

THE RELATIONSHIP NURSE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS IN TANJUNG ROOM RSUD DR. RM DJOELHAM BINJAI 2020

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ABSTRACT

Nosocomial infections, also known as hospital-acquired infections, occur in patients hospitalized for at least 72 hours. These patients do not show symptoms of infection when they enter the hospital. The type of research used was a chi-square test with a cross-sectional study design. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between nurses' knowledge about the prevention of nosocomial infections at Dr. Rm Djoelham Binjai Hospital. The population in this study amounted to 30 nurses who worked at Dr. Rm Djoelham Binjai Hospital, with a sample of 30 nurses. $\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = 1$ obtained from the calculation results, namely Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) $0.001 < p\text{-value} < 0.05$, H_0 is rejected, and H_a is accepted. The relationship between nurses' knowledge about preventing nosocomial infections at Dr. Rm Djoelham Binjai Hospital. It is recommended that nurses continue to increase their knowledge of preventing nosocomial infections from avoiding an increase in the number of nosocomial infections.

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1. Introduction

Infectious diseases are diseases caused by pathogenic microbes and are very dynamic. In general, the disease process involves three interacting factors, namely factors that cause disease, or are called agents, human factors, which are often called hosts, and environmental factors (Septiari, 2018).

Nosocomial infections, better known as Health-care Associated Infections (HAIs), are the most important cause of hospital patient mortality and morbidity. Nosocomial infections are infections acquired in the hospital for at least 72 hours, and the patient does not show symptoms of infection when he enters the hospital (Yufi, 2019).

Nosocomial infections are caused by health workers, including nurses, which occur due to non-compliance in applying the principles of standard precautions. Standard precautions are infection control measures taken by all health workers to reduce the risk of spreading infection and are based on the principle that blood and body fluids can potentially transmit disease, both from patients and staff. Standard precautions need to be applied to consistently control infection, ensure adequate standards for those who are not diagnosed or do not appear to be at risk, reduce risks for health workers and patients, and assume that risk or infection is dangerous (Yufi, 2019).

Improve health workers' ability and knowledge in Universal Prevention Method or Indonesia Universal Prevention (KU). This new treatment method minimizes exposure to blood and body fluids of all patients, regardless of disease status, has been proven Can effectively control nosocomial infections. The basis of KU is proper handwashing, use of protective equipment, disinfectants, and preventing the puncture of sharp tools to prevent the transmission of microorganisms through blood and body fluids (Suliaty, 2007 in Damanik, 2018).

Knowledge of cognition is dominant in a person's habits or actions (overt behavior). Along

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with the development of nursing, science in nursing practice also develops. Various studies based on phenomena in nursing services were carried out. Nursing care is the backbone of integrated services in health services in hospitals. Competent nurses determine the quality of nursing services in their fields. However, hospital management policies towards developing nursing services are generally not prioritized (Yufi, 2019).

As a nurse, you are responsible for acquiring and maintaining specific knowledge and skills for various roles and responsibilities. Nurses provide care and comfort for patients in all healthcare settings. The nurse's concern for meeting patient needs remains the same, and both nurses focus on health promotion and disease prevention/prevention, disease and symptom management, and family support. According to Nursalam, the development of science and technology and the community's demands, the role of nurses in the future must also develop, so nurses are required to answer and anticipate the impact of change.

2. Method

The research design used was a chi-square study with a cross-sectional study design. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between nurses' knowledge about the prevention of nosocomial infections at RSud.Dr.Rm.Djoelham Binjai in 2020. The sampling technique in this study was total sampling. Total sampling is a sampling technique when all population members are used as samples. The reason for taking complete sampling is because the population is less than 100, to be used as research samples. So the number of pieces in this study was 30 nurses at RSud.Dr.Rm.Djoelham Binjai, the research has taken were nurses in the inpatient room who met the inclusion criteria.

Chart 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Nurse's Knowledge At Rsud.Dr. Rm. Djoelham Binjai in 2020

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Nurse knowledge		
	- Good	24	80.0
	- Not good	6	20.0
	Amount of total	30	100.0
2	Nosocomial Infection Prevention		
	- Done	26	86.7
	- Are not done	4	13.3
	Amount of total	30	100.0

Chart 2. Relationship of Nurses' Knowledge About Prevention of Nosocomial Infections At Dr. Rm Djoelham Binjai Hospital in 2020

No	Pengetahuan Knowledge	Nosocomial Infection Prevention				Total	df	Asymp. Sig.(2-sided)
		Action		No action				
		N	%	N	%			
1.	Good	24	96	1	2	25	1	0.001
2.	Not good	2	4	3	98	90		
						5		
3.	Total	26	100	4	100	30		
						100		

3. Result

Based on the chi-square test results, the relationship between nurses' knowledge about preventing nosocomial infections at Dr. RM Djoelham Binjai Hospital in 2020 with a degree of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = 1$, the calculation results obtained, namely Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) $0.001 < p\text{-value} < 0.05$, H_0 is rejected, and H_a is accepted. In conclusion, there is a relationship between nurses' knowledge about preventing nosocomial infections at Dr. Rm Djoelham Binjai Hospital in 2020.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the chi-square relationship between nurses' knowledge about preventing nosocomial infections at Dr. Rm Djoelham Binjai Hospital in 2020 with a degree of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = 1$, the calculation results are Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) $0.001 < p\text{-value} < 0.05$, H_0 is rejected, and H_a is accepted. In conclusion, there is a relationship between nurses' knowledge about preventing nosocomial infections at Dr. Rm Djoelham Binjai Hospital in 2020.

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