

ABSTRACT

Nosocomial urinary tract infection with indwelling urine catheter is a common type of nosocomial infection and reach until 30-40% cases. Nosocomial urinary tract infection can be a problem because it may directly prolonged hospitalization and decrease quality of life. In 2012 until 2014, the incidence of nosocomial urinary tract infection in Haji Surabaya Hospital increase up to 0,51% in 2013 and 0,10% in 2014. The aim of the research is to analyze the relationship between barrier nursing and chateterization urine associated nosocomial urinary tract infection.

Observational analytic study with case control approach was used in this research. There were 20 case sample of patients who diagnosed urinary tract infection and 20 control sample of patients who not diagnosed urinary tract infection. Both case group and control group used simple random sampling technique. Data collection was done by interviewing nurses and looking at secondary data in medical records at Haji Surabaya Hospital. The statistical test used chi square.

The result of this research indicated that there was relationship between duration of chateterization ($p = 0,004$), frequency of chateter's change ($p = 0,020$), age ($p = 0,026$), DM ($p = 0,024$), length of stay ($p = 0,011$) with nosocomial urinary tract infection. But barrier nursing ($p = 1,000$), sex ($p = 0,340$), and number of patients in a room ($p = 0,527$) don't relate with nosocomial urinary tract infection.

The conclusion from this research there was relationship between duration of chateterization, frequency of chateter's chage, age, DM, and length of stay with nosocomial urinary tract infection. On the other side, there was no relationship between barrier nursing, sex, and number of patients in a room with nosocomial urinary tract infection. It is suggested to prevent nosocomial infection with review the policy of duration of chateterization and observe urine chateter condition continuously, especially in patient with high risk who has diabetes mellitus, get older, and longer length of stay.

Keywords : Barrier Nursing, Chateterization Urine, Nosocomial Urinary Tract Infection.