

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS DETERMINAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN DAN PENGENDALIAN INFEKSI (PPI) DI UPTD RSUD HM RYACUDU KOTABUMI LAMPUNG UTARA

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Perilaku Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Infeksi (PPI) merupakan komponen penting dalam menjaga mutu pelayanan kesehatan dan keselamatan pasien di rumah sakit. Rendahnya kepatuhan tenaga kesehatan terhadap prosedur PPI dapat meningkatkan risiko infeksi nosokomial, memperpanjang lama rawat inap, meningkatkan biaya pelayanan, serta berdampak pada mortalitas pasien. Perilaku tenaga kesehatan dalam penerapan PPI dipengaruhi oleh faktor individu, psikologis, dan organisasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis determinan tenaga kesehatan terhadap perilaku Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Infeksi (PPI) di UPTD RSUD HM Ryacudu Kotabumi Lampung Utara. Penelitian menggunakan desain kuantitatif analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* yang dilaksanakan pada bulan Maret–April 2026. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 165 responden yang dipilih menggunakan *proportional random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur dan dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi-square* serta regresi logistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor individu yang berhubungan signifikan dengan perilaku PPI adalah kemampuan ( $p < 0,001$ ; OR=3,595; 95% CI: 1,891–6,835), sedangkan pengetahuan ( $p = 0,108$ ) dan keterampilan ( $p = 0,919$ ) tidak berhubungan signifikan. Pada faktor psikologis, motivasi berhubungan signifikan dengan perilaku PPI ( $p = 0,004$ ; OR=2,602; 95% CI: 1,386–4,884), sedangkan sikap tidak berhubungan signifikan ( $p = 0,313$ ). Pada faktor organisasi, supervisi berhubungan signifikan dengan perilaku PPI ( $p < 0,001$ ; OR=3,681; 95% CI: 1,927–7,030), sedangkan beban kerja ( $p = 0,941$ ) dan sistem kompensasi atau penghargaan ( $p = 1,000$ ) tidak berhubungan signifikan. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa supervisi merupakan faktor dominan yang paling berhubungan dengan perilaku PPI ( $p < 0,001$ ; OR=3,403 95% CI: 1,735–6,674). Peningkatan supervisi dan kemampuan tenaga kesehatan diperlukan untuk memperkuat kepatuhan perilaku PPI dan meningkatkan keselamatan pasien di rumah sakit.

Kata kunci: determinan, tenaga kesehatan, perilaku PPI, rumah sakit, supervisi

## ABSTRACT

### **Determinants Of Infection Prevention And Control (IPC) Practices Among Healthcare Personnel At HM Ryacudu Regional General Hospital, Kotabumi, North Lampung, Indonesia**

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Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) behavior is an essential component in maintaining the quality of healthcare services and patient safety in hospitals. Low compliance of healthcare workers with IPC procedures may increase the risk of nosocomial infections, prolong hospitalization, increase healthcare costs, and contribute to patient mortality. The performance of healthcare workers in implementing IPC is influenced by individual, psychological, and organizational factors. This study aimed to analyze the determinants of healthcare workers' performance toward Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) behavior at UPTD RSUD HM Ryacudu Kotabumi, North Lampung. This study employed a quantitative observational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach conducted from March to April 2026. The sample consisted of 165 respondents selected using proportional random sampling. Data were collected through interviews using structured questionnaires and analyzed using chi-square tests and logistic regression. The study findings indicated that, among individual factors, ability was significantly associated with Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) behavior ( $p < 0.001$ ; OR=3.595; 95% CI: 1.891–6.835), whereas knowledge ( $p = 0.108$ ) and skills ( $p = 0.919$ ) were not significantly associated. Among psychological factors, motivation demonstrated a significant association with IPC behavior ( $p = 0.004$ ; OR=2.602; 95% CI: 1.386–4.884), while attitude was not significantly associated ( $p = 0.313$ ). Regarding organizational factors, supervision was significantly associated with IPC behavior ( $p < 0.001$ ; OR=3.681; 95% CI: 1.927–7.030), whereas workload ( $p = 0.941$ ) and the compensation and reward system ( $p = 1.000$ ) showed no significant associations. Multivariate analysis identified supervision as the strongest predictor of IPC behavior ( $p < 0.001$ ; OR=3.403; 95% CI: 1.735–6.674). These findings highlight the importance of strengthening supervisory practices and enhancing healthcare workers' competencies to improve compliance with IPC measures and promote patient safety within hospital settings.

Keywords: determinants, healthcare workers, hospital, IPC behavior, supervision