

Analisis Faktor Penyebab Kejadian Hospital-Aquired Pneumonia (Hap) Pada Pasien Instalasi Rawat Inap Kelas III RS Paru Jember Pada Tahun 2015.
Analysis of Causes Hospital - Acquired Pneumonia (HAP) Incident for Patients in Third Class of Inpatient in Hospital of Lungs at Jember In 2015.

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ABSTRACT

Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia (HAP) is a condition where the pneumonia came after more than 48 hours to be hospitalized without giving endotracheal intubation, occurrence of nosocomial pneumonia caused by bacteria that play a role, the reality that occurs in the inpatient class III Lung Hospital in Jember , of 59 patients with pneumonia of which there are 28 patients who have the characteristics of nosocomial pneumonia. The purpose of this study to analyze the causes of events associated with the incidence of Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia (HAP) Hospital of Lungs at Jember Year 2015. This research is a quantitative analytic using cross sectional approach. The study population was 74 medical record file pneumonia patients who were treated in the third class on April-June with the medical record file 61 samples is taken randomly. Statistical analysis using Kendall-Tau test. From the results, the factors associated with the causes of Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia (HAP) were age ($p = 0.079$), the length of stay ($p = 0.000$), a history of chronic disease ($p = 0.007$), surgery ($p = 0.280$), use of tools invasive-tool ($p = 0.000$), the hospital environment ($p = 0.000$). From the analysis of logistic regression test showed that longer cared for is the most dominant factor against Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia (HAP) ($Exp(B) = 69.274$). To decreas a hospital-aquired pneumonia (hap), the hospital is expected to improve the quality of service in order to make short the length of stay.

Keyword : Causative Factor, Hospital, Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia (HAP).