

EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF PATIENT INFECTIONS IN THE SURGICAL INPATIENT UNIT

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate the implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) prevention and control of patient infections in the surgical inpatient unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto, by using distributing questionnaires method (questionnaires) to medical and paramedical personnel.

This research method uses descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The research was carried out on 20 respondents, namely medical and paramedical staff by distributing questionnaires containing 20 questions for each research subject. the aim is to explore deeply the application of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) prevention and control of patient infections in the surgical inpatient unit at RSUD Dr. M.M DundaLimboto. The data in this research were analyzed univariately, univariate analysis is an analysis used on one research variable.

The results showed that the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for prevention and control of patient infections in the Surgical inpatient unit of RSUD Dr. M.M DundaLimboto has been implemented by health workers with the percentage of the application being 85%.

Keywords: Hospital, Standard Operating Procedures, prevention, Infections Control

PRELIMINARY

Evaluation is the process of collecting and sharing information about the concept, which will be used as a basis for decision gathering, policy making and further programming.[1]

Evaluation is an assessment of performance results in its application. Assessment will be carried out after the activity ends. An important purpose of evaluation is to see how big the gap is between the achievements of public policies and expectations. [2]

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) or known as Standard Operating Procedures which later became popular with the abbreviation SOP are principles or references to work in accordance with

the vision and goals of an agency, organization, or industry. SOPs are the basis of performance in the aspects of technology, management and supervision. From the interpretation above, it is clear that the application of standard operating procedures (SOP) guarantees the continuity of life, supervision or the vision of the organization. [12]

SOP serve as the basis for activities and an appreciation system to support employees. SOPs are formulated in the form of written documents that contain detailed, gradual and analytical methods of activities. An SOP file contains a set of written instructions regarding a regular or repetitive activity an organization is attempting. For this reason, SOPs are also

equipped with references, attachments, charts, diagrams, and flow charts. The categorization of SOPs must be clear, concise and analytical, use everyday language, easy to understand, not multi-meaning, sequence and technology, logical flow sequences, references.[4]

SOP are important in public services that are provided by individuals or institutions to assist and facilitate citizens in achieving specific goals, because they are always related to residents with various needs and goals. Therefore, the government plays a significant role in providing the entire community with the high quality public services provided for by law. [10]

The scope of public services provided by Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services includes learning, teaching, profession and trade, housing, communication and data, living areas, health, social security, energy, banking, transfers, natural resources, tourism, etc. Public service is an attempt by a group or bureaucracy to help citizens achieve a certain goal. To perform efficient public services, good standard operating methods must be implemented. One of the implementation of public services is a regional general hospital.[13]

Hospital services are a form of social health role as a civil servant. The industrial era of healthy social function is one of the most important aspects for improving hospital capabilities. Therefore, various medical and health facilities are mandatory automatically brought closer so that those who want it can wear it comfortably. In order to improve health services, hospitals must prepare standard operating procedures (SOP) as a reference for activities.[13]

A study shows that nurses only spend 53.2% of their highly productive time in providing medical services, and more than 39.9% in support activities[3].

Research results from the Ministry of Health and the University of Indonesia in 2005 showed that 78.8% of nurses carried out cleaning obligations and 63.3% of nurses carried out administrative duties. This truth will affect the ability of nurses themselves as well as the capabilities of all medical institutions. Along with the increasing understanding of citizens about their rights as service recipients, there is also an increasing desire to improve the quality of hospital services so that they can choose various alternatives that can provide satisfactory services for themselves and their families. Hospitals want to compete globally, so efforts to improve hospital quality are an important priority [13]

SOP are the main or important systems that must be followed. Not only as a provision for implementing standard operating procedures (SOP) in the actions of each nurse to protect patient safety, improve services, and avoid inappropriate behavior, hospital SOPs are also a means to control the services provided by patients in terms of health services. and administrative management. serve. The purpose of the standard operating procedure (SOP) is to make a commitment to activities in achieving good governance rules as a tool for assessing internal and external capabilities.[7]

The number of medical actions carried out and applied in the hospital as a form of action saving patients and improving the quality of patients, requires standards that must be made to guide every medical and non-medical personnel in carrying out their work, therefore every work unit in the hospital is required to have SOPs that must be carried out in accordance with the actions to be taken. This is done to support and ensure patient safety.[7]

