

ABSTRACT

Background: Hospital is one of the health care facilities to improve health status and human nutrition, if food from a Nutrition Installation in a hospital is contaminated with microorganisms, it can cause foodborne disease in the hospital. Foodborne disease is one of the supporting factors for nosocomial infections in hospitals.

Objective: To analyze the effect of knowledge of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) usage with the number of hand germs of nutritional installation officers of PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital, so as to reduce the incidence of foodborne disease PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital.

Method: This is a study quantitative research, adopting observational analytic with the design cross sectional. The population and the sample are food nutrition installation PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital limestone are 13 people. Variable free this research level knowledge by variable bound numerical quantities germ figures and variable a bully contaminants when collecting sample. The method for collecting sample uses a questionnaire and hand swab.

Results: The frequency of knowledge discharging PPE at the installation nutrition officers of PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital limestone most is 54% of the total respondents knowledgeable, 46% knowledgeable high. The germ figures hand installation nutrition officers have the germ hand 61,50% high category and as many as 38,50% low category. The germ highest is 3000 CFU/cm² and the lowest 50 CFU/cm².

Conclusion: The level of knowledge using PPE nutrition installation officers are moderate category. The number of germ figures hand nutrition installation officers are high category. There is no influence between level of knowledge of using PPE with hands germ of the nutrition installation officers of PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital.

Keywords: Knowledge, Personal Protective Equipment, Germ Figures and Nutrition Installation Unit

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Rumah Sakit adalah salah satu sarana pelayanan kesehatan untuk meningkatkan status kesehatan dan gizi manusia, apabila makanan dari Instalasi Gizi di Rumah Sakit tercemar mikroorganisme dapat menyebabkan *foodborne disease* dapatan dari rumah sakit tersebut. *Foodborne disease* menjadi salah satu faktor pendukung terjadinya *infeksi nosokomial* di rumah sakit.

Tujuan: Menganalisis pengaruh pengetahuan pemakaian APD dengan angka kuman tangan petugas instalasi gizi RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping, sehingga dapat menurunkan angka kejadian *foodborne disease* RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif, menggunakan pendekatan observasional analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi dan sampel penelitian ini petugas penjamah makanan Instalasi Gizi RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping berjumlah 13 orang. Variabel bebas penelitian ini tingkat pengetahuan dengan variabel terikat jumlah angka kuman dan variabel pengganggu kontaminasi saat pengambilan sampel. Cara pengambilan sampel menggunakan kuesioner dan *hand swab*.

Hasil Penelitian: Frekuensi pengetahuan pemakaian APD pada petugas Instalasi Gizi RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping terbanyak adalah 54% dari total responden berpengetahuan sedang, 46% lainnya berpengetahuan tinggi. Angka kuman tangan petugas instalasi gizi memiliki angka kuman tangan 61,50% berkategori tinggi dan sebanyak 38,50% berkategori rendah. Angka kuman tertinggi adalah 3000 CFU/cm² dan terendah 50 CFU/cm².

Kesimpulan: Tingkat pengetahuan pemakaian APD petugas Instalasi Gizi berkategori sedang. Angka kuman tangan petugas Instalasi Gizi berkategori tinggi. Tidak terdapat pengaruh antara pengetahuan pemakaian APD terhadap angka kuman tangan petugas Instalasi Gizi RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping.

Kata kunci: Alat Pelindung Diri, Angka Kuman, Pengetahuan dan Unit Instalasi Gizi