

INFECTION CONTROL RISK ASSESSMENT (ICRA)
DI UNIT HEMODIALISA RUMAH SAKIT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH GAMPING

INFECTION CONTROL RISK ASSESMENT (ICRA)
AT HEMODYALISIS UNIT OF PKU MUHAMMADIYAH GAMPING HOSPITAL

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Abstract – Background: patient who underwent hemodialysis is very susceptible from the infection. In 2011, approximately 722.000 HAIs happened in United States and about 75.000 of them were died when hospitalized. The purpose of this study is to analyze the suitability of the Infection Control Risk Assessment instrument which published by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to prevention and control the risk of infection in unit of Hemodialysis, PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital.

Methods: this study is quantitative and design descriptive (exploration) field study. The instrument adapted from *Infection Control Risk Assessment* CDC for hemodialysis which is already translated in Bahasa and suitable in Indonesian environment. This study was going during July until October, 2016 in unit of Hemodialysis, PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital.

Result: the suitable of the instrument with the hospital is facility demographic 77.88%, control of infection and infrastructure programme 83.33% and others value 100%. Risk of infection in unit of Hemodialysis, PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital is 71.42%.

Conclusion: ICRA instrument for Hemodialysis from CDC can be used in Indonesian hospital. The risk of infection in unit of Hemodialysis PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital is low. This study underwent in one hospital so the result generally cannot describe all the hospital in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Infection Control Risk Assessment*; HAIs; Infection; Hemodialysis Unit

Intisari – Latar Belakang: Pasien yang menjalani hemodialisis sangat rentan terhadap infeksi. Tahun 2011 sebanyak 722.000 HAIs terjadi di United States dan 75.000 diantaranya meninggal ketika masa perawatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kesesuaian instrumen *Infection Control Risk Assessment* yang diterbitkan *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention* untuk menilai pencegahan dan pengendalian risiko infeksi di Unit Hemodialisa RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping.

Metode: Penelitian bersifat kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif (eksplorasi) dan merupakan penelitian lapangan. Instrumen diadaptasi dari *Infection Control Risk Assessment* CDC

untuk Hemodialisa yang telah dialih bahasakan dan disesuaikan dengan kondisi yang ada di Indonesia. Penelitian dilakukan selama Bulan Juli hingga Oktober 2016 di Unit Hemodialisa RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping.

Hasil: Kesesuaian instrumen dengan RS yaitu Demografi Fasilitas 77.78%, Program Pengendalian Infeksi dan Infrastruktur 83.33%, serta unsur yang lain 100%. Risiko infeksi di Unit Hemodialisa RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping sebesar 71.42%.

Kesimpulan: Instrumen ICRA *for Haemodialysis* dari CDC dapat digunakan di rumah sakit Indonesia. Risiko infeksi di Unit Hemodialisa RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping adalah rendah. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada satu rumah sakit sehingga hasil yang didapat tidak bisa menggambarkan secara keseluruhan rumah sakit di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci – *Infection Control Risk Assessment*; HAIs; Infeksi; Unit Hemodialisa