

The Implementation Of Standars Of Nursing Care To The Application Of Patient Safety In Daya Hospital Makassar City

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Abstract

Patient safety is a system established by hospitals to prevent and reduce errors in patient care resulting from negligence or errors in care provided. Daya Hospital is a hospital with a high enough patient safety incident rate where in 2018 there were 13 cases, increased to 35 cases in 2019 and decreased to 8 cases in 2020. This research aims to analyzing nursing care standards on the application of patient safety at the Daya local public hospital (RSUD) Makassar City. The type of research used is analytic descriptive with cross sectional approach. The number of samples in this study were 73 nurses and 167 patients with accidental sampling. The analysis used is univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis with Chi-square test and logistic regression. Based on the results of the Bivariate analysis, factors related to the application of patient safety were nursing assessment ($p = 0.047$), nursing diagnosis ($p = 0.29$), nursing planning ($p = 0.009$) and nursing implementation ($p = 0.037$). Based on the results of multivariate analysis, the most dominant factor was nursing planning with ($OR=4.171$). The conclusion of several variables that are most related to patient safety is the nursing planning variable which is the most important factor in implementing patient safety.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Patient, Safety.

Introduction

The hospital is one of the health care institutions that has various forms of services offered, some of which are inpatient, outpatient, and emergency units. Hospitals are tasked with providing promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services [1].

Every hospital management is required to improve hospital services, especially good inpatient safety. This is supported by the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1691/MENKES/PER/VII/2011 concerning patient safety in hospitals which discusses patient safety goals.

Patient safety is a system established by hospitals to prevent and reduce errors in patient care

resulting from negligence or errors in care provided [2]. Hospital patient safety is a system created to prevent adverse events caused by medical or non-medical actions [3].

Errors and side effects (AEs) in healthcare have become a target of concern worldwide, efforts to stop the damage caused by unsafe aids remain insufficient, and iatrogenic levels remain alarming. Literature data indicate that 10% of hospitalized patients suffer from preventable AE, and in countries such as Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru, the prevalence of AE is estimated at 10.5% of the total 11,379 hospitalized patients [4].

Patient safety in hospitals is an important issue because of the large number of medical error cases

that occur in various countries. Nguyen et al's research was conducted in 11 hospitals from 5 countries, there were 52 patient safety incidents, namely Hong Kong 31%, Australia 25%, India 23%, America 12% and Canada 10%.³ [5]. Meanwhile in Brazil, the incidence of adverse events in hospitalization is estimated at 7.6% [4].

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that 134 million side effects occur annually due to unsafe provision of health care in hospitals in low-income countries [6]. Injuries that cause death in the United States of America are 44,000-98,000, which is indirectly more than deaths from traffic accidents, breast cancer and HIV AIDS [7].

Data in Indonesia about KTD, especially near misses, are still scarce, but on the other hand there is an increase in accusations of "malpractice", which are not necessarily in accordance with the final evidence. The incidence of patient safety violations is 28.3% carried out by nurses [8].

The report on patient safety incidents in Indonesia by the Hospital Patient Safety Committee (KPPRS), stated that patient safety incidents in 2015 were 289 incidents and increased drastically in 2018 to 1,489 incidents. Based on the types of incidents in 2018, Near Injury (KNC) 33%, Non-Injury Events (KTC) 37% and Unexpected Events (KTD) 30%. In 2019, it was reported that 38% of near-injury (KNC) events, 31% of non-injury events (KTC) and 31% of unwanted events (KTD) were reported. Based on the 2019 incident, 171 deaths, 80 serious injuries, 372 moderate injuries, 1,183 minor injuries and 5,659 no injuries.

Based on the results of the literature review, in Indonesia it was obtained data that nurses carried out safety implementation well as much as 44.26%. It can be concluded that more than 50% of nurses have not implemented patient safety properly. Meanwhile, the average score for implementing the six patient safety goals from 4 Indonesian hospitals was 64.81%. This is still far below the KARS target of achieving 100%. If nurses do not implement patient safety properly, it is feared that it can trigger patient safety incidents in hospitals [7].

One of the hospitals with a high incidence of patient safety incidents in Makassar City is the Daya Regional General Hospital (RSUD). The Regional General Hospital (RSUD) Daya Makassar City is a government hospital which is one of the referral center hospitals for the north gate of Makassar in accordance with the Decree of the Governor of South Sulawesi Province based on the Governor's Decree No. 13 of 2008. With the issuance of the Certificate of Class Determination

for General Hospital Type B Decree of the Minister of Health Number: HK.03.05/I/1043/12, dated 20 June 2012, Makassar City Hospital officially became a Type B Hospital.

