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Judul : PENGARUH PROTOKOL KEPATUHAN CUCI TANGAN DAN PENGGUNAAN ALAT PELINDUNG DIRI TERHADAP RISIKO KEJADIAN HAIS PADA PERAWAT DI RUANG RAWAT INAP RS dr. ABDUL RADJAK PURWAKARTA TAHUN 2024

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Risiko kejadian HAIs banyak terjadi pada institusi pelayanan kesehatan termasuk rumah sakit. Risiko kejadian HAIs dapat terjadi pada pasien dan petugas pelayanan kesehatan termasuk perawat. Kepatuhan perawat dalam menjalankan protokol cuci tangan dan penggunaan alat pelindung diri merupakan faktor yang berpengaruh pada kejadian tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh protokol kepatuhan cuci tangan dan penggunaan alat pelindung diri terhadap risiko kejadian HAIs pada perawat di ruang rawat inap RS dr. Abdul Radjak purwakarta tahun 2024.

Metode: Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif *kuantitatif*, desain penelitian menggunakan *cross sectional*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 84 orang dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling*.

Hasil: Perawat di ruang rawat inap RS dr. Abdul Radjak yang berisiko kejadian HAIs (48,8 %).Sebagian besar perawat di ruang rawat inap RS dr. Abdul Radjak sudah patuh pada protokol cuci tangan (72,6%) Sebagian besar perawat di ruang rawat inap RS dr. Abdul Radjak sudah patuh penggunaan alat pelindung diri (64,3%) Ada pengaruh yang signifikan antara kepatuhan protokol cuci tangan dengan risiko kejadian HAIs Perawat di Ruang Rawat Inap RS dr Abdul Radjak Purwakarta.Ada pengaruh yang signifikan antara kepatuhan protokol cuci tangan dengan risiko kejadian HAIs Perawat dengan *p-value* 0,036. **Kesimpulan:** Perawat yang patuh dalam menjalankan protokol cuci tangan dan penggunaan alat pelindung diri sesuai dengan SOP dan aturan yang berlaku dapat mengurangi risiko kejadian HAIs. Pelatihan maupun seminar terkait dapat meningkatkan kepatuhan perawat.

Kata Kunci : Risiko Kejadian HAIs, Protokol Cuci Tangan, Penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri

Daftar Pustaka : 48 (2011-2023)

ABSTRACT

Background: The risk of HAIs occurring now occurs in many health care institutions, including hospitals. The risk of HAIs occurring can occur in patients and health care workers, including nurses. Nurses' compliance with hand washing protocols and use of PPE were factors that influenced this incident. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of hand washing compliance protocols and the use of PPE on the risk of menstruation among nurses in the inpatient ward at dr. Hospital. Abdul Radjak Purwakarta in 2024.

Method: This type of research is descriptive quantitative, namely research in the form of numbers resulting from calculations or measurements. The research design used cross sectional, which means that each subject was only observed once at the same time. The sample in this study was 84 people with a sampling technique using simple random sampling.

Results: Nurses in the inpatient room at dr. Hospital. Abdul Radjak is at risk of HAIs (48.8%). Most of the nurses in the inpatient ward at dr. Abdul Radjak has complied with the hand washing protocol (72.6%) Most of the nurses in the inpatient ward at Dr. Abdul Radjak has complied with the use of PPE (64.3%) There is a significant influence between compliance with the hand washing protocol and the risk of HAIs for Nurses in the Inpatient Room at dr Abdul Radjak Hospital, Purwakarta. There is a significant influence between compliance with the hand washing protocol and the risk of HAIs for Nurses with a p-value of 0.036.

Conclusion: Nurses' compliance with hand washing protocols and use of PPE are factors that influence the risk of HAIs in hospitals. Nurses are expected to improve and pay more attention to compliance with hand washing protocols and the use of PPE in accordance with SOP and applicable regulations. Hospitals should further improve supervision, provide firm and persuasive sanctions and involve their nurses in related training and seminars.

Keywords: Risk of HAIs, Hand Washing Protocol, Use of PPE