

HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK DAN KINERJA PERAWAT DENGAN PELAKSANAAN PENCEGAHAN DAN PENGENDALIAN INFEKSI DI RUANG RAWAT INAP RSUD TARAKAN JAKARTA

Muhammad Tsaqif Ash Shidqi

Abstrak

Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Infeksi (PPI) merupakan upaya penting dalam mengurangi risiko *Healthcare-Associated Infections* (HAIs) di rumah sakit. Perawat sebagai tenaga kesehatan yang berinteraksi langsung dengan pasien memiliki peran penting dalam pelaksanaan PPI, yang dipengaruhi oleh karakteristik individu dan kinerja perawat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan karakteristik dan kinerja perawat dengan pelaksanaan PPI di ruang rawat inap RSUD Tarakan Jakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif analitik dan rancangan potong lintang (*cross-sectional*). Sampel penelitian berjumlah 293 perawat pelaksana yang dipilih menggunakan teknik total sampling. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji korelasi Rank Spearman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keterampilan ($p < 0,001$; $r = 0,333$), motivasi ($p < 0,001$; $r = 0,394$), sikap ($p < 0,001$; $r = 0,342$), serta nilai dan norma ($p < 0,001$; $r = 0,278$) berhubungan signifikan dengan pelaksanaan PPI, sedangkan pengetahuan tidak menunjukkan hubungan ($p = 0,699$; $r = -0,023$). Kinerja perawat memiliki hubungan paling kuat dengan pelaksanaan PPI ($p < 0,001$; $r = 0,470$). Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kinerja perawat merupakan faktor paling dominan dalam mendukung pelaksanaan PPI. Disarankan rumah sakit perlu memfokuskan peningkatan PPI melalui penguatan kinerja, pelatihan berkelanjutan, supervisi yang efektif, dan budaya keselamatan pasien.

Kata kunci: Kinerja, Perawat, PPI

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSES' CHARACTERISTICS AND PERFORMANCE AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN INPATIENT WARDS AT RSUD TARAKAN JAKARTA

Muhammad Tsaqif Ash Shidqi

Abstract

Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) is an essential effort to reduce the risk of Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs) in hospitals. Nurses, as healthcare professionals who interact directly with patients, play an important role in IPC implementation, which is influenced by individual characteristics and nurses' performance. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between nurses' characteristics and performance and the implementation of IPC in inpatient wards at RSUD Tarakan Jakarta. This study employed a quantitative design with a descriptive-analytic approach and a cross-sectional design. A total of 293 staff nurses were selected using a total sampling technique. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Spearman Rank correlation test. The results showed that skills ($p < 0.001$; $r = 0.333$), motivation ($p < 0.001$; $r = 0.394$), attitudes ($p < 0.001$; $r = 0.342$), as well as values and norms ($p < 0.001$; $r = 0.278$) were significantly associated with IPC implementation, while knowledge was not significantly associated ($p = 0.699$; $r = -0.023$). Nurses' performance showed the strongest association with IPC implementation ($p < 0.001$; $r = 0.470$). This study concludes that nurses' performance is the most dominant factor supporting IPC implementation. Therefore, hospitals are recommended to focus on improving IPC through strengthening nurses' performance, continuous training, effective supervision, and the promotion of a patient safety culture.

Keywords: IPC, Nurse, Performance