

ABSTRACT

Patient safety is a system to create safe patient care, including risk assessment, identification and management of patient risks, reporting to incident analysis, the ability to learn from incidents accompanied by follow-up, and implementation of solutions to minimize risks and prevent injuries caused by errors due to actions. This study was conducted to analyze the factors associated with the implementation of patient safety culture. This research method is an observational analytic quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. Data collection used a questionnaire to measure the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, motivation, cooperation, leadership, communication, supervision and training, facilities and infrastructure and standard operating procedures with the application of patient safety culture. The population of this study were all employees of RSIA X Surabaya and the research sample used simple random sampling. Based on kendall's tau test, knowledge p-value = 0.001, attitude p-value = 0.021, motivation p-value = 0.047, cooperation p-value = 0.027, leadership p-value = 0.012, communication p-value = 0.011, supervision and training p-value = 0.013, facilities and infrastructure p-value = 0.038, and standard operating procedures p-value = 0.001. This shows that there is a relationship between personal factors, behavioral factors, and environmental factors with the implementation of patient safety culture.

Keywords: *knowledge, attitude, motivation, patient safety culture*

ABSTRAK

Keselamatan pasien merupakan suatu sistem untuk menciptakan asuhan pasien yang aman, antara lain dengan melakukan asesmen risiko, identifikasi dan pengelolaan risiko pasien, pelaporan hingga analisis insiden, kemampuan belajar dari insiden yang diiringi dengan tindak lanjutnya, serta implementasi solusi untuk meminimalisir adanya risiko dan mencegah timbulnya cedera yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan akibat tindakan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan penerapan budaya keselamatan pasien. Metode penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner untuk mengukur hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, motivasi, kerjasama, kepemimpinan, komunikasi, pengawasan dan pelatihan, sarana dan prasarana dan standar prosedur operasional dengan penerapan budaya keselamatan pasien. Populasi penelitian ini adalah semua pegawai RSIA X Surabaya dan sampel penelitian menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Berdasarkan uji *kendall's tau* didapatkan pengetahuan $p\text{-value} = 0,001$, sikap $p\text{-value} = 0,021$, motivasi $p\text{-value} = 0,047$, kerjasama $p\text{-value} = 0,027$, kepemimpinan $p\text{-value} = 0,012$, komunikasi $p\text{-value} = 0,011$, pengawasan dan pelatihan $p\text{-value} = 0,013$, sarana dan prasarana $p\text{-value} = 0,038$, dan standar prosedur operasional $p\text{-value} = 0,001$. Hal tersebut menunjukkan ada hubungan antara faktor personal, faktor perilaku, dan faktor lingkungan dengan penerapan budaya keselamatan pasien.

Kata Kunci: pengetahuan, sikap, motivasi, budaya keselamatan pasien