



The Relationship between Self-Awareness Behavior and Nurses' Ability to Implement Patient Safety

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ABSTRACT

The nurse's self-awareness behavior and ability play a very important role in patient safety. The nurse's behavior and ability play a very important role in patient safety performance. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between nurses' self-awareness behavior in carrying out patient safety at Dr. Moewardi Surakarta Hospital. This research is a quantitative research with a cross sectional design. The sample in this study amounted to 99 nurses. The study was conducted in January 2024 at Dr Moewardi Hospital Surakarta. The research instrument uses questionnaires developed by researchers. The results showed that the majority of respondents who had good self-awareness behavior also had good patient safety implementation as many as 71 people (80.7%). Meanwhile, respondents who had poor self-awareness behavior also had poor patient safety implementation as many as 6 people (2.6%) and obtained a significance value of 0.026. The results of the study can be concluded that there is a relationship between nurses' self-awareness behavior and patient safety at Dr. Moewardi Surakarta Hospital.

Keywords: Self-Awareness Behavior, Patient Safety

1. INTRODUCTION

Patient safety is a policy where hospitals make patient care safer. Patient safety is often regarded as the topmost priority in healthcare, as any unsafe medical treatment or care can have serious consequences for the patient. Patient safety and quality of care are closely interrelated. Good safety practices can improve the quality of patient care and reduce the risk of adverse events (Herlina Lin, 2019). Patient safety encompasses efforts to prevent unintended incidents such as medication errors,

nosocomial infections, fall risks, and others. This prevention provides protection to patients and builds public trust in health services. Patient safety is not merely a local issue, but also a global issue in healthcare. Health organizations and international institutions such as the World Health Organization (WHO) actively promote initiatives to improve patient safety worldwide (Viken et al., 2018).

Salawati (2020) emphasizes that nurses' behavior and capabilities play a very important role in patient safety performance. This reflects the key role of nurses in ensuring patient safety

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and care quality. Comprehensively defining patient safety as a system where hospitals strive to make patient care safer, emphasizing prevention of avoidable injuries due to errors. Portraying patient safety as a condition where harm that could have been avoided does not occur, with risks and harms able to be proactively identified and managed. As well as depicting patient safety as involving various aspects, including risk assessment, identifying and managing patient risks, reporting and analyzing incidents, and implementing risk mitigation solutions (Abu Lebda et al., 2023).

Research results from Tampubolon et al. (2022) indicate that nurses' implementation of patient safety is not merely an obligation per guidelines, but also a commitment reflected in the nursing code of ethics. This highlights the importance of providing safe services aligned with nursing competencies and ethical principles. Unsafe behaviors can lead to near miss incidents. Well implemented patient safety and wellbeing in hospitals become the top priority. This indicates awareness on the importance of providing safe protection and care for patients (Herna Hartati et al., 2022).

The issue of patient safety is a global health priority. According to the World Health Organization, patient safety is now considered a global health priority. This signifies the World Health Organization's recognition of the importance of protecting patient safety across all chains of healthcare services. Patient safety has become the most important metric in health service systems. This reflects a paradigm shift where the aspect of patient safety is regarded as determining quality. This is the core of healthcare service delivery. The quality of healthcare can be assessed from the level of avoidable medical errors. The lower the error rate, the better the quality of care provided by the medical institution (Huriati et al., 2022).

Based on a preliminary study on August 21, 2023 involving 5 nurses, nurses have implemented patient safety but some nurses lacked proper patient safety program

implementation. It was found that 2 nurses stated there were nurses lacking in implementing patient safety. And 3 of them stated patient safety had been implemented. Based on this background, this study aims to explain and analyze the correlation between nurses' self-awareness behavior and patient safety implementation.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This was a quantitative study with a cross sectional design. The sample comprised 99 nurses. The study was conducted in January 2024 at Dr. Moewardi Regional Public Hospital Surakarta. Sampling was done by simple random sampling with inclusion criteria being nurses willing to participate, all nurses providing nursing care with at least a D3 nursing education, and exclusion criteria being nurses unwilling to participate, less than 2 years of work experience, and working in inpatient wards. The research instrument used a questionnaire developed by researchers which was tested for validity and reliability with Cronbach Alpha values of 0.717 for the self-awareness questionnaire and 0.892 for the patient safety questionnaire, indicating acceptable validity and reliability. Data analysis used the chi square test to determine correlations between the two variables. This study received ethical approval from Dr. Moewardi Regional Public Hospital with number 2,335/XII/HREC/2023.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tabel 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

