

ABSTRAK

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PENGARUH PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE TERHADAP READINESS FOR IMPLEMENT PROTOCOL YANG DIMODERASI OLEH KNOWLEDGDE SHARING SERTA EFEKNYA TERHADAP INTENT TO ADHERE TO THE PROTOCOL PADA PERAWAT DI RSUD PEMERINTAH DAN SWASTA DI KOTA PONTIANAK

Keselamatan pasien merupakan salah satu aspek penting yang harus diterapkan oleh suatu institusi pelayanan kesehatan termasuk rumah sakit saat terjadi suatu serangan jantung STEMI ACS dan membutuhkan penanganan fibrinolitik sesuai dengan protocol guideline yang ada. Hal ini menyebabkan Perawat sebagai garda depan pelaksana tindakan pelayanan kesehatan harus memiliki pemahaman akan *Patient Safety Culture* untuk meningkatkan *Readiness to Implement Protocol* dan *Intent to Adhere to the Protocol*. Sayangnya, penelitian tentang *patient safety culture* dengan pengukuran dimensinya yang dilakukan di rumah sakit masih sedikit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki pengaruh antara *patient safety culture* (PSC) terhadap *readiness for implement protocol* (RIP) serta efeknya terhadap *intent to adhere to the protocol* (ITAP) yang dimoderasi oleh *knowledge sharing* (KS). Responden penelitian ini adalah perawat di dua rumah sakit pemerintah dan swasta yang, total 114 peserta memenuhi persyaratan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menyebarluaskan kuesioner pada bulan Agustus 2024. Data dianalisis melalui PLS-SEM. Hasil studi menunjukkan ada hubungan positif yang signifikan antara PSC dengan RIP ($\beta=0,833$, $P\text{-value}<0,05$). Selanjutnya, ada hubungan positif antara PSC dengan ITAP ($\beta=0,456$, $P\text{-value}<0,05$). Kemudian ada hubungan positif antara RIP dengan ITAP ($\beta=0,213$, $P\text{-value}<0,05$). Peran KS sebagai variabel moderasi yaitu pengaruh negatif yang signifikan PSC terhadap ITAP ($\beta=-0,217$, $P\text{-value}<0,05$), serta RIP terhadap ITAP ($\beta=-0,172$, $P\text{-value}<0,05$). Temuan penelitian ini menyoroti pentingnya PSC mempengaruhi RIP terhadap ITAP yang dimoderasi oleh KS di rumah sakit pemerintah dan swasta.

Kata kunci: *Patient Safety Culture, Readiness for Implement Protocol, Intent to Adhere to the Protocol, Knowledge Sharing*

ABSTRACT

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THE INFLUENCE OF PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE ON READINESS FOR IMPLEMENT PROTOCOL MODERATE BY KNOWLEDGDE SHARING AND ITS EFFECT ON INTENT TO ADHERE TO THE PROTOCOL ON NURSES IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE HOSPITAL

Patient safety is one of the important aspects that must be implemented by a health service institution including hospitals. This causes Nurses as the front line of implementing health service actions to have an understanding of patient safety culture to improve readiness for implement protocols and intenti to adhere to the protocol. Unfortunately, research on patient safety culture with its dimensional measurements conducted in government and private hospitals is still scanty. This study aims to investigate the influence between patient safety culture (PSC) on readiness for implement protocol (RIP) and its effect on intent to adhere to the protocol (ITAP) moderated by a knowledge sharing (KS). Participants were nurses in government and private hospitals, a total of 114 participants meet the requirements. Data were collected by distributing questionnaires in August 2024. Data were analyzed through PLS-SEM. The study result indicated there was a significant positive relationship between PSC to RIP ($\beta=0,833$, P-value<0,05). Further a positive relationship between PSC to ITAP ($\beta=0,456$, P-value <0,05) was established. Then there is a positive relationship between RIP and ITAP ($\beta = 0.213$, P-value <0.05). The role of KS as a moderating variable is a significant negative influence of PSC on ITAP ($\beta = -0.217$, P-value <0.05), and RIP on ITAP ($\beta = -0.172$, P-value <0.05). The findings of this study highlight the importance of PSC influencing RIP on ITAP moderated by KS in government and private hospital

Keywords: *Patient Safety Culture, Readiness for Implement Protocol, Intent to Adhere to the Protocol, Knowledge Sharing*