

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP PERAWAT  
TENTANG INFEKSI NOSOKOMIAL DENGAN PERILAKU  
PENCEGAHAN INFEKSINOSOKOMIAL DI RAWAT INAP  
ANAK, RAWAT INAP PENYAKIT DALAM DAN  
PERINATOLOGI RSUD BANGKINANG  
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**Abstrak**

Infeksi nosokomial menyebabkan 1,4 juta kematian setiap hari di seluruh dunia. Peran perawat sangat penting dalam mengontrol infeksi sehingga perawat harus memiliki perilaku pencegahan infeksi nosokomial yang baik, dimana perilaku akan dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan dan sikap yang ia miliki. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap perawat dengan perilaku pencegahan infeksi nosokomial di rawat inap anak, rawat inap penyakit dalam, dan perinatologi RSUD Bangkinang tahun 2016. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan analitik dan desain *cross sectional* dengan total sampel sebanyak 42 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan sampel jenuh. Uji alternatif *Chi-square* menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku ( $p=0.039$ ) dan sikap dengan perilaku ( $p=0.001$ ). Sehingga dapat disimpulkan terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap perawat dengan perilaku pencegahan infeksi nosokomial.

**Kata Kunci:** Infeksi Nosokomial, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku, Perawat

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN NURSES' KNOWLEDGE  
AND ATTITUDE REGARDING NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION  
TOWARDS PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR OF NOSOCOMIAL  
INFECTION IN PAEDIATRICS WARD, INTERNAL  
MEDICINE AND PERINATOLOGY WARD OF RSUD  
BANGKINANG IN 2016**

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**Abstract**

Nosocomial infections lead to 1.4 million deaths every day around the world. The nurse's role is very important in controlling infection. So nurses should have a good prevention of nosocomial infection behaviour. Behaviour is affected by both knowledge and attitude. This research was aimed to find out the relationship between nurses' knowledge and attitude towards preventive behavior of nosocomial infection in paediatrics ward, internal medicine and perinatology ward 2016. This research was conducted using analytical and cross-sectional design, with total of 42 samples. Sampling method was total sampling. Alternative chi-square test showed that there was a significant relation between knowledge towards behavior ( $p=0.039$ ), and attitude towards behavior ( $p=0.001$ ). In conclusion, prevention of nosocomial infection behaviour is related with knowledge and attitude of nurses.

**Keywords:** Nosocomial Infection, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Nurse