

# Kepatuhan tenaga kesehatan dalam menjalankan kebersihan tangan di unit perawatan Intensif Anak Rumah Sakit Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo = Healthcare workers compliance with hand hygiene in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

Yurika Maryanti, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20367185&lokasi=lokal>

---

## Abstrak

[Latar belakang. Transmisi mikroorganisme dari tangan tenaga kesehatan merupakan sumber utama infeksi silang di rumah sakit dan dapat dicegah dengan menjaga kebersihan tangan.

Tujuan. Memperoleh gambaran proporsi kepatuhan pelaksanaan kebersihan tangan (KT) pada tenaga kesehatan yang bekerja di PICU RSCM.

Metode. Studi observasional di PICU RSCM. Tenaga kesehatan yang diamati terdiri dari dokter, perawat, dan nakes lain (pekerja, petugas kebersihan, dietitian, pramusaji).

Hasil. Peluang yang diamati sebanyak 3226, secara umum kepatuhan terhadap kebersihan tangan adalah 51,7% dengan 57,4% diantaranya dilakukan dengan cara yang benar. Pada analisis multivariat ketidakpatuhan dokter meningkat pada tingkat risiko kontaminasi tinggi (aOR 1,48; IK 95% 1,01-2,18; P= 0,047) dan rendah (aOR 5,61; IK 95% 3,69-8,50; P= 0,000). Penggunaan sarung tangan mempengaruhi dokter untuk tidak patuh terhadap rekomendasi KT (aOR 3,08; IK 95% 1,55-6,15; P= 0,001). Ketidakpatuhan perawat meningkat pada risiko kontaminasi tinggi (aOR 2,62; IK 95% 2,09-3,27) P= 0,000) dan rendah (aOR 3,74; IK 95% 2,98-4,69); P= 0,000). Indeks aktivitas rendah meningkatkan ketidakpatuhan perawat (OR 1,30; IK 95% 1,05-1,61; P= 0,015). Ketidakpatuhan perawat meningkat pada hari kerja (aOR 1,4; IK 95% 1,16-1,70; P= 0,001), shift pagi (aOR 1,75; IK 95% 1,42-2,17; P=0,000), dan penggunaan sarung tangan (aOR 2,81; IK 95% 2,05-3,87; P= 0,000). Ketidakpatuhan nakes lain meningkat pada hari kerja (aOR 3,11; IK 95% 1,17-5,67; P= 0,000), shift malam (aOR 2,15; IK 95% 1,003-4,61; P= 0,049), dan penggunaan sarung tangan (aOR 8,83; 95% IK 2,91-26,80; P= 0,000).

Kesimpulan. Kepatuhan terhadap rekomendasi kebersihan tangan belum optimal. Data yang didapatkan dari pengamatan tidak dapat menyimpulkan adanya hubungan sebab akibat antara ketidakpatuhan tenaga kesehatan dengan faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Namun demikian, teridentifikasi masalah yang ada dapat memberikan kemudahan bagi institusi rumah sakit untuk mengambil langkah intervensi yang diperlukan.

;Background. Transmission of microorganism from the hands of healthcare workers is the

main source of cross infection in hospitals and can be prevented by hand hygiene (HH).

Objective. To determine the compliance with HH guidelines among healthcare workers in PICU CMH.

Methods. An observational study in PICU CMH. All doctors, nurses and paramedical staff in the PICU were included.

Results. In 3226 observed opportunities for HH, overall compliance was 51.7% where 57.4% of it was perform properly. In multivariate analysis, doctors noncompliance was higher

during procedures that carry a high risk (aOR 1.48; 95% CI 1.01 to 2.18; P= 0.047), and low risk for contamination (aOR 5.61; 95% CI 3.69 to 8.50; P= 0.000). Hand hygiene compliance was significantly worse following gloves use (aOR 3.08; 95% CI 1.55 to 6.15; P= 0.001). Nurses noncompliance was higher during procedures that carry a high risk (aOR 2.62; 95% CI 2.09 to 3.27) P= 0.000), low risk for contamination (aOR 3.74; 95% CI 2.98 to 4.69); P= 0.000), and when intensity of patient care was low (OR 1.30; 95% CI 1.05 to 1.61; P= 0.015). Nurses noncompliance was also higher on weekdays (aOR 1.4; 95% CI 1.16 to 1.70; P= 0.001), morning shift (aOR 1.75; 95% CI 1.42 to 2.17;P=0.000), and when they use gloves for patient care (aOR 2.81; 95% CI 2.05 to 3.87; P= 0.000). Paramedical staff noncompliance was higher on weekdays (aOR 3.11; 95% CI 1.17 to 5.67; P= 0.000), night shift (aOR 2.15; 95% CI 1.003 to 4.61; P= 0.049), and when using a gloves (aOR 8.83; 95% CI 2.91 to 26.80; P= 0.000).

Conclusions. Hand hygiene compliance was not optimal. Observational data cannot prove causality between healthcare workers compliance and the factors that associated with that. Knowing more specifically where an intervention is needed can allow institutions to target resources to their own particular problems., Background. Transmission of microorganism from the hands of healthcare workers is the

main source of cross infection in hospitals and can be prevented by hand hygiene (HH).

Objective. To determine the compliance with HH guidelines among healthcare workers in PICU CMH .

Methods. An observational study in PICU CMH. All doctors, nurses and paramedical staff in the PICU were included.

Results. In 3226 observed opportunities for HH, overall compliance was 51.7% where 57.4% of it was perform properly. In multivariate analysis, doctors noncompliance was higher during procedures that carry a high risk (aOR 1.48; 95% CI 1.01 to 2.18; P= 0.047), and low risk for contamination (aOR 5.61; 95% CI 3.69 to 8.50; P= 0.000). Hand hygiene compliance was significantly worse following gloves use (aOR 3.08; 95% CI 1.55 to 6.15; P= 0.001). Nurses noncompliance was higher during procedures that carry a high risk (aOR 2.62; 95% CI 2.09 to 3.27) P= 0.000), low risk for contamination (aOR 3.74; 95% CI 2.98 to 4.69); P= 0.000), and when intensity of patient care was low (OR 1.30; 95% CI 1.05 to 1.61; P= 0.015). Nurses noncompliance was also higher on weekdays (aOR 1.4; 95% CI 1.16 to 1.70; P= 0.001), morning shift (aOR 1.75; 95% CI 1.42 to 2.17;P=0.000), and when they use gloves for patient care (aOR 2.81; 95% CI 2.05 to 3.87; P= 0.000). Paramedical staff noncompliance was higher on weekdays (aOR 3.11; 95% CI 1.17 to 5.67; P= 0.000), night shift (aOR 2.15; 95% CI 1.003 to 4.61; P= 0.049), and when using a gloves (aOR 8.83; 95% CI 2.91 to 26.80; P= 0.000).

Conclusions. Hand hygiene compliance was not optimal. Observational data cannot prove causality between healthcare workers compliance and the factors that associated with that. Knowing more specifically where an intervention is needed can allow institutions to target resources to their own particular problems.]