By becoming a referral hospital, the Makassar City Daya Hospital is required to be able to provide quality complete health services without compromising the patient safety aspect. However, the incidence of patient safety incidents at the Daya Hospital in Makassar is still high. The results of an interview conducted on July 7, 2021 with the head of service quality management at the Daya Hospital, stated that based on the incident case reporting data for the last three years, in 2018 there were 13 cases, namely 6 cases of KTC, 4 cases of KNC, and KTD as many as 3 cases. In 2019, there were 35 cases, namely, KTC as many as 22 cases, KNC as many as 11 cases, KTD as many as 1 case, and KPC as many as 1 case. In 2020 there were 8 cases, namely 3 cases of KTC, 4 cases of KNC and 1 case of KTD.

Patient safety incident data is still high because every year there are patient safety incident reports that are not in accordance with hospital SPM standards No. 129 of 2008 which should not happen. This indicates that the hospital needs to take action to reduce even if necessary, eliminate patient safety incidents. According to the researcher, this condition needs attention and objective assessment, because IKP data is very useful for evaluating and improving patient safety-based service systems.

Ensuring patient safety is one of the basic elements of nursing care. The 2030 Patient Safety Report states that key initiatives to improve patient safety in the next 15 years include increasing the prevalence of safer patient care among healthcare professionals and increasing their awareness of this issue [6]. Increasing awareness of the incidence of medical errors and their impact on patient outcomes has prompted the achievement of strategies to provide safer care [9].

Methods

This type of research was conducted with an analytical survey with a quantitative approach using cross sectional. The population in the study were all nurses with a total of 90 people and patients in the last month with a total of 294 people in the Inpatient Hospital Daya City of Makassar. The sample in this study were 73 nurses and 167 patients in the Inpatient Hospital Daya Makassar City. This sampling technique is accidental sampling. The inclusion criteria for nurses include, being willing to be respondents and having a minimum of Bachelor's Degree in

Nursing education, while the inclusion criteria for patients include inpatients aged 17-60 years and the condition of the patient is willing and possible to fill out the questionnaire submitted by the research officer. While the exclusion criteria for nurses include nurses who are on leave and nurses who are doing study assignments, while the exclusion criteria for patients include, patients who are unconscious, have mental illness, cannot read and write, and patients who are outside the inclusion criteria. The instrument used in this research is primary data which is obtained directly from the source and recorded by the researcher and secondary data is data that is indirectly obtained

from the source.

Results and Discussion

Table 1 Characteristics of nurse respondents who showed the most female gender were 71 people (97.3%). Based on the age of the respondents who were studied more in the 33-42 year age group, amounting to 35 people (47.9%). Based on the education of respondents with an undergraduate level of education as many as 73 people (100%) and based on the length of work the respondents studied, more respondents with 10-19 years of service totaled 36 people (49.3%).

Table 1. Characteristics of Nurse Respondents

Characteristic	Sum (n)	Percent (%)
Gender		
Woman	71	97,3
Man	2	2,7
Age		
23-32	23	31,5
33-42	35	47,9
43-45	15	20,5
Education		
Bachelor/Ners	73	100
Length of Work		
1-9	21	28,8
10-19	36	49,3
20-29	13	17,8
30-32	3	4,1

Source: Primary Data

Table 2 Distribution of the frequency distribution of research variables respondents mostly have a good nursing assessment that is 64 people (87.7%). Nursing diagnoses, most of the research subjects had good nursing diagnoses, namely 65 people (89.0%). Nursing planning, research subjects

mostly have good nursing diagnoses, namely 60 people (82.2%). The implementation of nursing research subjects mostly had good nursing diagnoses, namely 68 people (93.2%). And nursing evaluation, research subjects mostly have good nursing diagnoses, namely 67 people (91.8%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Research Variables

Variable	Sum (n)	Percent (%)
Nursing Assessment		
Good	64	87,7
Enough	9	12,3
Nursing Diagnosis		
Good	65	89,0
Enough	8	11,0

Nursing Planning	Good	60	82,2
	Enough	13	17,8
Implementation of Nursing	Good	68	93,2
	Enough	5	6,8
Nursing Evaluation	Good	67	91,8
	Enough	6	8,2

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 shows that most of the respondents who stated that the assessment was good with the implementation of good safety were 55 people (75.3%), the assessment was sufficient with the application of good patient safety as many as 5 people (6.8%). While the respondents who stated that the assessment was good with the application of patient safety was sufficient as many as 9 people (12.3%), the assessment was lacking with

the application of patient safety was less as many as 4 people (5.5%). The results of statistical tests show that the p value obtained is $0.047 < 0.05$ at the 95% significance level, then H_0 is rejected or H_1 is accepted so that it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between nursing assessment and the application of patient safety at the Daya Hospital, Makassar City.

