

HUBUNGAN FAKTOR *AGENT* DENGAN KEJADIAN ANGKA INFEKSI LUKA OPERASI *SECTIO CAESAREA* DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

Sugeng Riyanto¹, Wahyu Rizky², Abror Shodiq³

riyantosugeng115@gmail.com

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Infeksi luka operasi/*Surgical Site Infection* (SSI) merupakan infeksi nosokomial yang terjadi pada pasien *pasca* bedah. Faktor *agent* adalah faktor sekunder yang menyebabkan individu (pasien *sectio caesarea*) menjadi infeksi yang menyebabkan dampaknya menambah lamanya perawatan dan pemborosan (*inefisiensi*) bagi rumah sakit.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan faktor *agent* yaitu tipe operasi, lama operasi dan waktu pemberian antibiotik *profilaksis* dengan kejadian angka infeksi luka operasi *sectio caesarea*.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian digunakan adalah metode korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan dengan *accidental sampling* sebanyak 63 orang. Analisis penelitian menggunakan uji *chi square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tipe operasi *emergency* dengan infeksi luka operasi sebanyak 2 orang (3,2%), lama operasi > 2 jam dengan luka infeksi sebanyak 2 orang (3,2%), waktu pemberian antibiotik *profilaksis* > 1 jam dengan infeksi luka operasi sebanyak 2 orang (3,2%). Hasil analisis data terdapat hubungan antara faktor *agent* dengan kejadian angka infeksi luka operasi *sectio caesarea* ditandai dengan nilai signifikan <0,05.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan antara faktor *agent* yaitu tipe operasi, lama operasi dan waktu pemberian antibiotik *profilaksis* dengan kejadian angka infeksi luka operasi *sectio caesarea* di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Kata kunci: antibiotik *profilaksis*, infeksi, lama operasi, tipe operasi.

¹ Mahasiswa Prodi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Alma Ata Yogyakarta

² Dosen Prodi Administrasi Rumah Sakit Universitas Alma Ata Yogyakarta

³ Dosen Prodi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Alma Ata Yogyakarta

**RELATIONS BETWEEN AGENT FACTOR AND THE OCCURANCE
NUMBER OF SECTIO CAESAREA SURGICAL SITE INFECTION AT
PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL REGIONAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL**

Sugeng Riyanto¹, Wahyu Rizky², Abror Shodiq³

riyantosugeng115@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: *Surgical Site Infection (SSI) is defined as a nosocomial infection commonly found in post-surgery patients. Agent factor is a secondary factor which causes a patient of sectio caesarea suffer from an infection which increase the length of treatment and inefficiency for the hospital.*

Objectives of the Research: *This research attempts to figure out the relation between agent factors such as the type of surgery, length of surgery, and time of prophylactic antibiotic administration and prevalence number of sectio caesarea surgical site infection at Panembahan Senopati Regional Public Hospital of Bantul.*

Research Method: *This research carried out correlation method by using cross sectional approach. There are 63 people as samples and they are selected through accidental sampling. Then, the data analysis will make use of chi square test.*

Result: *The result of this research shows that under the emergency surgery type there are 2 people who suffer from surgical site infection (3.2%), while length of surgery is > 2 hours with 2 people suffer from infection (3.2%) and the time of prophylactic antibiotic administration is > 1 hour with 2 people who suffer from surgery infection (3.2%). According to the data analysis, there is a relation between agent factor and prevalence number or sectio caesarea surgical site infection with significant value of < 0.05.*

Conclusion: *There is a relation between agent factor such as type of surgery, length of surgery, and time of prophylactic antibiotic administration and prevalence number of sectio caesarea surgical site infection at Panembahan Senopati Regional Public Hospital of Bantul.*

Key words: *prophylaxis antibiotic, infection, the length of surgery, types of surgery.*

¹ Student of Alma Ata University Yogyakarta

² Lecturer of Hospital Administration Study Program at Alma Ata University Yogyakarta

³ Lecturer of Nursing Science Study Program at Alma Ata University Yogyakarta