

**PROGRAM STUDI S-1 ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN DAN KESEHATAN
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Hubungan Kebiasaan Menahan BAK Dengan Kejadian Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) Pada Pasien Infeksi Saluran Kemih Di RSUD KRMT Wongsonegoro Semarang

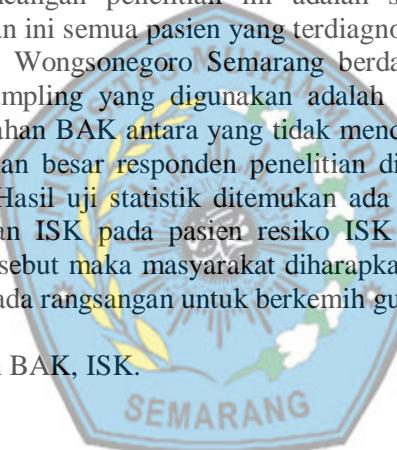
xiii + 51 halaman + 12 tabel + 2 skema + 9 lampiran

Abstrak

Infeksi saluran kemih disebabkan invasi mikroorganisme ascending dari uretra ke dalam kandung kemih. Proses berkemih merupakan proses pembersihan bakteri dari kandung kemih, sehingga kebiasaan menahan kencing atau berkemih yang tidak sempurna akan meningkatkan risiko untuk terjadinya infeksi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan perilaku menahan BAK dengan resiko infeksi saluran kemih (ISK) pada pasien infeksi saluran kemih di RSUD KRMT Wongsonegoro Semarang. Rancangan penelitian ini adalah studi korelasi dengan pendekatan *retrospektif*. Responden penelitian ini semua pasien yang terdiagnosa awal infeksi saluran kemih yang dirawat inap di RSUD KRMT. Wongsonegoro Semarang berdasarkan rata-rata pasien tiap bulan sebanyak 30 pasien. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah a *total sampling*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa perilaku menahan BAK antara yang tidak mendukung dan mendukung sama besar yaitu 15 orang (50,0%). Sebagian besar responden penelitian didiagnosa positif menderita infeksi saluran kemih yaitu 26 orang. Hasil uji statistik ditemukan ada hubungan antara variabel perilaku menahan kemih dengan kejadian ISK pada pasien resiko ISK di RSUD KRMT Wongsonegoro Semarang. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut maka masyarakat diharapkan tidak melakukan menahan kemih dan mensegerakan ketika sudah ada rangsangan untuk berkemih guna menghindari kejadian ISK.

Kata kunci : Kebiasaan Menahan BAK, ISK.

Pustaka : 33 (2007 -2017)



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The correlation between the habit of holding back urinary with urinary tract infection (UTI) in patients with urinary tract infections at RSUD KRMT Wongsonegoro Semarang
xiii + 51 pages + 12 tables + 2 schemes + 9 attachments

Abstract

Urinary tract infections were caused by invasion of ascending microorganisms from the urethra into the bladder. The process of voiding was the process of cleaning bacteria from the bladder, so that the habit of holding urinary or urinating imperfectly increases the risk for infection. The purpose of this study was analysed the corelation of the behavior of holding urinary with the risk of urinary tract infection (UTI) in patients with urinary tract infections in RSUD KRMT Wongsonegoro Semarang. The design of this study was a correlation study with a retrospective approach. Respondents of this study were all patients with early diagnosed urinary tract infections who were hospitalized at RSUD KRMT Wongsonegoro Semarang based on an average of 30 patients each month. The sampling technique used was total sampling. The results showed that the behavior of holding urinary between those who did not support and support the same size was 15 people (50.0%). Most of the research respondents were diagnosed positively with a urinary tract infection was 26 people. The results of statistical tests found there was a correlation between variables of urinary resistance behavior with the incidence of UTI in patients with UTI risk at RSUD KRMT Wongsonegoro Semarang. Based on these results, the community was expected not to hold the urinary system and accelerate when there was stimulation to urinate to avoid the occurrence of UTI.

Keywords: Holding Urinay Habits, UTI.

Library: 33 (2007 -2015)

