

## INTISARI

**Latar belakang :** puskesmas merupakan penyediaan layanan kesehatan primer dan titik awal sistem pelayanan nasional , dengan pendekatan yang sangat signifikan dan strategis dalam meningkatkan derajat kesehatan masyarakat. Ditambah aktivitas kerja di puskesmas berpotensi meningkatkan risiko saat bekerja. Keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja (K3) merupakan suatu alat yang digunakan untuk memantau kecelakaan pekerja dan lingkungan kerja

**Tujuan penelitian :** menganalisis penerapan sistem manajemen keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja di puskesmas untuk menilai sejauh mana manajemen keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja dengan melihat system indikator dari kebijakan K3, perencanaan K3, pelaksanaan K3 serta pemantauan dan evaluasi K3 Puskesmas Sentani Kabupaten Jayapura.

**Metode penelitian :** jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif studi kasus. Subjek penelitian ini adalah tenaga kesehatan Puskesmas Sentani Kabupaten Jayapura. Dengan jumlah sampel 10 responden. Teknik pengambilan data yaitu Triangulasi teknik dengan melakukan observasi, wawancara mendalam dan studi dokumentasi. Alat yang digunakan adalah kuesioner.

**Hasil :** hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa puskesmas masih perlu perbaikan sistem pengelolaan kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja. Berdasarkan hasil observasi dan wawancara menemukan bahwa puskesmas belum memiliki komitmen dan kebijakan K3 secara tertulis berdasarkan SK. Kepala Puskesmas. Belum ada identifikasi risiko secara signifikan dalam menetapkan Standar operasional prosedur (SOP). Pelaksanaan K3 di puskesmas sudah diterapkan dari 11 indikator sudah diterapkan 9 indikator dan masih belum menerapkan 2 indikator pengenalan potensi bahaya dan penerapan prinsip ergonomi. Pencatatan dan pelaporan perencanaan kerja pelaksanaan K3, kasus kecelakaan akibat kerja (KAK) dan penyakit akibat kerja (PAK) pada puskesmas s belum terdokumentasi dengan baik.

**Kesimpulan :** penerapan sistem manajemen keselamatan dan kesehatan belum berjalan sepenuhnya. perlunya peninjauan kembali dan menganalisis risiko kerja bagi pekerja dan lingkungan serta menjadi patokan dalam pembuatan komitmen kebijakan K3 pada puskesmas dalam melaksanakan sistem manajemen keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja

**Kata kunci :** SMK3, Puskesmas , PERMENKES No 52 Tahun 2018

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Public health centers are the first level health service facilities and are the spearhead of the national health service system which has a very large role and strategy in improving the level of public health. The high level of work activity at public health centers can pose risks while working. Occupational safety and health (K3) is an instrument that prevents work accidents for workers and the workplace.

**Research objective:** to analyze the implementation of the occupational safety and health management system at public health centers to determine the achievements of the implementation of occupational safety and health by looking at the indicator system of K3 policy, K3 planning, K3 implementation as well as monitoring and evaluating K3 at the Sentani Health Center, Jayapura Regency.

**Research method:** this type of research uses a qualitative case study method. The subjects of this research were health workers at the Sentani Public Health Center, Jayapura Regency. With a sample size of 10 respondents. The data collection technique is triangulation technique by conducting observations, in-depth interviews and documentation studies. The tool used is a questionnaire.

**Results:** The research results show that the public health center has not fully implemented an occupational health and safety management system. Based on the results of observations and interviews, it was found that the health center does not yet have a written K3 commitment and policy based on the SK. Head of Pukesmas. There has been no identification of significant risks in establishing standard operating procedures (SOP). The implementation of K3 in public health centers has been implemented. Of the 11 indicators, 9 indicators have been implemented and 9 indicators have not been implemented and 2 indicators are still not implemented, recognizing potential hazards and applying ergonomic principles. Recording and reporting of work planning for K3 implementation, cases of work-related accidents (KAK) and work-related diseases (PAK) at public health centers have not been well documented.

**Conclusion:** the implementation of the safety and health management system has not been fully implemented. the need to review and analyze work risks for workers and the environment and become a benchmark in making K3 policy commitments at health centers in implementing occupational safety and health management systems

**Keywords:** SMK3, Public Health Center, PERMENKES No. 52 of 2018