

ABSTRAK

PENERAPAN KESELAMATAN PASIEN PADA PERAWAT DI INSTALASIRAWAT INAP RSUD DAHA HUSADA KEDIRI

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Keselamatan pasien adalah sistem yang ada di rumah sakit membuat asuhan pasien lebih aman dalam upaya mencegah terjadinya cedera yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan akibat melaksanakan suatu tindakan atau tidak mengambil tindakan yang seharusnya diambil serta implementasi solusi untuk meminimalkan timbulnya risiko dan juga mencegah terjadinya cedera yang disebabkan kesalahan akibat melaksanakan suatu tindakan atau tidak mengambil tindakan yang seharusnya diambil. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengeskplorasi penerapan keselamatan pasien pada perawat yang dilaksanakan di RSUD Daha Husada Kediri.

Pada jenis penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif Studi Kasus. Studi kasus merupakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif yang mendalam mengenai kelompok individu, institusi, dan sebagainya dalam kurun waktu tertentu. Dengan memperoleh data narasumber secara langsung dengan mendatangi langsung narasumber mengenai penerapan keselamatan pasien pada perawat di instalasi rawat inap RSUD Daha Husada Kediri. Pada subjek penelitian ini menggunakan populasi, tetapi dinamakan situasi sosial. Jenis Data yang dikumpulkan dalam penelitian ini adalah Data Primer dan Data Sekunder. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan Teknik purposive sampling dimana narasumber tersebut dipilih berdasarkan kriteria inklusi yang telah ditetapkan yaitu perawat instalasi rawat inap yang menjadi narasumber di Rumah Sakit RSUD Daha Husada Kediri.

Teknik dalam penelitian menggunakan teknik wawancara mendalam semi terstruktur dilakukan pada perawat di RSUD Daha Husada Kediri, Dimana narasumber diberi pertanyaan oleh peneliti dan hasil jawaban narasumber langsung direkam kedalam handphone sebagai alat perekam. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan uji kredibilitas (credibility) peneliti dengan triangulasi. Pada penelitian triangulasi sumber pada 6 sasaran keselamatan. Dibagi berdasarkan Identifikasi Pasien, Komunikasi Efektif, Peningkatan Keamanan Obat, Kepastian Tepat Lokasi, Tepat Prosedur dan Pasien Operasi dan Pengurangan Pasien Jatuh berdasarkan triangulasi sumber dari Kepala Perawat, Pokja Sasaran Keselamatan Pasien dan Komite SKP RS. Kemudian mengenai Pengurangan Resiko Infeksi berdasarkan triangulasi sumber didapatkan dari Ketua PPI.

Hasil observasi yang dilakukan didapatkan pelaksanaan 5 sasaran keselamatan pasien mendapatkan hasil 100%, sedangkan sasaran lain masih dibawah 100% belum mencapai hasil maksimal. Pelaksanaan keselamatan pasien oleh perawat di RSUD Daha Husada Kediri sudah berjalan dengan baik namun belum semua sasaran berjalan maksimal dikarenakan adanya faktor kebiasaan dan kesadaran para perawat dan belum dilakukan sosialisasi atau pelatihan secara rutin, adapun monitoring telah dilakukan setiap bulannya. Pelaksanaan

keselamatan pasien berupa kebijakan atau prosedur (SOP) telah ada begitu juga sarana dan prasarana pendukung pelaksanaan keselamatan pasien juga telah tersedia di RSUD Daha Husada Kediri seperti gelang identitas pasien, tempat penyimpanan obat, label khusus obat, bed side rail, kursi roda dan pegangan besi di toilet.

Adanya pembekalan dan sosialisasi terkait keselamatan pasien pada pegawai baru juga perlu ditingkatkan kembali. Perlu dilakukan pembekalan juga bagi para kepala ruang sebagai panutan yang akan memberi contoh yang benar dalam melaksanakan sasaran keselamatan pasien. Selain itu pelaksanaan monitoring dan evaluasi diharapkan dilakukan secara rutin dan menyeluruh pada semua unit. Bagi perawat pelaksana untuk selalu meningkatkan kesadaran diri dan menumbuhkan kebiasaan dalam melaksanakan sasaran keselamatan pasien sesuai dengan kebijakan yang ada sehingga program keselamatan pasien di rumah sakit dapat berjalan secara maksimal pada semua sasaran keselamatan pasien serta terbentuknya pribadi yang patuh dalam menjalankan aturan yang telah dibuat.

