

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Angka kejadian infeksi di rumah sakit saat ini masih tinggi. Infeksi ini disebut *Health-care Associated Infection (HAIs)* yang mana angka kejadian *HAIs* menyebabkan 1,4 juta orang meninggal tiap hari diseluruh dunia. Petugas medis maupun non medis di lingkungan rumah sakit tidak terkecuali tenaga *outsourcing* beresiko sebagai agen penyebaran infeksi. Penularan infeksi ini paling banyak melalui tangan. Menurut WHO mencuci tangan atau disebut *hand hygiene* yang terdiri dari *hand wash* dan *hand rub* salah satu kegiatan yang dapat mengurangi penyebaran infeksi sehingga dapat meningkatkan kebersihan tangan dan menghentikan penyebaran infeksi. Yang mana banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi *hand hygiene*, diantaranya tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan dan kemampuan.

Metode : Jenis dari penelitian ini adalah penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* yang dilakukan di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 57 tenaga *outsourcing*. Teknik pengambilan sampel secara *total sampling*.

Hasil : Penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan kemampuan *hand hygiene* ($p=0,091$), ada hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan kemampuan *hand hygiene* ($p=0,001$).

Kata Kunci : Tingkat Pendidikan, Pengetahuan, Kemampuan, *Hand Hygiene*, Tenaga *Outsourcing*.

ABSTRACT

Background : *Number of infection in hospital is still high. This infection is called Health-care Associated Infection (HAIs) in which the incidence of HAIs causes 1.4 million people die every day around the world. Medical or non-medical workers, not exception to outsourcing workers, in the hospital are risk to transmission the infection. The transmission of this infection the most is by the hand through the hands. According to WHO, hand hygiene which consists of hand wash and hand rub is one of the activities that can reduce the spread transmission of the infection, so that it can improve the hand hygiene and stop the spread of infection. Which are there are many factors that affect the hand hygiene, including the level of education, knowledge and abilities.*

Methods : *the type of research was observational research with cross sectional approach, in PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital with 57 outsourcing workers as respondents by total sampling as the sampling technique.*

Result : *The result showed there is no significant correlation between educational level with hand hygiene ability ($p = 0,091$). However, there is significant correlation between knowledge level with hand hygiene ability ($p = 0,001$).*

Keywords: *Level of Education, Knowledge, Ability, Hand Hygiene, Outsourcing worker*