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BEDAK DAPAT MENYEBABKAN PERKEMBANGAN ADHESI & GRANULOMA.

2

BEDAK MENINGKATKAN FAKTOR RISIKO TERJADINYA INFEKSI LUKA PASCA OPERASI.

3

SARUNG TANGAN BERBEDAK DAPAT MENINGKATKAN SENSITIVITAS ALERGI LATEKS DAN MEMICU REAKSI HIPERSENSITIVITAS TIPE I.

4

BEDAK MENCEMARI LINGKUNGAN RUMAH SAKIT DAN MENINGKATKAN PAPARAN TERHADAP ALERGEN LATEKS MELALUI INHALASI UDARA.

6

BEDAK DAPAT MENGGANGGU PENGUJIAN LABORATORIUM YANG MENGAKIBATKAN HASIL YANG SALAH.

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BEDAK MEMILIKI EFEK ABRASIF PADA KULIT.

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BEDAK MEMBUAT PH KULIT TIDAK SEIMBANG.

9

BEDAK BERINTERAKSI DENGAN LARUTAN TANGAN BERBASIS ALKOHOL.

10

BEDAK MENAMBAH WAKTU DAN BIAYA

ALASAN UTAMA
MENGUNAKAN
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5

BEDAK DAPAT MENINGKATKAN RISIKO KONTAMINASI SILANG MIKROORGANISME.



10 ALASAN UTAMA MENGGUNAKAN SARUNG TANGAN BEBAS BEDAK

Paparan bedak dari sarung tangan bedah dan exam dapat menyebabkan sejumlah reaksi yang tidak diinginkan, yang saat ini didokumentasikan dengan baik:



1. BEDAK DAPAT MENYEBABKAN BERKEMBANGNYA ADHESI DAN GRANULOMA.

Didokumentasikan dengan baik berkenaan dengan rongga peritoneum, tetapi juga dilaporkan di hampir setiap situs anatomi, seperti mata, daerah mulut, rongga tengkorak, telinga tengah, dada, kantung kemih.

1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16



2. BEDAK MENINGKATKAN FAKTOR RISIKO TERJADINYA INFEKSI LUKA PASCA OPERASI.

Seperti kebanyakan benda asing, sarung tangan berbedak mengurangi inokulum bakteri yang diperlukan untuk menghasilkan abses (dalam hal ini dikurangi dengan faktor setidaknya 10 kali lipat.¹⁵ Selain itu, bedak memperlambat penyembuhan luka dan mengubah proses perbaikan normal, sementara pada saat yang sama meningkatkan respons inflamasi luka.^{16,17,8}



3. SARUNG TANGAN BERBEDAK DAPAT MENINGKATKAN SENSITISASI ALERGI LATEKS DAN MEMICU REAKSI HIPERSENSITIVITAS TIPE I.

Sarung tangan berbedak dapat menunjukkan tingkat alergen Natural Rubber Latex (NRL) yang jauh lebih tinggi daripada sarung tangan bebas bedak dan dapat meningkatkan sensitivitas terhadap lateks atau menyebabkan reaksi cepat hipersensitivitas tipe I melalui kontak langsung.^{18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30}



4. BEDAK MENCEMARI LINGKUNGAN RUMAH SAKIT DAN MENINGKATKAN PAPARAN TERHADAP ALERGEN LATEKS MELALUI INHALASI UDARA.

Alergen protein NRL dapat menyatu dengan bedak sarung tangan. Partikel bedak yang dilapisi alergen/protein ini dapat dilepaskan ke udara saat sarung tangan dikenakan atau dilepas. Menghirup atau menelan partikel-partikel ini dapat menyebabkan sensitisasi dan beragam reaksi alergi terhadap NRL (yaitu gejala saluran pernapasan bagian atas atau iritasi mata).^{31,32,33,34,35,36}



5. BEDAK DAPAT MENINGKATKAN RISIKO KONTAMINASI SILANG MIKROORGANISME.

Bedak sarung tangan juga dapat berfungsi sebagai sarana bagi mikroorganisme oportunistis dan patogen, yang meningkatkan risiko okupasional bagi pekerja medis dan risiko bagi pasien. Kontaminasi partikel bedak pada kateter, perfusi ginjal donor, dan bahan kosmetik kedokteran gigi (mahkota, prostesis) antara lain telah banyak dilaporkan.^{37,38}



6. BEDAK DAPAT MENGGANGGU PENGUJIAN LABORATORIUM YANG MENGAKIBATKAN HASIL YANG SALAH.

Bedak dapat menyebabkan hasil yang salah, mis. PCR - Polymerase Chain Reaction, enzyme immunoassay atau beberapa tes HIV dan granuloma karena bedak yang salah didiagnosis sebagai karsinoma metastatik.^{39,40,41}



7. BEDAK MEMILIKI EFEK ABRASIF PADA KULIT.

Bedak memiliki efek mekanis pada kulit tangan dengan meningkatkan kekasarannya seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh analisis profilometri laser dari replika kulit tangan.⁴²



8. BEDAK MEMBUAT PH KULIT TIDAK SEIMBANG.

PH kulit yang relevan untuk perlindungan terhadap mikroorganisme (bakteri, jamur) biasanya sekitar 5,5. PH kulit tetap basa selama berjam-jam setelah mengenakan sarung tangan berbedak karena kebiasaan bedak.^{42,43,44}



9. BEDAK BERINTERAKSI DENGAN LARUTAN TANGAN BERBASIS ALKOHOL.

Setelah melepas sarung tangan, alkohol antiseptik dapat berinteraksi dengan sisa bedak di tangan pekerja, sehingga menimbulkan rasa berpasir di tangan. Bedak juga cenderung mengotori tangan dengan kandungan organik yang harus dihilangkan dengan air dan pencucian dengan sabun biasa sebelum mengaplikasikan kembali antiseptik alkohol.^{45,46}



10. BEDAK MENAMBAH WAKTU DAN BIAYA

Bedak sarung tangan harus dihilangkan setelah mengenakan sarung tangan bedah (menggunakan air atau garam dan spons atau handuk steril), yang menambah biaya dan waktu pada prosedur. Telah dilaporkan setidaknya tujuh kali lebih tinggi daripada biaya menggunakan sarung tangan bebas bedak, sementara pada saat yang sama tidak efisien dalam menghilangkan bedak secara menyeluruh.^{47,48,49,50,51,52}

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