

ABSTRACT

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN WORKLOAD AND OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT RISK AMONG PHLEBOTOMISTS IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL LABORATORIES IN TABANAN REGENCY

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Clinical laboratories play a crucial role in supporting medical diagnosis within healthcare services. Improving the quality of laboratory services presents various operational challenges that may influence service optimization, which may contribute to increased workload among laboratory healthcare workers. Phlebotomists, as frontline healthcare workers responsible for collecting blood specimens, face substantial workload demands, particularly in terms of efficient time management when serving a high volume of patients. These conditions may place phlebotomists at risk of occupational accidents. This study aimed to examine the relationship between workload and the risk of occupational accidents among phlebotomists in government hospital laboratories in Tabanan Regency. A correlational study with a cross-sectional design was conducted involving 32 phlebotomists from clinical laboratories of Tabanan Regional General Hospital and Singasana Regional General Clinical Laboratory Hospital. Workload was assessed using the NASA-TLX questionnaire, while occupational accident risk was measured using a risk assessment questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the Spearman correlation test. The results showed that most respondents experienced moderate workload (50,0%), and most respondents reported a low risk of occupational accidents (93,8%). The Spearman correlation analysis yielded a p-value of 0.072 ($p > 0.05$). In conclusion, indicated there is no significant relationship between workload and occupational accident risk among phlebotomists in government hospital laboratories in Tabanan Regency. These findings indicate that phlebotomist's perceptions of occupational accident risk are not only related to workload, but also related to other factors that may influence their perceptions regarding workplace accidents.

Keywords: *Phlebotomy, Occupational Injury Risk, Workload*