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**EDITORIAL**

**FACTORS RELATED TO THE GENESIS WOUND  
HYPODERMIC NEEDLE ON THE NURSES**

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**INTRODUCTION**

The Regulation of Health Minister of Republic Indonesia Number 56 2014 about Hospital's Classification and License stated that Hospital was health service institution that implemented personal's health service completely that provided the inpatient, outpatient, and emergency services. Beside demanded to be able to give quality service and treatment, the hospital was also demanded to implement and develop Work Safety and Health in Hospital (Anonymous, 2010). In health sector, it was tried to pressure the numbers of accidents risk and disease that caused by the work relationship, and increase the productivity and efficiency. In doing the daily work, the staffs/employees, according to health sector, without any exception in the Hospital or office, would be displayed with the danger risk in the work places. This risks were varied from the most minor to the most serious, depended on the kinds of work.

According to the Hospital Accreditation Standard 2011, it was explained in the Management of Facilities and Safety Chapter (MFK), Hospital, in its activities, should provide the safe, functioned, and supported facilities for the patients, the families, staffs, and visitors. In order to achieve this purpose, the physical facilities, medic, and other tools and also the human resources must be managed effectively. Especially, the management must hardly try to reduce and control the danger and risk; prevent the accident and injury; and keep the safe condition (Anonymous, 2011).

Work accident was unpredictable and undesired incident. Commonly, the accidents caused material loss and suffer from the most minor to the most

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serious. The work accident was caused by the work or at the time after doing the work.

The research result of National Safety Council (NSC) (2011) showed that the cause of work accident 88% was unsafe behavior, 10% because of unsafe condition, and 2% wasn't known the cause. Based on the Cooper theory, the human's behavior was element that had important role in causing the work accidents (Novita and Denny, 2009).

Every citizen had report or data about Needle Stick Injury (NSI), either in the country level, province, or institution. Nurses and doctors were two main categories of professional health staffs who were susceptible to NSI. Generally, NSI incident was experienced by nurses. Many countries had report about the increasing number of NSI incident although the preventive efforts had been done (ICN, 2005).

The cause of NSI was similar, such as giving the injection, closing the hypodermic needle (sput), taking the blood, or when they discarding the hypodermic needle. This injury were mostly occurred in the ward area or operation room. The main reason of this NSI was the carelessness or lack of knowledge, or wasn't obedient with the procedures determined (ICN, 2005).

The injury from sharp thing was serious problem in the health field and became the problem of work safety that must be faced by the common health staffs. Globally, more than 35 million health staffs in the world had risk to experience with injury from sharp thing either needle other sharp medic thing which contaminated with dangerous pathogen each year (Manzoor, et.al. 2010). The health staffs who worked with hypodermic needle and other sharp health tools, had high risk to be experienced with injury from sharp thing that contaminated with danger pathogen such as HBV, HCV, and HIV.

In Bali, especially Denpasar City, based on the study conducted by Kirana (2016) in January 2016, during 2015 there were 70 incidents of getting stabled with needles, while the target determined by the RSUD Sanglah for incidents indicator of getting stabled with needle was 05 (0 incidents). Next, her research result showed at the preparation stage, the category of implementation pursuance was 97,94% and not obedient was 2,06%, at the work procedure, the category of implementation pursuance was 77,32% and not obedient was 22,68%. The implementation pursuance based on the gender characteristic, the women was more 81,43% compared with the men 66,67%. Based on the age characteristic, 20-25 years old was 100%, 26-30 years old was 75%, more than 30 years old was 76,19% (Kirana, 2016).

Nurses were group of health staffs who susceptible experienced with sharp thing injury with the highest number of incidents. The report of EPINet (2009), in 2007, from 9 education hospitals and 20 of non education hospitals, it found 951 incidents. From those data, the incident of nurses who got stabbed with needle were 322 cases (33,9%). The prevalence of sharp thing injury in nurses in America were higher than the in other health staffs (Manzoor, et.al, 2010).

Kurniawati et.al. (2013) in their research result showed the highest value were 14 times respondents experienced the work accident of getting stabbed with needle in the last 1 year. The result of bivariate analysis showed that practice of implementing the SOP that related with the incidents of work accidents of getting stabbed with needle (p value 0,002 and final value r 0,649).

Hermana (2015) studied "the factors that related with the injury of getting stabbed with needle or other sharp thing in RSUD of Cianjur Regency". Sample in this research were the nurses in the Inpatients Installation, Central Surgery, and Emergency. The research result showed the number of nurses who experienced with stabbed injury was high enough. The most stabbed injuries were caused by hypodermic needle or needle of tissue. Kinds of unsafe activities were didn't use hand gloves, put the sput/tools on the treatment table, overload of work, and didn't use one hand technique. Unsafe activities were meaningfully related with the stabbed injury caused by needle or other sharp thing. Unsafe activities were also meaningfully related with the stabbed injury caused by needle or other sharp thing at the nurses with good knowledge, good skilled, and had trained. The unsafe condition that were identified such as: the safety tools were not always provided, the unsafe condition didn't have meaningful relationship with knowledge level, skills, and trained nurses but had meaningful relationship with the nurses who had not been trained, lack of work standard and equipments.

The incident of work accident was an important thing that needed to get attention because that incident could be known the danger risks.

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