UTILIZATION OF ELECTRONIC REMINDER METHOD ON ENHANCEMENT HAZARD REPORTING CARDS IN OIL & GAS COMPANY X

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hazard reporting card is a tool used to identify hazards and risks in the workplace. Based on data obtained by researcher, the filling of hazard reporting cards at oil and gas company X, there are only about 30% - 75%, the reason is because employees often forget to fill in, while all employees are required to fill cards every month. Purpose: The purpose of this study is to analyze the possibility of whether the electronic reminder method can be used to increase the number of employee participation in filling out hazard reporting cards. Methods: This study uses a literature review study. Results: The results of the study in 21 journals showed that there were 15 journals successfully applying the reminder method and there were 6 journals stating there were positive responses from respondents towards the application of the electronic reminder method. Conclusion: The conclusion of this research is that this method can be recommended to be applied in the HSE field of the office in the oil and gas company X.

Keywords: Hazard reporting card, reminder, electronic reminder, literature review study

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kartu pelaporan bahaya merupakan sebuah alat yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi bahaya dan risiko di tempat kerja. Berdasarkan data yang didapatkan oleh peneliti, pengisian kartu pelaporan bahaya pada perusahaan migas X, hanya ada sekitar 30% - 75%, hal ini disebabkan karena karyawan sering lupa mengisi, sedangkan semua karyawan diwajibkan untuk mengisi kartu setiap bulannya. Tujuan: Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah menganalisis kemungkinan apakah metode electronic reminder dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan angka partisipasi karyawan terhadap pengisian kartu pelaporan bahaya. Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian literature review. Hasil: Hasil penelitian pada 21 jurnal menunjukkan terdapat 15 jurnal berhasil menerapkan metode reminder serta terdapat 6 jurnal menyatakan adanya respon positif dari responden terhadap penerapan metode reminder. Kesimpulan: Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu metode ini dapat direkomendasikan untuk diterapkan pada bidang K3 bagian kantor di perusahaan migas X.

Kata kunci: Kartu pelaporan bahaya, reminder, electronic reminder, studi literatur
INTRODUCTION

According to OHSAS, a hazard is a source, situation, or action with potential harm in terms of human injury, health disorders, or a combination of these (Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems (OHSAS), 2007). Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 22 of 2001 states that this oil and gas business activity has a major role in providing improvement to the country's economy (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 22 of 2001, 2001). Pertamina EP management knows that the oil and gas industry is very synonymous with the characteristics of High Risk, High Cost, and High Uncertainty (BUMN, 2016). In one of the private oil and gas companies, oil and gas company X, in order to control the high risk that is likely to occur in the oil and gas industry, the company implements a program in the form of a hazard reporting card that employees use to report if there is a danger in the environment around the workplace.

The hazard reporting card applied to oil and gas company X was launched in March 2019 and is enforced for employees who work in the field as well as employees in offices. Then, in July 2019, the X oil and gas company introduced a new method of filling in a hazard reporting card, namely filling it online. This online filling can be done by all employees, by accessing the company portal by logging in using the username and password of each employee. Meanwhile, for the hazard reporting card filling manually using paper, the card is placed in a box that is placed in several corners of the office. The format for filling out this hazard reporting card, either manually using a card or using an online method, already has a format made by the company's Occupational Health and Safety (K3) section, so employees only need to fill in according to the existing format.

The hazard reporting card for oil and gas company X has several obstacles, one of which is, based on the data that researchers have done previously regarding hazard reporting cards in oil and gas company X, the percentage of filling in hazard reporting cards for office employees is quite low with only around 30% up to 75% who fill in the card from the target of 100% filling every month. Based on previous research, it was found that the obstacles experienced by office employees with this hazard reporting card program were that employees forgot to fill in the card after the employee saw a potential hazard in the environment around the workplace. This is because in order to fill in the hazard reporting card, employees must report using a predetermined tool, either using paper manually or online on the company portal. This obstacle causes employees to forget and not fill in, resulting in the percentage of filling in the hazard reporting card at the company being lower than the target desired by the company.