Table 3. Correlation Between Nursing Assessment and The Application of Patient Safety at Daya Hospital Makassar City in 2021

Nursing Assessment	Application of Patient Safety				Total		P-value
	Good		Enough		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Good	55	75,3	9	12,3	64	87,7	0,047
Enough	5	6,8	4	5,5	9	12,3	
Total	60	82,2	13	17,8	73	100,0	

Source: Primary Data

Table 4 shows that the majority of respondents who stated a good diagnosis with good safety implementation were 56 people (76.7%), with sufficient diagnosis with good patient safety implementation as many as 4 people (5.5%). Meanwhile, 9 respondents (12.4%) who stated a good diagnosis with adequate patient safety

implementation, 4 people (5.5%). The results of statistical tests show that the p value obtained is $0.029 < 0.05$ at the 95% significance level, then H_0 is rejected or H_1 is accepted so that it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between nursing diagnoses and the application of patient safety at the Daya Hospital, Makassar City.

Table 4. Correlation Between Nursing Diagnosis and Application Patient Safety at Daya Hospital Makassar City in 2021

Nursing Diagnosis	Application of Patient Safety				Total		P-value
	Good		Enough		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Good	56	76,7	9	12,4	65	89,0	0,029
Enough	4	5,5	4	5,5	8	11,0	
Total	60	82,2	13	17,8	73	100,0	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Table 5 shows that the majority of respondents who stated good planning with good safety implementation were 53 people (72.6%), planning

was sufficient with good patient safety implementation as many as 7 people (9.6%). While respondents who stated that good planning with

the application of patient safety was lacking as many as 7 people (9.6%), adequate planning with the implementation of patient safety was less as many as 6 people (8.2%). The results of statistical tests showed that the p value obtained was of

$0.009 < 0.05$ at the 95% significance level, then H_0 is rejected or H_1 is accepted so that it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between nursing planning and the application of patient safety in Daya Hospital, Makassar City.

Table 5. Correlation Between Nursing Planners and the Implementation of Patient Safety at Daya Hospital, Makassar City in 2021

Planning Nursing	Application of Patient Safety				Total		P-value
	Good		Enough		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Good	53	72,6	7	9,6	60	82,2	0,009
Enough	7	9,6	6	8,2	13	17,8	
Total	60	82,2	13	17,8	73	100,0	

Source: Primary Data

Table 6 shows that most of the respondents who stated that the implementation was good with the implementation of good safety were 58 people (79.5%), the implementation was sufficient with the implementation of good patient safety as many as 2 people (2.7%). While the respondents who stated that the implementation was good with the application of patient safety was sufficient as many as 10 people (13.7%), the implementation was less

with the implementation of patient safety was less as many as 3 people (4.1%). The results of statistical tests show that the p value obtained is $0.037 < 0.05$ at the 95% significance level, then H_0 is rejected or H_1 is accepted so that it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between the implementation of nursing and the application of patient safety at the Daya Hospital, Makassar City.

Table 6. Correlation Between the Implementation of Nursing and the Implementation of Patient Safety at Daya Hospital, Makassar City in 2021

Implementation Nursing	Application of Patient Safety				Total		P-value
	Good		Enough		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Good	58	79,5	10	13,7	68	93,2	0,037
Enough	2	2,7	3	4,1	5	6,8	
Total	60	82,2	13	17,8	73	100,0	

Source: Primary Data

Table 7 shows that the majority of respondents who stated that the evaluation was good with the implementation of good safety were 55 people (75.3%), the evaluation was sufficient with the implementation of good patient safety as many as 5 people (6.8%). While the respondents who stated that the evaluation was good with the application

of patient safety was less than 12 people (16.4%), the evaluation was less with the application of patient safety as many as 1 person (1.4%). The results of the statistical test show that the p value obtained is $1,000 < 0.05$ at the 95% significance level, then H_0 is accepted or H_1 is rejected so that it can be interpreted that there is no significant relationship between nursing evaluation and the application of patient safety at the Daya Hospital, Makassar City.

