

# **Hubungan Kompetensi Interprofessional Collaboration Practice Perawat dengan Pelaksanaan Keselamatan Pasien di Ruang Rawat Inap. = The Relationship of Nurse Interprofessional Collaboration Practice Competence with Patient Safety Implementation in Inpatient Rooms.**

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## **Abstrak**

Insiden keselamatan masih terus terjadi, praktik kolaborasi yang dipengaruhi oleh kompetensi IPCP dapat mengoptimalkan pelaksanaan keselamatan pasien di ruang rawat inap. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan kompetensi IPCP perawat dengan pelaksanaan keselamatan pasien di ruang rawat inap. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode cross sectional di Rumah Sakit tipe A Jakarta Pusat. Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 158 yang terdiri dari clinical care manager, ketua tim, dan perawat pelaksana yang bertugas di ruang rawat inap. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan bahwa usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, lama kerja dan level kompetensi tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan ( $p>0,05$ ) dengan pelaksanaan keselamatan pasien di ruang rawat inap. Sementara kompetensi IPCP perawat mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan melalui hasil analisis bivariat ( $p=0,000$ ). Hasil persamaan regresi didapatkan setiap kerja sama perawat dalam tim bertambah 1 poin, maka pelaksanaan keselamatan pasien di ruang rawat inap akan meningkat sebesar 0.655 setelah dikontrol variabel umur, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, lama kerja, komunikasi dalam tim, peran dan tanggung jawab. Rekomendasi penelitian selanjutnya dapat dilakukan dengan melihat sampel yang sesuai dengan standar yaitu dengan tingkat pendidikan minimal profesi bers dengan menggunakan variabel pelaksanaan keselamatan pasien dengan melihat 6 sasaran keselamatan pasien di ruang rawat inap.

.....Safety incidents are still happening, collaborative practices that are influenced by IPCP competencies can optimize the implementation of patient safety in inpatient rooms. This study aims to identify the relationship between the IPCP competence of nurses and the implementation of patient safety in the inpatient room. This study used a cross sectional method at type A Hospital, Central Jakarta. The sample in this study amounted to 158 consisting of clinical care managers, team leaders, and implementing nurses who served in the inpatient room. The results of this study found that age, gender, education level, length of work and level of competence did not show a significant relationship ( $p>0.05$ ) with the implementation of patient safety in the inpatient room. While the IPCP competence of nurses has a significant relationship through the results of bivariate analysis ( $p = 0.000$ ). The results of the regression equation showed that each time the nurse's cooperation in the team increased by 1 point, the implementation of patient safety in the inpatient room would increase by 0.655 after controlling for variables of age, gender, education, length of work, communication in the team, roles and responsibilities. Recommendations for further research can be done by looking at samples that are in accordance with the standard, namely with a minimum level of education for the nursing profession and using patient safety implementation variables by looking at 6 patient safety goals in the inpatient room.