Patient safety is the first important step to improve service quality. Reflecting information from the United States, Utah,

and the Colorado Institute of Medicine (IOM), it was found that the incidence of accidents was 2.9%, of which 6.6% were deaths, in New York it was 3.7%. 13, 6%. The death rate due to accidents in hospital areas in the United States is 44,000-98,000 per year. It was reported that there was an accident at the Pamekasan Hospital, it was said that the nurse made a mistake in the operation and caused the patient to fall. This accident occurred when the nurse asked the patient to change the bed because the bed would be cleaned. The nurse was told to leave the room, when she returned, she found that the patient had fallen and his left arm was broken.[13]

One of the services in the hospital that also requires an SOP is the inpatient operation service section. Inpatient care is a form of hospital health service where patients are hospitalized for at least one day. Inpatient care is an individual health service that includes observation, diagnosis, healing, nursing, and medical rehabilitation. By staying in the inpatient ward of a hospital medical institution, the patient is obliged to stay overnight for medical reasons. Inpatient services refer to hospital services that are bed rest in hospitals. Patients who are hospitalized in the surgical inpatient service unit are postoperative traumatology patients who require more intensive treatment and care in postoperative wound care.[13]

The importance of handling infections in surgical patients must be carried out according to appropriate standards so that it can be concluded that SOPs are very important in patient care.

If you do not have a good SOP, then employees and management cannot work efficiently and efficiently, and do not master the scope of their profession. The implementation of SOPs applied in organizations often encounters obstacles. One of the obstacles that are often encountered is the bad habits of some

employees, failure to carry out their duties, abnormal professions, as a result their behavior does not comply with SOPs. Many SOPs are only made in the form of a written document but are not implemented and implemented so that it is possible for each employee to take different actions. [8]

The initial survey based on the results of interviews with the head nurse at the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. MM Dunda Limboto obtained information that most of the medical actions taken had been carried out based on SOPs, as well as PPI actions had been carried out in accordance with existing SOPs, but there were still some nurses or doctors who forgot or neglected to carry out procedures according to SOPs, for example in the use of masks, there are some nurses who use masks only when communicating with patients in the room, but after returning to the nurse station the masks are removed again. In addition, it was also found that there were several nurses who did not use gloves for their actions on patients, there were also nurses who after performing medical actions on patients such as changing wound bandages, cleaning wounds, the tools used forgot to be cleaned again while in theory the tools After use on an individual, it must be cleaned (decontaminated) immediately to minimize bacterial contamination.

Implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Hospital Performance Accountability

Hospital public services are the embodiment of the social benefits of health as a citizen servant. The industrial era for healthy social services is one of the important aspects to improve the hospital's capabilities. Therefore, various health facilities must be automatically approached so that those who want can easily use them.[7]

Hospital SOPs are tools to control the services provided by patients in terms of

health services and administrative services. The purpose of the SOP is to make an activity commitment in creating good governance rules, as a tool for assessing internal and external capabilities.[7]

The application of hospital SOPs must refer to 2 parts, namely: the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Finance. These two sections are to encourage the integration of health services and health services. Hospital health services are services provided by hospitals in the form of physical organs of people (such as organs that require expert action).[13]

Guidelines for Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) in Health Facilities

In the context of infection prevention and control in medical institutions, it is very important for administrators and policy holders to first understand the basic design of infectious diseases. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate the principles of infection prevention and control in medical institutions to achieve high-quality health services, provide referrals for all parties involved in the profession of infection prevention and control in medical institutions, and prevent the health of infected people in medical institutions. Residents and the achievement of patient safety, which in conclusion will result in the ability to manage health service facilities and increase the quality of services.[9]

PPI aims to avoid and minimize the formation of infections in patients, employees, visitors, and residents near medical institutions. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 27 of 2017 stipulates that every health service must practice IPC by applying standard precautions and based on the distribution and use of antibiotics wisely. The application of PPI for infections related to HAIs services and inflammation originating from residents.[9]

The scope of the PPI concept includes isolation prevention actions, the application of PPI related to health services (medical-related infection/HAI) in the form of steps needed to avoid the formation of HAI, control of HAI, learning and training, and rationalization. use of antimicrobial drugs.[8]

