

Pengaruh program pelatihan kebersihan tangan terhadap pengetahuan dan kepatuhan perawat dalam kebersihan tangan di RSK Dr. Sitanala = Influence of hand hygiene training program on the knowledge and compliance of nurses in maintaining hand hygiene at RSK Dr. Sitanala Tangerang

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Abstrak

Kebersihan tangan dapat mencegah Health Care Associated Infections (HAIs) dan meningkatkan keselamatan pasien. Penggunaan fluorescence lotion pada pelatihan kebersihan tangan merupakan metode pembelajaran dengan menggunakan experiential learning yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kepatuhan perawat dalam kebersihan tangan. Tujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh program pelatihan kebersihan tangan terhadap pengetahuan dan kepatuhan perawat dalam kebersihan tangan. Rancangan penelitian adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan quasy experiment dengan metode pretestposttest designs with comparison group. Sampel dalam penelitian adalah 32 perawat pelaksana untuk kelompok intervensi dan 38 perawat pelaksana untuk kelompok kontrol. Ada perbedaan pengetahuan dan kepatuhan kebersihan tangan antara kelompok eksperimen dan kelompok kontrol setelah pelatihan kebersihan tangan ($p < 0,001$, CI pengetahuan = 2,061 ; 3,541, CI kepatuhan = 6,792 ; 10,929, = 0.05). Pelatihan kebersihan tangan perlu dilakukan berkesinambungan.

.....Hand hygiene prevents Health-Care-Associated Infections (HAIs) and improves patient safety. The use of fluorescence lotion in hand hygiene training is the implementation of a learning method which makes use of experiential learning aiming at improving the level of knowledge and compliance of nurses in maintaining hand hygiene. The research objective is to identify the influence of hand hygiene training program on the level of knowledge and compliance of nurses in maintaining hand hygiene. The research is a quantitative quasy experiment research using pretest-posttest design with comparison group. The research sample consists of 32 nurses in experiment group and 38 nurses in control group. The result shows a difference in the knowledge after hand hygiene training was conducted ($p < 0.001$, CI knowledge = 2,061 ; 3,541, CI compliance = 6,792 ; 10,929, = 0.05 = 0.05) between those in the control group and those in the experiment group. It is recommended to sustainably conduct hand hygiene training program.