

**ANALISIS STUDI DESKRIPTIF BUDAYA *PATIENT SAFETY* DI RS PKU MUHAMMADIYAH GAMPING
YOGYAKARTA**

Hajarudin, Qurrotul Aini. Program Studi Manajemen rumah Sakit, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Jalan Lingkar Selatan, Tamantirto, Kasihan, Bantul, Yogyakarta
55183 Email: ijhalpsik@yahoo.co.id

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Rumah sakit merupakan tempat yang kompleks, terdapat ratusan macam obat, test dan prosedur, serta beragam profesi dan latar belakang sumber daya manusia yang memberikan pelayanan kepada pasien selama 24 jam secara terus menerus. Keadaan ini menjadikan rumah sakit sebagai tempat yang beresiko tinggi terhadap terjadinya kesalahan medis

Metode: Jenis penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian yaitu seluruh perawat dengan jumlah 20 orang. Metode analisis data menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik.

Hasil dan pembahasan: Budaya *patient safety* berada dalam kategori budaya baik dimana dari 12 dimensi budaya, hanya dimensi budaya *staffing* yang dikategorikan budaya sedang sedangkan 11 dimensi lainnya dikategorikan kategori budaya baik..

Kesimpulan: Budaya *patient safety* di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Yogyakarta dari 12 dimensi budaya menunjukkan hampir seluruh dimensi dipersepsi sebagai budaya baik dengan nilai persepsi positif $\geq 75\%$, kecuali dimensi *staffing* yang berada dalam kategori budaya sedang dengan nilai perspektif positif sebesar 71%.

Kata kunci: *patient safety*, budaya *patient safety*

ANALYSIS OF DESKRIPTIVE STUDY OF SAFETY PATIENT CULTURE IN PKU MUHAMMADIYAH GAMPING YOGYAKARTA HOSPITAL

Hajarudin, Qurrotul Aini. Hospital Management Study
Program, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta, Lingkar
Selatan Street, Tamantirto, Kasihan, Bantul, Yogyakarta
55183 Email: ijhalpsik@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Hospitals are complex places, there are hundreds of kinds of drugs, tests and procedures, as well as various professions and human resources backgrounds that provide services to patients 24 hours continuously. This situation makes the hospital a place that is at high risk of medical errors.

Method: This was a quantitative descriptive research applying cross-sectional design. The research sample was all nurses amounted 20 people. The data analysis used of this research was descriptive analytical methods.

Results and discussion: Patient safety culture is included in the good category. This data is proven from 12 cultural dimensions provided, only the staffing dimension culture that are categorized as medium culture while the others are good culture.

Conclusion: Patient safety culture at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital in Yogyakarta from 12 cultural dimensions shows that almost all dimensions are perceived as good culture with a positive perception value of $\geq 75\%$, except staffing dimensions which are in the medium culture category with a positive perspective value of 71%.
Keywords: patient identification, patient safety culture.

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