

PENGEMBANGAN *BUNDLE CATHETER ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTION (CAUTI)*

Ani Syafriati¹, Elsy Maria Rosa², Novita Kurnia Sari³

1. Mahasiswa Program Studi Magister Keperawatan, Program Pasca sarjana, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Email: syafriatiani92@gmail.com
2. Dosen Program Studi Magister Manajemen Rumah Sakit, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Email: elsye@umy.ac.id.
3. Dosen Program Studi Magister Keperawatan, Program Pasca sarjana, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Email: novitakurniasari@umy.ac.id.

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Pengembangan *bundle* CAUTI ini sangat penting untuk mengevaluasi perawat dalam melaksanakan praktik keperawatan yang berhubungan dengan pemasangan kateter urine yang merupakan salah satu upaya pencegahan serta pengendalian resiko kejadian CAUTI.

Tujuan: Mengembangkan dan melakukan uji coba penerapan *Bundle Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI)*.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Mix-method* dengan pendekatan *sequential exploratory*. Pada tahap kualitatif: menggunakan *indepth interview* 16 partisipan dan *focus group discussion* 6 partisipan. Kemudian dianalisis menggunakan *content analysis*, hasil tema-tema dijadikan bahan pembuatan *bundle* CAUTI dan lembar observasi. Pada tahap kuantitatif: dilakukan uji validitas *bundle* dan lembar observasi dengan *validity construct* dengan 2 pakar. Uji validitas konten dengan 30 responden. Dilanjutkan penerapan *bundle* dengan desain penelitian *true experimental* yaitu *post-test only control design*. Kelompok intervensi 32 responden dan kelompok kontrol 32 responden.

Hasil: Pada hasil kualitatif didapatkan 10 tema yang kemudian dikembangkan menjadi komponen-komponen *bundle* CAUTI.

pada hasil kuantitatif, hasil uji validitas Aiken's V berkisar antara 0,667-1. Hasil uji validitas *korelasi biserial*, nilai *t hitung* > *t tabel* $n=30$ ($30-2=28$), signifikansi 5% = 2,048. Uji reliabilitas KR20 sebesar 0,90. Hasil tes non-parametrik *uji Mann-Whitney Test*, terdapat perbedaan antara kelompok intervensi dan kontrol dengan signifikansi $0,001 < 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Pengembangan bundle sangat penting sebagai salah satu pencegahan insiden CAUTI di rumah sakit.

Kata Kunci: CAUTI, Pengembangan dan penerapan bundle, Validitas bundle dan lembar observasi.

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUNDLE CATHETER
ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTION (CAUTI)**

Ani Syafriati¹, Elsy Maria Rosa², Novita Kurnia Sari³

1. *Student Master of Nursing, Post Graduate Program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Email: syafriatiani92@gmail.com*
2. *Lecturer of Master Hospital Management, Post Graduate Program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Email: elsye@umy.ac.id.*
3. *Lecturer of Magister Nursing, Post Graduate Program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Email: novitakurniasari@umy.ac.id.*

ABSTRACT

Background: *The development of CAUTI bundle is very important for nurses in matters related to the urinary catheter insertion, which is one of prevention and risk control CAUTI.*

Purpose: *To developed and implemented of catheter associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) Bundle..*

Method: *This study used Mix-method method with sequential exploratory. In the qualitative stage: It used indepth interview with 16 participants and focus group discussion with 6 participants. The results of the themes analysis used content analysis that used to make the bundle CAUTI and the observation sheet. In the quantitative stage: the validity test of the bundle and the observation sheet with the validity construct with 2 experts. Validity content test with sample was 30 respondents. Continued to implementation of bundle with true experimental design that was post-test only control design. The number of sample intervention group was 32 respondents and control group was 32 respondents.*

Result: *In qualitative results obtained 10 themes which developed into components bundle CAUTI. In quantitative results, Aiken's V validity test results ranged from 0.667-1. Result of validity test of biserial correlation, t value $>$ t table, $n = 30$ ($30-2 = 28$), significance 5% = 2.048. Reliability of KR20 test is 0.90. Result of non-parametrical test of Mann-Whitney*

Test, there was difference between group of intervention and control with significance $0,001 < 0,05$.

Conclusion: *Bundle development was very important as one of the prevention of CAUTI incidents in hospital.*

Keywords: *CAUTI, Development and implementation of bundles, Validity of bundles and observation sheet.*