

ABSTRACT

Determination of Remaining Sterile Gauze in Re-sterilization Process after Opening during Colonoscopy Examination at Dr. Soetomo Hospital Colonoscopy Room

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Infection is a problem that often occurs in health care facilities such as hospitals, clinics, public health care, and home care services. Infections that often occur in health facilities are known as nosocomial infections. Because of the origin of the infection this time cannot be determined with certainty, so in health care facilities currently applying standard precautions to control and prevent infection.

This research was conducted to determine the sterility of the remaining sterile gauze from the endoscopy room of RSUD Dr. Soetomo was re-sterilized by steam autoclave at 134 °C for 5 minutes at Central Sterile Supply Department of RSUD Dr. Soetomo. The conduct of this sterility test is to ensure that the remaining sterile gauze which is re-sterilized does not only look visually clean but must be sterile. Sterile indicates the absence of contamination from microorganisms that cause infection in users.

The sterility test conducted in this study refers to the sterility test procedures on Indonesia Pharmacopoeia IV with the swab method using Fluid Thioglycollate Medium and Soybean-Casein Digest Medium as a test medium to see the growth of microorganisms. This study also carried out a control test of the test media, equipment, and environment that aims to avoid the emergence of false negative or false positive results that can make the research results invalid.

The results of this study indicate that the remaining sterile gauze which re-sterilized with a steam autoclave at 134 °C for 5 minutes at the Central Sterile Supply Department of RSUD Dr. Soetomo is no longer sterile because there are growth of microorganisms on the sterility test media.

Keyword : Sterile gauze, Swab method, Re-sterilized