

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan persepsi perawat pelaksana tentang upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial di ruang rawat inap Rumah Sakit Pusat Pertamina Jakarta = The factors that correlate with nurses perception about the efforts of the nosocomial infection reventionion's in the ward in Pertamina Hospital, Jakarta

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Abstrak

Tujuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan hipotesis adanya hubungan faktor internal dan eksteruid responden dengan persepsi perawat pelaksana tentang upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial di ruang rawat inap Rumah Sakit Pusat Pertamina Jakarta.

Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif analisis yang bersifat cross sectional. Uji kai-kuadrat digunakan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara faktor internal dan eksternal responden dengan persepsi perawat pelaksana tentang upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial. Uji regresi logistik digunakan untuk melihat variabel independen mana yang paling berhubungan dengan upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 204 orang dan 359 orang perawat pelaksana yang bertugas di 15 ruang rawat inap. Sampel diambil secara acak dan besarnya sampel tiap ruangan ditentukan secara proporsional.

Instrumen. Instrumen dikembangkan dari teori manajemen keperawatan dan teori pencegahan infeksi nosokomial untuk mengukur pelaksanaan supervisi kepala ruangan, penggunaan sarana pencegahan infeksi nosokomial, dan pelaksanaan upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial oleh perawat pelaksana. Sedangkan untuk mengukur pengetahuan tentang SOP infeksi nosokomial digunakan pertanyaan dengan pilihan ganda. Instrumen telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya.

Hasil penelitian. Uji kai-kuadrat menghasilkan tiga variabel independen yang mempunyai hubungan bermakna dengan upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial, yaitu supervise, sarana, dan SOP. Sedangkan variabel umur, pendidikan, masa kerja, dan pelatihan tidak mempunyai hubungan bermakna Uji regresi logistik yang dilakukan menentukan bahwa variabel sarana merupakan variabel yang paling berhubungan dengan upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial.

Pembahasan. Dengan ditemukannya sarana sebagai variabel yang paling berpengaruh, maka peluang bagi perawat pelaksana dalam melaksanakan pencegahan infeksi nosokomial adalah lima kali lebih baik dibanding yang tidak menggunakan.

Rekomendasi. Pihak manajemen pelayanan keperawatan rumah sakit agar meningkatkan kesadaran dan kepatuhan perawat dalam menggunakan sarana yang ada, sehingga angka kejadian infeksi di rumah sakit dapat ditekan.

<hr><i>The purpose of the research is to obtain information about the nurses' ward perceptions related to the prevention's effort of nosocomial infection, in the Pertamina Hospital and how it relates to the nurse's

internal and external factors.

The hypothesis, which had been proved in this study, was the correlation between the internal and external factors of the nurses with the prevention's effort of nosocomial infection.

The methodology was descriptive correlation with cross sectional data collection. Chi Square was used to analysis the correlation between the independent with dependent variables and the logistic regression will select what was the strong independent variables relates to the nurse's staff perceptions of the prevention's effort of nosocomial infection. The population and sample were the nurses in 15 wards with 204 unit sample who were selected by random.

The instrument was developed into questioners based on management theories to measure the ward manager's supervising activities, the utility of equipment and facilities, the nosocomial infection prevention activities of the nurses. The nosocomial infection theories to measure the standard operation procedure (SOP) knowledge of the nurses. It was developed into multiple-choice questioners. The instrument has been tested for the validity and reliability.

The Result of the research Chi square test result three variables which have had correlation with the efforts of the prevention of the nosocomial infection : supervision, equipment and facilities, and the standard operating procedure. The variables such as age, education experiences and training had no correlation with it. The logistic regression test determines the equipment and facility is the strong variable, which relate to the efforts of the prevention of the nosocomial infection.

Discussion. Based on result, equipment and facilities were the most significant variable it offers the opportunity of the nurses who work in the wards to prevent the nosocomial infection five times more than nurses who did not use it.

Recommendation: The nursing care manager in hospital should promote the awareness and obeyness of nurses to use the available facilities to reduce the incident of nosocomial infection. So that the quality of nursing care can be increased.