

## ABSTRAK

### ***Health Belief Model* pada Kepatuhan *Hand Hygiene* Perawat di Ruang Resiko Tinggi *Healthcare Acquired Infections* (HAI) RSUD Dr. R.M. Djoelham Binjai**

*Healthcare Acquired Infections* (HAI) atau dikenal dengan Infeksi nosokomial saat ini merupakan masalah kesehatan di negara berkembang maupun negara maju dan salah satu penyebab yang dapat meningkatkan morbiditas, mortalitas, dan penambahan biaya pengobatan di Rumah Sakit. Untuk mencegah terjadinya HAI, perlu ditingkatkan kemampuan perawat dalam hal Kepatuhan *Hand Hygiene*. Khususnya dalam hal penerapan *Hand Hygiene* di Rumah Sakit yang memiliki resiko tinggi akan HAI memiliki beberapa faktor yang perlu diperhatikan agar dapat mengetahui tingkat kepatuhan perawat di Rumah Sakit dengan menggunakan teori *Health Belief Model* (HBM) yang merupakan teori dibidang kesehatan yang berhubungan dengan perilaku kesehatan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh HBM pada Kepatuhan *Hand Hygiene* Perawat di Ruang resiko tinggi HAI. Jenis Penelitian yang digunakan adalah Analitik Kuantitatif dengan desain *Cross-Sectional* dengan metode *Survey*. Populasi pada penelitian ini seluruh perawat yang berisiko tinggi HAI (Ruang Isolasi Covid-19, ICU, NICU, dan Rawat Inap) dengan responden berjumlah 170 orang dengan teknik *total sampling*.

Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-square* dan *regresi logisitic* untuk mendapatkan OR (*Odds Ratio*). Hasil penelitian: Mengikuti pelatihan PPI ( $p= 0,005$ ;OR= 0,202), Mengalami Cidera Benda Tajam ( $p= 0,032$ ;OR= 0,478), Kontak dengan darah/cairan tubuh pasien ( $p= 0,015$ ; OR= 0.343), dan terkena Infeksi nosokomial di Rumah Sakit ( $p= 0,031$ ;OR= 1,640). Kesimpulan: Adanya hubungan antara faktor pengalaman dengan kepatuhan perawat dalam melakukan *hand hygiene* dimana perawat yang belum pernah mengikuti pelatihan/ sosialisasi Pencegahan Infeksi nosokomial (HAI)/PPI, perawat yang belum pernah mengalami cidera Benda Tajam, dan perawat yang belum pernah kontak darah/ cairan tubuh pasien perlu diperhatikan lebih baik lagi karena adanya risiko penurunan kepatuhan perawat dalam melakukan *hand hygiene*.

**Kata Kunci :** *Healthcare Acquired Infections* (HAI), Infeksi Nosokomial, *Health Belief Model* (HBM), dan *Hand Hygiene*.

## ABSTRACT

### ***Health Belief Model on Hand Hygiene Compliance of Nurses in a High Risk Room for Healthcare Acquired Infections (HAI) RSUD Dr. R.M Djoelham Binjai***

*Healthcare Acquired Infections (HAI) or known as nosocomial infections are currently a health problem in both developing and developed countries and one of the causes that can increase morbidity, mortality, and increase the cost of treatment in hospitals. To prevent the occurrence of HAI, it is necessary to improve the ability of nurses in terms of Hand Hygiene Compliance. Especially in terms of implementing Hand Hygiene in hospitals that have a high risk of HAI, there are several factors that need to be considered in order to determine the level of compliance of nurses in hospitals using the Health Belief Model (HBM) theory which is a theory in the health sector related to health behavior.*

*This study aims to determine the effect of HBM on the Hand Hygiene Compliance of Nurses in the High-Risk Room of HAI. The type of research used is quantitative analysis with a cross-sectional design and survey method. The population in this study were all nurses who were at high risk from HAI (Covid-19 Isolation Room, ICU, NICU, and Inpatient) with 170 respondents with total sampling technique.*

*Data analysis used Chi-square test and logistic regression to obtain OR (Odds Ratio). The results of the study: Participated in PPI training ( $p= 0.005$ ;  $OR= 0.202$ ), experienced sharp object injury ( $p= 0.032$ ;  $OR= 0.478$ ), Contact with patient's blood/body fluids ( $p= 0.015$ ;  $OR= 0.343$ ), and exposed to nosocomial infection in hospital ( $p= 0.031$ ;  $OR= 1.640$ ). Conclusion: There is a relationship between the experience factor and nurse compliance in performing hand hygiene where nurses who have never attended training/socialization on Prevention of Nosocomial Infections (HAI)/PPI, nurses who have never experienced sharp object injuries, and nurses who have never had blood/fluid contact The patient's body needs to be considered better because of the risk of decreasing nurse compliance in carrying out hand hygiene.*

***Keywords:*** *Healthcare Acquired Infections (HAI), Nosocomial Infections, Health Belief Model (HBM), and Hand Hygien*