

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Salah satu tolak ukur mutu pelayanan rumah sakit adalah program pencegahan dan pengendalian terhadap infeksi. Upaya pencegahan yang dapat dilakukan salah satunya dengan menerapkan Standar Prosedur Operasional (SPO) dalam setiap tindakan perawat, termasuk pemasangan kateter. Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) merupakan salah satu jenis dari *Hospital Associated Infection* (HAIs) yang sering terjadi, dengan insidensi sebesar 40% dari keseluruhan HAIs dan dilaporkan 80% ISK terjadi sesudah tindakan kateterisasi yang disebut juga *Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection* (CAUTI). Tindakan pemasangan kateter yang tidak sesuai prosedur dapat menimbulkan CAUTI yang dapat menyebabkan peningkatan mortalitas, morbiditas dan perpanjangan waktu perawatan di rumah sakit.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kepatuhan perawat dalam melaksanakan standar prosedur operasional pemasangan kateter terhadap angka kejadian CAUTI di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Unit II, dan jika ada, seberapa kuatkah hubungan tersebut.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* yang hasilnya disajikan secara deskriptif dilanjutkan analisis bivariat untuk mencari hubungan antarvariabel menggunakan uji *Chi-Square Test* dan *Fisher's Exact Test* untuk mengetahui hubungan antar kedua variabel. Subjek penelitian adalah pasien rawat inap di bangsal RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Unit II yang terpasang kateter dengan metode *purposive sampling*, dan perawat di bangsal RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Unit II dengan metode *proportionate simple random sampling*. Instrumen penelitian ini adalah *checklist* observasi standar prosedur operasional pemasangan kateter, rekam medis, kriteria diagnosis CAUTI dari CDC dan Ratanabunjerdkul yang dikonfirmasi dengan data rekapan angka HAIs dari RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Unit II

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Terdapat 8 orang perawat yang tidak patuh terhadap SPO pemasangan kateter, dan terdapat 3 insidensi CAUTI dari pasien yang terpasang kateter. Kepatuhan perawat memiliki hubungan dengan angka kejadian CAUTI dengan nilai $P = 0,014$ α dan *Contingency Coefficient* = 0,484.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara kepatuhan perawat dalam melaksanakan SPO pemasangan kateter terhadap angka kejadian CAUTI di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Unit II, dan nilai *value* sebesar 0,484 menunjukkan bahwa kekuatan hubungan adalah sedang. Saran bagi perawat dan pihak rumah sakit adalah agar dapat meningkatkan kepatuhan dalam melaksanakan SPO pemasangan kateter dengan meningkatkan pengawasan, memberikan pelatihan dan motivasi agar dapat meminimalisir terjadinya kejadian CAUTI.

Kata Kunci: *Hospital Associated Infection (HAIs), Kepatuhan Perawat, Standar Prosedur Operasional Pemasangan Kateter, Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI)*

ABSTRACT

Background: The parameters of the hospital service's quality are the programs of prevention and control of infection. The effort to prevent infection could be done by applying the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in every actions of nurses, of which the insertion of a catheter is included. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is a kind of Hospital Associated Infection (HAIs) which is common to occur with percentage in the amount of 40% from all of the HAIs and 80% of UTI happend after insertion of catheter which is called Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI). The step of catheter insertion which is not appropriate with procedure can causes CAUTI which can increase mortality, morbidity and prolongation of inpatient in hospital.

Objective: To find out the correlation between nurses' obedience in implementing the standard operating procedure of catheter insertion with the incidence of CAUTI in PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Unit II Hospital and the erg of the correlation.

Methods: This study was an analytical cross-sectional approach of which results are presented in descriptive followed by bivariate analysis using *Chi-Square Test* and *Fisher's Exact Test* to determine the correlation between two variables. The subjects were nurses who were on duty in the ward of Yogyakarta PKU Muhammadiyah Unit II Hospital, and patient inpatient who were using catheter in Yogyakarta PKU Muhammadiyah Unit II Hospital. The research instruments were a checklist SOPs of catheter insertion, medical record, the diagnosis criteria of CAUTI from CDC and Ratanabunjerdkul which is confirmed by the recapitulation file of HAIs from Yogyakarta PKU Muhammadiyah Unit II Hospital.

Results and Discussion: There were 8 nurses who are not obedient to catheter insertion's SOPs and they were 3 patients who have CAUTI. The obedience had a correlation to the incidence of CAUTI with $P = 0,014$ and *Contingency Coefficient* = 0,484.

Conclusion It could be concluded that nurses's obedience have a correlation with the incidence of CAUTI and the erg of the correlation is moderate. Recommendations needed to do are improving the nurse's obedience by increasing monitoring, giving both a training and motivation of nurses in the obedience of catheter insertion's SOPs so that can decrease the incidence of CAUTI.

Keywords: *Hospital Associated Infection (HAIs), The Obedience of Nurse, Standard Operating Procedures of Catheter, Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI)*