Table 7. Correlation Between Nursing Evaluation and The Application of Patient Safety at Daya Hospital, Makassar City in 2021

Nursing Evaluation	Application of Patient Safety				Total		P-value
	Good		Enough		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Good	55	75,3	12	16,4	67	91,7	1,000
Enough	5	6,8	1	1,4	6	8,3	
Total	60	82,2	13	17,8	73	100,0	

Good	55	75,3	12	16,4	67	91,8	1,000
Enough	5	6,8	1	1,4	6	8,2	
Total	60	82,2	13	17,8	73	100,0	

Source: Primary Data

Table 8 shows that the nursing planning variable was statistically significant $p < 0.05$. This means that the nursing planning variable has the most influence on the implementation of patient safety,

seen from the value of exp nursing planning is greater than the three variables, namely nursing assessment, nursing diagnosis and nursing implementation with an exp β value 4.171.

Table 8. Multivariate regression of resource logistics, nursing assessment, nursing diagnosis, nursing planning, and nursing implementation to the Implementation of Patient Safety at The Power Hospital Makassar City in 2021

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp (B)
Assessment	-19.192	40.192	0,000	1	1.000	0,000
Diagnosis	19.472	40.192	0.000	1	1.000	0,000
Planning	1.428	0.904	2.498	1	0,114	4.171
Implementation	0,709	1.578	0,202	1	0,653	2.031
Constant	-4.427	1.219	13.192	1	0,000	0,012

Source: Primary Data

Table 9 Characteristics of patient respondents who showed that the majority were female, as many as 132 people (79.0%). Based on the age of the respondents studied more in the age group of 37-

46 years amounted to 61 people (36.5%). And based on the education of the respondents, there were more respondents with a high school education level as many as 98 people (58.7%).

Table 9. Characteristics of Patient Respondents

Characteristic	Sum (n)	Percent (%)
Gender		
Woman	132	79,0
Man	35	21,0
Age		
17-26	27	16,2
27-36	44	26,3
37-46	61	36,5
47-60	35	21,0
Education		
None	1	0,6
Elementary School	17	10,2
Junior School	29	17,4
High School	98	58,7
Diploma	4	2,4
Bachelor	17	10,2
Master	1	0,6

Source: Primary Data

Table 10. Frequency distribution of research variables respondents mostly have sufficient patient identification as many as 105 people (62.9%). Communication, research subjects mostly have sufficient communication, namely 127 people (76.0%). Increased drug safety, most of the research subjects had a good increase in drug safety, namely 165 people (98.8%). The certainty

of the right location, the right procedure, the right patient for surgery, most of the research subjects had certainty of the right location, right procedure, right patient with good surgery, namely 106 people (63.5%). Most of the research subjects had a good reduction in the risk of infection, namely 147 people (88.0%). And reducing the risk of falling patients, most of the research subjects had a good

reduction in the risk of falling patients, namely 104 people (62.3%).

The relationship of nursing assessment to the application of pasien safety

The statistical test results show that the p value obtained is $p = 0.029 < 0.05$ at the 95% significance level, then H_0 is rejected or H_1 is accepted so that it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between nursing assessments and the application of patient safety at RSUD Daya. Makassar city.

The results of this study are in line with research from Nasution which states that nursing assessments affect patient safety, where the influence of incomplete nursing assessments by nurses can result in the absence of nursing care plans and nursing care that are not qualified and will threaten patient safety [10]. If there is incompleteness in the assessment and the inaccuracy of the assessment will have an impact on the inaccuracy of the diagnosis made, then the intervention plan is not appropriate and can even threaten patient safety.

Unsafe care is one of the most important sources of morbidity and mortality worldwide. WHO (2008) notes that millions of patients suffer injury or death each year due to unsafe care, most of the problems WHO identify as causes of poor outcomes are preventable. Patient safety generally accepts that the most important issue is not who provides unsafe care, but how and why systems identified as organizational factors and care delivery processes fail to detect and prevent negative outcomes [11].

The relationship of nursing diagnoses to the application of patient safety

The statistical test results show that the p value obtained is $p = 0.037 < 0.05$ at the 95% significance level, then H_0 is rejected or H_1 is accepted so that it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between nursing diagnoses and the application of patient safety at RSUD Daya. Makassar city.

The results of this study are in line with research from Sinulingga which states that nursing diagnoses affect patient safety, indicating that the nursing process at the diagnosis stage is very important to do, if not done correctly, it will cause losses that have a major impact on patient safety [12].

Ofcourse this diagnosis is very important in building the perception of the patient's health, the

welfare of the patient's condition which is related to patient safety. In 2019, the New South Wales (NSW) Clinical Excellence Commission reported a 29% increase in hospital adverse events (AEs) with poor monitoring and monitoring as a causal factor. Undetected clinical deterioration in Australian emergency departments occurs in one in seven patients causing side effects with high mortality.