Based on the description of the problem above, the researcher wants to see whether the problem can be reduced if the company applies a method, namely the electronic reminder method, which has a concept that all employees get a reminder through electronic media in the form of short message or email that contains the card. The application of this method is more focused on office employees, because it is as previously explained that low filling rates are found in office employees. The electronic reminder method itself is still very rarely applied in the OHS sector, especially for this hazard reporting card program, but in several other fields this method has been implemented, one of which is the general health sector. The health sector is a field that is quite close to the K3 field, ever, even quite often applying this method on various occasions. In addition, the researcher obtained information from the K3 employees at the X oil and gas company that they had never applied this method, and also by using search keywords in the electronic database that had been predetermined by the researcher, the researcher did not find any previous research that carried out this method in oil and gas companies, therefore researchers want to conduct further research regarding the effectiveness of this reminder method first in the health sector, so that later it will be seen whether this method can be recommended to be applied to the K3 section in oil and gas company X to increase the percentage of employee participation. In the case of filling in the hazard reporting card or not. This research was conducted by examining the results of previous studies which discussed the electronic reminder method in other fields besides K3, namely the general health sector.
METHOD
This study used literature review with the data sources used by researchers in conducting this research are electronic databases such as Google Scholar and PubMed with the search keywords used, namely Hazard Reporting Cards, Hazard Observation Cards, Safety Observation Cards, SMS Reminder, Electronic Reminder, and Reminder by Email.

On the Google Scholar search page there are 1,697,000 search results, while on the PubMed search page there are 5,056 search results. Based on the search results obtained from the two search pages, the researcher took 8 scientific journals and/or theses on the Google Scholar page, while on the PubMed search page the researcher took 13 scientific journals and/or theses to be analyzed.

RESULTS
In this study, researchers used a total of 21 journals to be analyzed with various locations from various countries and various time ranges from the longest, from 2006 to the most recent, 2019. The background of the research locations of the 21 journals taken by researchers was mostly the United States of America (USA); 5 journals, and research in 2016 was the most widely used with a total of 5 journals.

The research designs used by the 21 journals were varies, yet the most widely used was the Randomized Control Trial (RCT) research design. The number of samples from each journal was also diverse, starting from the smallest number of 8 samples to the highest which is 87,750 samples. More details can be seen in Table 1 below:

| Researcher Name | Country | Year Issued | Research Design | ∑ Sample |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| Adel Youssef, PhD, Hana Alharthi, PhD, Ohoud Al Khalidi, BS, Fatima Alnaimi, BS, Nujood Alsubaie, BS, dan Nada Alfariss, BS (Youssef et al., 2014) | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | 2014 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 1,499 |
| Ulla Strandbygaard, Simon Francis Thomsen, dan Vibeke Backer (Strandbygaard, Thomsen and Backer, 2010) | Denmark | 2010 | Experimental | 26 |
| Ahmad Yani, Suriah, dan Nurhaedar Jafar (Yani, Suriah and Jafar, 2017) | Indonesia | 2017 | Quasy Experimental | 106 |
| Ismil Khairi Lubis, Agus Harjoko, dan Fatwa Sari Tetra Dewi (Lubis, Harjoko and Dewi, 2016) | Indonesia | 2016 | Action Research | 16 |
| Researcher Name | Country | Year Issued | Research Design | $\sum$ Sample |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Adel Youssef, PhD, Hana Alharthi, PhD, Ohoud Al Khalidi, BS, Fatima Alnaimi, BS, Nujood Alsubaie, BS, dan Nada Alfariss, BS (Youssef et al., 2014) | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | 2014 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 1.499 |
| Ulla Strandbygaard, Simon Francis Thomsen, dan Vibeke Backer (Strandbygaard, Thomsen and Backer, 2010) | Denmark | 2010 | Experimental | 26 |
| Ahmad Yani, Suriah, dan Nurhaedar Jafar (Yani, Suriah and Jafar, 2017) | Indonesia | 2017 | Quasy Experimental | 106 |
| Ismil Khairi Lubis, Agus Harjoko, dan Fatwa Sari Tetra Dewi (Lubis, Harjoko and Dewi, 2016) | Indonesia | 2016 | Action Research | 16 |
| Samir Patel, M.D., Laura Jacobus-Kantor, Ph.D., Lorraine Marshall, R.N., Clark Ritchie, B.A., Michelle Kaplinski, M.D., Parvinder S. Khurana, M.D., dan Richard J. Katz, M.D. (Patel et al., 2013) | United States of America | 2013 | Experimental | 50 |
| Sarah D Fenerty, Cameron West, Scott A Davis, Sebastian G Kaplan, dan Steven R Feldman (Fenerty et al., 2012) | United States of America | 2012 | Meta-Analysis | 11 |
| Shama Mohammed, Rachel Glennerster, dan Aamir J. Khan (Mohammed, Glennerster and Khan, 2016) | Pakistan | 2016 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 2.207 |
| Researcher Name | Country | Year Issued | Research Design | \( \sum \) Sample |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Adel Youssef, PhD, Hana Alharthi, PhD, Ohood Al Khalid, BS, Fatima Alnaimi, BS, Nujood Alsunaib, BS, dan Nada Alfariss, BS (Youssef et al., 2014) | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | 2014 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 1.499 |
| Ulla Strandbygaard, Simon Francis Thomsen, dan Vibeke Backer (Strandbygaard, Thomsen and Backer, 2010) | Denmark | 2010 | Experimental | 26 |
| Ahmad Yani, Suriah, dan Nurhaedar Jafar (Yani, Suriah and Jafar, 2017) | Indonesia | 2017 | Quasy Experimental | 106 |
| Ismil Khairi Lubis, Agus Harjoko, dan Fatwa Sari Tetra Dewi (Lubis, Harjoko and Dewi, 2016) | Indonesia | 2016 | Action Research | 16 |
| Gretchen J. Domek, Ingrid L. Contreras-Roldan, Sean T. O’Leary, Sheana Bull, Anna Furniss, Allison Kempe, dan Edwin J. Asturias (Domek et al., 2016) | Guatemala | 2016 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 321 |
| Elizabeth Koshy, Josip Car, dan Azeem Majeed (Koshy, Car and Majeed, 2008) | United Kingdom | 2008 | Observational and Analysis Study based on Data Collected | 9.959 |
| Georges Bediang, Beat Stoll, Nadia Elia, Jean-Louis Abena, dan Antoine Geissbuhler (Bediang et al., 2018) | Cameroon | 2018 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 279 |
| Researcher Name | Country | Year Issued | Research Design | ∑ Sample |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| Adel Youssef, PhD, Hana Alharthi, PhD, Ohoud Al Khalidi, BS, Fatima Alnaimi, BS, Nujood Alsubaie, BS, dan Nada Alfariss, BS (Youssef et al., 2014) | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | 2014 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 1.499 |
| Ulla Strandbygaard, Simon Francis Thomsen, dan Vibeke Backer (Strandbygaard, Thomsen and Backer, 2010) | Denmark | 2010 | Experimental | 26 |