Kata Kunci: sasaran keselamatan pasien, perawat, pasien

ABSTRACT

IMPLEMENTATION OF PATIENT SAFETY IN NURSES IN THE INFATIENT CARE INSTALLATION OF DAHA HUSADA GENERAL HOSPITAL, KEDIRI

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Patient safety is a system where hospitals make patient care safer in an effort to prevent injuries caused by errors due to carrying out an action or not taking action that should be taken. Patient safety is one of the important aspects that must be implemented by a health service institution including hospitals. The implementation of patient safety must be the main priority of every service provided to patients (Juniarti and Mudayana, 2018). 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, reporting and analysis of incidents, the ability to learn from incidents and their follow-up, and implementation of solutions to minimize risks and also prevent injuries caused by errors due to carrying out an action or not taking action that should be taken. The purpose of this study was to explore the application of patient safety in nurses carried out at the Daha Husada Hospital, Kediri.

This type of research uses qualitative case study research. Case studies are an in-depth qualitative research approach regarding groups of individuals, institutions, and so on over a certain period of time. The purpose of the case study is to try to find meaning, investigate the process, gain insight and understanding starting from individuals, groups, or certain situations. Case study research here means that researchers obtain source data directly by visiting sources directly regarding the application of patient safety to nurses in the inpatient installation of the Daha Husada Hospital, Kediri. In this research subject, the population is used, but it is called a "social situation" or social situation consisting of 3 elements, namely place, actors, activities that interact synergistically (Sugiyono, 2016). Meanwhile, according to Yusuf (2019) in research using qualitative methods, the term population is not used. The types of data collected in this study are Primary Data and Secondary Data. This study used a purposive sampling technique where the informants were selected based on the inclusion criteria that had been set, namely inpatient installation nurses who were informants at the Daha Husada Hospital, Kediri.

The technique used in the study using the interview technique used was a semi-structured in-depth interview conducted on nurses at RSUD Daha Husada Kediri, where the informant was asked questions by the researcher and the results of the informant's answers were directly recorded into a cellphone as a recording device. At the time of taking pictures of the informant using a cellphone camera

without showing the face of the informant (with the knowledge of the informant). Qualitative data analysis was carried out interactively and continued continuously until complete. With data collection, data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions. In this study using the researcher's credibility test with triangulation. In the study, source triangulation on 6 safety targets. Divided based on Patient Identification, Effective Communication, Improving Drug Safety, Certainty of the Right Location, Right Procedure and Surgical Patients and Reducing Patient Falls based on source triangulation from the Head Nurse, Patient Safety Target Working Group and the Hospital SKP Committee. Then regarding the Reduction of Infection Risk based on source triangulation obtained from the Head of PPI.

The results of the observations obtained the implementation of 5 patient safety targets obtained 100% results, while other targets were still below 100% and had not achieved maximum results. The implementation of patient safety by nurses at RSUD Daha Husada Kediri has been running well, but not all targets have been running optimally due to factors of habits and awareness of nurses and routine socialization or training has not been carried out, while monitoring has been carried out every month. Documents that support the implementation of patient safety in the form of policies or procedures (SOP) have been available as well as supporting facilities and infrastructure for the implementation of patient safety are also available at RSUD Daha Husada Kediri such as patient identity bracelets, drug storage places, special drug labels, bedside rails, wheelchairs and iron handles in the toilet.

The provision and socialization related to patient safety for new employees also needs to be improved. Provision is also needed for the heads of rooms as role models or role models who will provide the right example in implementing patient safety targets. In addition, the implementation of monitoring and evaluation is expected to be carried out regularly and comprehensively in all units. For implementing nurses to always increase self-awareness and develop habits in implementing patient safety targets in accordance with existing policies so that the patient safety program in the hospital can run optimally on all patient safety targets and the formation of individuals who comply with the rules that have been made.

Keywords: patient safety goals, nurses, patients