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ABSTRACT

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**FACTORS RELATED TO THE INFECTION OF OPERATING REGION IN PATIENTS *POST* OPERATIONS OF OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL SURGERY IN SINGAPARNA MEDIKA CITRAUTAMA HOSPITAL, TASIKMALAYA REGENCY IN 2021**

Surgical Site Infection (SSI) is an infection of the incision scar within 30 days after surgery. In terms of the possibility of an SSI in 2021 at the Singaparna Medika Citrautama Hospital in the Tasikmalaya Regency, there are operations that exceed the planned program targets, especially ob-gyn surgery *HAIs* an *with* infections rate of 4.57%, but the IDO program target must be below 2%. The purpose of this study was to identify risk factors associated with the occurrence of surgical site infection in *postoperative* surgical *obgyn*. This quantitative research is an analytic observational research using a *case control*. The population of this study *postoperative* surgical *obgyn* at Singaparna Medika Citrautama Hospital with a ratio of 1:2, namely the number of samples in the case group was 71 and the control group was 142. *Purposive sampling* used for the control group while *total sampling* used for the case group. The results of the bivariate analysis test showed that the factors that influenced the incidence of SSI were nutritional ( $p=0.034$ ), ASA Score ( $p = 0.023$  and OR = 2.878), and time of operation ( $p = 0.001$  and OR = 2.985), while the factor that was not associated with the incidence of SSI was age ( $p = 0.755$ ). Patients are advised to maintain health through a healthy lifestyle.

Keywords : SSI Incidence, *Obgyn Surgery*, Risk Factors