

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Title of the project | Safe Injection: Quasi-experiment in 40 CHCs in Indramayu and Ogan Komering Ulu |
| Conducted by | Center for Health Research, University of Indonesia |
| Supported/funded by | MOH |
| Date | 2003 |
| Sample size | 40 CHCs, 80 health providers |
| Team | Triyunis Miko Wahyono, Nurul Komari, Dini Dachlia, Yudarini, Subarkah |

Injection is an invasive treatment which usually occurred in public health services. World Health Organization (WHO) estimated 12 billions injection every years, where 50% of them were unsafe. All those unsafe injection procedures might contribute to the 8-16 million Hapatitis B cases, 80.000 to 160.000 HIV cases and other injectable transmission infectious diseases. In Indonesia were estimated about 4,5 million children, 4,9 million pregnant mothers and 25 millions schoolage children would be vaccinated every year. Therefore, the study to access whether the immunization had been well provided safety in Indonesia required, especially in the districts where project in intensification of communicable diseases control were implied (such as : Indramayu and Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU)).

This study aims to institutionalized the safe injection procedure of immunization services among health providers at Indramayu and OKU districts by conducting quasy experimental study. The study tried to access the pictures of knowledge, attitudes and their practices in safe injection before and after intervention. Training on safe injection using safe injection modul to health providers was considered as the intervention of the study. The study selected randomly 20 health centers in each districts and for every health center 2-4 health providers were selected as the samples of this study.

The study found the proportions of the health providers who have good knowledge in safe injection were low and it increased statistically significant after intervention in some variables. The health providers who have good attitude on safe injection were also low and it slightly increased after intervention and only the attitude of alcohol used that increased statistically significant after intervention. Based on the observation, the study also found the increasing of their practices on safe injection, specifically on using of one needle and syringe for one person and the alcohol used to swap on injection area.

The study also found the increasing of the proportion of the health providers who have good knowledge and attitude on safe medical waste disposal statistically significant after intervention. Based on the observation, it is also found the increasing of the health providers who have good practices on safe medical waste disposal. This study recommends to develop the sharply guideline on safe injection, supervision and training for the health providers at national level, provincial level, district level and health center level. It is also recommends to standardize all the immunization facilities, procedure and others equipment's related to safe injection practices on immunization. The module and training can be used to increase the health providers' knowledge in order to increase their attitude or practices on safe injection by reviewing and standardizing the current modules.