

**HUBUNGAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN DAN PENGENDALIAN INFEKSI  
DENGAN KEJADIAN KARIER *ENTEROBACTERIACEAE* PENGHASIL  
*EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA LACTAMASE* PADA TENAGA KESEHATAN DI  
RSI BANJARNEGARA**

**ABSTRAK**

*Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase* (ESBL) banyak dihasilkan oleh famili *Enterobacteriaceae*. Infeksi oleh bakteri penghasil ESBL dapat meningkatkan morbiditas, kesulitan terapi, biaya pelayanan kesehatan, dan meningkatkan mortalitas. Transmisi bakteri tersebut pada lingkungan rumah sakit dapat menyebabkan kejadian karier *Enterobacteriaceae* penghasil ESBL pada tenaga kesehatan. Perilaku pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi (PPI) pada tenaga kesehatan berperan dalam transmisi bakteri patogen tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku PPI dengan kejadian karier *Enterobacteriaceae* penghasil ESBL pada tenaga kesehatan di RSI Banjarnegara. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan metode *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan total sampel sebesar 61 orang. Data diperoleh dengan pengisian kuesioner perilaku PPI dan pengambilan sampel swab rektal. Analisis data menggunakan Mann Whitney. Berdasarkan penelitian ditemukan bahwa prevalensi karier *Enterobacteriaceae* penghasil ESBL pada tenaga kesehatan di RSI Banjarnegara sebesar 13,1% (8/61). Berdasarkan analisis statistik diperoleh nilai *p value* sebesar 0,664 (*p value* dikatakan bermakna jika  $<0,05$ ) sehingga disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara perilaku PPI dengan kejadian karier *Enterobacteriaceae* penghasil ESBL pada tenaga kesehatan di RSI Banjarnegara.

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**Kata kunci:** *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase*, Perilaku PPI

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL  
BEHAVIOR WITH THE INCIDENCE OF EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA  
LACTAMASE-PRODUCING ENTEROBACTERIACEAE CARRIERS IN HEALTH  
WORKERS AT BANJARNEGARA ISLAMIC HOSPITAL**

**ABSTRACT**

*Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBL) is produced by the Enterobacteriaceae family. Infection by ESBL-producing bacteria can increase morbidity, difficulty of therapy, health care costs, and increase mortality. Transmission of these bacteria in the hospital environment can lead to the incidence of ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae carriers in health workers. Infection prevention and control (IPC) behavior in health workers plays a role in the transmission of these pathogenic bacteria. This study aimed to determine the relationship between IPC behavior and the incidence of ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae carriers in health workers at Banjarnegara Islamic Hospital. This research is observational analytic research with the cross-sectional method. Sampling using purposive sampling method with a total sample of 61 people. Data were obtained by filling out the IPC behavior questionnaire and rectal swab sampling. Data analysis using Mann Whitney. Based on the research it was found that the prevalence of ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae carriers in health workers at Banjarnegara Islamic Hospital was 13.1% (8/61). Based on statistical analysis obtained a p-value of 0.664 (p-value is said to be meaningful if  $<0.05$ ) so it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between IPC behavior and the incidence of ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae carriers in health workers at Banjarnegara Islamic Hospital.*

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**Keywords:** *Enterobacteriaceae, Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase, IPC Behavior*