Application of Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) in Hospitals

1. Standard Precautions

Standard precautions apply to all patients, regardless of the type of infection. Standard precautions aim to reduce the risk of health workers contracting widespread diseases with known and unknown origins of infection (Perdalin, 2011). Standard precautions include: Hand hygiene/Handhygiene, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) gloves, masks, goggles (protective glasses), face shields (face shields), gowns, Patient care equipment, Environmental controls, Process decontamination (sterilization) of patient equipment and linen management, Employee health or Health care worker protection, Patient placement, Respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette. i. Safe injecting practice, Food management, Waste management, Linen management. [8]

2. Transmission Based Precautions

The desire to link the spread of microorganisms is legal for patients with known or suspected bacterial infection or colonization, which can be spread through the air, droplets, skin contact, or infected surfaces, Types of preventive action sourced from transmission: Contact, Through droplets, Through the air (Airborne). [8]

Hospital Services

As one of the health service agencies, the hospital is an inseparable part of the health center to support the

implementation of the health profession. The hospital is a health service agency that organizes individual health services in a perfect way, including inpatient, outpatient, and emergency services (Law No. 44 of 2009). In Indonesia, the hospital is a health service reference center for outpatient and inpatient health centers.[5]

In carrying out its duties, hospitals have a dual purpose, namely providing medical services, medical and non-medical support services, nursing and nursing services, referral services, learning and training, research and development, and general and financial administration.[5]

Inpatient Services

In Indonesia, hospitals are part of the public health service system that provides services to residents in the form of medical services. These services include medical services, medical support services, medical rehabilitation and nursing services. This service can be provided through the emergency room, outpatient unit and inpatient unit.

Inpatient care is also defined as individual health services that include monitoring, assessment, healing, nursing, and medical rehabilitation, providing services to patients at medical institutions in government and private hospitals, and inpatient wards in nursing homes and midwifery buildings.[6]

Standard Operational Procedures for Infection Prevention and Control in the Surgical Inpatient Room at RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto

Dunda Hospital is one of the health service facilities with Plenary accreditation and in 2017 received an award for the quality of hospital service quality in the form of a Hospital Accreditation Certificate from KARS (Hospital Accreditation Commission). As one of the hospitals with adequate accreditation and complete services, RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto in his

achievements also cannot be separated from a good management system, as well as the hard work of all parties in RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

In supporting all activities, both medical and non-medical, RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto also implements and makes SOPs in all parts of the hospital according to the needs and established rules. The purpose of Dr. Hospital. M.M Dunda Limboto in implementing the SOP is to maximize medical and non-medical services, ensure that all activities carried out in hospitals both medically and non-medically are the same and in accordance with standards and improve the quality of services at RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

One of the SOPs made and must be applied by staff at RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto is the PPI SOP in the surgical inpatient room. This SOP is important to implement because PPI aims to avoid and minimize the formation of infections in patients, employees, visitors, and residents near medical institutions (SOP Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto Hospital).

The PPI SOP made at RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto include:

1. New Patient Orientation SOP

The standard operating procedure for new patient orientation is to provide the patient or his/her entire family with data or social data related to hospital services. The following are the preparations for the new patient orientation procedure, including: Greeting the patient/family, self-introduction, clarifying the patient's name, taking the patient to the room, if possible invite the patient's family to sit down, maintain therapeutic communication relationships, convey orientation material in leaflets, including: Regulations and hospital rules and regulations, rights and obligations of the patient caring for the nurse, consultation time, Facilities

available and how to use them, Cost of maintenance, Provide waiting time / guard and explain the use.

2. Effective Hand Washing SOP

The standard operating procedure for hand washing is to clean hands with soap and rinse with water. The following work procedures for washing hands include: Wet hands under running water, Soap the hands from the palms of the hands rubbing, The right palms rub the left palms, The palms rub against each other and the fingers meet each other, Bend the fingers of the right and left hands together related, Rub the thumb while rotating and alternating, Rub the left palm with the fingers in a circular motion and vice versa, Clean hands under running water, Dry hands using a dry towel / tissue.

