

Hubungan supervisi kepala ruangan dengan pelaporan insiden dan budaya keselamatan pasien oleh perawat pelaksana di ruang rawat inap = The relationship between head of room supervision and incident reporting and patient safety culture by implementing nurses in inpatient rooms.

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Supervisi merupakan implementasi fungsi pengarahan dalam manajemen keperawatan yang bertujuan untuk memastikan dan mempertahankan program terlaksana dengan baik sesuai standar. Usaha pelayanan kesehatan sudah mengalami perubahan dengan bergesernya paradigma yang sebelumnya hanya berfokus kepada quality, sekarang menjadi quality safety.

Tujuan: Untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara pelaksanaan supervisi kepala ruangan dengan pelaporan insiden dan budaya keselamatan pasien oleh perawat pelaksana di ruang rawat inap.

Metode: Menggunakan desain cross sectional dengan sampel berjumlah 108 dari 195 perawat pelaksana. Instrumen penelitian terdiri dari karakteristik perawat, supervisi, pelaporan insiden dan budaya keselamatan pasien. Hasil uji validitas dan reliabilitas adalah 0,364-915 (cronbach's alpha 0,956) untuk variabel supervisi, 0,495-892 (cronbach's alpha 0,959) untuk variabel pelaporan dan 0,333-694 (cronbach's alpha 0,927) untuk variabel budaya keselamatan.

Hasil: Supervisi mempunyai hubungan cukup kuat ($p=0,000$, $r=0,481$) dengan pelaporan insiden dan ($p=0,000$, $r=0,606$) dengan budaya keselamatan. Sedangkan karakteristik perawat tidak mempunyai hubungan ($p>0,05$) baik dengan pelaporan insiden maupun budaya keselamatan.

Kesimpulan: Pelaksanaan supervisi kepala ruangan mempunyai hubungan dengan persepsi perawat akan pentingnya pelaporan insiden dan penerapan budaya keselamatan pasien di ruang rawat inap. Rekomendasi yaitu mendorong manajemen keperawatan untuk melaksanakan program supervisi dengan segera dibuatkan kebijakan, pedoman, panduan serta standar operasional prosedur untuk peningkatan pelaksanaan supervisi kepala ruangan di rumah sakit.

.....**Introduction:** Supervision is an implementation of a directive function in nursing management that aims to ensure and maintain a well-executed program according to standards. The health service business has undergone a change with a shift in the paradigm that previously focused only on quality, now to quality safety.

Objective: To identify the relationship between the implementation of headroom supervision and reporting and patient safety culture by nursing staff in the inpatient room.

Methods: Using a cross-sectional design with a sample of 108 of 195 nurses. Patient safety instruments from nurses, supervision, reporting and patient safety. The results of the validity and reliability tests were 0.364-915 (alpha cronbach 0.956) for the control variable, 0.495-892 (alpha cronbach 0.959) for the reporting variable and 0.333-694 (alpha cronbach 0.927) for the safety culture variable.

Result: Supervision has a strong enough relationship ($p = 0.000$, $r = 0.481$) with reporting and ($p = 0.000$, $r = 0.606$) with safety culture. While the context of nurses has no relationship ($p > 0.05$) both in reporting and safety culture.

Conclusion: Supervision of the head of the room which has a relationship with nurses' perceptions of reporting and the application of patient culture in the inpatient room. The recommendation is to encourage nursing management to carry out the supervision program by immediately making policies, guidelines, and standard operating procedures to improve the implementation of supervision of the head of the room in the hospital.