

## ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang** : Infeksi nosokomial atau biasa disebut (*Healthcare Associated Infections*) HAIs merupakan infeksi yang menjadi tantang di pelayanan kesehatan seluruh dunia. Rata-rata prevalensi HAIs di Indonesia cukup tinggi di atas rata-rata. Tingginya prevalesi HAIs yang terjadi di Indonesia dapat menggambarkan bahwa masih banyak rumah sakit yang mengalami hambatan dalam pelaksanaan Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Infeksi. **Tujuan penelitian** : Mengidentifikasi gambaran pelaksanaan Pencegahan dan Pengendalian infeksi di rumah sakit berdasarkan literatur riviw. **Metode penelitian** : Metode yang digunakan yaitu *literature review* dengan teknik *survey paper*. **Hasil** : Proses perencanaan masih belum optimal, sebagian rumah sakit belum mempunyai pedoman yang jelas (SOP, SK dan tupoksi petugas), rendahnya komitmen manajemen (pemangku kebijakan) dan petugas PPI dalam menjalankan Pencegahn dan Pengendalian Infeksi, sebagian besar pelaksanaan surveilans sudah berjalan sesuai petunjuk teknis, kegiatan monitoring dan evaluasi tidak berkelanjutan.

**Kata kunci** : HAIs, program PPI, Manajemen PPI, Rumah Sakit

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background of the Study:** Nosocomial infections or (Healthcare Associated Infections) HAIs are infections that are challenging in health services around the world. The average prevalence of HAIs in Indonesia is quite high, above average. The high prevalence of HAIs that occurs in Indonesia can illustrate that there are still many hospitals that experience obstacles in the implementation of Infection Prevention and Control. **Objectives of the Study:** Identify the description of the implementation of infection prevention and control in the hospital based on the literature review. **Research Methodology:** The method used is a literature review using a survey paper technique. **Result of the Study:** the planning process is still not optimal, and some of the hospitals do not have clear guidelines (SOP, decision letter, and staff's main duties and functions). The other is the low management's commitment (policy management) and Infection Prevention and Control staff in implementing the program. The last is that most of the surveillance implementation has run based on technical instructions, but monitoring and evaluating activities are unsustainable.

**Keywords:** HAIs, Infection Prevention and Control Program, Infection Prevention and Control Management, Hospital