

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN PERAWAT DENGAN UPAYA
PENCEGAHAN INFEKSI NOSOKOMIAL DI RUMAH SAKIT
(LITERATURE REVIEW)**

ABSTRAK

Hingga saat ini kejadian infeksi nosokomial masih terus mengalami peningkatan dan menjadi salah satu penyebab meningkatnya angka kesakitan dan kematian di rumah sakit. Data WHO menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 15 % dari seluruh pasien rawat inap mengalami infeksi nosokomial. Tahun 2006 presentase terjadinya infeksi nosokomial di provinsi Lampung adalah sebanyak 4,3%, Jambi sebanyak 2,8%, DKI Jakarta sebanyak 0,9%, Jawa Barat sebanyak 2,2%, Jawa Tengah sebanyak 0,5%, dan Yogyakarta sebanyak 0,8%. Faktor yang menyebabkan timbulnya infeksi nosokomial adalah faktor endogen (umur, jenis kelamin, riwayat penyakit, daya tahan tubuh dan kondisi tertentu) dan faktor eksogen (alat medis, lama penderita dirawat, kelompok yang merawat, lingkungan). Selain itu kurangnya pengetahuan perawat juga menjadi pemicu terjadinya transmisi infeksi nosokomial. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan perawat dengan upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial di rumah sakit.

Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *literature review* dengan cara mengumpulkan data sekunder hasil penelitian terdahulu yang relevan dengan topik. Data sekunder diperoleh dari Indonesia *One Search*, Portal Garuda dan *Google Scholar* sehingga didapatkan 10 artikel yang diteliti yang sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan perawat dengan upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial di rumah sakit. Semakin baik pengetahuan yang dimiliki perawat maka tingkat kepatuhannya dalam menjalankan upaya pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi juga semakin meningkat.

Diharapkan rumah sakit dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan perawat dengan cara melakukan pelatihan (seminar, diskusi, dan workshop), memberi reward seperti insentif kepada perawat yang patuh menjalankan upaya pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi, serta melakukan pengawasan dan evaluasi secara rutin.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Perawat, Pengendalian Infeksi Nosokomial, Pencegahan Infeksi Nosokomial

**RELATIONSHIP OF NURSE KNOWLEDGE WITH NOSOCOMIAL
INFECTION PREVENTION IN HOSPITAL
(LITERATURE REVIEW)**

ABSTRACT

Until now, the incidence of nosocomial infections is still increasing and is one of the causes of increasing morbidity and mortality in hospitals. WHO data show that as many as 15% of all hospitalized patients experience nosocomial infections. In 2006 the percentage of nosocomial infections in Lampung province was 4.3%, Jambi was 2.8%, DKI Jakarta was 0.9%, West Java was 2.2%, Central Java was 0.5%, and Yogyakarta as much as 0.8%. Factors that cause nosocomial infections are endogenous factors (age, gender, history of disease, immune system and certain conditions) and exogenous factors (medical devices, length of patient being treated, treatment group, environment). In addition, the lack of knowledge of nurses is also a trigger for the transmission of nosocomial infections. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between nurses' knowledge and efforts to prevent nosocomial infections in hospitals.

The research design used is a literature review by collecting secondary data from previous research that is relevant to the topic. Secondary data was obtained from Indonesia One Search, Portal Garuda and Google Scholar so that 10 articles were studied that matched the inclusion criteria.

The results of the study found that there was a relationship between nurses' knowledge and efforts to prevent nosocomial infections in hospitals. The better the knowledge possessed by nurses, the level of compliance in carrying out PPI efforts also increases.

It is hoped that hospitals can increase nurses knowledge by conducting training (seminars, discussions, and workshops), providing rewards such as incentives to nurses who are obedient in carrying out infection prevention and control efforts, as well as conducting regular monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: Knowledge, Nurse, Nosocomial Infection Control, Prevention of Nosocomial Infections