

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Kateterisasi merupakan prosedur medis yang sering dilakukan, dengan memanfaatkan paparan radiasi sinar-X yang dapat meningkatkan risiko kesehatan pekerja. Penelitian menyatakan bahwa kepatuhan penggunaan APD kacamata timbal masih menjadi kendala. Mengingat peningkatan volume tindakan turut meningkatkan risiko keselamatan kerja, kepatuhan proteksi radiasi menjadi aspek penting yang perlu dievaluasi.

Tujuan penelitian: Menganalisis tingkat kepatuhan personel *cath-lab* terhadap penerapan proteksi radiasi di Ruang *Cath-Lab* RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik korelasional dengan rancangan *cross-sectional* yang melibatkan 65 personel Ruang *Cath-Lab* RSUP Dr. Sardjito sebagai responden pada bulan Maret 2026 menggunakan teknik *quota sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan *self-reported questionnaire* dan dianalisis secara univariat, serta bivariat menggunakan *Chi-Square* dan/atau *Fisher's Exact Test*.

Hasil: Responden penelitian didominasi oleh laki-laki (64,6%), berusia 30-40 tahun (56,9%; *mean*=37,67), dengan profesi terbanyak adalah perawat *cath-lab* dan anestesi (44,6%). Mayoritas responden memiliki pengalaman kerja >5 tahun (35,4%) dan sudah mengikuti pelatihan proteksi dan keselamatan radiasi (55,4%). Tingkat kepatuhan responden berada pada kategori “Patuh” (69,2%), dengan variasi kepatuhan menurut karakteristik demografi. Responden menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan pada kategori “Cukup” (43%), kesadaran pada kategori “Tinggi” (97%), dan sikap “Positif” (98,5%). Tidak ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara kepatuhan proteksi radiasi dengan pengetahuan ($p = 0,309$), kesadaran ($p = 0,542$), dan sikap ($p = 0,08$).

Kesimpulan: Personel *cath-lab* RSUP Dr. Sardjito memiliki tingkat kepatuhan proteksi radiasi yang baik, serta tidak terdapat hubungan antara kepatuhan dengan pengetahuan, kesadaran, dan sikap personel terhadap kepatuhan proteksi radiasi. Peningkatan kesadaran terhadap pentingnya pemahaman, sikap, dan perilaku proteksi radiasi, serta penyediaan APD kacamata timbal dan perluasan distribusi dosimeter diharapkan dapat menjamin keselamatan radiasi. Sementara itu, peneliti selanjutnya disarankan menggunakan metode penelitian lain agar dapat memperoleh hasil yang lebih objektif dan minim bias.

Kata kunci: kateterisasi, kepatuhan, personel *cath-lab*, proteksi radiasi

ABSTRACT

Background: Cardiac catheterization is one of the most frequently performed medical procedures that utilize X-ray radiation which can increase health risks for workers. Studies have reported that compliance toward the use of lead eyewear remains a challenge. Considering that the increasing volume of procedures also elevates occupational safety risks, compliance toward radiation protection becomes an important aspect that needs to be evaluated.

Objective: To analyze the level of cath-lab personnel's compliance toward radiation protection in the Cath-Lab Room of Dr. Sardjito General Hospital.

Method: This analytical correlational study employed a cross-sectional design involving 65 cath-lab personnel of Dr. Sardjito General Hospital as respondents in March 2026, using a quota sampling technique. Data were collected using a self-reported questionnaire, analyzed using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with Chi-Square and/or Fisher's Exact Test.

Result: Most respondents were male (64.6%), aged 30-40 years (56.9%; mean=37.67), with *cath-lab* and anesthesiology nurses dominating the professional group (44.6%). Most respondents had more than five years of work experience (35.4%) and had attended radiation protection and safety training (55.4%). Overall, 69.2% of respondents demonstrated a "Compliant" level of radiation protection, with variations observed across several demographic characteristics. Respondents exhibited "Moderate" knowledge levels (43%), "High" awareness (97%), and "Positive" attitudes (98.5%). No significant relationship was found between radiation protection compliance and knowledge ($p = 0.309$), awareness ($p = 0.542$), or attitude ($p = 0.08$).

Conclusion: Cath-Lab personnel at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital show generally good levels of radiation protection compliance, and no association was found between compliance level and personnel's knowledge, awareness, or attitudes toward radiation protection. It is recommended that Dr. Sardjito General Hospital improve the availability of lead glasses as protective equipment, and BAPETEN is encouraged to expand the distribution of dosimeters to all personnel involved in interventional procedures.

Keywords: cardiac catheterization, cath-lab personnel, compliance, radiation protection