

## ABSTRACT

*Infectious diseases acquired during treatment in health services which are also called Healthcare Associated Infections ( HAIs) are a health problem in various countries including Indonesia, where the problem of HAIs will also affect a country's financial problems, in terms of health insurance for the community will increase. Incidence rate of surgical site infection was the highest compared to 3 other hospitals in the Bekasi area, which was 0.17% and there were 6 suspected surgical site infections in the same operation after the patient treated the wound at home and there were incidents of 4 employees who were stabbed with sharp injury and exposure patient body fluids.***Methodology: mix methode : quantitative and a qualitative method with a descriptive research design.** This study used the WHO assessment framework reference, Infection Prevention and Control Assessment Framework (IPCAF) which includes 8 core components, IPC Program; IPC Guidelines; IPC Education and Training; HAIs surveillance; Multimodal Strategy; Monitoring or Audit and Feedback; Workload, Staffing and Bed Capacity; Built Environment, Materials and Equipment for IPC at The Facility Level. The data collection was carried out by means of in-depth interviews, document review and observations.**Results :** The "X" hospital in the Bekasi area are included in the intermediate level criteria, meaning that most aspects of the PPI core components have been implemented correctly. Facilities should continue to improve the scope and quality of implementation and focus on developing long-term plans to maintain and further promote IPC activities within the program. **Conclusion** From the results of the assessment using the IPCAF assessment framework, hospital "X" in the Bekasi area a score of 595, which is at the intermediate level. Which means that most aspects of the PPI core components have been implemented correctly. Facilities must continue to improve the scope and quality of implementation and focus on developing long-term plans to maintain and further promote existing PPI activities within the PPI program.

## ABSTRAK

Penyakit infeksi yang didapatkan selama perawatan di pelayanan kesehatan yang juga disebut *Healthcare Associated Infections (HAIs)* merupakan masalah kesehatan di berbagai negara termasuk Indonesia, dimana masalah *HAIs* ini akan juga berpengaruh kepada masalah finansial suatu negara yaitu dalam hal jaminan kesehatan kepada masyarakat akan semakin meningkat. *incident rate* infeksi daerah operasi tertinggi dibandingkan 3 rumah sakit lainnya di wilayah Bekasi yaitu sebesar 0.17% dan dilaporkan ada 6 dugaan infeksi daerah operasi pada tindakan operasi yang sama setelah pasien perawatan luka di rumah dan ada kejadian 4 karyawan yang tertusuk benda tajam dan terpapar cairan tubuh pasien. **Metodologi** penelitian ini menggunakan metode *mix methode* : kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif. Penelitian ini menggunakan acuan kerangka penilaian dari WHO yaitu *Infection Prevention And Control Assessment Framework (IPCAF)* yang mencakup 8 komponen inti yaitu Program PPI; Pedoman PPI; Pendidikan dan Pelatihan PPI; Surveilans HAIs; Multimodal Strategi; Pemantauan atau Audit dan Umpan Balik; Beban Kerja, Kepegawaian dan Kapasitas Tempat Tidur; Lingkungan, Saran dan Prasarana pendukung PPI. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara mendalam, telaah dokumen dan observasi di lapangan. **Hasil** rumah sakit “X” di wilayah Bekasi ini masuk dalam kriteria level intermediate artinya sebagian besar aspek komponen inti PPI telah diterapkan dengan tepat. Fasilitas harus terus ditingkatkan ruang lingkup dan kualitas implementasi dan fokus pada pengembangan rencana jangka panjang untuk mempertahankan dan lebih mempromosikan kegiatan PPI yang ada di dalam program. **Kesimpulan:** Dari hasil penilaian menggunakan kerangka penilaian *IPCAF*, rumah sakit “X” di wilayah Bekasi ini mendapatkan skor 595 dimana masuk ke dalam level intermediate atau menengah. Yang artinya sebagian besar aspek komponen inti PPI telah diterapkan dengan tepat. Fasilitas harus terus ditingkatkan ruang lingkup dan kualitas implementasi dan fokus pada pengembangan rencana jangka panjang untuk mempertahankan dan lebih mempromosikan kegiatan PPI yang ada di dalam program program PPI.

Kata kunci : Pencegahan dan pengendalian Infeksi, *Infection Prevention And Control Assessment Framework, IPCAF*, program PPI, pedoman PPI, Pendidikan dan pelatihan PPI, surveilans HAIs, strategi multimodal, pemantauan atau audit PPI dan umpan balik, lingkungan, sarana dan prasarana pendukung PPI, *Infection Prevention and Control, Infection Prevention and Control Assessment Framework, IPC Programme, IPC guidelines, Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Education and Training, Healthcare Associated infection (HAI), Multimodal Strategies For Implementation Of Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Interventions,*

*Monitoring/Audit Of IPC Practices And Feedback, Built Environment, Materials And Equipment For IPC At The Facility Level*

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**Esa**



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