

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Pengunjung Rumah Sakit memegang peranan penting dalam pencegahan penyebaran infeksi dengan mencuci tangan. Penelitian ini dikembangkan untuk menggali perilaku cuci tangan pada pengunjung Rumah Sakit yang saat ini masih minim literatur membahas hal tersebut.

**Tujuan :** Mengetahui gambaran dan hubungan faktor usia, pendidikan, pengetahuan, pengalaman sebelumnya, persepsi manfaat, persepsi hambatan, persepsi kemampuan diri, pengaruh interpersonal serta faktor yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan perilaku cuci tangan pengunjung pasien.

**Metode :** Menggunakan desain deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional observational*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan lembar observasi berdasarkan panduan cuci tangan dari WHO dan CDC pada 103 pengunjung pasien Ruang Anak April-Mei 2017. Analisis bivariat menggunakan *chi square* dan analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik.

**Hasil :** Total 428 momen cuci tangan dari 103 responden berhasil diobservasi. Cuci tangan yang sesuai sebanyak 47 (10,98%) momen sedangkan cuci tangan tidak sesuai sebanyak 381 (89,02%) momen. Dari 103 responden angka perilaku cuci tangan sesuai sebesar 3 (2,91%). Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan usia, pendidikan, pengetahuan, pengalaman sebelumnya, persepsi manfaat, persepsi hambatan, persepsi kemampuan diri, pengaruh interpersonal memiliki *p value* >0,05.

**Kesimpulan :** Sebagian besar responden memiliki perilaku cuci tangan tidak sesuai. Hasil analisa menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan antara faktor usia, pendidikan, pengetahuan, pengalaman sebelumnya, persepsi manfaat, persepsi hambatan, persepsi kemampuan diri, pengaruh interpersonal dengan perilaku cuci tangan pengunjung. Dengan variabel yang sama, peneliti selanjutnya disarankan untuk menambah jumlah responden, memperpanjang waktu penelitian serta memperluas unit penelitian untuk meningkatkan hasil penelitian.

**Kata Kunci :** Pengunjung pasien; Cuci tangan; *Health promotion model*

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Hospital's visitors had an important role in nosocomial infection prevention through appropriate hand hygiene. This study was developed from the interest to explore hospital visitor's hand-hygiene behavior which are still rarely studied.

**Objectives :** To know the description and relationship of age, education, knowledge, prior experience, perceived benefit, perceived barrier and perceived self-efficacy, effect of social support also dominant factor related to visitor's hand hygiene behavior in pediatric ward.

**Methods :** An analytic descriptive study with cross-sectional observational approach. The datas collected by questionnaires and observation sheet based on hand hygiene guidelines from WHO and CDC in 103 visitors during April-May 2017 in Pediatric Ward. Bivariat analysis used chi square and multivariate analysis used logistic regression.

**Result :** A total of 428 moments hand hygiene moments from 103 respondents were successfully observed. Appropriate hand hygiene are 47 (10.98%) moments, while inappropriate hand hygiene are 381(89.02%) moments. Number of appropriate hand hygiene behavior are 3(2,91%) of 103 respondents. Multivariate analysis showed age, education, knowledge, prior experience, perceived benefit, perceived barrier, perceived self-efficacy, interpersonal influence (social support) has p value >0,05.

**Conclusion :** Most visitors have inappropriate hand hygiene behavior. The results show there are no relationship between age, education, knowledge, prior experience, perceived benefit, perceived barrier, perceived self-efficacy, interpersonal influence (social support) towards visitor hand hygiene behavior. With similar variables, the next study suggested to increase the number of respondents, add the duration of study and expand the scope of the study to improve the quality of study.

**Keyword :** Hospital Visitor; Hand Hygiene; Health Promotion Model.