

HUBUNGAN PRAKTIK PELAKSANAAN *ORAL HYGIENE* DENGAN KEJADIAN *VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA* (VAP) PADA PASIEN TERPASANG VENTILATOR DI RUANG ICU

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Abstrak

Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (VAP) adalah infeksi nosokomial pada pasien ICU yang menggunakan ventilator melalui intubasi endotrakeal selama 48 jam atau lebih. Karena rongga mulut berpotensi menjadi sumber kolonisasi bakteri patogen, pelaksanaan *oral hygiene* oleh perawat menjadi intervensi penting dalam pencegahan VAP. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara praktik pelaksanaan *oral hygiene* dengan kejadian VAP di ruang ICU. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi *kohort* dengan sampel sebanyak 40 responden yang dipilih melalui teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan instrumen lembar observasi praktik *oral hygiene* serta *Clinical Pulmonary Infection Score* (CPIS), kemudian dianalisis secara bivariat dengan uji *Somers' d*. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, terdapat hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara praktik pelaksanaan *oral hygiene* dengan kejadian *Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia* (VAP) dengan nilai *p* sebesar 0,003 dan nilai *rho* sebesar 0,464. Hasil analisis mengindikasikan adanya hubungan antara praktik pelaksanaan *oral hygiene* dengan kejadian *Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia* (VAP), sehingga penerapan *oral hygiene* yang baik memiliki peran penting dalam menurunkan insiden VAP. Disarankan adanya penguatan konsistensi dalam pelaksanaan *oral hygiene* sesuai prinsip praktik yang tepat sebagai langkah preventif yang esensial terhadap kejadian *Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia* (VAP).

Kata kunci : ICU; *Oral Hygiene*; Pasien Kritis; Ventilasi Mekanik; *Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORAL HYGIENE PRACTICE AND THE INCIDENCE OF VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA (VAP) IN MECHANICALLY VENTILATED PATIENTS IN THE ICU

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Abstract

Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (VAP) is a nosocomial infection that occurs in ICU patients who receive mechanical ventilation via endotracheal intubation for 48 hours or more. As the oral cavity can serve as a potential reservoir for pathogenic bacterial colonization, oral hygiene performed by nurses is considered a crucial intervention in VAP prevention. This study analyzed the link between oral hygiene practices and ICU-acquired VAP incidence. A cohort study design was employed, involving 40 respondents selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected using an oral hygiene practice observation checklist and the Clinical Pulmonary Infection Score (CPIS), and were analyzed bivariately using Somers' d test. The results demonstrated a statistically significant association between oral hygiene practice and the incidence of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (VAP), with a p-value of 0.003 and a rho value of 0.464. These findings indicate that oral hygiene practice is associated with the occurrence of VAP, highlighting that proper oral hygiene implementation plays an important role in reducing the incidence of VAP. Therefore, strengthening consistency in the implementation of oral hygiene according to appropriate practice principles is recommended as an essential preventive measure against Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (VAP).

Keywords: *Critical Care; ICU; Mechanical Ventilation; Oral Hygiene; Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia.*