3. SOP for using and removing masks

The standard operating procedure for using and removing masks is to use and remove masks correctly. The following work procedures include:

- a. Using the Mask: Wash hands effectively before taking the mask, Take the mask, stretch the mask strap, When wearing the N.95 mask, hold the mask with the left hand, Place it on the nose, adjust the mask with your right hand to fit your chin, and the metal part is there on the nose, bend the metal part with two index fingers and hit the nose according to the nose shape of the wearer, Next, focus on all the edges of the mask, aiming so that there are no gaps between the mask and the face (nose and mouth) of the mask, Tie the top rope to the above the back of the head and make sure the strap goes past the ears. Tie the strap behind the head, in line with the top of the chin/neck.
- b. Removing the Mask: First open the handscoea (if worn) and wash hands to prevent contamination from

hands to face, remove the lower mask strap, then remove the upper part, Remove the mask, wrap the strap around the mask, then dispose of in the area provided and wash hands .

3. SOP for wearing gloves

The standard operating procedure for gloves is to put hands in gloves. The following work procedure is: Wash hands, prepare a large clean and dry area to disassemble the gloves, pay attention to where to put them Can be used sterilized gloves, if necessary, open the glove wrapper, you can ask other staff to help open it, with the palm of the hand pointing up.

4. SOP for Caring for Wounds

Standard operating procedures for treating wounds are changing wound dressings and treating wounds with disinfectant drugs. The following work procedures for caring for wounds are: Read nursing notes from the wound care plan, wash hands, Prepare tools, Greet, Explain the purpose, Give the patient the opportunity to ask questions before the activity begins, Maintain patient privacy during the action, Set the patient's position, Give a cushion under the wound, Remove the plaster and bandage, Clean the plaster, Wash hands, Open the wound care packing set, Wear gloves (handscoen), Open the wound with tweezers,

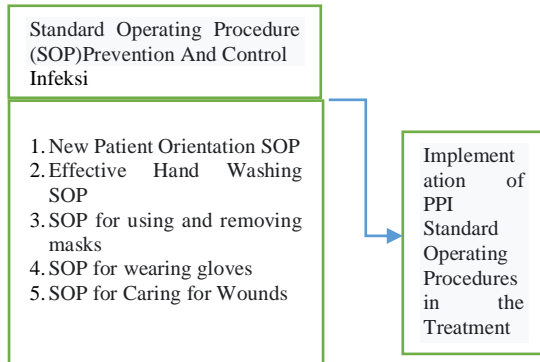
Assess the condition of the wound, Clean the wound area with normal saline (NaCi 0.9%), Dry the wound area with a sterile characteristic, Treat the wound with antiseptic or local antibiotic (Bethadine/Sofratul) according to the condition of the wound, Close the wound with a sterile characteristic, Open the gloves (handscoen).), Give an explanation of things to watch out for, such as bleeding, wet, dirty wounds and loose bandages, please report them to the

officer, Tidy up tools and the environment, Wash hands, Greet, Document actions.

Conceptual framework

Figure 1 Mindset

Source: SOP Dr. Hospital. M.M Dunda



Hypothesis

The hypotheses in this study are:

H0: SOP is applied in the surgical inpatient unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

H1: SOPs are not applied in the surgical inpatient unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types and Research Design

The method used in this research is quantitative method. This type of research is quantitative descriptive research Hospital Surgery Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto This research was carried out in May-June 2021. This research was carried out in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

The type of data used in this study is primary data, which is information directly obtained or collected by researchers on the spot, in this study primary data was obtained from the results of a questionnaire analysis containing questions related to research problems that had been distributed to research subjects. The data sources are doctors and nurses working in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

Population and Sample

The population is all doctors and nurses in the inpatient unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto. The samples are doctors and nurses in the surgical inpatient unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto a total of 20 people.

Operational definition

Table 1 Operational Definition

No	Variable	Operational definition	Measuring instrument	Measurement Results
1	PPI . Standard Operating Procedures	The technical instructions used by medical personnel in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto	Questionnaire	- Applied : 80% - Less applied : 50 – 79% - Not Applied : < 50% -

Data collection technique

Data collection techniques are a very important stage in research, because the important purpose of this research is to obtain information that supports this research. Regarding the method of obtaining information and data in this research, the researchers used the following data collection methods:

1. Observation

Observations were made at the beginning of the study or pre-study as an initial data collection step. In The researcher made a direct visit to the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto and conducted interviews with nurses to find initial problems, as well as documenting SOPs in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto

