

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN FREKUENSI MONITORING RISIKO TERHADAP EFEKTIVITAS PENGENDALIAN RISIKO DI UNIT LABORATORIUM KLINIK RUMAH SAKIT BINTANG AMIN

**Narinda Syalsabila, I Gusti Putu Agus Ferry Sutrisna Putra, Ni Luh Nova Dilisca
Dwi Putri**

Program Studi Teknologi Laboratorium Medis Program Sarjana Terapan
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Wira Medika Bali
Email : narindasyalsabila00@gmail.com

Keselamatan kerja masih menjadi perhatian penting karena kecelakaan kerja dapat menimbulkan kerugian bagi pekerja maupun institusi. International Labour Organization melaporkan bahwa sekitar 1,1 juta kematian setiap tahun berkaitan dengan kecelakaan kerja. Di Indonesia, angka kecelakaan kerja tercatat sebesar 4,6% pada tahun 2022, sementara data BPJS Ketenagakerjaan yang dirangkum oleh Kementerian Kesehatan RI menunjukkan terdapat 80.392 kasus kecelakaan kerja pada tahun 2023. Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan pentingnya penerapan manajemen risiko yang dilakukan secara teratur untuk mendukung keselamatan di tempat kerja. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan menganalisis hubungan antara frekuensi monitoring risiko dan efektivitas pengendalian risiko di Unit Laboratorium Klinik Rumah Sakit Bintang Amin. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini mencakup seluruh karyawan Unit Laboratorium Rumah Sakit Bintang Amin yang berjumlah 20 orang. Seluruh anggota populasi digunakan sebagai sampel melalui teknik total sampling, sehingga diperoleh 20 responden. Analisis hubungan antarvariabel dilakukan menggunakan uji Spearman Rank dengan tingkat kemaknaan $\alpha = 0,05$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa frekuensi monitoring risiko paling banyak berada pada kategori cukup, yaitu 11 responden (55,0%). Sementara itu, efektivitas pengendalian risiko sebagian besar termasuk dalam kategori efektif dengan jumlah 13 responden (65,0%). Hasil analisis Spearman Rank memperoleh nilai koefisien korelasi (r_s) sebesar 0,585 dan p-value sebesar 0,007. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa H_0 ditolak dan H_1 diterima. Koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,585 menunjukkan adanya hubungan positif dengan tingkat kekuatan hubungan sedang. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara frekuensi monitoring risiko dengan efektivitas pengendalian risiko di Unit Laboratorium Klinik Rumah Sakit Bintang Amin. Peningkatan frekuensi monitoring risiko cenderung diikuti oleh peningkatan efektivitas pengendalian risiko.

Kata Kunci: Frekuensi Monitoring Risiko, Efektivitas Pengendalian Risiko, Laboratorium Klinik, Keselamatan Kerja.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RISK MONITORING FREQUENCY AND RISK CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS IN THE CLINICAL LABORATORY UNIT OF BINTANG AMIN HOSPITAL

Narinda Syalsabila, I Gusti Putu Agus Ferry Sutrisna Putra, Ni Luh Nova Dilisca Dwi Putri

Medical Laboratory Technology Study Program Applied Undergraduate Program Wira Medika College of Health Sciences Bali Email:

Occupational safety is still an important concern because work accidents can cause losses for workers and institutions. The International Labour Organization reports that about 1.1 million deaths each year are related to work accidents. In Indonesia, the work accident rate was recorded at 4.6% in 2022, while BPJS Employment data summarized by the Indonesian Ministry of Health shows that there were 80,392 cases of work accidents in 2023. These conditions show the importance of implementing risk management that is carried out regularly to support safety in the workplace. This study was conducted with the aim of analyzing the relationship between the frequency of risk monitoring and the effectiveness of risk control in the Clinical Laboratory Unit of Bintang Amin Hospital. The research uses a quantitative approach with a correlational design. The population in this study includes all employees of the Laboratory Unit of Bintang Amin Hospital which totals 20 people. All members of the population were used as samples through the total sampling technique, so that 20 respondents were obtained. The analysis of the relationship between variables was carried out using the Spearman Rank test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that the frequency of risk monitoring was the most in the adequate category, namely 11 respondents (55.0%). Meanwhile, the effectiveness of risk control was mostly included in the effective category with a total of 13 respondents (65.0%). The results of the Spearman Rank analysis obtained a correlation coefficient value (r_s) of 0.585 and a p-value of 0.007. The results show that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. The correlation coefficient of 0.585 indicates a positive relationship with a moderate relationship strength level. Based on these results, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the frequency of risk monitoring and the effectiveness of risk control in the Clinical Laboratory Unit of Bintang Amin Hospital. An increase in the frequency of risk monitoring is likely to be followed by an increase in the effectiveness of risk control.

Keywords: *Frequency Of Risk Monitoring, Effectiveness Of Risk Control, Clinical Laboratory, Occupational Safety.*