

ABSTRAK

Infeksi Nosocomial adalah infeksi yang dimana hal ini terjadi pada pasien, perawat di rumah sakit atau fasilitas perawatan kesehatan lainnya. Infeksi ini dapat menyerang berbagai organ, seperti saluran kemih, paru-paru, saluran pencernaan, selaput otak, dan luka operasi. Infeksi Nosocomial dapat menjadi penyebab kematian terbesar pada pasien yang menjalani perawatan di rumah sakit. Tujuan umum dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi terjadinya infeksi Nosocomial di Ruang Rawat Anak RSUD. Royal Prima Marelan.

Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif, rancangan penelitian menggunakan case control dengan melihat data primer dari kuesioner dan data sekunder rekam medis pasien. Pengambilan data dari April sampai dengan Mei 2025. Analisis yang dipakai dengan analisis univariat, bivariat dengan chi square, multivariat dengan regresi logistik berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ketiga variabel berpengaruh secara signifikan yaitu tindakan pencegahan infeksi nosokomial, Faktor - faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya infeksi nosokomial, Program Pengendalian Infeksi mempengaruhi satu sama lain dari kasus infeksi Nosocomial di Rumah Sakit Royal Prima Marelan dengan nilai sig p-value < 0,05. Variabel Tindakan Pencegahan Infeksi Nosocomial dengan nilai OR 28.367. Variabel Faktor Risiko Yang Mempengaruhi Terjadinya Infeksi Nosocomial dengan nilai OR 9.462. Variabel Program Pengendalian Infeksi dengan nilai OR 21.670.

Faktor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi pencegahan terjadinya Infeksi Nosocomial di Rumah Sakit Royal Prima Marelan ialah Tindakan Pencegahan Infeksi Nosocomial dengan nilai OR 28.367

Pencegahan infeksi nosokomial diharapkan dapat dilakukan dengan penerapan prinsip aseptik dan antiseptik selama melakukan tindakan medis. Kerjasama yang baik antara staf dari berbagai profesi yang terlibat dalam perawatan pasien sangat penting dalam program pengendalian infeksi.

Kata kunci : Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Infeksi

ABSTRACT

Nosocomial infections or Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs) are a serious problem for global public health, including Indonesia. HAIs are infections that patients experience during treatment and health care procedures 48 hours and 30 days after leaving the health facility. This study aims to analyze the implementation of infection prevention and control at the Royal Prima Marelan General Hospital. This research is a quantitative research using an observational analytic approach with a Cross Sectional Study design, namely in the form of data collection that aims to analyze the implementation of infection prevention and control at the Royal Prima Marelan General Hospital from July to August 2023. The population in this study was 100 people including hospital management who were considered competent in providing information. The sample of this study was the population that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, namely 50 people. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that the variables related to infection prevention and control were knowledge, motivation, supervision and workload. The results of the multivariate analysis showed that the variable that had a partial effect on the prevention and control of nosocomial infections in hospitals was knowledge. It is recommended that health agencies can increase their commitment in efforts to prevent and control nosocomial infections by routinely holding seminars or training for medical personnel in order to increase their knowledge in carrying out prevention and control of nosocomial infections. The results showed that the three variables significantly influenced each other, namely Nosocomial Infection, Chain of Transmission of Nosocomial infection, Infection Control Program influenced each other from cases of Nosocomial infection at Royal Prima Marelan Hospital with a sig p-value <0.05. Variable Nosocomial Infection Prevention Measures with an OR value of 28.367. Variable Risk Factors Affecting the Occurrence of Nosocomial Infection with an OR value of 9.462. Variable Infection Control Program with an OR value of 21.670. The most dominant factor influencing the prevention of Nosocomial Infections at Royal Prima Marelan Hospital is Nosocomial Infection Prevention Measures with an OR value of 28.367. Prevention of nosocomial infections is expected to be carried out by applying aseptic and antiseptic principles during medical actions. good cooperation between staff from various professions involved in patient care is very important in infection control programs.

Keywords: Infection Prevention and Control

