

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Peningkatan kunjungan pasien IGD di seluruh dunia selama beberapa tahun terakhir memicu terjadinya *overcrowding* IGD yang dikhawatirkan dapat menurunkan kualitas pelayanan khususnya keselamatan. *Overcrowding* juga dikhawatirkan dapat meningkatkan insiden keselamatan pasien oleh perawat. Namun hingga kini belum pernah dilakukan penelitian mengenai hubungan *overcrowding* dengan sikap perawat terhadap keselamatan pasien di IGD.

Tujuan penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara *overcrowding* dengan sikap perawat terhadap keselamatan pasien di IGD RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian analitik korelatif dengan rancangan *cross sectional* dan pendekatan kuantitatif yang dilaksanakan pada 17 November - 1 Desember 2020 di masa pandemi COVID-19 yang masih cukup stabil di Indonesia. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh perawat IGD RSUP Dr. Sardjito yang memenuhi kriteria. Pengambilan data menggunakan instrumen *The National Emergency Departement Overcrowding Study* (NEDOCS) dan *The Safety Attitudes Questionnaire* versi bahasa Indonesia (SAQ-INA). Analisa univariat digunakan untuk menganalisa karakteristik responden dan analisa bivariat *spearman's rank* digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *overcrowding* dengan sikap perawat terhadap keselamatan pasien.

Hasil: Secara umum tingkat *overcrowding* IGD berada pada level 2 (sibuk). Sikap perawat terhadap keselamatan pasien secara keseluruhan negatif ($73,89 \pm 9,36$). Tidak ada hubungan antara *overcrowding* dengan sikap perawat terhadap keselamatan pasien ($p = 0,361$; $r = 0,133$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan antara *overcrowding* dengan sikap perawat terhadap keselamatan pasien di IGD RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci: Instalasi Gawat Darurat, *overcrowding*, sikap perawat terhadap keselamatan pasien

ABSTRACT

Background: The increase in emergency department patient visits around the world over the past few years triggered overcrowding in emergency department which is feared could degrade the quality of services, especially safety. Overcrowding also feared could improve patient safety incidents by nurses. However, until now no research has been conducted on the relationship between overcrowding and nurses' attitudes towards patient safety in the emergency department.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between overcrowding and nurses' attitudes towards patient safety in emergency department of RSUP Dr. Sardjito

Method: This research is a type of correlative analytic research with a cross sectional design and a quantitative approach which was carried out on November 17 – December 1, 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic which was still quite stable in Indonesia. The respondents in this study were all emergency department nurses at RSUP Dr. Sardjito who met the criteria. Data were collected using the instruments of The National Emergency Department Overcrowding Study (NEDOCS) and the Indonesian version of The Safety Attitudes Questionnaire (SAQ-INA). Univariate analysis was used to analyze the characteristics of respondents and Spearman's rank bivariate analysis was used to determine the relationship between overcrowding and nurses' attitudes towards patient safety.

Result: In general, the emergency department overcrowding level is at level 2 (busy). The nurse's attitude towards patient safety was overall negative (73.89 ± 9.36). There was no relationship between overcrowding and nurses' attitudes towards patient safety ($p = 0.361$; $r = 0.133$).

Conclusion: There is no relationship between overcrowding and nurses' attitudes towards patient safety in emergency department of RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Keywords: Emergency department, overcrowding, nurses' attitude towards patient safety