

Determinan Fungsi Pengarahan Kepala Ruangan Dalam Pencegahan Dan Pengendalian Infeksi Di Rumah Sakit X Bogor = Determinants of the function of directing the head of the room in infection prevention and control at Hospital X Bogor

Panjaitan, Yunita, author

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Abstrak

Kepala ruangan mempunyai peran penting, dalam upaya mendukung program Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Infeksi (PPI) di Rumah sakit. Kompetensi kepala ruangan dalam pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi (ppi) merupakan kompetensi dasar yang harus dimiliki. Kemampuan yang dimiliki di pengaruhi faktor karakteristik, motivasi diri dan suvervisi kepala ruangan. Metode penelitian ini, menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain Cross-sectional. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik total sampling dengan jumlah sampel 70 kepala ruangan di empat (4) Rumah sakit wilayah Bogor. Hasil penelitian menggunakan uji chi-square dengan CI 95%, didapatkan hasil bahwa terdapat hubungan signifikan antara jenjang karir (p-value 0.030), Motivasi Diri (p-value 0.015), Supervisi kepala ruangan (p-value 0.001) dan kemampuan pengendalian dan pencegahan infeksi kepala ruangan. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia (p-value 0,414), tingkat Pendidikan (p-value 0,069), jenis kelamin (p-value 0,314), lama bekerja (p-value 0,854), pelatihan PPI (p-value 0,896) dan kemampuan pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi (ppi) kepala ruangan. Hasil regresi logistik berganda didapatkan supervisi kepala ruangan menjadi variabel paling dominan. Simpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah pentingnya kepala ruangan dalam peningkatan jenjang karir, melakukan supervisi dan memiliki motivasi diri baik, dalam optimalisasi program pengendalian dan pencegahan infeksi

The head of the room has an important role, in an effort to support the Infection Prevention and Control program in the hospital. The competence of the head of the room in infection prevention and control is a basic competency that must be possessed. The abilities possessed are influenced by characteristic factors, self-motivation and supervision of the head of the room. This research method uses a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. Sampling with total sampling technique with a sample of 70 heads of rooms in four (4) hospitals in the Bogor area. The results of the study using the chi-square test with 95% CI, the results showed that there was a significant relationship between career path (p-value 0.030), self-motivation (p-value 0.015), supervision of the head of the room (p-value 0.001) and controllability and prevention of head room infection. There is no relationship between age (p-value 0.414), education level (p-value 0.069), gender (p-value 0.314), length of work (p-value 0.854), PPI training (p-value 0.896) and prevention skills. and infection control (ppi) head of the room. The results of multiple logistic regression showed that the supervision of the head of the room was the most dominant variable. The conclusion in this study is the importance of the head of the room in increasing career paths, supervising and having good self-motivation, in optimizng infection control and prevention.