

## **ABSTRACT**

*Implementation of Infection Prevention and Control in Health Service Facilities aims to protect patients, health workers, visitors who receive health services and the public in their environment by breaking the cycle of transmission of infectious diseases through standard precautions and based on transmission.*

*The research design used in this study is correlational analytic, with the Cross Sectional approach method. In cross sectional research, the independent variable and the dependent variable are the dependent variables. The population in this study was 75 people. The sample in this study was 20 respondents taken using the probability sampling method with simple random sampling technique*

*The results showed that most of the nurses had sufficient knowledge of 80% regarding the implementation of vigilance based on transmission and most of the observation values were not correct <100%.*

*The result of the correlation coefficient between knowledge and transmission awareness is 0.491 ( $r = 0.491$ ) with a significant value of 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ), so it can be concluded that there is a significant positive correlation. The close relationship between knowledge and implementation of precautions based on transmission to infectious patients, the higher the knowledge, the more accurate the implementation of precautions for transmission to infectious patients.*

*Based on the research results, it is expected that the hospital can provide information support aspects about the level of knowledge of nurses which is sufficient to have an impact on the occurrence of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAIs) which can cause Unexpected Events and even death. This has the impact that education, training and socialization efforts must be increased to avoid incidents of implementing precautions based on transmission to infectious patients*

*Keywords: Knowledge, Transmission Precautions, Students, Thesis*