Hospitals have the potential for risking occupational safety and health. One example is HCV, HBC, or HIV infection caused by cuts or puncture wounds.

Data from preliminary research on Safety Climate Assessment showed that 68 percent of 100 respondents in 2014 have experienced cuts or punctures, but only 38 percent have reported.

In fact, some factors have an influence on prevention of cuts and punctures. The factor with 52 percent influence is occupational safety and health, 27 percent is colleagues, and 16 percent is directors.

“This study aims to analyze the connection between Safety Climate Assessment consisting of attitude, norm, and perception of behavioral control with performance through intention as cuts or punctures prevention model in Dr. Sardjito General Hospital of Yogyakarta, based on the Theory of Planned Behavior,” said Drs. Ketut Ima Ismara, M.Pd., M.Kes., at Senate Room of Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing UGM, Monday (7/23).
Lecturer of Electrical Engineering Education Department, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, delivered the statement during his doctoral thesis public examination at the Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing UGM. He defended the dissertation of *Climate, Intention, and Performance of Occupational Health and Safety on Cuts and Puncture Wounds* with promoter Prof. Dr. dr. KRT. Adi Heru Husodo, M.Sc, and co-promoter Prof. Dra. RA. Yayi Suryo Prabandari, M.Si, Ph.D. and Dr. Widodo Hariyono, ST., M.Kes.

The result of Ketut Irma’s study concludes that there is a connection between attitude and intention to implement prevention procedure by nurses of Sardjito Hospital. Additionally, there is also a connection between norm and intention in the same subject.

Another conclusion is that there is a connection between perceived behavioral control and intention to implement cuts and punctures prevention procedure by nurses of Sardjito Hospital. The perceived behavioral control is not directly connected to occupational safety and health performance in the form of cuts and punctures prevention procedure implementation by the nurses.

“There is a connection between intention and occupational safety and health performance as the behavior of cuts and punctures prevention implementation by nurses of Sardjito Hospital,” she said.

From these conclusions, Ketut Ima suggested that the hospital and management should better show their commitment to prevent cuts and punctures. They can show it by providing socialization about risk perception, subjective norm, and nurse self-ability to better implement occupational safety and health procedure related to cuts and punctures.

According to Ketut, work pressure should be adjusted to the nurses’ workload in order to work without worrying about occupational safety and health. Meanwhile, accessible facilities and infrastructure for sharp and pointed waste disposal should be provided to ease the nurses in performing the standard operations of occupational safety and health procedure.

“Nurses need to improve their attitude, norm, and perceived behavioral control by performing the established occupational safety and health standard operations and improve the ability to prevent cuts and punctures by studying and practicing the proper procedures in carrying out their duties,” she said.
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