

## INTISARI

Rumah sakit merupakan sarana kesehatan untuk menangani masalah kesehatan, pemulihan serta pemeliharaan kesehatan mempunyai risiko terjadinya penyakit akibat kerja dan kecelakaan kerja. Perawat karena tugasnya melakukan kontak dengan pasien, melakukan beberapa tindakan medis yang dapat menyebabkan terjadinya penularan penyakit atau kecelakaan kerja. Sebagian besar kecelakaan kerja disebabkan karena faktor manusia yaitu perilaku tidak aman dan pengetahuan yang masih kurang. Kecelakaan kerja juga dapat disebabkan karena kegagalan manajemen dalam melaksanakan program keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja.

Adapun tujuan dari penelitian adalah untuk menganalisis hubungan antara komitmen manajemen, pengetahuan K3, perilaku K3, dan kecelakaan kerja pada perawat di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian cross sectional. Sebagai subyek penelitian adalah perawat dengan jumlah 73 orang. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis univariat, analisis bivariat, dan multivariat dengan uji regresi linier sederhana dan regresi linier berganda.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian terdapat adanya hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara masing – masing variabel komitmen manajemen ( $r = -0,6683; p < 0,05$ ) dan kecelakaan kerja, pengetahuan K3 ( $r = -0,9505; p < 0,05$ ) dan kecelakaan kerja, perilaku K3 ( $r = -0,6703; p < 0,05$ ) dan kecelakaan kerja. Apabila dianalisis secara bersama diperoleh hubungan antara komitmen manajemen, pengetahuan K3, perilaku K3 dan kecelakaan kerja ( $R^2 = 0,9094; p < 0,05$ ).

**Kata Kunci** : Komitmen Manajemen, Pengetahuan K3, Perilaku K3, Kecelakaan Kerja

## *ABSTRACT*

A hospital is a health care institution to handle medical problem, restoration and maintenance of good health. Nurses are one of the professions that are specially trained to care for the sick or a particular field. Because the task and the professional caregivers often make contact with the patients, and do some medical actions that can lead to the occurrence of disease or accident. Most occupational accidents are caused due to human factors such as unsafe behavior and lack of knowledge about safety and health. Occupational accident can also be caused due to failure of management in implementing occupational safety and health program.

This research is intended to identify correlation between commitment management, safety and health knowledge, safety and health behavior to occupational accident nurses in risk unit at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta.

This study is a quantitative research with cross sectional study design. As research subjects were nurses by total number of 73. Research data were analyzed using correlation product moment from Pearson and multiple linear regression.

Based on the results of the study that have significant negative relationship between each variable commitment management and occupational accidents ( $r = -0,6683; p < 0,05$ ), safety and health knowledge and occupational accidents ( $r = -0,9505; p < 0,05$ ), safety and health behavior and occupational accidents ( $r = -0,6703; p < 0,05$ ). When analyzed together acquired relationship between commitment management, safety and health knowledge and occupational accidents ( $R^2 = 0,9094; p < 0,05$ ). The study concluded that the better commitment management, safety and health knowledge together can be reduced occupational accident.

**Keywords:** Commitment Management, Safety and Health Knowledge, Safety and Health Behavior, Occupational Accident