

Pengaruh pelatihan tentang patient safety terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan dan keterampilan perawatan klinik pada penerapan patient safety di Irna C RSUP Fatmawati

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Abstrak

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Patient safety suatu keadaan dimana keselamatan pasien terjamin waktu menjalani pelayanan di rumah sakit. Tujuan penelitian untuk mendapatkan gambaran pengaruh pelatihan patient safety terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan dan keterampilan perawat klinik pada penerapan patient safety. Metodologi menggunakan pre experiment one group pretest?posttest design. Sampel 41 perawat.

Hasil penelitian menggambarkan peningkatan bermakna sesudah pelatihan adalah pengetahuan, pengidentifikasian pasien, komunikasi saat operan, pemberian obat secara benar penandaan sisi tubuh yang benar, pencegahan salah kateter/salah slang, pencegahan risiko pasien jatuh, kebersihan tangan ($p=0,000$), tidak ada peningkatan bermakna adalah pengendalian cairan infus ($p=0.137$), penggunaan alat injeksi sekali pakai($p=0,257$). Rekomendasi perlu penelitian lanjutan dengan jumlah sampel yang lebih banyak dan metodologi penelitian lebih kuat, yang bertujuan untuk menggali lebih dalam penerapan patient safety guna meningkatkan mutu pelayanan rumah sakit.

<i>ABSTRACT</i>

Patient safety is a condition when a patient is assured of safety when he was undergoing treatment in hospital. The purpose of this research was to describe the influence of patient safety training to the improvenet of knowledge and skills of clinical nurses on patient safety implementation. Methodology used in this research was qualitative approach, and using pre-experimental and one group pretest- post group design with 41 clinical nurses as the sample.

The results showed that there was a significant improvement after the nurses got the training which are: knowledge, patient identification, communication at shift change, the correct drug administration, marking the correct side of the body, prevention of catheter assembly, preventing the risk of patient falls, and hand hygiene ($p=0,000$), while there was no significant improvement in the control of intravenous fluids ($p=0,137$) and disposable syringe ($p=0,257$). It is suggested that there is an advance research using stronger methodologies that aim to dig deeper into the implementation of patient safety in order to improve the quality of hospital services.</i>