

## ABSTRAK

Penggunaan kateter urin menetap pada pasien cedera kepala beresiko terjadinya infeksi saluran kemih (ISK) karena terdapat tempat masuknya mikroorganisme patogen penyebab infeksi. ISK dapat memperburuk kondisi pasien sehingga menambah lama hari rawat dan biaya perawatan. Oleh karena itu perlu adanya tindakan pencegahan berupa tindakan khusus perawatan kateter urin. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi perbedaan antara perawatan kateter urin rutin dan khusus dalam menurunkan dugaan awal ISK pada pasien cedera kepala di ruang rawat intensif.

Penelitian ini merupakan eksperimen semu dengan desain *post test-only non equivalent control group design*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* dan sampel yang diperoleh sebesar 38 responden yang terdiri dari 19 responden pada kelompok yang mendapatkan perawatan kateter urin rutin ruangan dan 19 responden pada kelompok yang mendapatkan perawatan khusus kateter urin.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang bermakna antara perawatan kateter urin rutin dan khusus dalam menurunkan dugaan awal ISK dengan nilai *p value* <0,05.

Perawatan khusus kateter urin pada penelitian ini lebih baik dalam menurunkan dugaan awal ISK pada pasien cedera kepala dibandingkan dengan perawatan kateter urin rutin di ruangan.

**Kata Kunci:** Cedera kepala, ISK, perawatan kateter urin rutin, perawatan khusus kateter urin

## **ABSTRACT**

*Using indwelling catheter in patients with head injury are risk of Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI) due to the presence of port de entry pathogenic microorganisms causing the infection. CAUTI can worsen the condition of patients that add long day of care and cost of care. For that reason, it is needed prevention intervention as specialized intervention of indwelling catheter care. The objective of this research was to identified the difference between routine indwelling catheter care and specialized care in reducing the initial allegations of CAUTI in patients with head injury in the intensive care unit.*

*This research was quasi experiment with post test-only non equivalent control group design. The sampling technique used purposive sampling and samples of this research was 38 respondents consisting of 19 respondents in the group who received routine indwelling catheter care and 19 respondents in the group who received specialized indwelling catheter care.*

*The results of this research showed that there is a significant difference between routine indwelling catheter care and specialized care in reducing the initial allegations of CAUTI with p value <0,05.*

*Specialized indwelling catheter care in this research is better in reducing the initial allegations of CAUTI in patients with head injury compared with routine indwelling catheter care in the intensive care unit.*

*Keywords: CAUTI, head injury, routine indwelling catheter care, specialized indwelling catheter care*