

**INFECTION CONTROL RISK ASSESSMENT (ICRA)
DI INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU)
RS PKU MUHAMMADIYAH GAMPING YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Infeksi yang diperoleh dari fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan adalah salah satu penyebab utama kematian dan peningkatan morbiditas pada pasien rawat inap. Di Indonesia sendiri tidak dapat menyebutkan secara pasti angka kejadian HAIs karena pengumpulan dan pelaporan HAIs yang masih sangat minim. Tidak ditemukannya data tentang kejadian HAIs di Indonesia terkait banyak faktor, diantaranya tidak dimilikinya instrumen standar dalam pengendalian risiko infeksi di Indonesia.

Tujuan : Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis instrumen ICRA dari CDC di *Intensive Care Unit* (ICU) dan menilai risiko infeksi unit ICU berdasarkan instrumen ICRA.

Metode : Penelitian menggunakan kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif (eksplorasi). Dari sumber data, penelitian ini termasuk penelitian lapangan (*field research*). Data didapatkan dengan melakukan telusur dokumen, wawancara, dan pengamatan. Informasi didapatkan dari IPCN dan Kepala beserta staf *Intensive Care Unit* Rumah Sakit Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Juli hingga Oktober 2016.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan bahwa instrumen ICRA *for Acute Care Hospital* yang dikeluarkan oleh CDC dapat digunakan di *Intensive Care Unit* (ICU) dalam penilaian risiko infeksi dengan angka kesesuaian 76,2%.

Kesimpulan : Instrumen ICRA dapat digunakan untuk menilai risiko infeksi di *Intensive Care Unit*. *Intensive Care Unit* menunjukkan risiko infeksi rendah menggunakan instrumen ICRA *for Acute Care Hospital* dari CDC.

Kata Kunci : HAIs, ICRA *for Acute Care Hospital*, *Intensive Care Unit*.

***INFECTION CONTROL RISK ASSESSMENT (ICRA)
IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
AT YOGYAKARTA HOSPITAL***

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ABSTRACT

Background: Infections that from health care provider is one of the main cause of death and morbidity In hospitalized patient. In Indonesia we can't mention the exact number of HAIs incident because the lack method of collect and report. There are so many factors that may cause the lack of HAIs data in Indonesia, such as there's no standardization of infection risk control instrument in Indonesia.

Purpose : The aim of this research is to analyze the ICRA Instrument from CDC in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and to assess the infection risk in ICU based on ICRA instrument.

Method: This research used quantitative with descriptive design (exploration). From the data sources, this research included in field research. Data was obtained by doing document finding , interviews and observations. The informan are IPCN, Head Officer and staff in Intensive Care Unit of PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital. This research had been conducted from July to October, 2016

Result: The result of this research is that ICRA Instrument for Acute Care Unit from CDC can be used in Intensive Care Unit to count the infection risk with compatibility number 76,2%

Conclusion: ICRA instrument for Acute Care Hospital from CDC can be used in Intensive Care Unit. Intensive Care Unit showed the low risk of infection with ICRA Instrument for Acute Care Unit from CDC.

Keywords : *HAIs, ICRA for Acute Care Hospital, Intensive Care Unit*