

GAMBARAN PENGELOLAAN LIMBAH MEDIS CAIR DI UDD PMI KABUPATEN BANYUMAS TAHUN 2023

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Unit Donor Darah (UDD) merupakan organisasi kemanusiaan dan kesehatan. Palang Merah Indonesia harus mampu memberikan pelayanan masyarakat, pelayanan tersebut meliputi *mobile unit* (MU), pelayanan permintaan darah, pengolahan darah, dan pemeriksaan penyakit menular melalui transfusi darah (IMLTD) yang dapat menghasilkan limbah setiap hari. Limbah medis berdampak negatif terhadap lingkungan sekitar jika tidak ditangani dengan baik, karena mengakibatkan pencemaran lingkungan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pengelolaan limbah medis cair di UDD PMI Kabupaten Banyumas.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian bersifat kualitatif, Peneliti melakukan wawancara, observasi, dan pengumpulan dokumen terkait pengolahan limbah medis cair di UDD. Wawancara dilakukan pada 7 responden yang berhubungan dengan pengelolaan limbah. Observasi dilakukan untuk mengetahui penerapan pengelolaan limbah di masing-masing area.

Hasil Penelitian: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan, pengolahan limbah medis cair yang dihasilkan oleh UDD PMI Kabupaten Banyumas berupa limbah cair plasma atau darah yang diolah melalui Instalasi IPAL, air limbah infeksius diolah menjadi air yang aman bagi lingkungan melalui serangkaian proses yang diawasi oleh petugas.

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pengolahan air limbah medis cair yang dihasilkan dari alat IPAL menjadi air yang aman bagi lingkungan dan tidak membahayakan, karena sebelum dibuang ke badan air sudah dilakukan uji coba pada kolam yang berisi ikan.

Kata Kunci: Pengelolaan limbah, pengolahan limbah, UDD PMI.

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DESCRIPTION OF MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AT INDONESIAN RED CROSS BLOOD DONATION UNIT, BANYUMAS REGENCY 2023

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Blood Donation Unit is a humanitarian and health organization. The Indonesian Red Cross must be able to provide community services, these services include mobile units (MU), blood request services, blood processing, and examination of infectious diseases through blood transfusions which can produce waste every day. Medical waste has a negative impact on the surrounding environment if not handled properly, because it causes environmental pollution.

Objectives: This study aims to describe the management of liquid medical waste at Indonesian Red Cross Blood Donation Unit, Banyumas Regency.

Method: The research is qualitative in nature. Researchers conducted interviews, observations, and collected documents related to the processing of liquid medical waste at UDD. Interviews were conducted with 7 respondents related to waste management. Observations were made to determine the application of waste management in each area.

Results: Based on the results of research conducted, the processing of liquid medical waste produced by UDD PMI Banyumas Regency is in the form of plasma or blood liquid waste which is processed through the WWTP Installation, infectious waste water is processed into water that is safe for the environment through a series of processes supervised by officers.

Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that the treatment of liquid medical waste water produced from WWTP equipment becomes water that is safe for the environment and is not harmful, because before being discharged into water bodies, trials have been carried out on ponds containing fish.

Keywords: Waste management, waste treatment, Blood Donation Unit

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