

## ABSTRAK

Infeksi nosokomial adalah infeksi yang didapat selama perawatan di rumah sakit terjadi dalam waktu 48 jam. Upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial dilakukan Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia dengan menerbitkan Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan nomor 1204/Menkes/SK/X/2004.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah prospektif observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 24 sampel angka kuman dinding, lantai, tempat tidur, dan udara Ruang Operasi dan Ruang Bersalin di RS PKU Muhammadiyah II Yogyakarta. Pengambilan sampel kuman dinding, lantai, dan tempat tidur dilakukan dengan swab menggunakan lidi steril dimasukkan dalam NaCl steril lalu dengan sengkeli digores di media TSA. Pengambilan sampel kuman udara dilakukan dengan meletakkan media TSA selama 30 menit. Semua sampel akan diinkubasi selama 1x24 jam pada suhu 37°C. Nilai angka kuman untuk dinding, lantai, dan tempat tidur ditentukan dengan rumus: angka kuman dikali faktor pengenceran dikali 500 dan penentuan angka kuman udara ditentukan dengan rumus: angka kuman dibagi volume ruang.

Angka kuman yang ditemukan di Ruang Bersalin RS PKU Muhammadiyah II Yogyakarta pada dinding 166 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, lantai 191 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, tempat tidur 369 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, dan udara 0 CFU/m<sup>3</sup>. Angka kuman yang ditemukan di Ruang Operasi RS PKU Muhammadiyah II Yogyakarta pada dinding 119 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, lantai 188 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, tempat tidur 167 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, dan udara 1 CFU/m<sup>3</sup>.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa angka kuman Ruang Operasi dan Ruang Bersalin di RS PKU Muhammadiyah II Yogyakarta tidak sesuai dengan standar Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Tidak ada perbedaan statistik antara angka kuman Ruang Bersalin dan Ruang Operasi.

**Kata Kunci:** *infeksi nosokomial, angka kuman, ruang operasi, ruang bersalin.*

## **ABSTRACT**

*Nosocomial Infections are infections are acquired in Hospital occurring 48 hours. Health Departemen Republic Indonesia publishes Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan nomor 1204/Depkes/SK/X/2004 as the effort to prevent nosocomial infection.*

*This type study was an analytic prospective observational with cross sectional approach. There were 24 samples from walls, floor, beds, and air in Operating Room and Obstetric Ward at RS PKU Muhammadiyah II Yogyakarta. Walls, floor, beds samples were taken with stick sterile then put into NaCl sterile then then swab with ose cultured in TSA medium. Air samples were taken with put TSA medium to the room for approximately 30 minutes. All of samples were incubated for 1x24 hours at a temperature of 37°C. Formula to determine bacterial counts for walls, floor, and beds was bacterial counts times dilution factor times 500. Formula to air bacterial counts was bacterial count divided by the volume of the room.*

*Bacterial counts that found in Obstetric Ward at walls were 166 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, floor were 191 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, beds were 369 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, and air were 0 CFU/m<sup>3</sup>. Bacterial counts that found in Operating room in walls were 166 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, floor were 188 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, beds were 167 CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>, and air were 1 CFU/m<sup>3</sup>.*

*Bacterial counts in Operating Room and Obstetric Ward were not suitable with standar Health Departemen Republic Indonesia. There were no statistic difference between bacterial counts in Obstetrical Ward and Operating Room*

*Keywords: nosocomial Infection, bacterial count, operating room, obstetric ward.*