

## Affecting Factor of Nursing Implementation in Prevention and Control of N A Socomial

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### ARTICLE INFO

### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords:

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*An indicator of the hospital quality is incidence of the nosocomial infections. Nosocomial infections are infections acquired by patients while being treated in the hospital. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent and control nosocomial infections to prevent nosocomial infections. The aim of this study was to determine the factors related to the nosocomial infections prevention and control by the nurses at RSUD Kota Dumai. The type of research was observational analytic with cross sectional approach. The population in this study was all nurses in the Hospital Installation Room Dumai City Hospital totaling 183 nurses with a sample of 125 respondents. The sampling technique was purposive sampling and the data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using computerization chi square tests. The results showed that the majority of 78.4% of the respondents have low education, the majority of 80.8% of the respondents have high motivation, the majority of 79,2% of the head room's supervision is good, and the majority 76% of the Nosocomial infections prevention is high. The results of statistical tests showed that there was a relationship between education (p value = 0, 043), motivation (p value = 0.0 30 ), and supervision (p value = 0.0 03 ) with the prevention of nosocomial infections by the nurses in Dumai City Hospital. It was better for the RSUD Kota Dumai management team to increase the commitment in efforts to prevent a non-social infection in the hospital, especially in the inpatient installation room. Furthermore, the nurses supervision enhanced by the head room and the nursing field to increase the motivation and the performance of the nurses in the room*

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## 1. Introduction

Nosocomial infection is an infection that is acquired by patients during hospitalization due to the transmission of pathogenic microbes. The results of the *World Health Organizations survey* (2016), stated that the prevalence of the incidence of nosocomial infections in Europe is more than 4 million-4.5 million patients affected every year. In the United States, it is estimated that about 1.7 million patients are affected by nosocomial infections each year, this represents a prevalence of 4.5% for 99,000 deaths (Syamsulastri, 2017).

Survey The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia conducted a survey in 2013 at 10 Education Hospitals, it was found that the number of nosocomial infections was quite high, namely 6-16% with an average of 9.8%. A survey conducted in 11 hospitals in DKI Jakarta showed that 9.8% of inpatients received new infections while being treated (Syamsulastri, 2017).

Surveillance of *Healthcare Associated Infedtions* (HAIs) at the Regional General Hospital Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru in 2016, the number (IDO) was 0.94 % in the first quarter, 0.99% in the second quarter, 0.58% in the 3rd quarter. (UTI) 0.57 ‰ in the first quarter and second quarter to 0.00 ‰, then there was an increase again in the third quarter, namely 0.39 ‰, (IADP) in the first quarter from 10.85 ‰ to 8.37 ‰ in second quarter, then experienced an increase again in quarter3 amounted to 9.71. (VAP) from the first quarter amounted to 14.59 ‰, then 24.24 ‰ in the second quarter, and increased again in the third quarter by 30.34 ‰ (PPI Committee Report, 2016).

The prevalence data for the incidence of nosocomial infections at the Dumai City Regional General Hospital is based on clinical area indicator data in 2019. The incidence of phlebitis in the first quarter (2.13%), the second quarter (2.22%), the third quarter (1.99%), and the fourth quarter (1.66%). Operation Area Infection (IDO) in the first quarter (2.03%), the second quarter (1.69%), the third quarter (0.58%), and the fourth quarter (1.46%). Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) in the first quarter (0.42%), second quarter (0.52%), third quarter (0.57%), and fourth quarter (0.24%) while HAP and VAP had no incidence. (PPI Committee Report, 2019). The PPI committee team, namely IPCN, has been conducting audits, socialization and presentation to nurses, both nurses in the room and those who just entered, but the results of nosocomial infections still occur.

Some of the actors associated with nosocomial infections, according to Gibson (2011), include individual factors including abilities and skills, educational background and demographics. Psychological factors, namely perception, attitude, personality, learning and motivation. Furthermore, organizational factors include resources, supervision, rewards, structure, job design and leadership style.

There was a research related to factors associated with infection nosokomial, research Abdullah, Komariah et al (2014) in the Inpatient Hospital Haji Makassar reported that there is a relationship between knowledge ( $p = 0.000$ ), motivation ( $p = 0.000$ ), and supervision ( $p = 0,000$ ).

Based on a preliminary study on March 6, 2020 at the Dumai City Regional General Hospital with 183 nurses in the inpatient room. As a result of interviewing 10 nurses in the room, 5 people said their motivation was low. The results of interviews of 10 nurses 7 nurses said that the chief of room supervision do not menggunakan No schedule yang said the head of the room m elakukan supervision when overan and a nurse say never performed supervision.

