

## ABSTRAK

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GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN PERAWAT TENTANG PENCEGAHAN *VENTILATOR ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA* (VAP) DI RUANG *INTENSIVE CARE UNIT* (ICU) SILOAM HOSPITALS MAKASSAR.

( xiii + 38 halaman ; 4 tabel; 2 Bagan; 7 lampiran)

Kejadian *Ventilator Associated Pneumonia* (VAP) di dunia mencapai 86% menjadi perhatian khususnya bagi tenaga kesehatan. Di Indonesia hasil kejadian infeksi nosokomial termasuk VAP mencapai 9,8%. Tingkat kejadian VAP di Siloam Hospitals Makassar (SHMK) dari tahun 2015 sampai pertengahan tahun 2017 tercatat 1 kejadian, namun banyaknya jumlah penggunaan ventilator mekanik dapat meningkatkan resiko terjadinya VAP. Selain itu, tingkat rotasi perawat ICU SHMK dan ketiadaan *training* pencegahan VAP membuat tingkat pengetahuan perawat berbeda. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengidentifikasi gambaran tingkat pengetahuan perawat tentang pencegahan VAP dan karakteristik responden. Desain penelitian adalah kuantitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Responden merupakan perawat ICU SHMK dimana populasi sama dengan sampel (*total sampling*, N=29). Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner sebanyak 18 pertanyaan tentang pencegahan VAP dengan skala Guttman. Analisa data berupa distribusi frekuensi tingkat pengetahuan dan karakteristik responden. Hasil penelitian menggambarkan sebagian besar responden (62.1%) memiliki tingkat pengetahuan tinggi dengan karakteristik responden berjenis kelamin perempuan (72.4%), usia 25-29 tahun (65.5%), pendidikan terakhir S1 Ners (51.7%), lama bekerja 4-6 tahun (89.7%) dan media (internet, majalah dan poster) menjadi sumber informasi terbanyak (62.1%). Peneliti selanjutnya diharapkan dapat mengidentifikasi pengaruh *training* terhadap tingkat pengetahuan perawat tentang pencegahan VAP.

**Kata Kunci : Tingkat pengetahuan perawat, VAP, pencegahan VAP.**

**Referensi : 46 (2007-2016)**

## **ABSTRACT**

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**DESCRIPTION OF NURSING KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON PREVENTION OF VENTILATOR ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA (VAP) AT INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) SILOAM HOSPITALS MAKASSAR.**

*(xiii + 38 pages: 4 tables; 2 Charts; 7 attachments)*

*The incidence of Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP) in the world reaching 86% has been a concern especially for health workers. In Indonesia, the incidence of nosocomial infections including VAP reached 9.8%. The incidence rate of VAP in Siloam Hospitals Makassar (SHMK) from 2015 to mid 2017 recorded 1 incident, but the large number of mechanical ventilator use may increase the risk of VAP. In addition, the level of ICU SHMK nurses rotation and there is no regularly training about VAP prevention make the nurse's knowledge level is also different. The aim of the study was to identify the nurse's knowledge level of prevention of VAP and respondent characteristic. This research uses descriptive quantitative research design with cross sectional approach. Research respondents are nurses of ICU SHMK where the population is equal to the sample (total sampling, N=29). Data collection used questionnaires as many as 18 questions about VAP prevention with Guttman scale. Data analysis is frequency distribution of knowledge level and respondent characteristic. The result of the research shows that most of the respondents (62.1%) have high knowledge level where most of the respondents are female (72.4%), 25-29 years old (65.5%), recent education S1 Ners (51.7%) has worked for 4-6 years (89.7%) and media (internet, magazines and posters) became the largest source of information (62.1%). The next researcher is expected to identify the effect of training on nurse knowledge level about prevention of VAP.*

**Keywords: Nursing knowledge level, VAP, VAP prevention.**

**Reference: 46 (2007-2016)**