ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : *Smartphone* merupakan sarana komunikasi penting di seluruh dunia karena mudah diakses, ekonomis, dan mudah digunakan. *Smartphone* digunanakan oleh tenaga kesehatan dan non-tenaga kesehetan untuk memperoleh informasi. Namun, *smartphone* sering digunakan oleh petugas tenaga kesehatan dan non-tenaga kesehatan di lingkungan rumah sakit dengan kehadiran bakteri yang tinggi sehingga *smartphone* terkontaminasi oleh kuman. *Smartphone* yang terkontaminasi kuman dapat membahayakan pasien di rumah sakit.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilakukan di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping pada Agustus-September 2019. Responden penelitian ini adalah 56 tenaga kesehatan dan 56 non-tenaga kesehatan RS PKMuhammadiyah Gamping. Responden diminta untuk mengisi *informed consent*. *Smartphone* responden dilakukan swab, dikultur di media TSA, diinkubasi dalam suhu 37°C selama 24 jam, lalu dihitung angka kumannya. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Spearman*.

Hasil : Jumlah rata-rata angka kuman pada *smartphone* non-tenaga kesehatan dan tenaga kesehatan adalah 13 CFU/cm^2 dan 15 CFU/cm^2.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat perbedaan angka kuman yang diisolasi dari *smartphone* non-tenaga kesehatan dan tenaga kesehatan.

Kata Kunci : *Smartphone*, angka kuman, tenaga kesehatan, non-tenaga kesehatan.

ABSTRACT

***Background** : Smartphones are an important communication tool throughout the world because they are easily accessible, economical, and easy to use. Smartphones are used by health workers and non-health workers to obtain information. However, smartphones are often used by health care workers and non-health care workers in a hospital environment with a high presence of bacteria so that the smartphone is contaminated by germs. Smartphone contaminated with germs can harm patients in the hospital.*

***Method** : This study uses analytic observational research with cross sectional design. This research was conducted at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital in August-September 2019. Respondents of this study were 56 health care workers and 56 non-health care workers of PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital. Respondents were asked to fill out informed consent. Respondent smartphones were swabbed, cultured in TSA media, incubated at 37 ° C for 24 hours, then the germ count was calculated. Data analysis using the Spearman test.*

***Results** : The average number of germs on non-health and health worker smartphones was 13 CFU/cm^2 and 15 CFU/cm^2.*

***Conclusion** : There are differences in the number of germs that are isolated from non-health care workers and health care workers smartphones.*

***Keywords** : Smartphones, germ numbers, health care workers, non-health care workers.*