INTISARI

Infeksi nosokomial merupakan salah satu penyebab meningkatnya angka kesakitan dan angka kematian di rumah sakit. Faktor penyebab terjadinya infeksi nosokomial dapat berupa faktor endogen dan faktor eksogen. Instrumen pakai ulang yang digunakan di rumah sakit merupakan faktor eksogen terjadinya infeksi nosokomial, sehingga perlu dilakukan upaya pencegahan infeksi nosokomial dengan metode sterilisasi. Tujuan penelitian untuk Mengetahui sterilitas peralatan medis pasca sterilisasi di Instalasi *Central Sterile Supply Department* (CSSD) RSUD Yogyakarta berdasarkan lama penyimpanan peralatan medis.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan potong lintang (*cross sectional*) yaitu menekankan adanya hubungan antara variabel lama penyimpanan dan angka kuman. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Instalasi *Central Sterile Supply Department* (CCSD) RSUD Yogyakarta dengan pemilihan sampel penelitian dilakukan sesuai demgan ketersediaan alat. Sampel yang dipakai berupa peralatan medis yaitu pinset sebanyak 30 sampel yang diambil sebanyak tiga kali, yaitu pada hari ke-3, hari ke-10 dan hari ke-14. Pada Instalasi CSSD RSUD Yogyakarta menggunakan teknik sterilisasi uap bertekanan dengan mesin uap bertekanan konvensional. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis univariat dan bivariat, yaitu uji korelasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa uji sterilitas peralatan medis pasca sterilisasi di Instalasi CSSD RSUD Yogyakarta belum termasuk dalam kategori baik. Angka kuman pada peralaan medis pasca sterilisasi di Instalasi CSSD RSUD Yogyakarta berdasarkan lama penyimpanan hari ke-3, ke- 10 dan ke 14 lebih dari batas maksimal yang ditentukan. Adanya perbedaaan jumlah angka kuman peralatan medis berdasarkan lama penyimpanan hari ke-3, ke-10 dan ke-14 di Instalasi CSSD RSUD Yogyakarta, dengan ditemukannya peningkatan rata-rata jumlah angka kuman dari 24 CFU/cm^2, 71 CFU/cm^2 dan 156 CFU/cm^2.

Kata Kunci: Sterilisasi, peralatan medis, uap panas bertekanan, uji korelasi

ABSTRACT

Nosocomial infection is one of the causes of increasing morbidity and mortality rates in hospitals. Factors causing the occurrence of nosocomial infections can be endogenous factors and exogenous factors. Reusable instruments used in hospitals are exogenous factors of nosocomial infections, so there should be efforts to prevent nosocomial infections by sterilization methods. The purpose of this research is to know sterility of medical equipments after sterilization at Central Hospital Installation Sterile Supply Department (CSSD) RSUD Yogyakarta based on long storage of medical equipments.

The type of research used is analytic observational research with cross sectional approach that emphasizes the relationship between the old variable storage and the number of germs. This research was conducted in Central Sterile Supply Department Installation (CCSD) RSUD Yogyakarta with the selection of research samples conducted according to the availability of tools. Samples used in the form of medical equipment that is tweezers as many as 30 samples taken three times, those are on third day, tenth day and fourteenth day. In Installation CSSD RSUD Yogyakarta using steam sterilization technique pressurized with conventional pressure steam engine. The analysis used is univariate and bivariate analysis, that is correlation test.

The results showed that sterility test of medical equipment after sterilization at CSSD Installation RSUD Yogyakarta not yet included in good category. The number of germs in the post-sterilization medical installation at the CSSD RSUD Yogyakarta installation based on the storage period of the 3rd day, 10th and 14th more than the specified maximum limit. Differences in the number of medical device numbers based on the 3rd, 10th and 14th day storage days at the CSSD RSUD Yogyakarta Installation, with an increase in the average number of germs from 24 CFU / cm^2, 71 CFU / cm^2 and 156 CFU / cm^2.

Key words: Sterilization, medical equipment, pressurized steam, correlation test