**ABSTRACT**

One of hospital sanitation efforts in controlling the number of air bacteria in order to prevent nosocomial infection is room disinfection. Up till now, Purworejo Panti Waluyo general hospital never doing of room disinfection, it is caused the air bacteria in nursing ward is high. As a result, on 8th March 2011 it was found that the number of air bacteria in nursing ward reached 1750 CFU/m3 or exceeded the maximum standard allowed by Ministry of Health decree Number 1204/Menkes/SK/X/2004 i.e 200-500 CFU/m3.

The study was aimed to understand the utilization effects of various application doses and time contact of Stericide on the decrease of corresponding number of bacteria in the Bougenville and Flamboyan nursing ward Purworejo Panti Waluyo general hospital, as well as to reveal whether or not the post air bacteria number fulfill the requisite threshold.

The study was an experiment with pretest – posttest control group design. The air was sampled from 36 m3 ward room using midget impinger instrument contained 15 ml 0,85 % NaCl solution with 2 lpm sampling speed for 15 minutes. The sampling points were located at the centre of the room which heighted 1,5 m from the floor. Each treatment doses and time contact was experimented fifteen times in different rooms but have the same large.

Analytically, LSD test of SPSS version 16.00 for Windows, showed p-value of < 0,0001, so that the Ho was rejected and therefore it can be interpreted that there was a significant difference in the decrease on the number of air bacteria from various doses and time contact desinfection. Based on the results, it is advised that the corresponding of Sanitation Installation in Purworejo Panti Waluyo general hospital for using the room disinfection use fogging methode keep using 2 litre doses with 3 hours time contact Stericide for room air disinfection.

Keyword : Stericide Desinfectant, Nosocomial infection, The number of air bacteria

Literature : 22 items ( 1991-2009 )

**ABSTRACT**

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Environmental Health Programs

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**FITRIANA KURNIAWATI**

**THE INFLUENCE OF VARIATION DOSSAGE AND CONTACT TIME STERICIDE DESINFECTANT APPLICATION TO DISSOLVED THE NUMBER OF AIR BACTERIA AT WARD BOUGENVILLE AND FLAMBOYAN PANTI WALUYO PURWOREJO HOSPITAL**

**80 PAGE + 5**

One of hospital sanitation efforts in controlling the number of air bacteria in order to prevent nosocomial infection is room disinfection. Up till now, Purworejo Panti Waluyo general hospital never doing of room disinfection, it is caused the air bacteria in nursing ward is high. As a result, on 8th March 2011 it was found that the number of air bacteria in nursing ward reached 1750 CFU/m3 or exceeded the maximum standard allowed by Ministry of Health decree Number 1204/Menkes/SK/X/2004 i.e 200-500 CFU/m3.

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