The relationship of nursing planning to the implementation of patient safety

The statistical test results show that the p value obtained is $p = 0.009 < 0.05$ at the 95% significance level, then H_0 is rejected or H_1 is accepted so that it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between nursing planning and the application of patient safety in RSUD Daya Makassar city.

This is in line with Haira's research which says that nursing planning is indispensable in providing nursing care for patient safety [13]. This is because in every action that will be taken the nurse has prepared a nursing plan in advance so that at the time of implementation it is not wrong. Nurses need to prepare this to provide good service for patient safety.

Serious adverse events were classified as events that resulted in an unplanned prolongation of hospitalization or intensive care unit care or an increase in morbidity and mortality. Factors that contribute to worsening delay in patient recognition include excessive nursing workload, insufficient medical staff, poor communication and ineffective interprofessional collaboration [14].

The relationship between the implementation of nursing and the application of patient safety

The statistical test results show that the p value obtained is $p = 0.029 < 0.05$ at the 95% significance level, then H_0 is rejected or H_1 is accepted so that it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between the implementation of nursing and the application of patient safety at RSUD Daya. Makassar city.

This research is in line with Nikita Gina Patient safety is a system where hospitals make patient care safer in an effort to prevent injuries caused by mistakes due to carrying out an action or not taking the action that should be taken. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2017, patient safety is a system that makes patient care safer, including risk assessment, identification and

management of risks to patients, incident reporting and analysis, the ability to learn from incidents and their follow-up, and implementation of solutions. To minimize risks and also prevent injury caused by errors resulting from carrying out an action or not taking the action that should have been taken.

The relationship of nursing evaluation to the application of patient safety

The statistical test results show that the p value obtained is $p = 0.601 < 0.05$ at the 95% significance level, then H_0 is accepted or H_1 is rejected so that it can be interpreted that there is no significant relationship between nursing evaluation and the application of patient safety in hospitals. Makassar City Power.

The results of the study are not in line with Eva Romayani which states that nursing evaluation affects patient safety, where patient safety is carried out to provide a sense of security to patients in hospitals. Evaluation of nursing care is very important to improve patient safety.

The results of Lusiana's research also state that it is important to evaluate the client's health status after nursing actions. In addition, to achieve goals, both long-term and short-term goals, and obtain precise and clear information to continue, modify, or stop nursing care provided.

The variables most related to the application of patient safety at The Power Hospital in Makassar City

The results of the multivariate analysis showed that there were 4 variables related to the application of patient safety, namely nursing assessment $p = 0.047$, nursing diagnosis $p = 0.029$, nursing planning $p = 0.009$ and nursing implementation $p = 0.037$.

The results showed that the exp value for each variable was the nursing assessment variable 0.000, the nursing diagnosis variable was 0.000, the nursing planning variable was 4.171, and the nursing implementation was 2.031. The greatest value of exp is found in nursing planning, so the most dominant here is the nursing planning variable.

This shows that nursing planning is the basis for nurses in implementing actions to be taken for patient safety. According to Simanullang (2019), nursing planning is very necessary in providing nursing care [16]. This is because in every action that will be taken the nurse has prepared a nursing plan in advance so that at the time of implementation it is not wrong. Nurses need to

prepare this to provide good service for patients and to realize patient safety.

Conclusion

The results showed that there was a significant relationship between nursing assessment ($p = 0.047$), nursing diagnoses ($p = 0.029$), nursing planning ($p = 0.009$) and nursing implementation ($p = 0.037$). While the nursing evaluation ($p = 1,000$) there was no significant relationship.

The most related factor is nursing planning $exp = 4.171$. This shows that nursing planning is the basis for nurses in implementing actions to be taken for patient safety. Several things need to be considered in nursing planning such as determining problem priorities, determining goals and expected outcome criteria, formulating nursing action plans and rational nursing action plans. Nursing planning is part of the nursing process that is useful in the services and care that nurses will provide to patients.

Limitations of the Researcher

This study uses five variables of nursing care standards, namely nursing assessment, nursing diagnosis, nursing planning, nursing implementation and nursing evaluation that affect the application of nursing care while there are several other factors that can affect nursing care standards in implementing patient safety. Meanwhile, the data collection was carried out on the staff of the Makassar City Daya Hospital related to their working hours because they have morning and night shifts. This makes it a little difficult for researchers to collect data, so when doing data collection researchers have to wait for the next guard to provide questionnaires to be filled out and interviewed.

Statement of Ethics

Health Research Ethics Commission, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University on March 18, 2022 with the number: 3025/UN4.14.1/TP.01.02/2022.

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