



## OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PATIENT SAFETY IN INDRAMAYU

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### Abstract

**Objective:** The purpose of this study was know the implementation of patient safety in Indramayu.  
**Method :** The research method was descriptive study. The population was 223 nurses who work in hospital at inpatient rooms. Sampling in this study was taken by accidental sampling technique. The instrument used a questionnaire sheet with 30 statements. Data were analyzed by using frequency distribution and percentage. **Result:** The result showed that the implementation of patient safety in the good category was 57.4% (128 respondents) and the bad category was 42.6% (95 respondents). **Conclusion:** The implementation of patient safety in Indramayu has not been fully implemented. Assistance and awards are needed to be able to improve the implementation of patient safety to increase the quality of care.

**Keywords :** Implementation, Patient Safety, Quality of Care

### Introduction

Patient safety is a global health priority. The countries that are members of the WHO presented a statement at WHA72 which emphasized the importance of patient safety in providing health and the importance of the government to prioritize patient safety as the top<sup>1</sup>.

In developed countries, many patients are disadvantaged during health care, either by permanent injury, increased length of stay in health care facilities, or even death. In the UK, one adverse event reported in a patient is reported every 35 seconds. Likewise in low- and middle-income countries, a weak safety culture poses a high risk of an increase in the number of unwanted events. It is reported that about 1 in 10 patients hospitalized experience an adverse event. It is estimated that 421 million hospitalizations occur worldwide each year, and approximately 42.7 million adverse events occur to patients during hospitalization. About two-thirds are in low- and middle-income countries<sup>2</sup>.

Law No. 44 of 2009 concerning hospitals states that the hospital management arrangement aims to provide protection for patient safety, the hospital environment and human resources in the hospital. In line with Article 13 that every health worker working in a hospital must respect patient rights and prioritize patient safety. It is in Article 43 that a hospital is obliged to apply patient safety standards.<sup>3</sup>

### Method

This research was a descriptive quantitative research. The population in this study were nurses who worked in inpatient rooms at hospitals in Indramayu Regency. Samples were taken by using accidental sampling technique. The number of samples was 223 nurses with inclusion criteria, namely nursing education at least Diploma Nursing and exclusion criteria, namely internship nurses. This research instrument used a questionnaire in the form of google form. The questionnaire consisted of 30 statements on a Likert scale. The answer choices were always, often, rarely, and never. This questionnaire had been tested for validity with the value of r Product Moment



0.361 (N = 30, Sig 5%). The patient safety statement consisted of 17 positive statements and 13 negative statements. This research had obtained ethical suitability information from the Health Research Ethics Committee STIKES BTH No. 075 / kep-k-bth / VII / 2020.

## Results

The results showed that the implementation of patient safety in the hospital by nurses was not optimal. This can be seen from the results of the research which states that of the 223 nurses, there are 128 nurses (57.4%) classified in the category of performing patient safety well while 95 nurses (42.6%) belong to the category of performing patient safety not well. While the standard in the implementation of patient safety is absolutely 100%. The research results are presented in table 1 below:

**Table 1**  
**Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Patient Safety in Indramayu Regency**

	Frequency	Percent
Well	128	57.4
Not Well	95	42.6
Total	223	100.0

## Discussion

Patient safety culture is something that needs to be done to improve service quality and patient satisfaction. But in fact, there are still discrepancies in its implementation. This is evidenced by Setiyawati who stated that currently patient safety is still not fully transformed into a culture. There are health workers or hospital agencies who have not been able to fully implement all patient safety targets 100%.<sup>4</sup>

Another supportive statement is a study which shows that the compliance of officers in implementing patient safety targets is not optimal, the average score is 73.4%. The implementation of patient safety has not been fully implemented by health workers even though a complete policy and standard operating procedure is available. The person in charge of patient safety, in this case the patient safety team, has not worked optimally.<sup>5</sup> The

same condition also occurs at Stella Maris Hospital where the patient safety culture is still not optimal. Astini stated that the positive response in patient safety only reached a percentage of 54.98%.<sup>6</sup>

In addition, the culture of patient safety at Roemani Muhamaddiyah Hospital Semarang also shows the same results where the implementation of patient safety is in the sufficient category of 71%.<sup>7</sup>

The implementation of patient safety that has not been optimal is possible because the hospital has not been able to embrace all the components involved. One of the important components is the patient. Patients have been considered as objects, even though they play a central role in the safety of health care in hospitals. This is proven by Sharma's research that patients are an important component for health workers and hospitals to achieve patient safety.<sup>8</sup>

Patient safety is one of the assessments in hospital accreditation. When a hospital is unable to implement patient safety goals, then legally the hospital does not get a license to operate. Therefore, hospitals need to implement strategies in optimizing the implementation of patient safety. Reis said that there were several efforts to promote safety culture in hospitals, including the establishment of a Patient Safety Center in the hospital to support safety measures, conducting training activities for medical personnel both through lectures and sending pamphlets to spread knowledge about patient safety.<sup>9</sup>

Another strategy that can be pursued to improve the implementation of patient safety is regular monitoring of patient safety culture, careful planning with support from leaders and all levels of staff, and educational programs related to patient safety. These efforts have been shown to improve the implementation of patient safety to an increase of 1.7 percentage points.<sup>10</sup>



## Conclusion

The result showed that the implementation of patient safety in the good category was 57.4% (28 respondents) and the bad category was 42.6% (95 respondents). The implementation of patient safety in Indramayu Regency has not been optimal. Assistance and awards are needed to be able to improve the implementation of patient safety to increase the quality of care.

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