

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENDIDIKAN, PENGALAMAN DAN UNIT KERJA DENGAN PERSEPSI BUDAYA KESELAMATAN PASIEN DI RS PANTI RAHAYU

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Budaya keselamatan pasien merupakan faktor penting untuk meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan pasien dari segi keselamatan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pendidikan, pengalaman dan unit kerja dengan persepsi budaya keselamatan pasien pada staf di rumah sakit.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian ini adalah studi kasus dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Subjek penelitian adalah staf di RS Panti Rahayu yang diambil secara acak lalu dibagi ke dalam empat unit kerja dengan jumlah 150 orang. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini, yaitu pendidikan, pengalaman kerja, dan unit kerja, sedangkan variabel terikat, yaitu persepsi budaya keselamatan pasien. Alat ukur menggunakan *Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture*. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji *Rank Spearman* dan regresi ordinal.

Hasil: Persepsi budaya keselamatan pasien di rumah sakit mayoritas termasuk kategori sedang (67,3%) dan dimensi supervisor, manajer atau pemimpin klinis dinilai paling baik (64%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan dan unit kerja dengan persepsi budaya keselamatan pasien ($p < 0,05$), sedangkan pengalaman kerja tidak memiliki hubungan ($p > 0,05$). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan pendidikan berpengaruh terhadap persepsi budaya keselamatan pasien ($p < 0,05$ dan $R^2 = 0,181$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan dan unit kerja dengan persepsi budaya keselamatan pasien. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengalaman kerja dengan persepsi budaya keselamatan pasien.

Kata Kunci: pendidikan, pengalaman kerja, unit kerja, persepsi budaya keselamatan pasien

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND WORK UNIT WITH THE PERCEPTION OF PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE AT PANTI RAHAYU HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patient safety culture is an important factor to improve the quality of patient care in terms of safety. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between education, experience, and work unit with the perception of patient safety culture in hospital staff.

Research Methods: This research was a case study with a cross-sectional design. The research subjects were staff at Panti Rahayu Hospital who were selected randomly and then divided into four work units with a total 150 staff members. The independent variables in this study were education, work experience, and work unit, whereas the dependent variable was the perception of patient safety culture. The survey instrument was Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture. Statistical analysis used the Spearman Rank test and ordinal regression.

Results: The perception of patient safety culture in hospitals was mostly categorized as moderate (67.3%) and the supervisor, manager, or clinical leader dimension was the best (64%). Bivariate analysis showed there was a correlation between education and work unit with the perception of patient safety culture ($p < 0.05$), whereas work experience had no relationship ($p > 0.05$). Multivariate analysis showed education influenced the perception of patient safety culture ($p < 0.05$ and $R^2 = 0.181$).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between education and work unit with the perception of patient safety culture. There is no relationship between work experience with the perception of patient safety culture.

Keywords: education, work experience, work unit, perception of patient safety culture