ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION LEVEL, GENDER, AGE, WORK EXPERIENCE, WORK UNIT, AND PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE WITH PATIENT SAFETY GOALS AMONG NURSES IN THE INPATIENT WARD OF A GENERAL HOSPITAL

By

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Background: Patient safety culture and goals contribute to ensuring safe patient care, influenced by nurse characteristics. This study examines the relationship between nurse characteristics, patient safety culture, and safety goals.between nurse characteristics, patient safety culture, and safety goals.

Method: A cross-sectional study with purposive sampling involved 86 inpatient nurses at Sukadana Hospital, East Lampung, from October to December 2024. Education level, gender, age, length of service, and work unit were assessed through consent sheets, while patient safety culture and goals were measured using questionnaires. Data analysis applied ANOVA, Chi-square, and Fisher's exact tests.

Results: Respondents included D3 nursing graduates (65,1%), females (70,9%), age $\geq$ 34 years (52,3%), length of service $\geq$ 9 years (52,3%), moderate safety culture (72,1%), and good targets (60,5%). Work units $p = 0,001$ ($\alpha < 0,05$) and patient safety culture $p = 0,001$ ($\alpha < 0,05$) were significantly associated with safety goals, while education $p = 0,698$, gender $p = 0,304$, age $p = 0,926$, and length of service $p = 0,593$ were not.

Conclusion: Work units and patient safety culture influence safety goals. This study supports hospital safety evaluations.

Keywords: Inpatient, Hospital, Patient Safety Culture, Patient Safety Targets.

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN, JENIS KELAMIN, USIA, MASA KERJA, UNIT KERJA DAN BUDAYA KESELAMATAN PASIEN DENGAN SASARAN KESELAMATAN PASIEN PADA PERAWAT DI RUANG RAWAT INAP RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH SUKADANA LAMPUNG TIMUR

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Latar Belakang: Budaya keselamatan pasien dan sasaran keselamatan pasien berperan membangun asuhan yang aman bagi pasien dengan faktor pendukungan karakteristik perawat. Penelitian ini menganalisis hubungan antara karakteristik perawat, budaya keselamatan pasien dan sasaran keselamatan.

Metode: Penelitian dengan desain *cross-sectional* dan teknik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 86 perawat di instalasi rawat inap RSUD Sukadana Lampung Timur, selama Oktober - Desember 2024. Variabel tingkat pendidikan, jenis kelamin, usia, masa kerja dan unit kerja diukur melalui lembar persetujuan responden, variabel budaya keselamatan pasien dan variabel sasaran keselamatan pasien diukur melalui kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan uji ANOVA, uji *Chi-square*, dan uji *Fisher's exact*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan responden dengan pendidikan D3 keperawatan (65,1%), jenis kelamin perempuan (70,9%), usia $\geq$ 34 Tahun (52,3%), masa kerja $\geq$ 9Tahun (52,3%), budaya sedang (72,1%) dan sasaran baik (60,5%). Terdapat hubungan unit kerja $p=0,001$ ($\alpha<0,05$) dan budaya keselamatan pasien $p=0,001$ ($\alpha<0,05$), tidak terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan $p=0,698$, jenis kelamin $p=0,304$, usia $p=0,926$, dan masa kerja $p=0,593$ dengan sasaran keselamatan pasien.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara unit kerja dan budaya keselamatan pasien dengan sasaran keselamatan pasien. Penelitian ini dihararapkan bisa menjadi bahan evaluasi pelaksanaan keselamatan pasien di rumah sakit.

Kata Kunci: Rawat Inap, Rumah Sakit, Budaya Keselamatan Pasien, Sasaran Keselamatan Pasien.