

## ABSTRACT

Pravita Ayu Naktika

A TRASH MANAGEMENT IN TUGUREJO REGIONAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL,  
SEMARANG IN 2010

xiv + 123 page + 3 tables + 3 picture + 15 appendix

Tugurejo hospital is a hospital that gives a health service to the public. The hospital activity brought many effects, either positive or negative effects. One of the negative effects was the trash produced by the hospital. It was medical and non medical trash. If the trash was not managed well, it would bring negative effect for the hospital society itself and also for the hospital surroundings. The success of trash management depended on many factors. One of them was the staff's and the nurse's attitude. The purpose of this research was to understand the description of cleaning staff and the nurse, the Standard Operating Procedure description or the trash management policy, the description of staff's practice in managing the trash in Tugurejo Regional Public Hospital, Semarang. This research method was a qualitative method. The research subjects were five cleaning staffs who managed medical and non medical trash, and three nurses who worked in Amarylis Pavilion. The data collecting technique was done by having a deep interview. The data analysis was done by content analysis. The sample taking procedure was by a snowball system.

The result of this showed that it was various on the characteristic of cleaning staff and the nurse. It based on an age, an education, and a working period. The youngest worker was twenty two years old and the oldest was fifty seven years old. The lowest education was elementary school and the highest was diploma III. Their working period rate was five years. The sterilization of medical trash was done continually to release microorganisms physically or chemically. The mixing medical and non medical trash could be solved by adding the size of the trash can and the stock of yellow plastic bag for the nurse. The cleaning staff coordinator gave an early warning to the cleaning staff who didn't put on a self protector device when they managed the trash. The coordinator would give warning to them whom did not put on it.

Based on this research, the writer suggested that it was necessary to give a socialization, an information and a training to the nurse by a hospital in the ease of managing the trash.

Key words : Cleaning staffs, Nurse, Hospital waste

Reference : 37. 1987 – 2003.

## ABSTRAK

Pravita Ayu Naktika

PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI RSUD TUGUREJO SEMARANG 2010  
xiv + 123 halaman + 3 tabel + 3 gambar + 15 lampiran

RSUD Tugurejo merupakan rumah sakit yang memberikan pelayanan kesehatan kepada masyarakat. Kegiatan yang dilakukan rumah sakit menimbulkan berbagai dampak, baik dampak positif maupun dampak negatif. Salah satu dampak negatif adalah rumah sakit menghasilkan sampah, yaitu sampah medis dan sampah non medis. Apabila keberadaan sampah tersebut tidak dikelola dengan baik dan benar, akan menimbulkan dampak negatif bagi masyarakat rumah sakit maupun sekitar rumah sakit. Keberhasilan pengelolaan sampah ditentukan banyak faktor, salah satunya adalah perilaku petugas dan perawat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik petugas kebersihan dan perawat, gambaran *Standart Operating Procedure* (SOP) / Kebijakan dalam pengelolaan sampah, gambaran praktik petugas dalam pengelolaan sampah, dan Ketersediaan sarana dalam pengelolaan sampah di RSUD Tugurejo Semarang. Metode penelitian ini metode Kualitatif. Subyek penelitian adalah petugas kebersihan yang mengelola sampah medis dan non medis sebanyak 5 orang, dan perawat di Paviliun Amarylis sebanyak 3 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan cara wawancara mendalam. Analisis data secara *contents analysis*. Prosedur pengambilan sample yaitu dengan system bola salju.

Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik petugas kebersihan dan perawat berdasarkan umur, pendidikan, dan masa kerja pegawai bervariasi. Umur pegawai termuda 22 tahun dan tertua 57 tahun. Pendidikan paling rendah SD dan paling tinggi Diploma III. Rata – rata masa kerja pegawai adalah 5 tahun. Sterilisasi terhadap sampah medis tetap dilakukan untuk menghilangkan semua mikroorganisme dengan cara fisik maupun kimiawi. Tercampurnya antara sampah medis dan non medis dapat diatasi dengan memperbesar ukuran kapasitas tempat sampah yang ada di rumah sakit, serta penyediaan kantong plastik berwarna kuning kepada perawat. Pihak koordinator memberikan peringatan awal kepada petugas kebersihan yang tidak memakai APD pada saat pengelolaan sampah, apabila tetap tidak menggunakan APD akan mendapat teguran oleh koordinator petugas kebersihan.

Berdasarkan penelitian diatas maka disarankan guna meningkatkan pengetahuan perawat, maka perlu adanya sosialisasi, penyuluhan, maupun pelatihan kepada perawat yang diadakan oleh pihak rumah sakit dalam hal pemilahan sampah.

Kata kunci : Petugas Kebersihan, Perawat, Sampah Rumah Sakit  
Keputusan : 37. 1987 – 2003.