

INTISARI

Latar belakang: *Healthcare Associated Infection* (HAIs) menyebabkan masalah kesehatan karena meningkatkan biaya perawatan, angka morbiditas dan angka mortalitas. Cuci tangan merupakan prosedur yang mudah dilakukan, murah tetapi tinggi efektifitasnya dalam mencegah infeksi. RS Nirmala Suri Sukoharjo telah menerapkan berbagai upaya pencegahan infeksi, salah satunya ialah cuci tangan. Kepatuhan petugas dalam melakukan cuci tangan dengan baik belum pernah diteliti.

Tujuan: Untuk memperoleh gambaran struktur, program dan fungsi rumah sakit dan tim PPI dalam pencegahan infeksi serta faktor individu dan organisasi yang mempengaruhi penerapan program pencegahan infeksi khususnya cuci tangan di RS Nirmala Suri.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan di RS Nirmala Suri Sukoharjo dengan metode penelitian *mixed method*. Pada tahap kuantitatif dilakukan pengambilan data dengan kuisioner terhadap 68 dokter dan perawat. Selain itu dilakukan pengamatan pelaksanaan cuci tangan dengan berpedoman pada *check list* observasi. Pada tahap kualitatif dilakukan *purposive sampling*. Wawancara mendalam dilakukan terhadap Direktur, *Infection Prevention and Control Nurse* (IPCN) dan Ketua Komite Keperawatan.

Hasil: Kepatuhan petugas kesehatan dalam melakukan cuci tangan sebesar 64,5%. Faktor individu yang memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan upaya pencegahan infeksi ialah sikap ($p=0,005$) dan beban kerja ($p=0,035$). Faktor organisasi yang berhubungan bermakna dengan upaya pencegahan infeksi ialah sosialisasi ($p=0,047$). Pemilik dan manajemen rumah sakit memiliki komitmen tinggi untuk mendukung upaya pencegahan infeksi dengan membentuk Komite PPI, menyediakan sarana dan prasarana pendukung cuci tangan dan menyelenggarakan pelatihan PPI. Tindakan cuci tangan yang sudah menjadi kebiasaan akan membentuk budaya organisasi di rumah sakit.

Kesimpulan: Tingginya kepatuhan cuci tangan tidak lepas dari komitmen pemilik dan manajemen tertinggi. Pimpinan yang paham tentang pencegahan infeksi menjadi kunci penting keberhasilan upaya pencegahan infeksi.

Kata kunci: Faktor organisasi, faktor individu, pencegahan infeksi

ABSTRACT

Background: Healthcare Associated Infection (HAIs) due to improve cost of care, morbidity rate, mortality. Hand washing is an easy and inexpensive procedure, but high in effectiveness in preventing infection. Nirmala Suri Sukoharjo Hospital has implemented various prevention of infection, one of them is hand washing. Compliance officers do hand washing has not been studied.

Objective: Understanding the relationship of individual factor and organization factor on implementation infection Prevention and infection control and organizations that influence the implementation of prevention and infection control, especially hand washing at Nirmala Suri Hospital.

Method: Type of study used mixed method. Quantitative phase involved 69 medical doctor and nurses. Qualitative phase involved director, *Infection Prevention and Control Nurse* (IPCN) and head of nursing committee by purposive sampling Collecting data through indepth interview and observed handwashing culture in hospital. Instrument to collecting data by questionnaire, check list sheet, and indepth interview guidelines

Result: Obedience of health workers to applied hand washing amounts 64,5%. Obedience of medical doctor to applied hand washing amounts 76% and nurses amounts 95%. Commonly, hand washing often done after contact with patient (87%). Significant association among individual factor and infection control in hospital on variables below attitude ($p=0,005$) and work load ($p=0,035$). Significant association among organization factors and infection control in hospital on variables below sosialisasi ($p=0,047$). Hospital management had good commitment to supported implementation of infection control such as established Committee for Prevention and Infection Control, provided main and supporting facilities. Organization culture Organizational culture has formed by implementation of hand washing in addition 5 moments that defined by WHO.

Conclusion: Optimalization of infection control program needs support of competent human resources and facilities so that planning is required, such as program planning and cost planning also evaluation process.

Keyword: Organizational Factor, Individual Factor, Infection Control.