

## ABSTRAK

**Background:** Universal precautions are the action of infection control conducted by health care practitioner to reduce the risk of infection spreading and based on the principle that blood and body fluid have the potency to transmit disease, not only from the patient, but also from the healthcare practitioner. Healthcare practitioners in public health care are obliged to preserve the safety of themselves, the patients, and they need to have good knowledge. Intervention in form of education is necessary to improve the knowledge of the healthcare practitioner as an effort to prevent infection and self safety of healthcare practitioner.

**Method:** This research is a quantitative research using experimental quasi non randomized research design with one group pretest-posttest design with control group. Sampling technique using probability sampling with purposive sampling. There are 30 healthcare practitioners as samples. Education is given for 30 minutes. Instruments of this research is a questionnaire with the content of education materials.

**Result:** This study shows the calculation of  $P\text{-value} = 0.008 < 0.05$  indicates that there is a significant increase of knowledge of healthcare practitioner after given the intervention in form of education about the use of syringe toward the knowledge of healthcare practitioner in Gedongtengen and Kotagede I Non Hospitalization Health Care.

**Conclusion and suggestion:** education about the use of syringe has the effect toward the knowledge of healthcare practitioner in Gedongtengen and Kotagede I Non Hospitalization Health Care. There is the necessity to keep on sustainably providing education as the effort to prevent infection and for self safety during service.

**Keyword :** Education, Syringes, Knowledge, Universal Precautions

## INTISARI

**Latar belakang :** Kewaspadaan universal yaitu tindakan pengendalian infeksi yang dilakukan oleh seluruh tenaga kesehatan untuk mengurangi risiko penyebaran infeksi dan pada prinsip bahwa darah dan cairan tubuh dapat berpotensi menularkan penyakit, baik berasal dari pasien maupun petugas kesehatan. Petugas kesehatan yang berada di puskesmas wajib menjaga keselamatan diri dan pasien serta mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik. Dibutuhkan intervensi berupa edukasi untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan paramedis sebagai upaya pencegahan infeksi dan keselamatan diri paramedis.

**Metode** penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan desain penelitian *quasy eksperimental non randomized* dengan *one-group pretest - posttest design* dengan kelompok kontrol. Teknik sampling menggunakan *Non Probability Sampling* dengan *purposive sampling*. Terdapat jumlah sampel 30 orang paramedis. Pemberian edukasi diberikan selama 30 menit. Dengan instrumen penelitian adalah kuisisioner berisi pertanyaan seputar materi edukasi.

**Hasil :** didapatkan nilai  $p\text{-value}=0,008<0,05$  menunjukkan bahwa ada peningkatan pengetahuan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi tentang penggunaan jarum suntik terhadap pengetahuan paramedis di Puskesmas Non Rawat Inap Gedongtengen dan Kotagede I.

**Kesimpulan dan saran:** terdapat pengaruh edukasi tentang penggunaan jarum suntik terhadap pengetahuan paramedis di Puskesmas non rawat inap Gedongtengen dan Kotagede I. Pemberian edukasi harus diterapkan secara berkelanjutan dalam upaya pencegahan infeksi dan keselamatan kerja saat pelayanan.

**Kata Kunci :** Edukasi, Jarum suntik, Kewaspadaan standar, Pengetahuan