2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire contains 40 questions to explore the implementation of the SOP for the Surgical Inpatient Unit at RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto. Questionnaires were distributed to 20 respondents

consisting of doctors and nurses in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

3. Documentation

Documentation is carried out on the PPI SOP which is made and applied in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

Data Validity and Reliability Test

The validity test is carried out when deciding whether it is substantial (original) in terms of questions to be able to reveal something that is measured using the questionnaire. Validity tests were carried out for the operation of SPSS 16 in the following categories:

When $r_{count} \geq r_{table}$ then the question is valid

When $r_{count} \leq r_{table}$ then the question is invalid.[11]

Reliability tests are carried out in order to decide whether the estimates can be recognized when used for the accumulation of information and are used to determine concordance in the case of repeated estimates. The reliability test was carried out to take advantage of the SPSS 16 program in the following categories:

If the appraiser $Cronbach's\alpha \geq 0,60$ then the data in this research is stated to be reliable.

If the $Cronbach's\alpha \leq$ estimate is 0.60 then the data in this research is declared unreliable.[11]

Data analysis technique

The data in this study were analyzed univariately. Univariate analysis is an analysis used on one variable with the aim of knowing and identifying the characteristics of that variable. In this study, data analysis was carried out to see the percentage of PPI SOP implementation in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

RESEARCH RESULT

The validity and reliability tests in this study were tested in one variable and the measurements were seen based on five

SOPs, namely the SOP for New Patient Orientation, SOP for Effective Hand Washing, SOP for Using and Removing Masks, SOP for Wearing Gloves, and SOP for Caring for Wounds. In this case, the researcher distributed questionnaires to doctors and nurses in the surgical inpatient unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto as many as 20 people with 20 questions.

Table 2 Validity Test Results

Statement	r _{count}	r _{table}	Note
P1	0,613	0,444	Valid
P2	0,473	0,444	Valid
P3	0,448	0,444	Valid
P4	0,56	0,444	Valid
P5	0,658	0,444	Valid
P6	0,619	0,444	Valid
P7	0,551	0,444	Valid
P8	0,647	0,444	Valid
P9	0,537	0,444	Valid
P10	0,707	0,444	Valid
P11	0,597	0,444	Valid
P12	0,622	0,444	Valid
P13	0,695	0,444	Valid
P14	0,451	0,444	Valid
P15	0,472	0,444	Valid
P16	0,62	0,444	Valid
P17	0,537	0,444	Valid
P18	0,66	0,444	Valid
P19	0,477	0,444	Valid
P20	0,509	0,444	Valid

Source: Processed data, 2021

based on the table above that $r_{count} \geq r_{table}$ then the questions are valid, with the number of respondents $N = 20$ and the level of significance 5% is 0.444. The results of the validity test can be concluded from the 20 questions that have been conducted by researchers based on the 5 SOPs, all of which are valid using SPSS 16.

Table 3 Reliability Test Results

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N Of Items
.728	20

Based on the table above, Cronbach's alpha is 0.728 and the constant value is 0.60, so the Cronbach's Alpha value $\geq 0,60$ then the research questionnaire is declared reliable or consistent using SPSS 16.

The results of the application of the SOP for Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto

Analysis of SOP implementation was carried out in a quantitative descriptive manner by calculating the percentage of SOP implementation based on the answers given by respondents in the questionnaire. The following are the results of the presentation calculation based on 5 SOPs, including:

Table 4 Evaluation Results of the Implementation of Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) SOPs in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto

No	SOP	Number of Questions	Total Score	Presentation %	Not
1	New Patient Orientation SOP	3	110	92	Diterapkan
2	effective hand washing	4	130	81	Diterapkan
3	put on and take off the mask	5	190	95	Diterapkan
4	wear gloves	4	153	96	Diterapkan
5	Wound care	4	132	83	Diterapkan

Evaluation of the implementation of the PPI SOP was obtained by distributing questionnaires to 20 respondents consisting of doctors and nurses. The questionnaire contains 40 questions. The results of the questionnaire data processing show the percentage of SOP implementation for 5 SOP items carried

out at the Surgical Unit of Dunda Limboto Hospital showing each SOP for using and removing masks (95%), new patient orientation SOPs (92%), SOPs for wearing gloves (96%), SOPs for hand washing (81%) and SOPs for wound care (83%).

