






JUDUL : Implementation Of Universal Precautions for health workers in The City Health Services In Indonesia

 Peneliti	 Ringkasan Eksekutif
<p>Ketua : Devi Angeliana Kusumaningtiar</p> <p>Anggota : Gisely Vionalita Taufik Rendi Anggara</p>	<p>Aims: The most health problem in Indonesia for health services is infectious diseases. So the need to implement Universal Precautions is one of the efforts to prevent infection in health facilities. This study aims to implementation of universal precautions for health workers in the city health services. This study uses a quantitative design that is observational, with a cross-sectional study design.</p> <p>Methods: The sample in this study was the total number of health personnel in health services as many as 108 people consisting of a hospital as many as 89 nurses, a public health center with 9 nurses, and a clinic as many as 10 nurses. The instrument used in the application of <i>universal precautions</i> is through observation, using a monitoring sheet.</p> <p>Findings: The result proportion of the not application of universal precautions at the level of hospital health services is 83.3%. The results showed that the higher the level of health care, the higher the average application of universal precautions. The application of universal precautions at the health service level has the same level of service in handling patients, and there are still nurses who do not use APD aprons.</p> <p>Conclusion: The health service conducts training and the head of the room directs the nurse about universal vigilance when the shift changes, so that the nurse can apply universal precautions according to the standard operating procedures (SOP).</p> <p>Kata Kunci : universal precautions, knowledge, attitude, leadership support, hand washing</p> <p> HKI dan Publikasi</p>

 Latar Belakang	 Hasil dan Manfaat
<p>Health workers that are exposed to blood and other bodily fluids will have a higher risk of being infected with blood-borne viruses such as HIV / AIDS, Hepatitis B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV). The probability of risk is greatly influenced by the prevalence of disease in the patient and the frequency of exposure. Frequent exposures such as needle prick or other sharp object injuries, splashes around blood or other body fluids into the eye, nose or mouth, blood in contact with a cut skin. One of the strategies to protect health workers is the implementation of <i>universal precautions</i>.</p> <p>In Indonesia, there is an infection prevention and control unit (PPI) which has the objective of identifying and reducing the risk of infection that is acquired and transmitted among patients, staff of health professionals, contract workers, volunteers, and visitors. Awareness of the application of <i>universal precautions</i> has not been fully implemented.</p>	<p>Implementation of universal precautions was carried out at three levels of health services, namely hospitals, health centers and clinics for 108 nurses. This research also examines the variables of knowledge, attitudes and leadership support.</p> <p>The highest proportion of knowledge at the level of hospital health services with less knowledge was 50 (52.7%), while at the public health center the highest proportion of knowledge was less than 6 (9.4%), whereas at the level of clinical health services The highest proportion of knowledge was less than 8 (12.5%). The level of knowledge of health workers in this study is similar to findings reported in previously published studies in both Afghanistan and neighboring Iran^{[5]-[7]}. Based on the results of research, good knowledge has been carried out, namely nurses who know the definition of universal precautions as many as 87 (74.4%), nurses who know the purpose of universal precautions as many as 71 (60.4%), nurses who know the main principles of precautions <i>universal</i> as many as 96 (82.1%),</p>
 Metode	

<p>The research design used in this study observational, with a cross-sectional study design. The research begins with the preparation of a research proposal and a discussion about the head researcher and the members to agree on the research topic, the research method to be used, and the timing of the research. Furthermore, the data collection stage.</p>	<p>nurses who know the factors that can affect universal alertness are 66 (56.4%), nurses who know when Universal precautions are implemented are 89 (76.1%), nurses who know how to provide good health care. Contact with the patient's blood/body fluids, when to wash hands as much as 94 (80.3%), Nurses who know what personal protective equipment (PPE) to use when injecting, inserting infusions, processing contaminated equipment as many as 91 (77.8%), Nurses who know how to close the syringe with one-handed technique (<i>Recapping</i>) are 100 (85.5%), Nurses know how to handle the needle 100 m infusions that have been contaminated safely (96.6%), while the nurses know how to use universal precautions, namely, nurses who do not know the impact if they do not apply Universal precautions as many as 97 (82.9%).</p>
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