ABSTRACT

Ermina Sulistiyowati 1533089
Effects of *Oral Hygiene Chlorhexidyne* 0,2% on Prevention of *Ventilator Associated Pneumonia* by *Clinical Pulmanary Infection Score* at ICU Rumah Sakit RK Charitas Palembang

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Keywords: *Oral Hygiene Chlorhexidyne* 0,2%, *Ventilator Associated Pneumonia, Clinical Pulmanary Infection Score* .
(xvi + 65 page + 3 tables + 33 appendix)

Background: Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP) is an occurrence of Health-care Associated Infections (HAIs) and this nosocomial infection occurs in intensive care, Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP) is defined as pneumonia occurring 48-72 hours after endotracheal intubation , VAP diagnosis is done by using Clinical Pneumoni Infectie Score (CPIS). A high VAP rate can be decreased by giving an oral hygiene chlorhexidine intake of 0.2% every 8 hours.
Objective: This study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of Oral Hygiene Chlorhexidyne 0.2% on Prevention of Associated Pneumonia Ventilator Assessed by Clinical Pulmonary Infection Score at ICU RK Charitas Hospital Palembang
Research methodology: Quantitative with Pre experimental method with one group pretest posttest and sample 30 respondents.
Results: There was difference in VAP occurrence before and after oral hygiene in patients with assessment using CPIS with p value 0.001.
Suggestion: It is expected that CPIS measurements can be included in the treatment protocol in intubated patients and using mechanical ventilation.

Bibliography : 2008-2014