Total Percentage of Application of SOP for Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) in Inpatient Surgery Unit, RSU Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto

Table 5 Evaluation Results of the Implementation of SOP for Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSU Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto

Number of Respondents	Number of Questions	Total Score	Average	Presentation %	Not
20	40	1354	1.75	85	Diterapkan

The total final score of all response answers is 1354 with an average answer score of 1.75. The percentage of the implementation of the PPI SOP was obtained by 85%, so it can be concluded that the PPI SOP has been implemented and carried out well by doctors and nurses in the surgical inpatient unit of RSU M.M Dunda Limboto.

The table above shows that the percentage of implementation of the SOP for Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSU Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto is 85% so that it can be concluded that the SOP for Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) has been implemented and carried out well by health workers in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of Dr. RSU. M.M Dunda Limboto.

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

The results of this study were obtained from the answers of respondents who were distributed a questionnaire containing 40 questions to explore the application of the SOP for the Surgical

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Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

Questionnaires were distributed to 20 respondents consisting of doctors and nurses in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

The questionnaire distributed contains 3 answer columns that can be chosen by the respondents, namely yes, sometimes and no answers. Each answer is given a point to facilitate data analysis. Point 2 (for yes answer), point 1 (for sometimes answer). The questions posed in the questionnaire contain questions regarding the procedures for implementing the IPC standard precautions.

Hospital Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto is one of the health care facilities, which has produced and implemented SOPs which are used as guidelines in the implementation, neither medically nor non-medically. Each research subject was given a questionnaire containing 40 questions whose purpose was to thoroughly explore the implementation of the SOP for Infection Prevention and Control (PPI). From the data processing carried out on 20 respondents to evaluate the application of the SOP for Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto, the total score for each question point is 1354 with a total percentage of 85%. These results indicate that the SOP for Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) has been implemented and carried out well by health workers in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto although there are still around 15% that need to be addressed and improved and further monitoring and evaluation is needed from the RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto especially in the surgical inpatient room to maximize the application of SOPs made especially PPI SOPs for doctors and nurses in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto such as the

implementation of decontamination of medical equipment, as well as the procurement of trash bins to support the environmental cleanliness of the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

PPI aims to avoid and minimize the formation of infections in patients, employees, visitors, and residents near medical institutions. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 27 of 2017 stipulates that every health service must practice IPC by practicing standard precautions and based on the distribution and use of antibiotics wisely.

PPI at Dr. Hospital. M.M Dunda Limboto is a standard effort to prevent and minimize the occurrence of infection that has been arranged by the PPI team or committee at Dr. RSUD. M.M Dunda Limboto in a standard operating procedure (SOP) so that it can be applied by all health workers in hospital service units. If in this case, health workers do not apply or do not apply PPI SOPs in hospital service units, a new infection problem will arise that can be transmitted or transmitted to everyone in the hospital.

The problem of infection is not a minor problem that is taken for granted. Infection is a serious problem that can be caused by the transmission of a disease-carrying microorganism, so that if this infection problem is not handled properly it will cause acute or chronic side effects that can harm the sufferer.

Therefore, the application of PPI must be maximized and implemented properly so as not to cause new problems for medical personnel, non-medical personnel, patients or visitors in each hospital. In the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto, PPI has been implemented and implemented well by all medical personnel in the service unit. This shows that the PPI SOP made by the PPI team/committee at RSUD Dr.

M.M Dunda Limboto has been well socialized and implemented by medical personnel in the form of infection control.

1. SOP for New Patient Orientation

Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health and Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection regulates the rights of patients which must be respected by nurses. As healthy consumers, patients have self-protection from potentially irresponsible health care efforts, such as neglect. Patients also have the right to get health services that are safe, secure and comfortable. Health Impact. Patient safety and security, their health.

New patient orientation is important to provide an initial overview of the services to be provided. This is a form of providing initial knowledge to patients on medical actions taken. The results of the evaluation carried out to see the implementation of the new patient orientation SOP at the Surgical Inpatient Unit of Dunda Limboto Hospital showed a percentage of 92% so it was concluded that the SOP had been socialized to the officers and had been implemented by the officers.