## 2. Methods

This type of research was analytic observational with a *cross sectional* approach. The study was carried out in July 2020. The population in this study was 183 nurses in the inpatient room of the Dumai City Hospital, with a sample size of 125 people. The sampling technique was *purposive sampling*. The research instrument was a questionnaire. Data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate. Bivariate analysis using the *chi square* test to see the relationship of education, division of the head of the room, and motivation with the implementation of prevention and control of nosocomial infections by nurses.

## 3. Results And Discussion

**Table 1**

Distribution of Respondents' Education Frequency in Dumai City Hospital

No.	Education	<i>f</i>	%
1	Low	98	78.4
2	High	27	21.6
	amount	125	100

Based on Table 1 showed that of the 125 respondents 78.4% less educated majority.

**Table 2**

The Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Motivation at the Dumai City Hospital

No.	Motivation	<i>f</i>	%
1	Low	33	26.4
2	High	92	73.6
	Amount	125	100

Based on Table 2 showed that of 125 respondents a majority of 73.6 % has a high motivation.

**Table 3**

Frequency Distribution of Head Room Supervision in Dumai City Hospital

No.	Supervision of the Head of the Room	<i>f</i>	%
1	Not good	31	24.8
2	Good	94	75.2
	amount	125	100

Based on Table 3 showed that of the 125 respondents a majority of 75.2 % better supervision of head room.

**Table 4**

Frequency Distribution of Nosocomial Infection Prevention and Control in Dumai City Hospital

No.	Nosocomial Infection Control	f	%
1	Low	30	24
2	High	95	76
	amount	125	100

Based on Table 4 showed that of the 125 respondents a majority of 76% do infek prevention and control of the nosocomial high category.

**Table 5**

The Relationship between Education and the Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infection in Dumai City Hospital

Education	Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infection				amount		p value
	Low		High		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Low	28	28.6	70	71.4	98	100	0.04
High	2	7.4	25	92.6	27	100	
amount	30	24	95	76	125	100	

Based on table 5, it showed that out of 125 respondents with low education with prevention and control of nosocomial infections, the high category is greater than the prevention and control of nosocomial infections in the low category (71.4%: 28.6%) while the respondents with higher education with the prevention and control of nosocomial infections in the category high is greater than the prevention and control of low category nosocomial infection (92.6%: 7.4%).

The statistical test results obtained p value 0.04 <0.05, meaning that there is a significant relationship between education and prevention and control of nosocomial infections in Dumai City Hospital.

**Table 6**

Relationship between Motivation and Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infection in Dumai City Hospital

Motivation	Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infection				amount		p value
	Low		High		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Low	13	39.4	20	60.6	33	100	0.03
High	17	18.5	75	81.5	92	100	
amount	30	24	95	76	125	100	

Based on table 6, it showed that out of 125 respondents with low education with prevention and control of nosocomial infections, the high category is greater than the prevention and control of nosocomial infections in the low category (71.4%: 28.6%) while respondents with higher education with prevention and control of nosocomial infections the high category is greater than the prevention and control of nosocomial infection, the low category (92.6%: 7.4%).

The statistical test results obtained p value 0.03 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between motivation and prevention and control of nosocomial infections in Dumai City Hospital.

**Table 7**

Relationship between Head of Room Supervision and Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infection in Dumai City Hospital

Supervision of the head of the room	Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infection				amount		p value
	Low		High		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Not good	14	45.2	17	54.8	26	100	0.003
Good	16	17	78	83	99	100	
amount	30	24	95	76	125	100	

Based on table 4.10, it showed that out of 125 respondents, the supervision of the head of the room, the category is not good with the prevention and control of nosocomial infections, the high

category is greater than the prevention and control of nosocomial infections in the low category (54.8%: 45.2%) while the supervision of the head of the room is in the good category. with prevention and control of high category nosocomial infections the same as control of low category nosocomial infections (83%: 17%).

The statistical test results obtained  $p$  value  $0.03 < 0.05$ , which means that there is a significant relationship between the supervision of the head of the room with the prevention and control of nosocomial infections in Dumai City Hospital.

**a. Respondent Education**

The results showed that the majority of respondents' education was in the low category of 78.4 %. This is due to economic factors, continuing education to a higher level requires a lot of money so that nurses think twice about continuing their education, lack of support from their families / husbands to continue to a higher level, limited staff in the room so that nurses cannot continue their education continuously, at the same time. Education provides knowledge not only directly with the implementation of tasks, but also a foundation for self-development and the ability to use all the tools around us for the smooth running of tasks. The higher the education, the higher the work productivity.

