

HUBUNGAN LAMA PEMASANGAN INFUS DENGAN KEJADIAN FLEBITIS DI RUANG RAWAT INAP LANTAI 3 RS AL ARIF CIAMIS

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pemasangan infus merupakan prosedur invasif dan merupakan tindakan yang sering dilakukan di rumah sakit. Pemasangan infus digunakan untuk mengobati berbagai kondisi penderita di semua lingkungan perawatan di rumah sakit dan merupakan salah satu terapi utama. Terapi intravena yang diberikan secara terus menerus dan dalam jangka waktu > 3 hari akan meningkatkan kemungkinan terjadinya komplikasi dari pemasangan infus, salah satunya adalah flebitis. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui lama pemasangan infus dengan kejadian flebitis di ruang rawat inap lantai 3 RS Al Arif Ciamis. **Metode:** Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah survey analitik dengan pendekatan studi kohort prospektif. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *accidental sampling* yaitu seluruh pasien yang terpasang infus di ruang rawat inap lantai 3 sebanyak 60 pasien. Instrument penelitian berupa lembar observasi. Analisis data menggunakan analisa univariat dan bivariat dengan uji statistik *chi square*. **Hasil Penelitian:** Frekuensi lama pemasangan infus di Ruang Rawat Inap Lantai 3 RS Al Arif Ciamis sebagian besar ≤ 3 hari. Kejadian flebitis di Ruang Rawat Inap Lantai 3 RS Al Arif Ciamis sebanyak 15 orang. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara lama pemasangan infus dengan kejadian flebitis di ruang rawat inap lantai 3 RS Al Arif Ciamis. Diharapkan perawat meningkatkan pengetahuan melalui pelatihan khususnya tentang pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi (PPI) tentang flebitis.

Kata Kunci: Pemasangan Infus, Flebitis.

**RELATIONSHIP INSTALLATION OF INFUSION WITH INCIDENT
PHLEBITIS IN THE INPATIENT ROOM FLOOR 3 OF
AL ARIF CIAMIS HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Infusion is an invasive procedure and is an action that is often performed in a hospital. Infusion is used to treat various patient conditions in all hospital settings and is one of the mainst of therapy. Intravenous therapy that is given continuously and for a period of > 3 days will increase the possibility of complications from infusion, one of which is phlebitis. **Purpose:** to determine the relationship between the duration of infusion and the incidence of phlebitis in the inpatient room on the 3rd floor of Al Arif Ciamis Hospital. **Method:** The research method is an analytic survey with a prospective cohort study approach. The sampling technique was accidental sampling, namely all patients who were treated in the inpatient room on the 3rd floor of Al Arif Ciamis Hospital, namely as many as 60 people. The research instrument is an observation sheet. Analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis with the chi square statistical test. **The Results Of The Study:** The frequency long infusions of in the Inpatient Room Floor 3 of Al Arif Ciamis Hospital is mostly ≤ 3 days. The incidence of phlebitis in the Inpatient Room Floor 3 of Al Arif Ciamis Hospital was 15 people. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between the duration of infusion and the incidence of phlebitis in the inpatient room on the 3rd floor of Al Arif Ciamis Hospital. It is expected that nurses will increase their knowledge through training, especially on infection prevention and control (PPI) about phlebitis.

Keywords: Infusion, Phlebitis.