2. Effective Hand Washing SOP

Regular hand washing in medical work is very important to avoid healthcare-related infections (HAI). WHO describes HAI as an infection that occurs in patients who are hospitalized because the disease does not spread 48 hours after admission, 3 days after leaving, or 30 days after leaving. Under operation. An important aspect of the formation of HAI is direct contact between health workers who are exposed to bacteria and patients.

Research conducted by WHO shows that there are several microorganisms that can be transmitted through poor hand hygiene, namely *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, and Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*.

Cleaning hands with running water and soap or hand rub is expected to help prevent the spread of microorganisms from the hands of health officials, thereby reducing the incidence of infection related to health services.

The results of the evaluation carried out to see the application of the SOP for hand washing in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of the Dunda Limboto Hospital showed a percentage of 81% so it was concluded that the SOP had been socialized to the officers and had been implemented by the officers.

3. SOP for using and removing masks

Masks are respiratory protective equipment used to prevent people from inhaling harmful substances or air pollutants. Respiratory protective equipment or masks are not intended to take over a substitute procedure that can eliminate disease, but are used to completely prevent the wearer (Cohen And Birdner, 2012). There are many types of masks, one of which is an air purifying respiratory aid (APR). This mask uses a filter or filter section to avoid harmful substances in the air.

The use of masks is very important, especially for health workers in carrying out their duties in hospitals in order to protect officers from bacterial or viral contamination and hazardous chemical compounds. In order to regulate the use of masks among health workers, especially hospitals, it is necessary to make an SOP that must be applied by every health worker. The results of the evaluation carried out to see the application of the SOP for using and removing masks in the Inpatient Surgery Unit of the Dunda Limboto Hospital showed a percentage of 95% so it was concluded that the SOP for using masks had been socialized to officers and had been applied by officers in carrying out actions on patients.

4. SOP Wearing gloves

Personal protective equipment is equipment that is used by a person at the activity site to prevent themselves from certain threats at the activity site and activity area, and to help reduce or avoid disability. personal protective equipment includes gloves, masks, headgear, aprons and guard shoes. One of the personal protective equipment (PPE) that can be used to avoid contamination between nurses and patients is gloves.

The use of personal protective equipment such as gloves and masks is absolutely necessary, but the use of sterile health equipment in every nursing action. The results of the evaluation carried out to see the application of the SOP for the use of gloves in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of Dunda Limboto Hospital showed a percentage of 96% so it was concluded that the SOP had been socialized to the officers and had been implemented by the officers.

5. SOP for treating wounds

Wounds on the skin, especially open wounds, require intensive care. This is because open wounds are easily exposed to viruses and germs that cause disease. Wound care may sound trivial, but it has a big impact and function for the health of the body.

Wound care is the act of treating wounds. Hard work is to avoid infection, kill or limit the growth of germs or bacteria on the skin and other body tissues. Speeding up wound healing, avoiding additional tissue destruction, sterilizing foreign materials or dirt in the wound, facilitating wound drainage, preventing germs and dirt from entering the wound, preventing bleeding and scarring of the wound.

The results of the evaluation carried out to see the application of wound care in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of Dunda Limboto Hospital showed a presentation of 83% so it was concluded that the SOP had been socialized to the officers and had been implemented by the officers.

Research Limitations

This research was only carried out in one service unit at RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto so that it cannot be evaluated whether all service units in RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto also implemented the PPI SOP well.

CONCLUSION

From the research results obtained, it can be concluded that:

1. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) based on the results of the evaluation of the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto has been implemented and implemented by health workers with a percentage of application of 85%
2. There are about 15% of the implementation of SOPs that need to be addressed and improved and further monitoring and evaluation is needed from the RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto to maximize the application of the PPI SOP to doctors and nurses in the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto such as the implementation of decontamination of medical equipment, as well as the procurement of trash bins to support the environmental cleanliness of the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto.

SUGGESTION

1. To the Surgical Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto would be able to maintain and improve performance in the

application of SOPs, especially PPI SOPs.

2. To the Hospital Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto in order to be able to not only run and implement PPI SOPs, run/apply all SOPs that have been made as guidelines in carrying out medical actions and can monitor and evaluate periodically the implementation of these SOPs.
3. For further researchers to be able to carry out further evaluations in the application of PPI SOPs in all service units at RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto or can evaluate the implementation of other SOP.

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