This is also in accordance with the opinion of Siagian (2014), that the higher a person's level of education, the higher the desire to use his knowledge and skills. The results of this study are in accordance with Hidayah's research (2018) which reports that there is a relationship between the level of education and the practice of nurses in preventing nosocomial infections.

Background education of nurses have a major role to nurse the prevention and control of nosocomial infection with high category for the nurses who have the knowledge and skills that both can apply their knowledge and skills in nursing action in accordance with standard operating procedures, so that prevention and control of nosocomial infections in each room can be implemented optimally.

**b. Respondent Motivation**

The results showed that the majority of respondents' motivation was high category 73.6%. This is because respondents are motivated to always do work in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) because caring for patients is a soul calling and must be done wholeheartedly and seriously.

According to Sunyoto (2013) in Septiawan (2020) work motivation is a condition that encourages individual activities to carry out certain activities to achieve desires. Work motivation is a condition that makes employees have the willingness or need to achieve certain goals through the implementation of a task. The factors that influence motivation are achievement, recognition, responsibility, progress, the job itself and the possibility of developing. Meanwhile, according to Robbins (2013) motivation is a calculation of the intensity, goals, and persistence of a person in his efforts to achieve what he dreams of. Intensity describes how hard a person tries to achieve a goal.

**c. Supervision of the Head of the Room**

The results obtained by the majority of 75.2% supervision of the head of the room is good. This is because the head of the room realizes that the importance of supervision is because routine supervision increases the motivation and performance of nurses in the room. According to Marmoah (2018) supervision is an effort to assist and participate in efforts to improve and improve quality. Supervision is assistance provided to improve teaching and learning situations or situations in the work environment to improve service quality.

Meanwhile, according to Slameto (2019) supervision is an activity to determine essential conditions / conditions, which will ensure the achievement of goals. Supervision can be done through encouragement, guidance and providing opportunities for someone to be even better.

**d. Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infection**

Based on the results of the study, it was found that 76% of the prevention and control of nosocomial infections was in the high category. This is because respondents understand the importance of implementing nosocomial infection prevention, to improve the patient's optimal health status and prevent the emergence of new diseases due to errors of nurses in the room.

The results of the study were confirmed by Runtu (2013) regarding the factors related to nurse behavior in implementing *universal precautions* at Prof. Dr. RD Kandou Manado,

reported that the behavior of nurses in implementing *universal precautions* was in a good category of 51% .

**e. The Relationship of Education with the Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infection in Dumai City Hospital**

The results showed that the respondents with low education with the prevention and control of nosocomial infections in the low category were 28.6%. This is because the majority of nurses with low education are 78.4% due to economic factors to continue their education to a higher level requiring large costs so that nurses think twice about continuing their education, lack of support from their families / husbands to continue to a higher level, limitations staff in the room so that nurses cannot continue their education simultaneously.

Respondents of higher education with high category of nosocomial infection prevention and control is greater than the prevention and control of low category nosocomial infection (92.6%: 7.4%). This is because most of the orphans in the room already have higher education. The results of statistical tests showed that there was a significant relationship between education and control of nosocomial infections in Dumai City Hospital.

Education provides knowledge not only directly with the implementation of tasks, but also a foundation for self-development and the ability to use all the tools around us for the smooth running of tasks. The higher the education, the higher the work productivity.

The results of the research are reinforced by the opinion of Notoatmodjo (2010) that education is an effort of persuasion or learning to the community, so that people are willing to take actions (practice) to maintain (overcome problems), and improve their health.

According to Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education, education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills. what is needed by himself, society, nation and state. This is also in accordance with the theory put forward by Siagian (2014), that the higher a person's education level, the higher the desire to use his knowledge and skills.

The results of the study were reinforced by research by Runtu (2010) entitled Factors related to the behavior of nurses in implementing *Universal Precaution* at the Prof. Dr. RD Kandau Manado General Hospital, his research showed that education was related to the behavior of nurses in implementing *universal precaution* .

The results of this study are in accordance with Hidayah's research (2018) with the title characteristics, attitudes with nurses 'practices in preventing nosocomial infections, that there is a relationship between education level and nurses' practice in preventing nosocomial infections.

According to the researcher's assumption that nurse education has a big role for a nurse to prevent and control nosocomial infections with a high category because nurses who have good knowledge and skills can apply their knowledge and skills in carrying out nursing actions in accordance with standard operating procedures, so that prevention and control of nosocomial infections in each room can be implemented optimally. Therefore, nurses who still have low education must upgrade their education to a higher level of education.

