ABSTRACT

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) is one of the many Nosocomial infections occur in hospital. Data of CDC, 2011 in 2002 in the United States declared that the ILO is the second most infections occurring in health care. At Hospital "X" Surabaya there is increased incidence of ILO in 2012. Disinfection is one of effort to prevent SSI, therefore, needed an effective antiseptic to kill germs on skin preparation in surgery patients. Using antiseptic for skin preparation before surgery is one of the SSI's efforts to prevent, therefore, needed an effective antiseptic to kill germs on skin preparation for surgery patients.

This type of research is a quasi-experimental with analytic research design. Sampling was done by purposive sampling method, with a large sample of 32 health workers.

Using antiseptic povidone iodine-alcohol 70% found the number of bacteria colonizing 6 CFU/cm² in Blood Agar media. Bacteria that are found are Staphylococcus aureus. The results of statistical tests using the number of colonizing bacteria after disinfection show that there was no difference in the number of colonizing bacteria after the use of antiseptic povidone iodine or povidone iodine-alcohol 70% (p> 0.05). The number of colonizing bacteria before and after using antiseptic povidone iodine and povidone iodine-alcohol showed difference in statistic analysis (p <0.05).

On the use of antiseptic povidone iodine can kill germs on the skin surface, while the use of the antiseptic povidone iodine followed by alcohol 70% was found for the colonization of germ 6 CFU/cm². This suggests that the antiseptic povidone iodine followed by alcohol 70% less effective in deadly microorganisms or germs on the surface of the skin. Skin preparation can use an antiseptic povidone iodine because it proved more effective at killing germs than the antiseptic povidone-iodine alcohol 70%.

Keywords: antiseptic, povidone iodine, alkohol