

Description of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Actions about Regarding Occupational Health and Safety in D-IV Students Health Analysts, Nahdlatul Ulama University, Surabaya

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Abstract

Introduction: The application of OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) culture is very important as an effort to prevent work accidents in the work environment. The implementation of OHS at the University must be carried out, because the University is a busy place and is a means of studying. Major of Health Student was spent 70% in laboratories from all study. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to describe knowledge, attitudes, and actions about health and safety. Occupational Safety for UNUSA Health Analyst D-IV Study Program students. This study used a descriptive research design with an observational quantitative approach with a cross sectional design. **Method:** This study uses primary data collected through a questionnaire. The sample of this study was D-IV Health Analyst students, totalling 180 people. **Result and Discussion:** The results of this study indicate that the level of knowledge of Health Analyst students on good criteria is 69.4%, the positive attitude of Health Analyst students is 77.2% and the positive action of Health Analyst students is 77.2%. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this study is that the overall level of knowledge, attitudes, and actions of Health Analyst students on Occupational Health and Safety is good.

Keywords: OHS; Knowledge; Attitude; Action;

Introduction

The application of OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) culture is very important as an effort to prevent work accidents in the work environment. This is an effort to establish a safe, comfortable, and healthy work environment, and can reduce the number of work accidents that occur. The goal of OHS cannot be realized if OHS itself has not become a culture in the work environment. OHS is a culture, not just a program. OHS reflects the culture or organizational culture. OHS must be the values that are embraced and become the basis for organizational development (Prasetyo & Budiati, 2016).

The implementation of OHS at the University must be carried out, because the University is a busy place and is a means of studying. Awareness of the importance of implementing OHS in various fields should be carried out from an early age, starting from elementary education to tertiary institutions (Israwaty & Musfirah, 2020). Colleges or universities must also be examples of the application and development of OHS as learning and habituation to students. Practicum is one of the activities that must be carried out in universities that have the potential to cause accidents in its implementation. Facilities for simulating work practices, one of which is a laboratory in each department. (INDRAYANI & Sulianti, 2014).

The laboratory located at the Faculty of Health, Nahdlatul Ulama University Surabaya (UNUSA) is one of the laboratories used to support education by students and a testing laboratory that is applying for accreditation to the National Accreditation Committee (KAN) International Standard Organization (ISO) 17025. Study Program D-IV Health Analysts spend 70% of their time in the laboratory. Based on the results of interviews conducted on June 17, 2022 to one of the UNUSA Health Analyst D-IV students, it shows that cases that have occurred in the Laboratory of the Faculty of Health, namely laboratory equipment is damaged or broken, the practitioner is exposed to splashes of chemical substances directly on the clothes and even directly exposed to it. body parts during practice.

Knowledge, attitudes, and conditions of the work environment are considered to have an important role in the formation of the perception of the application of OHS which is the basis for the formation of OHS behaviour (Hartono & Sutopo, 2018). In accordance with the explanation of the health behaviour domain adapted from Triana's research that behaviour or actions are influenced by one's knowledge and attitudes (Triana, 2018).

Method

The method used in the research quantitative descriptive with Cross Sectional approach. The population in this study were all students of D-IV Health Analyst UNUSA as many as 330 students. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling. The variables in this study are knowledge, attitudes, and actions regarding the application of Occupational Health and Safety in Analyst D-IV Study Program Students.

Primary data collection using a questionnaire distributed to students. Researchers use descriptive quantitative descriptive research data analysis techniques, because there

are several considerations Among them are: this research is descriptive, describes something as it is, meaning that the data collected is in the form of words or reasoning, pictures, and not numbers.

Results and Discussion

The results in this study are divided into respondents' characteristics, data on knowledge, attitudes and actions of students, analysis of knowledge with actions and analysis of attitudes with actions.

1. Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1		
Characteristics of Respondents		
Gender	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Man	34	18.9
Woman	146	81.1
Total	180	100.0
Semester Level		
Semester 8	95	52.8
6th semester	37	20.6
Semester 4	26	14.4
Semester 2	22	12.2
Total	180	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on Table 1, information about the characteristics of respondents based on gender is almost entirely (81.1%) female. Information regarding the characteristics of the respondents based on the semester level, most of the respondents (52.8%) were students at the 8th semester.

Table 2
Distribution of Knowledge, Attitudes and Actions on Occupational Health and Safety

Knowledge About OHS	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Well	125	69.4
Enough	53	29.4
Not enough	2	1.1
Total	180	100.0
Attitude About OHS		
Very Positive Attitude	41	22.8
Positive Attitude	139	77.2
Negative Attitude	0	0
Very Negative Attitude	0	0
Total	180	100
Action About OHS		
Very Positive Action	41	22.8
Positive Action	139	77.2
Negative Action	0	0
Very Negative Action	0	0
Total	180	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on table 2, information is obtained that most of the respondents (69.4%) already have a good knowledge of Occupational Health and Safety at UNUSA. Most of the respondents (77.7%) had a good attitude about Occupational Health and Safety at UNUSA. most of the respondents (77.2%) already have good Occupational Health and Safety measures.