**f. The Relationship between Motivation and the Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infection in Dumai City Hospital**

The results showed that respondents with low motivation with the prevention and control of nosocomial infections in the low category were 39.4%. This is due to the large workload that makes nurses sometimes forget to prevent and control nosocomial infections, for example, in washing hands before and after nursing actions, the *reward* system or appreciation for nurses who is obedient in implementing prevention and control of nosocomial infections has not been optimal. The implementation of provision of *punishment* was not optimal yet or firm sanctions against nurses who do not comply in carrying out prevention and control of nosocomial infections, and there is still a lack of training / *inhouse training* for nurses regarding the prevention and control of nosocomial infections.

Meanwhile, high motivation respondents with the prevention and control of nosocomial infections in the high category were greater than the prevention and control of low category nosocomial infections (81.5%: 18.5%). The results of statistical tests showed that there was a

significant relationship between motivation and prevention and control of nosocomial infections in Dumai City Hospital.

This is reinforced by the opinion of Walgito (2004) in Suparyanto (2014), defining motivation is a state in an individual or organism that encourages adherence towards goals. According to Notoadmodjo (2010) in Suparyanto (2014) motivation is encouragement from within a person that causes a person to carry out certain activities in order to achieve a goal. What can be observed is the activity or maybe the reasons for the action.

This is in accordance with the opinion of Septiawan, et al (2020) that motivation is something that creates enthusiasm or encouragement for individual or group work towards work in order to achieve goals. Employee work motivation will add energy to work or direct activities during work, and between organizational goals and personal goals.

This is in accordance with research conducted by Komariah et al. (2012) at Haji Makassar Hospital which states that motivation is related to the performance of nurses in preventing nosocomial infections.

According to the assumption of researchers, the presence of motivation in nurses has a big role for nurses to prevent and control high-category nosocomial infections. This is due to the motivation of nurses to achieve the expected goals, so that the *reward* for achieving nurses must be improved by the management so that the nurses compete to show optimal performance.

**g. Relationship between Head of Room Supervision and Prevention and Control of Nosocomial Infection in Dumai City Hospital**

The results showed that the supervision of the head of the room was not good with the prevention and control of low category nosocomial infections by 45.2%. This is due to the not optimal supervision carried out by the head of the room because of the large number of other work guidance and supervision is still carried out at certain times.

Meanwhile, good supervision of the head of the room with the control of high category nosocomial infections is greater than the control of low category nosocomial infections (83%: 17%), this is because before starting activities in the room the head of the room gives directions about the activities to be carried out via *pre conference* so as to provide Encourage each nurse to take action in accordance with the procedure so that control of nosocomial infections can be carried out properly.

The results of statistical tests showed that there was a significant relationship between the supervision of the head of the room and the control of nosocomial infections in the hospital.

Supervision is one of the functions of the head of the room to supervise the nurses who are under his leadership. With the supervision carried out by the head of the room so that nurses can carry out their duties in accordance with standard operating procedures so that nosocomial infection control can be carried out properly.

This is reinforced by the opinion of Kron (1987) cited in Safrudin (2012) states that supervision is planning, directing, guiding, teaching, observing, encouraging, improving, trusting, evaluating continuously on every nurse patiently, fairly and wisely.

Meanwhile, according to Slameto (2019) supervision is an activity to determine essential conditions / conditions, which will ensure the achievement of goals. Supervision can be done through encouragement, guidance and providing opportunities for someone to be even better. Within an organization, the style of supervision is one of the internal environmental factors which clearly has an influence on the formulation of policies and in determining the strategy of the organization concerned. This is important to get attention because a leader in carrying out his duties pays attention to several different forms of attitude.

This is also in accordance with the research conducted by Komariah et al. (2012) at Haji Makassar Hospital which states that supervision is related to the performance of nurses in preventing nosocomial infections. This research is in line with research conducted by Agnes (2018) in the ICU and Inpatient Room on the 3rd Floor of Sari Mutiara Hospital, Medan, which states that there is a significant influence between surveillance and prevention of nosocomial infections.

According to the assumption of researchers that the need for regular supervision of the head of the room of each nurse in carrying out nursing actions, so that nurses always carry out their duties in accordance with standard operating procedures. With the supervision of the head of

the room, he/she can immediately provide direction, guidance, and correct errors if a nurse is found who does not carry out duties in accordance with standard operating procedures so that the head of the room can monitor nurses in preventing and controlling nosocomial infections in the room he leads.

#### 4. Conclusion

- a. The majority of 78.4% respondents have low education, 73.6 % of respondents' motivation is high, 75.2 % of the supervision of the head of the room is good and 76% of prevention and control of nosocomial infections is high.
- b. There is a relationship between education and control of nosocomial infections ( p value 0.04)
- c. There is a relationship between motivation and control of nosocomial infections ( p value 0.03)
- d. There is a relationship between head of room supervision and control of nosocomial infections ( p value 0.00 )

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