

Model kepemimpinan kepala ruang untuk membangun budaya keselamatan pasien di ruang rawat inap RSUP Fatmawati Jakarta = Head nurse leadership model for building the patient safety culture in the hospital ward

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Abstrak

Penerapan kepemimpinan dan budaya keselamatan pasien yang belum optimal dapat berdampak pada timbulnya insiden keselamatan pasien di rumah sakit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk diperolehnya model kepemimpinan kepala ruang untuk membangun budaya keselamatan pasien. Penelitian mixed method ini terdiri dari dua tahap. Tahap pertama adalah identifikasi masalah menggunakan metoda wawancara, FGD, studi literatur, studi dokumentasi, dan survey.

Wawancara dilakukan pada delapan partisipan dan empat kali FGD pada 6-10 partisipan (FGD pimpinan rumah sakit, kepala ruang, ketua tim, dan kelompok perawat asosiet). Penelitian tahap kedua adalah pengembangan model dengan desain crosssectional. Sampel 210 perawat pelaksana dipilih secara acak sederhana dan data dianalisis dengan metode structural equation modeling (SEM).

Hasil Confirmatory Factor Analysis menunjukkan dimensi dan indikator dari setiap variabel yang membangun model valid (nilai-t >1,96) dan reliabel (construct reliability >0,70; variance extracted >0,50), serta kecocokan keseluruhan model adalah baik (RMSEA=0,065<0,08). Model struktural yang dihasilkan, adalah: Kepemimpinan kepala ruang berpengaruh langsung terhadap budaya keselamatan pasien.

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The implementation of leadership and patient safety culture which not optimal may have an impact on the growth of patient safety incidents in hospital. The aim of this study is obtaining leadership model of head nurse leadership to build the culture of patient safety. This mixed methods study consisted of two stages. The first stage is to identify the problem by depth interviews, focus group discussions, literature review, documentary studies, and surveys.

Interviews were conducted at eight participants, while the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were carried four times at 6-10 participants (the head of hospital management, head nurse, team leader, and the group of nurse associate). The second stage of the study is the models development with cross sectional design. The 210 sample of nurses was collected by simple random sampling. Data that were found will be analyzed by Structural Equation Modeling (SEM).

The result of Confirmatory Factor Analysis has generate the dimensions and indicators of each variable, that support a valid (t-value >1,96) and reliable model building (construct reliability >0,70; variance extracted >0,50), and also a good fit model (RMSEA = 0.065<0,08). Structural models were finally generated from this study: The leadership of head nurse directly affect patient safety culture.