuensi, persentase dan rasio prevalensi.

Hasil: Analisis rasio prevalensi berdasarkan karakteristik responden usia >45 tahun dibandingkan dengan usia (≤ 25 tahun: $RP=1,27$; 26-35 tahun: $RP=1,21$; 36-45 tahun: $RP=1,38$), jenis kelamin ($RP=0,99$), masa kerja ($RP=0,90$), unit kerja IGD COVID-19 dibandingkan dengan unit kerja (ICU COVID-19: $RP=0,81$; ruang perawatan COVID-19: $RP=0,92$), tingkat pendidikan diploma 3 dibandingkan dengan tingkat pendidikan (ners: $RP=1,12$; magister: $RP=0,64$) dan riwayat pelatihan penggunaan APD ($RP=1,69$).

Kata kunci: Risiko Terpapar; Perawat; COVID-19

ABSTRACT

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has put considerable pressure on nurses to be vulnerable and at high risk of being exposed to COVID-19. 60% of nurses were exposed to confirmed COVID-19 patients because they provided direct care and had prolonged interactions with COVID-19 patients, and 67.7% of nurses experienced COVID-19 transmission because they were in the intensive care room.

Purpose: Knowing the description of the risk level of exposure to COVID-19 on nurses in referral hospitals of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Method: This type of research is quantitative with a descriptive survey design. The sample in this study was all nurses (n=164) who provided nursing services to COVID-19 patients. The research instrument uses a questionnaire for assessing the risk of exposure to COVID-19 conditions developed by WHO and then adapted across cultures by researchers tested for validity and reliability. Data were analyzed univariately by calculating frequency, percentage, and prevalence ratio.

Results: Prevalence ratio analysis based on the characteristics of respondents aged >45 years compared to age (≤ 25 years: RP=1.27; 26-35 years: RP=1.21; 36-45 years: RP=1.38), gender (RP=0.99), length of service (RP=0.90), COVID-19 emergency department work unit compared to work unit (COVID-19 ICU: RP=0.81; COVID-19 treatment room: RP=0.92), diploma three education level compared to education level (nurs: RP=1.12; masters: RP=0.64) and history of training in the use of PPE (RP=1.69).

Keywords: Risk of Exposure; Nurses; COVID-19