| Ahmad Yani, Suriah, dan Nurhaedar Jafar (Yani, Suriah and Jafar, 2017) | Indonesia | 2017 | Quasy Experimental | 106 |
| Ismil Khairi Lubis, Agus Harjoko, dan Fatwa Sari Tetra Dewi (Lubis, Harjoko and Dewi, 2016) | Indonesia | 2016 | Action Research | 16 |
| Ole D. Wolthers (Wolthers, 2019) | Denmark | 2019 | Experimental | 2.890 |
| Sean R Downer, John G Meara, Annette C Da Costa, dan Kannan Sethuraman (Downer et al., 2006) | Australia | 2006 | Cohort Study | 45.110 |
| Jessica E. Haberer, Angella Musiimenta, Esther C. Atukunda, Nicholas Musinguzi, Monique A. Wyatt, Norma C. Ware, dan David R. Bangsberg (Haberer et al., 2016) | South Africa | 2016 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 63 |
| David Muller, MD, Judith Logan, MD, MS, David Dorr, MD, dan David Mosen, PhD, MPH (Muller et al., 2009) | United States of America | 2009 | Cohort Study | 2.100 |
| Researcher Name | Country | Year Issued | Research Design | ∑ Sample |
|----------------|---------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| Adel Youssef, PhD, Hana Alharthi, PhD, Ohoud Al Khalid, BS, Fatima Alnaimi, BS, Nujood Alsulaibi, BS, dan Nada Alfariss, BS (Youssef *et al.*, 2014) | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | 2014 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 1,499 |
| Ulla Strandbygaard, Simon Francis Thomsen, dan Vibeke Backer (Strandbygaard, Thomsen and Backer, 2010) | Denmark | 2010 | Experimental | 26 |
| Ahmad Yani, Suriah, dan Nurhaedar Jafar (Yani, Suriah and Jafar, 2017) | Indonesia | 2017 | Quasy Experimental | 106 |
| Ismil Khairi Lubis, Agus Harjoko, dan Fatwa Sari Tetra Dewi (Lubis, Harjoko and Dewi, 2016) | Indonesia | 2016 | Action Research | 16 |
| Kati Anneli Kannisto, Clive E Adams, Marita Koivunen, Jouko Katajisto, dan Maritta Välimäki (Kannisto *et al.*, 2015) | Finland | 2015 | Cross Sectional | 558 |
| Ipek Gurol-Urganci1, Thyra de Jongh, Vlasta Vodopivec-Jamsek, Rifat Atun, dan Josip Car (Gurol-Urganci *et al.*, 2013) | United Kingdom | 2013 | Meta-Analysis | 8 |
| Henry H. Fischer, Susan L. Moore, Tracy L. Johnson, Rachel M. Everhart, PhD, Holly Batal, dan Arthur J. Davidson (Fischer *et al.*, 2017) | United States of America | 2017 | Experimental | 87.750 |
| Researcher Name | Country | Year Issued | Research Design | ∑ Sample |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| Adel Youssef, PhD, Hana Alharthi, PhD, Ohoud Al Khalidi, BS, Fatima Alnaimi, BS, Nujood Alsubaie, BS, dan Nada Alfariss, BS (Youssef et al., 2014) | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | 2014 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 1,499 |
| Ulla Strandbygaard, Simon Francis Thomsen, dan Vibeke Backer (Strandbygaard, Thomsen and Backer, 2010) | Denmark | 2010 | Experimental | 26 |
| Ahmad Yani, Suriah, dan Nurhaedar Jafar (Yani, Suriah and Jafar, 2017) | Indonesia | 2017 | Quasy Experimental | 106 |
| Ismil Khairi Lubis, Agus Harjoko, dan Fatwa Sari Tetra Dewi (Lubis, Harjoko and Dewi, 2016) | Indonesia | 2016 | Action Research | 16 |
| Frank J. Schwebel dan Mary E. Larimer (Schwebel and Larimer, 2018) | United States of America | 2018 | Systematic Literature Review | 162 |
| Michael J. A. Reid, Andrew P. Steenhoff, James Thompson, Lesego Gabaitiri, Mark S. Cary, Katherine Steele, Susan Mayisela, Diana Dickinson, Peter Ehrenkranz, Harvey M. Friedman, dan Darren R. Linkin (Reid et al., 2017) | Botswana | 2017 | Randomized Control Trial (RCT) | 108 |
| Ruthy McIver, Amalie Dyda, Anna M McNulty, Vickie Knight, Handan C Wand, dan Rebecca J Guy (McIver et al., 2016) | Australia | 2016 | Experimental | 704 |
Based on the results of the analysis described in Table 1, there were 2 discussion topics that became the main focus of this research: the success rate of implementing the method and the responses of the respondents regarding the methods that have been implemented. Table 2 also showed that as many as 18 out of 21 journals employ SMS as the reminder method used in their research. Details of each journal can be seen in Table 2 below:
Table 2. Table Analysis Results of Electronic Reminder Method Journal