Characteristics	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	19	19.2
Female	80	80.8
Age		
20-25 years	8	8.1
26-30 years	43	43.4
31-35 years	28	28.3
36-40 years	16	16.2
41-45 years	4	4.0

Education		
Diploma 3	73	73.7
Bachelor	9	9.1
Ners	17	17.2

The results showed the majority of respondents were female (80.8%) aged 26-30 years (43.3%). Most respondents held a Diploma 3 degree (73.7%).

Tabel 2. Univariate Analysis of Nurses' Self-awareness Behavior

Category	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Good	88	88.9
Poor	11	11.1

The univariate analysis showed the majority of nurses had good self-awareness behavior (88.9%).

Tabel 3. Univariate Analysis of Patient Safety Implementation

Category	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Good	76	76.8
Poor	23	23.2

The univariate analysis showed the majority of nurses had good patient safety implementation (76.8%).

Tabel 4. Correlation between Nurses' Self-awareness Behavior and Patient Safety

Self-awareness	Patient Safety				Total	P-Value
	Good		Poor			
	N	%	N	%		
Good	7	80.	1	19.	88	0.026
	1	7	7	3		
Poor	5	8.4	6	2.6	11	
Total	7	76.	2	23.	99	
	6	8	3	2		

The majority of respondents with good self-awareness behavior also had good patient safety implementation (80.7%). Meanwhile, respondents with poor self-awareness behavior also had poor patient safety implementation (2.6%). Further analysis obtained a significance value of 0.026 ($p < 0.05$) indicating a correlation between nurses' self-awareness behavior and patient safety.

The results showed the majority of respondents were female, consistent with Wiratmo et al. (2021). The majority were aged

26-30 years, consistent with Handayani & Kusumapradja (2018). The majority held Diploma 3 degrees, consistent with Tampubolon et al. (2022) highlighting the role of nurses' knowledge in supporting meaningful and responsible actions for patient safety.

The univariate analysis showed most respondents had good self-awareness behavior and good patient safety implementation, consistent with Wiratmo et al. (2021). A caring attitude reflecting self-awareness is important in nursing. The results also showed a correlation between self-awareness behavior and patient safety, consistent with Handayani & Kusumapradja (2018); Tampubolon et al. (2022); and Wardani et al. (2023) emphasizing nurses should possess and apply self-awareness.

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This shows nurses' attitude significantly impacts patient safety and care quality. However, some nurses not following safety protocols reflects challenges in implementing patient safety. Barriers include failure to improve quality and management systems, poor error reporting feedback, weak organizational education and learning culture, lack of prevention, care coordination gaps, and difficult team dynamics (Arruum et al., 2019).

Good patient safety implementation ensures safety and optimal care quality (Ningsih & Endang Marlina, 2020), reflecting close links between safety and quality. Wardani et al. (2023) state that nurses leaders can achieve new values by prioritizing patient safety, highlighting their role through actions and implementation in creating a safe environment influenced by nurse managers' leadership. This emphasizes the importance of leadership and

nurse managers' actions in ensuring a safe environment.

3. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, most respondents at Dr. Moewardi Regional Public Hospital Surakarta were female aged 26-30 years with a Diploma 3 degree. Most nurses had good self-awareness behavior and good patient safety implementation. There is a correlation between nurses' self-awareness behavior and patient safety at Dr. Moewardi Regional Public Hospital Surakarta.

4. SARAN

The hospital management should implement patient safety programs in the nursing department and encourage self-awareness to ensure safety, through: 1) training nurses on safety practices; 2) involving nurses in risk identification and prevention; 3) developing standard protocols focused on safety; 4) ensuring understanding and implementation of protocols.

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