

FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PENERAPAN PENCEGAHAN DAN PENGENDALIAN INFEKSI PADA PETUGAS DI BALAI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT WILAYAH SEMARANG

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ABSTRAK

Kejadian penyakit infeksi di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan dianggap sebagai suatu masalah serius karena mengancam kesehatan dan keselamatan pasien dan petugas kesehatan secara global. Selain itu, kejadian infeksi juga berdampak pada kualitas pelayanan kesehatan dan peningkatan pembiayaan pelayanan kesehatan. Salah satu upaya oleh pihak tenaga kesehatan untuk mencegah terjadinya infeksi di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan adalah dengan melaksanakan program pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi dalam mengurangi risiko penyebaran infeksi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor yang berhubungan dengan penerapan pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi pada petugas di Balai Kesehatan Masyarakat Wilayah Semarang. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan responden yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan tinggi sebanyak 87,5%, sedang sebanyak 12,5% dan rendah sebanyak 0%. Responden yang menjawab fasilitas tersedia sebanyak 100% dan fasilitas tidak tersedia sebanyak 0%. Responden yang menjawab ada pengawasan sebanyak 70% dan tidak ada pengawasan sebanyak 30%. Responden yang menerapkan dengan baik pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi sebanyak 57,5%, cukup sebanyak 35% dan kurang sebanyak 7,5%. Berdasarkan uji korelasi Rank Spearman terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan pengawasan terhadap penerapan pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi dengan nilai signifikansi 0,001 dan $0,000 < \alpha (0,05)$, tetapi ketersediaan fasilitas tidak memiliki hubungan dengan penerapan pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi.

Kata kunci : pengetahuan, ketersediaan fasilitas, pengawasan, penerapan pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi

FACTORS RELATED TO THE APPLICATION OF INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL TO OFFICERS AT THE SEMARANG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of infection in health care facilities is considered a serious problem because it threatens the health and safety of patients and health workers globally. In addition, the incidence of infection also has an impact on the quality of health services and increased financing of health services. One of the efforts by health workers to prevent infection in health care facilities is by implementing infection prevention and control programs to reduce the risk of spreading infection. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the application of infection prevention and control in officers at the Semarang Regional Public Health Center. This type of research is analytical research with cross sectional design. The results showed that respondents who had a high level of knowledge as much as 87,5%, moderate as much as 12,5% and low as much as 0%. Respondents who answered facilities were available as much as 100% and facilities were not available as much as 0%. Respondents who answered there were as many as 70% supervision and no supervision as much as 30%. Respondents who applied well the infection prevention and control were 57.5%, enough as much as 35% and less as much as 7,5%. Based on Rank Spearman correlation test there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and supervision of the application of infection prevention and control with a significance value of 0,001 and 0,000 $\alpha (0,05)$, but the availability of facilities has no relationship with the application of infection prevention and control.

Keywords : knowledge, availability of facilities, supervision, application of infection prevention and control