| Researcher Name                                                                 | Year Issued | Reminder Method                  | Success Rate | Respondents Response |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Adel Youssef, PhD, Hana Alharthi, PhD, Ohoud Al Khaldi, BS, Fatima Alnaimi, BS, Nujood Alsubaie, BS, dan Nada Alfariss, BS (Youssef et al., 2014) | 2014        | SMS Reminder                     | ✓            | ✓                    |
| Ulla Strandbygaard, Simon Francis Thomsen, dan Vibeke Backer (Strandbygaard, Thomsen and Backer, 2010) | 2010        | SMS Reminder                     | ✓            | ✓                    |
| Ahmad Yani, Suriah, dan Nurhaedar Jafar (Yani, Suriah and Jafar, 2017)           | 2017        | SMS Reminder                     | ✓            | ✓                    |
| Ismil Khairi Lubis, Agus Harjoko, dan Fatwa Sari Teira Dewi (Lubis, Harjoko and Dewi, 2016) | 2016        | SMS Reminder                     | ✓            | ✓                    |
| Samir Patel, M.D., Laura Jacobus-Kantor, Ph.D., Lorraine Marshall, R.N., Clark Ritchie, B.A., Michelle Kaplinski, M.D., Parvinder S. Khurana, M.D., dan Richard J. Katz, M.D. (Patel et al., 2013) | 2013        | Medication Reminder Software on Mobile Phone | ✓            | ✓                    |
| Sarah D Fenerty, Cameron West, Scott A Davis, Sebastian G Kaplan, dan Steven R Feldman (Fenerty et al., 2012) | 2012        | Reminder Phone Calls, Text, etc  | ✓            | ✓                    |
| Shama Mohammed, Rachel Glennerster, dan Aamir J. Khan (Mohammed, Glennerster and Khan, 2016) | 2016        | SMS Reminder                     | ✓            | ✓                    |
| Researcher Name                                                                 | Year Issued | Reminder Method | Success Rate | Respondents Response |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Gretchen J. Domek, Ingrid L. Contreras-Roldan, Sean T. O’Leary, Sheana Bull,   | 2016        | SMS Reminder    | √            |                      |
| Anna Furniss, Allison Kempe, dan Edwin J. Asturias (Domek et al., 2016)         |             |                 |              |                      |
| Elizabeth Koshy, Josip Car, dan Azeem Majeed (Koshy, Car and Majeed, 2008)     | 2008        | SMS Reminder    |              |                      |
| Georges Bediang, Beat Stoll, Nadia Elia, Jean-Louis Abena, dan Antoine         | 2018        | SMS Reminder    |              |                      |
| Geissbuhler (Bediang et al., 2018)                                             |             |                 |              |                      |
| Ole D. Wolthers (Wolthers, 2019)                                               | 2019        | SMS Reminder    |              |                      |
| Sean R Downer, John G Meara, Annette C Da Costa, dan Kannan Sethuraman          | 2006        | SMS Reminder    |              |                      |
| (Downer et al., 2006)                                                          |             |                 |              |                      |
| Jessica E. Haberer, Angella Musiimenta, Esther C. Atukunda, Nicholas            | 2016        | SMS Reminder    |              |                      |
| Musinguzi, Monique A. Wyatt, Norma C. Ware, dan David R. Bangsberg              |             |                 |              |                      |
| (Haberer et al., 2016)                                                         |             |                 |              |                      |
| David Muller, MD, Judith Logan, MD, MS, David Dorr, MD, dan David Mosen, PhD,   | 2009        | Email Reminder  |              |                      |
| MPH (Muller et al., 2009)                                                      |             |                 |              |                      |
| Researcher Name | Year Issued | Reminder Method | Success Rate | Respondents Response |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Ipek Gurol-Urganci1, Thyra de Jongh, Vlasta Vodopivec-Jamsek, Rifat Atun, dan Josip Car (Gurol-Urganci et al., 2013) | 2013 | SMS Reminder | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Kati Anneli Kannisto, Clive E Adams, Marita Koivunen, Jouko Katajisto, dan Maritta Välimäki (Kannisto et al., 2015) | 2015 | SMS Reminder | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Henry H. Fischer, Susan L. Moore, Tracy L. Johnson, Rachel M. Everhart, PhD, Holly Batal, dan Arthur J. Davidson (Fischer et al., 2017) | 2017 | SMS Reminder | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Frank J. Schwebel dan Mary E. Larimer (Schwebel and Larimer, 2018) | 2018 | SMS Reminder | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Michael J. A. Reid, Andrew P. Steenhoff, James Thompson, Lesego Gabaitiri, Mark S. Cary, Katherine Steele, Susan Mayisela, Diana Dickinson, Peter Ehrenkranz, Harvey M. Friedman, dan Darren R. Linkin (Reid et al., 2017) | 2017 | SMS Reminder | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Ruthy McIver, Amalie Dyda, Anna M McNulty, Vickie Knight, Handan C Wand, dan Rebecca J Guy (McIver et al., 2016) | 2016 | SMS Reminder | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Marine Zebina, Bénédicte Melot, Blandine Binachon, Rachida Ouissa, Isabelle Lamaury, dan Bruno Hoen (Zebina et al., 2019) | 2019 | SMS Reminder | ✓ | ✓ | |
DISCUSSION

