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# English Summary

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## SURGICAL ROOMS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS STERILITY AND PERSONNELS HYGIENE IN SEVERAL HOSPITALS IN JAKARTA

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In order to determine the spread of infections in hospitals, isolation of microorganisms were carried out in various nursing rooms and surgical rooms, including the surgical instruments. In addition, a hand-swab test of nursing personnel was conducted.

It was found that in the surgical operating rooms in several hospitals, the bacterial count was more than 15CPLI/15', which was higher than the required limit. *Staphylococcus* was the most frequent contaminant. In addition, the bacterial count in several nursing rooms varies between 10-300 CPU/15'.

The hand swab test showed that 34.4% of the nursing personnel contaminated by nosocomial-causing microorganisms, such as *E. coil*, *Staphylococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Proteus*, *Streptococcus* and molds such as *Aspergillus sp.*

Furthermore, several surgical instruments were found to be contaminated by bacteria.

*Cemin Dunia Kedokt. 1993 ;82: 21-4  
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## PRACTICE OF HAND-WASHING AMONG HOSPITAL PERSONNEL

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A study on hand washing practice among hospital personnel has been done at 7 hospitals in Jakarta. There were 415 respondents which consist of 293 paramedics and 122 medical doctors.

This study found that 95.2% of paramedics and 41.8% of medical doctors said that they always wash their hands before and after handling the patients. But according to our observation, most of them do not wash their hands. The result of laboratory examination showed that 97.1% of paramedic hand-swab contains microorganisms ranging from  $19 \times 10^2$  to  $15 \times 10^6$ . It means that the handwashing practice among hospital personnel has not been adequate.

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt. 1993; 82: 28-31*

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