

Hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap dan berkontribusi pada praktik mandiri kebersihan tangan oleh operator klinik (studi di RSKGM FKG UI periode oktober-November 2019 = The relationship between knowledge, attitudes and contributing to the independent practice of hand hygiene by clinical operators (study at RSKGM FKG UI for the period October-November 2019

Widyamurti Sri Larasati, author

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Hand hygiene adalah salah satu tindakan kontrol infeksi yang paling penting dilakukan oleh tenaga kesehatan khususnya dokter gigi. Pelaksanaan hand hygiene bertujuan untuk meminimalisir infeksi silang antara operator dan pasien serta pencegahan infeksi nosokomial. Dokter gigi sebagai tenaga kesehatan diharapkan memiliki pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap hand hygiene yang sesuai dengan panduan yang telah ada, karena kedua faktor tersebut merupakan faktor yang berkontribusi dalam praktik pelaksanaan hand hygiene. Tujuan penelitian: Mengetahui pengetahuan, sikap, faktor yang berperan, dan praktik mandiri hand hygiene oleh operator klinik di RSKGM FKG UI. Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional. Variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah pengetahuan, sikap, faktor yang berperan, dan praktik mandiri hand hygiene operator klinik di RSKGM FKG UI dengan jumlah responden 130. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuisioner yang diadaptasi dari panduan hand hygiene oleh World Health Organization (WHO). Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat (Chi Square). Kesimpulan: terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan dengan praktik mandiri hand hygiene oleh operator klinik di RSKGM FKG UI ($p=0,006$), terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan dengan sikap hand hygiene operator di RSKGM FKG UI ($p=0,010$), terdapat hubungan bermakna antara lama pengalaman kerja operator dengan praktik mandiri hand hygiene di RSKGM FKG UI ($p=0,014$). Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang hand hygiene dengan praktik pelaksanaan di RSKGM FKG UI

Background: Hand hygiene is one of the most important action in infection control performed by Healthcare Workers (HCW) especially dentists to prevent cross infection between operators and patients to spread nosocomial infection. Dentists as healthcare workers are expected to have proper knowledge and attitude towards hand hygiene as the guidelines had, because both are contributing factors in hand hygiene practice. Objective: The aim of this research is to identify knowledge, attitude, contributing factors, and self-reported practice of hand hygiene among operators in Dental Hospital Faculty of Dentistry University of Indonesia. Method: The design of this research is cross sectional. Variables in this research are knowledge, attitude, contributing factors, and self-reported practice of operators in Dental Hospital Faculty of Dentistry University of Indonesia with total 130 respondents. This research used WHO-adapted questionnaire to assess knowledge, attitude, and self-reported practice. Univariate analysis was used to calculate demographics data and each variables, bivariate analysis (Chi Square) was used to find the correlation between variables. Conclusion: The research indicated there was a correlation between knowledge of hand hygiene and self reported practice by clinical operators in Dental Hospital Faculty of Dentistry University of Indonesia ($p=0,006$), there was a correlation between knowledge and attitude towards hand hygiene by clinical operators in Dental Hospital Faculty of Dentistry University of Indonesia ($p=0,010$), and also there

was a correlation between length of work experience and self reported practice by clinical operators in Dental Hospital Faculty of Dentistry University of Indonesia ($p=0,014$).