2. Knowledge and Attitude Analysis with Actions on Occupational Health and Safety in D-IV Students UNUSA Health Analyst

Table 3

Knowledge Analysis with Actions on Occupational Health and Safety on D-IV Students UNUSA Health Analyst

Knowledge	Action								Total	
	Very Positive Action		Positive Action		Negative Action		Very Negative Action			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Well	32	17.7	93	51.7	0	0	0	0	125	69.4
Enough	8	4.4	45	25.0	0	0	0	0	53	29.4
Not enough	1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	2	1.2
Total	41	22.7	139	76.3	0	0	0	0	180	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 3 shows the results of cross tabulation between knowledge and actions about respondents' OSH. Knowledge has three categories of good, sufficient, and poor, while the respondent's actions have two categories of very positive action and positive action. The results show that students have good knowledge and positive actions.

Respondents who have good knowledge will have complete awareness and adequate understanding, so that a person will behave according to the knowledge he has. According to opinion Notoatmodjo, if someone has good knowledge, the better his actions will be (Notoatmodjo, 2010). It can be interpreted that the better a person is, the better his actions will be.

Engineering Academy students realize that it is necessary to understand and apply Occupational Safety and Health during the teaching and learning process in the laboratory/workshop, in addition, understanding and awareness of Occupational Safety and Health will motivate them to study in the workshop. Understanding and awareness of Occupational Safety and Health in preventing accidents and disrupting health when carrying out practicum in the Workshop. Understanding and awareness of the importance of occupational safety and health during the teaching and learning process in laboratories/workshops is good and is considered very important by students (Musakirawati, 2018).

D-IV Health Analyst students who have good knowledge also have positive actions. In this case, it is in line with the behavioural domain concept which was adapted from

Riana, that knowledge is a factor that encourages the formation of behaviour (Triana, 2018). The better the knowledge possessed, the better the actions taken.

Table 4
 Analysis of Attitudes with Actions on Occupational Health and Safety on D-IV
 Students UNUSA Health Analyst

Attitude	Action								Total	
	Very Positive Action		Positive Action		Negative Action		Very Negative Action			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Very Positive Attitude	15	8.3	26	14.4	0	0	0	0	41	22.7
Positive Attitude	26	14.4	113	62.9	0	0	0	0	139	77.3
Negative Attitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Very Negative Attitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	22.7	139	77.3	0	0	0	0	180	100.0

Attitude	Action								Total	
	Very Positive Action		Positive Action		Negative Action		Very Negative Action			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Very Positive Attitude	15	8.3	26	14.4	0	0	0	0	41	22.7
Positive Attitude	26	14.4	113	62.9	0	0	0	0	139	77.3
Negative Attitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Very Negative Attitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	22.7	139	77.3	0	0	0	0	180	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 4 the results of the cross tabulation between knowledge and actions about respondents OHS were obtained. Attitudes have two categories of very positive attitude and positive attitude, while the respondent's actions have two categories of very positive action and positive action. The results show that students have positive attitudes and positive actions. If someone has a good attitude, he will have good behaviour because attitude is a commitment in a person to be able to do work as part of a fun activity so that he is able to behave in accordance with the knowledge gained. (Salawati et al., 2014).

Sayuti et al, stated in his research that many respondents answered incorrectly on question number 7, namely about carrying out practicum even though they were sick (Sayuti et al., 2021). This is because respondents think that when they are sick, they can still do practicum by wearing a mask. Many factors influence respondents to have a

negative attitude in the use of PPE. Based on interviews with respondents, respondents felt that their interactions were limited when using PPE on certain types of PPE such as masks and gloves which required long and complicated procedures.

Attitudes cannot be used as a reference to measure with certainty the actions of a person. Attitude is still a closed response and is a syndrome that involves factors of opinion, thoughts, feelings, concerns and other mental symptoms of a person towards an existing object. (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Attitude is still an individual's readiness to take real action. This shows that behaviour can be motivated by internal and external factors which are also influenced by intellectual and emotional components.

D-IV Health Analyst students who mostly have good attitudes also have good actions. In accordance with the concept adapted from Riana, which states that one's attitude affects one's actions (Triana, 2018). The better the attitude you have, the better your actions will be.

Conclusions

Knowledge of Occupational Health and Safety in D-IV Health Analyst students is good but needs to be improved on aspects of the first aid facility statement and prohibition of eating and drinking in the laboratory. Attitudes about Occupational Health and Safety in D-IV Students Health Analysts have shown a positive attitude but need to be improved on aspects of first aid kits, equipment maintenance and the importance of ventilation.

Actions on Occupational Health and Safety for D-IV Students Health Analysts have shown positive actions but need to be improved on the aspect of using first aid statements. Analysis of knowledge with action found that most students who have good knowledge also have positive actions. Analysis of attitudes with actions found that most students who have positive attitudes also have positive actions.

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