Success Rate of Method Implementation

Based on the analysis of 21 journals, 15 journals stated that the reminder method used in their research was successfully applied or had a positive outcome, while some journals stated that the reminder method was not successful in their research, and there were also journals that did not mention about the success rate of the reminder method in their research. The success rate of the reminder method for each study also varies, for instance, Strandbygaard, Thomsen and Backer (2010) examined that their research from week 4 to week 12, the percentage of average adherence level in the intervention group increased. Besides that, Lubis, Harjoko and Dewi (2016) revealed that there was a fairly high increase in patient visits to the clinic after receiving a reminder. However, the highest percentage of successful implementation of the reminder method was in the research of Downer et al. (2006) which reached almost perfect.

There were also some studies whose the final results were successful but only on a few variables and not completely successful. As in the research of Yani, Suriah and Jafar (2017), there was only an increase in the knowledge, attitude, and action variables, whereas for the motivation variable there was also an increase but it was not significant. In the research of Youssef et al. (2014) were not much different, from the 3 groups sampled, only 2 groups had significant changes between before and after the implementation of this method.

As previously mentioned, there were several journals that in implementing this reminder method have unsuccessful end results. As in the research of Zebina et al. (2019) which stated that there was no significant difference between the intervention group and the control group. This also occurred in the research of McIver et al. (2016) which in their research results stated that the intervention group had a lower percentage compared to the control group who did not receive reminders.

Based on the analysis, in terms of the success rate of implementing this electronic reminder method, even though there were several journals that have unsuccessful final results or have failed in implementing this method, the rest have experienced success. Thus, the researchers concluded that in terms of the success rate of implementing this electronic reminder method, it has the possibility to be successful, although the percentage of the success rate cannot be ascertained in detail how much it is because each journal has various success rates.

Responses from Respondents Regarding the Methods that Have Been Implemented

Table 2 showed that there were several journals that stated that respondents have a positive response to the application of this reminder method. The percentage of positive responses from respondents varies in each journal, starting from the lowest, such as in Kannisto et al. (2015)’s research which was quite high but not more than 50% positive responses, up to the highest percentage of positive responses in the study of Youssef et al. (2014) which was almost perfect. Respondents gave positive responses about this method in several researches, such as for example respondents in research by Zebina et al. (2019) which stated that more than some patients in the group that received reminders felt that the intervention made them more likely to attend and felt happy if they continued to receive reminders in the future, while the majority of respondents in the control group (the group that did not receive reminders) stated that they hope to receive reminders too. In addition, most of the respondents in one research stated that the use of this reminder method can help them remember their appointments (Youssef et al., 2014). In another study, it was stated that most of the respondents thought that this reminder method was easy to use and most of the respondents also felt that SMS did not cause harm (Kannisto et al., 2015).

However, in one of the researches, the respondent thought that the time for sending this reminder had to be appropriate. Because respondents feel that the time for receiving reminders at 10 am was not suitable. Most of the participants in the intervention group paid attention to the reminder every day at the time of receipt, but stopped paying attention after a few weeks, suggesting that over time the reminder function will be compared to a simple alarm clock on a cell phone (Strandbygaard, Thomsen and Backer, 2010). Based on some of the things that have been previously mentioned regarding the response
from respondents who were still negative, then the use of this reminder method needs further research and testing. Hence, this method can be more accepted by respondents, thus later it can have a high success rate compared to existing research.

Based on the analysis of several journals above, regarding the responses from respondents regarding this electronic reminder method, all of them stated that they received more positive responses from respondents than negative responses. The researcher concluded that the implementation of the electronic reminder method was likely to be accepted by respondents, although it does not rule out that there were still respondents who have negative views or feel disadvantaged from the implementation of this electronic reminder method.

CONCLUSION

Based on this research, 15 researches showed that the electronic reminder method was successful in the health sector. Although some journals have had success they did not cover all variables. Besides that, there were 6 journals which stated that the responses given by respondents to the implementation of this method are positive. Researchers argued that electronic reminder methods such as email were more effective and efficient. According to the research, this method was considered effective since it has a high success rate and also got a positive response from respondents. Therefore, this method can be recommended to conduct a trial first in the OHS sector in oil and gas companies to increase the number of hazard reporting cards in the company.

SUGGESTION

Suggestions from researchers are as follows: conduct further research on reminders using email, as well as conduct trials directly into the K3 field in oil and gas companies to discover whether the use of the reminder method can be successful in increasing employee participation rates in filling out hazard reporting cards or not.

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