

**Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Pelaksanaan
Standard Operasional Procedure Cuci Tangan
(Studi pada Perawat Rawat Inap di RS X Purwodadi)**

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Perawat merupakan salah satu tenaga medis di rumah sakit yang paling banyak berhubungan dengan pasien dan berpotensi terpapar penyakit atau infeksi. Oleh karena itu biasanya fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan termasuk di RS X Purwodadi mempunyai *Standard Operasional Procedure* cuci tangan sebagai salah satu bagian dari pedoman pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi. Namun berdasarkan laporan di RS X Purwodadi terdapat perawat rawat inap yang tidak melaksanakan cuci tangan sesuai prosedur yaitu sebanyak 40% di ruangan I dan II dan 20% di ruangan III, IV serta V. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, motivasi, dan ketersediaan sarana prasarana cuci tangan dengan pelaksanaan SOP cuci tangan pada perawat rawat inap di RS X Purwodadi. **Metode:** Variabel bebas pengetahuan, sikap, motivasi, dan ketersediaan sarana prasarana cuci tangan. Variabel terikat pelaksanaan SOP cuci tangan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 77 perawat rawat inap, kemudian diambil sampel sejumlah 65 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode *proporsional random sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi square*. **Hasil:** sebagian besar perawat melaksanakan SOP cuci tangan dengan baik yaitu sebesar 83,1%. Perawat yang mempunyai pengetahuan baik sebesar 80%, cukup 13,8%, kurang 6,2%. Perawat dengan sikap positif sebanyak 76,9% dan negatif 23,1%. Perawat dengan motivasi baik 86,2%, sedangkan motivasi kurang 13,8%. Ketersediaan sarana prasarana baik sebesar 92,3%, sedangkan ketersediaan sarana prasarana kurang sebesar 7,7%. Hasil uji *chi square* variabel yang berhubungan dengan pelaksanaan SOP cuci tangan adalah pengetahuan ($p\ value = 0,014$), sikap ($p\ value = 0,014$), motivasi ($p\ value = 0,038$) sedangkan variabel ketersediaan sarana prasarana cuci tangan tidak terdapat hubungan ($p\ value = 0,196$). **Simpulan:** kesimpulan yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini yaitu ada hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan motivasi dengan pelaksanaan SOP cuci tangan pada perawat rawat inap di RS X Purwodadi, tidak ada hubungan antara ketersediaan sarana prasarana cuci tangan dengan pelaksanaan SOP cuci tangan pada perawat rawat inap di RS X Purwodadi.

Kata kunci : perawat, pelaksanaan SOP cuci tangan

ABSTRACT

Background: The nurse is one of the medical personnel in the hospital who is most often in contact with patients and has the potential for disease or infection. Therefore, health care facilities including in RS X Purwodadi usually have Handwashing Standard Operational Procedure as part of the infection prevention and control guidelines. However, based on reports at RS X Purwodadi, there were inpatient nurses who did not wash their hands according to the procedure, namely 40% in rooms I and II and 20% in rooms III, IV and V. **Method:** The independent variables are knowledge, attitude, motivation, and availability of hand washing infrastructure. The dependent variable is the implementation of the hand washing SOP. This type of study is analytic

observational with cross sectional approach. The population in this study is 77 inpatient nurses, and sample of this study is 65 inpatient nurses. The sampling technique in this study used proportional random sampling method. Data analysis was performed univariate and bivariate using the chi square test. **Result:** most of the nurses implementation SOP washing hands is well, namely 83.1%. Nurses with good knowledge are 80%, moderate 13.8%, less 6.2%. Nurses with positive attitudes were 76.9% and negative 23.1%. Nurses with good motivation are 86.2%, while less of motivation is 13.8%. Availability of good facilities and infrastructure was 92.3%, while the availability of facilities and infrastructure was less than 7.7%. The results of the chi square test variables related to the implementation of hand washing SOP were knowledge (p value = 0.014), attitude (p value = 0.014), motivation (p value = 0.038) while the availability of hand washing infrastructure facilities was not relationship (p value = 0.196). **Conclusion:** The conclusion obtained from this study that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and motivation with the implementation of hand washing SOPs in inpatient nurses in X Purwodadi Hospital, there is not relationship between availability of hand washing infrastructure facilities with the implementation of hand washing SOPs in inpatient nurses in X Purwodadi Hospital.

Keywords: nurse, implementation of the hand washing SOP

