

ABSTRAK

ABDUL MALIK, Faktor Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Penerapan Pencegahan Dan Pengendalian Infeksi Nosokomial Di RSUD Hj Zubaedah Bantilan (dibimbing oleh Muhammad Sajidin dan Rina Nur Hidayati)

Infeksi nosokomial merupakan masalah besar yang dihadapi rumah sakit, tidak hanya menyebabkan kerugian sosial ekonomi, tetapi juga mengakibatkan penderita lebih lama berada di rumah sakit serta menambah beban tambahan bagi rumah sakit dalam hal biaya maupun tugas yang akan dikerjakan oleh tenaga kesehatan..

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pelaksanaan pencegahan infeksi nosokomial, menganalisis hubungan kebijakan, pengawasan dan pengetahuan terhadap penerapan pelaksanaan pencegahan infeksi nosokomial serta menganalisa factor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap pelaksanaan pencegahan infeksi nosokomial oleh perawat pelaksana di Rumah Sakit

Metode Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan cross sectional dengan Sampel 77 orang perawat pelaksana di ruang perawatan Palem, Syaraf, UGD, Kulkel, Anak, ICU, PICU, interna, Bedah, dan THT. Besar sampel ditentukan secara seimbang berdasarkan jumlah perawat dimasing-masing ruangan.. Pengumpulan data melalui kuesioner. Observasi. Data dianalisis melalui uji *Chi-Square, Fisher's Exact Test*.

Hasil penelitian : Penerapan pencegahan infeksi nosocomial yaitu 88,3%, kebijakan sebanyak 96,1%, pengawasan sebanyak 64,9%, pengetahuan sebanyak 88,3 %. Hasil analisis bivariat variabel independen dengan dependen : kebijakan ($p=0.035$), pengawasan ($p=0.000$), pengetahuan ($p=0.046$),

Kesimpulan : ada hubungan kebijakan, pengawasan dan pengetahuan, dengan pelaksanaan pencegahan infeksi oleh perawat pelaksana. Saran agar peneliti lebih lanjut menggunakan semua item penerapan, penyediaan sarana prasarana lebih ditingkatkan lagi, audit pelaksanaan pencegahan infeksi yang dilaksanakan pada minggu ketiga setiap bulan agar lebih dimaksimalkan lagi khususnya untuk memonitoring kepatuhan perawat terhadap PPI.

Kata kunci : Penerapan, pencegahan infeksi nosokomial,, perawat pelaksana.

ABSTRACT

ABDUL MALIK, Factors Associated with the Application of Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infections at Hj Zubaedah Hospital Bantilan (supervised by Muhammad Sajidin and Rina Nur Hidayati)

Nosocomial infections are a major problem faced by hospitals, not only causing socio-economic losses, but also causing patients to stay longer in the hospital and adding additional burdens to the hospital in terms of costs and tasks to be carried out by health workers.

This study aims to determine the implementation of nosocomial infection prevention, analyze the relationship of policy, supervision and knowledge to the implementation of nosocomial infection prevention implementation and analyze the most influential factors on the implementation of nosocomial infection prevention by nurses in hospitals.

The research method used a cross sectional approach with a sample of 77 nurses in the treatment room of Palem, Syaraf, ER, Kulkel, Pediatric, ICU, PICU, internal, surgery, and ENT. The sample size was determined in a balanced manner based on the number of nurses in each room. The data was collected through a questionnaire. Observation. Data were analyzed through Chi-Square test, Fisher's Exact Test.

The results of the study: The implementation of prevention of nosocomial infections is 88.3%, policies are 96.1%, supervision is 64.9%, knowledge is 88.3%. The results of bivariate analysis of independent variables with dependents: policy ($p=0.035$), supervision ($p=0.000$), knowledge ($p=0.046$),

Conclusion: there is a relationship between policy, supervision and knowledge, with the implementation of infection prevention by implementing nurses. Suggestions for further researchers to use all application items, the provision of infrastructure facilities is further improved, infection prevention audits are carried out on the third week of every month to be maximized, especially for monitoring nurse compliance with PPI.

Key words: Implementation, prevention of nosocomial infections, nurses.

