

ANALISIS INFECTION CONTROL SELF ASSESSMENT TOOL (ICAT)
MODUL 1-4 DI KLINIK PRATAMA PMI
DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA (DIY)

Siti Maria Ulfah¹, Maria Ulfa¹, Kusbaryanto¹

Program Studi Magister Manajemen Rumah Sakit, Program Pascasarjana,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

drsitimariaulfah@gmail.com

INTISARI

Pendahuluan: Infeksi nosokomial atau Healthcare Acquired Infections (HAIs) semakin meningkat. Di Indonesia untuk fasilitas layanan primer belum terdapat alat untuk mengukur risiko pengendalian infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Apakah metode Infection Control Self Assessment Tool (ICAT) for Primary Health Care Facilities dapat digunakan sebagai penilaian risiko infeksi di Klinik pratama PMI DIY, serta mengetahui pengendalian infeksi di Klinik pratama PMI DIY.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif dengan cara telusur dokumen, observasi dan wawancara berdasarkan ICAT modul 1-4 yaitu modul Informasi Fasilitas Kesehatan, modul kesehatan karyawan, modul membersihkan fasilitas kesehatan serta modul Kebersihan Tangan. Proses pengambilan sampling dengan Purposive Sampling dengan subyek pihak manajemen serta karyawan Klinik Pratama PMI Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilakukan pada 23 hingga 26 januari 2017.

Hasil: ICAT Modul Fasilitas Kesehatan, Membersihkan Fasilitas Kesehatan serta modul Kebersihan Tangan dapat di aplikasikan dengan persentasi 100%, namun pada modul Kesehatan Karyawan hanya didapatkan persentasi 95%. Pengendalian infeksi bedasarkan ICAT pada klinik pratama PMI DIY total keseluruhan dengan persentasi 84.90%.

Kesimpulan: Semua modul instrumen ICAT dapat digunakan sebagai penilaian resiko infeksi pada Klinik pratama PMI DIY dengan memerlukan sedikit modifikasi pada modul kesehatan karyawan. Pengendalian infeksi bedasarkan ICAT modul 1-4 pada klinik pratama PMI DIY dalam kategori sangat baik.

Kata kunci: *Infection Control Risk Assesment, Infection Control Self Assesment Tool,USAID,Pengendalian Infeksi, Primary Health Care.*

***ANALYSIS OF INFECTION CONTROL SELF ASSESSMENT TOOL (ICAT)
MODULE 1-4 IN PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC PMI OF YOGYAKARTA (DIY)***

Siti Maria Ulfah¹, Maria Ulfa¹, Kusbaryanto¹

Program Studi Magister Manajemen Rumah Sakit, Program Pascasarjana,

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

drsitimariaulfah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Nosocomial infections or Healthcare Acquired Infections (HAIs) are increasing. in Indonesia, for primary care facilities there is no tool to measure infection control risk. This study aims to find out whether the method of Infection Control Self Assessment Tool (ICAT) for Primary Health Care Facilities can be used as the risk assessment of infection in the PMI DIY Pratama Clinic as well as to know infection control in Primary Clinic PMI DIY.

Method: Quantitative research with a descriptive approach using document search, observation, and interview based on ICAT module 1-4 consisting Health Facility Information, Employee Health, Cleaning Health Facility and Hand Hygiene module. Sampling process with Purposive Sampling with subject of management side and employees of Primary Clinic PMI Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. The study was conducted on 23 to 26 januari 2017.

Result: ICAT Health Facility, Cleaning Health Facility, and Hand Hygiene module can be applied to the percentage of 100%, but in Employee Health module only get percentage rate of 95%. Infection control based on ICAT at primary clinic PMI DIY overall with an average achievement of value with the percentage of 84.90%.

Conclusions: All ICAT instrument modules can be used as an infection risk assessment at PMI DIY Primary Clinic with slight modifications on the employee health module. Infection control based on ICAT module 1-4 at PMI DIY pratama clinic in very good category.

Keywords : Infection Control Risk Assesment, Infection Control Self Assestment Tool, Infection Control,Primary Health Care,USAID.