

Judul Tesis : Pengaruh Implementasi *International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG)* terhadap kinerja perawat di ruang rawat inap RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan

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ABSTRAK

Kinerja adalah penampilan hasil karya personil baik kuantitas maupun kualitas dalam suatu organisasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah Untuk mengetahui implementasi International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) mana yang paling mempengaruhi terhadap kinerja perawat dengan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Desain penelitian adalah deskriptif korelasi, Jumlah populasi sebanyak 373 orang dan Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik proporsional (*proportionate random sampling*) Responden yang ikut terlibat dalam penelitian adalah sebanyak 84 orang perawat Rindu A dan 109 orang perawat Rindu B jumlah seluruhnya yaitu 193 orang. Penelitian ini dilakukan selama dua bulan di RSUP H.Adam Malik Medan. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah korelasi *pearson* dan regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian didapat responden rata-rata berusia 30-39 tahun, sebagian besar ners

adalah perempuan (91.2%), pendidikan ners (57.0%) dan rata-rata masa kerja ners adalah 4 tahun.

Ada hubungan *IPSG* memastikan lokasi pembedahan yang benar, prosedur yang benar, pembedahan pada pasien yang benar ($p=0,005$), mengurangi resiko infeksi akibat perawatan kesehatan ($p=0,016$), mengurangi risiko cedera pasien akibat terjatuh ($p=0,012$) dengan dengan kinerja perawat pelaksana. Terdapat pengaruh memastikan lokasi pembedahan yang benar, prosedur yang benar, pembedahan pada pasien yang benar ($p=0,047$), mengurangi risiko infeksi akibat perawatan kesehatan ($p=0,002$), mengurangi risiko cedera pasien akibat terjatuh ($p=0,005$) terhadap kinerja perawat pelaksana. Mengurangi risiko infeksi akibat perawatan memiliki pengaruh yang paling dominan terhadap kinerja perawat. Saran sebaiknya semua staf keperawatan sudah membudayakan upaya keselamatan pasien di dalam keperawatan meliputi identifikasi pasien dengan benar, mencegah kesalahan obat, komunikasi efektif, mencegah infeksi nosokomial, mencegah jatuh serta mencegah salah orang, salah tempat dan salah prosedur tindakan pembedahan. Pihak manajemen sebaiknya tetap memperhatikan kemampuan dan produktifitas individu-individu staf perawat untuk terus diuji kompetensinya dengan cara pelatihan yang dilakukan secara terus menerus sesuai dengan keahliannya.

Kata Kunci: Kinerja, akreditasi JC/dan *IPSG*

Title of the Thesis : The influence of the Implementation of
International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) on
Nurses' Performance in the Inpatient Room of
RSUP H. Adam Malik, Medan.

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Study Program : Master in Nursing Science

Field of Specialization: Nursing Administration

ABSTRACT

Performance is the presentation of personnel work either quantitatively or qualitatively in an organization. The objective of the research was to know which of the implementation of International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) had the most dominant influence on nurses' performance, using quantitative approach. The design of the research was descriptive correlation. The population was 373 nurses. The samples were taken using proportionate random sampling technique. They consisted of 84 nurses in Rindu A and 109 nurses in Rindu B so that there were 193 respondents all together. The research was conducted in RSUP H. Adam Malik within two months and analyzed by using pearson correlation and multiple linear regression analysis. The result of the research showed that the average age of the respondents were 30 to 39 years old, 91.2% of them were females, 57.0% of

them were Bachelor graduates (57.0%), and the average length of service was nine years. There was the correlation of IPSPG which determines the right surgical location, the right procedure, the right surgery for patients ($p=0.005$), reducing the risk of infection caused by health care ($p=0.016$), and reducing the risk of defect in patients caused by falling down ($p=0.012$) with the performance of nurse practitioners. There was the influence of determining the right surgical location, the right procedure, the right surgery for patients ($p=0.047$), reducing the risk of infection caused by health care ($p=0.002$), and reducing the risk of the defect in patients caused by falling down ($p=0.005$) with the performance of nurse practitioners. Reducing the risk of infection caused by health care had the most dominant influence on the performance of nurse. It is recommended that nursing staffs should adapt any attempt to save patients under treatment which includes identifying patients correctly, guarding against wrong medicines, doing effective communication, guarding against nosocomial infection, and guarding against falling down, wrong person, wrong place, and wrong procedure in surgery. The management of the hospital should pay attention to nurses' capability and productivity and test their competence by conducting training regularly, according to their skills.

Keywords: Performance, Accreditation, JCI, IPSPG