

Faktor risiko lama pemakaian ventilator mekanik dengan kejadian ventilator associated pneumonia vap di ruang ICU RSUD Tarakan Jakarta tahun 2014 - 2017 = Risk factor the corelation between duration of using mechanical ventilator with incident ventilator associated pneumonia vap in ICU RSUD Tarakan Hospital Jakarta 2014 - 2017

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Abstrak

Ventilator mekanik merupakan salah satu aspek yang penting dan banyak digunakan bagi perawatan pasien kritis di Intensif Care Unit ICU . Lama pemakaian ventilator mekanik merupakan salah satu faktor penting penyebab VAP. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara lama pemakaian ventilator mekanik dengan kejadian Ventilator Associated Pneumonia VAP di ICURSU Tarakan Jakarta tahun 2014 ndash; 2017. Jenis peneltian analitik, desain penelitian studi potong lintang cross sectional . Metode pengambilan sampel adalah consecutive sampling dengan cara observasi catatan medik pasien yang memakai ventilator mekanik minimal 48 jam dan dirawat minimal 3hari di ruang ICU RSUD Tarakan Jakarta Tahun 2014 ndash; 2017 dan sampel berjumlah 106 sampel. Data dianalisis dengan uji chi square, t-test independent, dan regresi logistik. Prevalensi Kejadian Ventilator Associated Pneumonia VAP sebesar 17,9 . Lama pemakaian ventilator mekanik dan lama perawatan secara statistik menunjukkan berhubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian VAP. Sedangkan variabel umur, penyakit yang mendasari, posisi tidur, pembedahan dan pemberian antibiotik secara statistik tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna terhadap kejadian Ventilator Associated Pneumonia VAP . Hasil analisis multivariat diperoleh bahwa variabel lama pemakaian ventilator mekanik merupakan variabel yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan kejadian VAP, dengan OR=5,265 95 CI: 1,084-25,548.

Mechanical ventilator is one of the important aspects and frequently used for treatment of critical patients in the Intensive Care Unit ICU . The duration for using mechanical ventilator is important factors caused VAP. This research aimed to find the correlation between duration of mechanical ventilator use and Ventilator Associated Pneumonia VAP case in ICU RSUD Tarakan Hospital Jakarta 2014 ndash 2017. This was an analitic research with observational study cross sectional design . Sampling method used consecutive sampling by observed medical records of patients who used mechanical ventilator at least 48 hours and treated at least 3 days in ICURSU Tarakan Hospital Jakarta January 2014 ndash December 2017, as many as 106 sampels. Data was analyzed by chi square, t test independent, and logistic regression. Prevalention of Ventilator Associated Pneumonia VAP was about 17,9 . Duration of mechanical ventilator use and duration of treatment had significant correlation to VAP. While age, basic disease, sleep position, surgery and antibiotic treatment insignificant to VAP. Multivariate analysis showed that duration of mechanical ventilators use variable was the most dominant variable related to VAPOR 5,265 95 CI 1,084 25,548.