

Gambaran perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan infeksi aliran darah melalui central venous catheter di ruang perawatan intensif RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta = Description of the behavior of the nurses in the prevention of bloodstream infections through central venous catheter in intensive care unit at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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Abstrak

Infeksi aliran darah banyak terjadi pada pasien yang terpasang kateter vena sentral. Infeksi sistemik mengakibatkan lama rawat karena memerlukan terapi pengobatan yang panjang dan berdampak pada mahalannya biaya perawatan. Perilaku perawat yang sesuai dengan standar prosedur operasional dapat mencegah terjadinya infeksi aliran darah mulai dari pemasangan, perawatan, dan pencabutan kateter vena sentral.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui gambaran perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan infeksi aliran darah melalui kateter vena sentral di ruang perawatan intensif. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan metode cross sectional terhadap 107 perawat di sebuah RS di Jakarta diambil dengan teknik simple random sampling.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perawat yang berperilaku baik dalam pencegahan infeksi aliran darah melalui kateter vena sentral sebesar 54,2%. Hasil penelitian ini merekomendasikan penambahan informasi dan pelatihan mengenai CVC bundle pada perawat serta penyusunan dan sosialisasi standar prosedur operasional tentang perawatan dan pencabutan kateter vena sentral, termasuk desinfektan yang digunakan.

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The infections in bloodstream often occur in patient with Central Venous Catheter (CVC). Systemic infection can result in longer hospitalization due to requiring lengthy treatment therapy and has an impact on the higher cost of treatment expenses. Appropriate nurse behavior standards of operational procedures can prevent bloodstream infections starting from the CVC insertion preparation, CVC maintenance, and CVC removal.

The purpose of this research was to describe the behavior of nurses in the prevention central line associated with bloodstream infections in intensive care. This research is a descriptive research using cross sectional method involving 107 nurses in the hospital in Jakarta. The respondents were taken by using simple random sampling.

The result of this study, showed that the behavior of nurses in the prevention of bloodstream infections related to Central Venous Catheter is good behavior 54,2%. This research recommends the importance of the provision of information and training on CVC bundle in nurses, as well as the promotion of standards operational procedures about CVC maintenance and removal, including disinfectant used.