

## ABSTRAK

Judul: Pengaruh Usia dan Lama Rawat Inap Terhadap Kejadian Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP) di ICU RS. Royal Prima Ayahanda Periode 2022-2024

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Ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) adalah infeksi nosocomial paling umum yang diderita oleh pasien di ruang rawat intensif. Ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) didefinisikan sebagai pneumonia yang terjadi 48 jam atau lebih setelah ventilator mekanik diberikan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan usia dengan kejadian VAP dan lama rawat inap dengan kejadian VAP pada pasien ICU RS. Royal Prima Ayahanda periode 2022 – 2024 yang menggunakan ventilator mekanik. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan desain *Cross-sectional*. Sample pada penelitian ini berjumlah 125 yang dipilih dengan teknik *Consecutive Sampling*. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder yaitu rekam medis. Uji statistik yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah uji Fisher's Exact. Hasil penelitian menyatakan 12 responden (9.6%) mengalami VAP di ICU RS. Royal Prima Ayahanda. Dari hasil uji statistik didapatkan p value 0.342 antara usia dengan kejadian VAP dan p value 0.003 antara lama rawat inap dengan kejadian VAP. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan antara usia dengan kejadian VAP dan terdapat hubungan antara lama rawat inap dengan kejadian VAP.

Kata Kunci: VAP, Usia, Lama rawat inap, Ventilator mekanik

## **ABSTRACT**

**Title:** *The Effect of Age and Length of Stay on the Incidence of Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP) in the ICU of Royal Prima Ayahanda Hospital During the 2022-2024 Period*

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*Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is the most common nosocomial infection affecting patients in intensive care units. Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is defined as pneumonia that occurs 48 hours or more after the initiation of mechanical ventilation. The aim of this study was determine the relationship between age and the incidence of VAP, as well as the relationship between the length of hospital stay and the incidence of VAP among ICU patients at Royal Prima Ayahanda Hospital during the 2022-2024 period who were using mechanical ventilators. This study employed a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 125 patients, selected using a consecutive sampling technique. The data used were secondary data obtained from medical records. The statistical test applied were Fisher's Exact. The result showed that 12 respondents (9.6%) developed VAP in the ICU of Royal Prima Ayahanda Hospital. Statistical analysis revealed a p-value of 0.342 between age and the incidence of VAP, and a p-value of 0.003 between the length of hospital stay and the incidence of VAP. The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between age and the incidence of VAP, as well as relationship between the length of hospital stay and the incidence of VAP*

**Keywords:** *VAP, Age, Length of Stay, Mechanical Ventilator*