

# Effectiveness of the Education on the Motivation of the Nurses and Work Culture Related to the Implementation of Patient Safety at ICU / HCU Dr. Soekardjo Hospital, Tasikmalaya

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**Abstract**— Safety becomes a global issue which consist of five important issues namely patient safety, safety of workers or health workers, safety of buildings and equipment in hospitals that can impact on the safety of patients and personnel, safety of the environment (green productivity) which impacts on environmental pollution and the safety of the hospital business related to the survival of the hospital (Depkes RI, 2006). Professional nursing personnel carry out their work based on knowledge in the prevention of complications of the disease and the occurrence rate of nosocomial infection and shorten the patient's care. **Objective:** The study aimed to analyze the effectiveness of the education on the motivation of the nurses and work culture which related to the implementation of patient safety at ICU / HCU dr. Soekardjo Hospital Tasikmalaya. **Method:** Research design used an experimental approach with pre-test and post-test in the control group. **Result:** From SBAR communication, the respondents who conducted effective communication were 52, 0% and ineffective 48%. **Conclusion:** From these results, it can be seen that most of the nurses in the category of effective communication as much as 52.0%, while communications ineffective as much as 48.0%.

**Keywords:** *education, motivation, patient safety*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Nurses have an important role in the prevention of Nursing Error and support patient safety especially in intensive space. Failure to prevent adverse events, or the adverse effects of the diagnosis and treatment process, has resulted in unnecessary death and suffering. Most avoidable events include falling patients, decubitus, phlebitis, strangulation due to bonding, suicide and preventive treatment failure (prophylaxis). Nurses who are motivated and have a poor working culture in the application of patient safety will pose the risk of Unwanted Disease and Injury Almost Incidents in patients and reduce the quality of service to patients. Education about the patient safety program is essential to provide the nurse with the right knowledge. The nurse will then change the dynamic behavior so that it can form a good working culture in the application of the patient safety program. Based on the above consideration, the research problem is: "Is there any

effect of education on nurse motivation and work culture related to the implementation of patient safety program in Intensive Care Installation (ICU) dr. Soekardjo Hspital, Tasikmalaya?"

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### A. Procedure

The research design used descriptive methods :

1. This study reveals the actual problems that occur in the present.
2. This method can provide an overview of the Effect of Education and Motivation on the Work Budaya associated with the implementation of the Patient Safety Program in ICU / HCU dr. Soekardjo Hospital Tasikmalaya
3. This method also can collect data, compile data, interpret data and data can be concluded.

The use of descriptive quantitative method is aligned with research variables that focus on actual problems and phenomena that are happening at the moment with the form of research results in the form of numbers that have meaning.

The population in this research were nurses who worked at ICU / HCU dr. Soekardjo Hospital Tasikmalaya. The technique used for sampling is a probability sampling technique with a simple random sampling model (total sampling). Therefore the total population in this study was 20 people and the samples in this study were 20 people.

### B. Data Analysis

Data analysis is to group data by variables and types of respondents, tabulating data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data from each of the variables researched, performing calculations to answer the problem formulation, and To test the hypothesis and have done test the

normality of data first. Test the normality of data that has been done if the result is normal, using a statistical test of T-test of Independent or T-inpaired test that previously conducted data test normality data with two samples Kolomogorov SMINORV test. Results from test normality data when not showing normal distribution, subsequent data was analyzed using the Mann Whitney Utest statistical test. The use of this statistical test is due to test the comparative hypothesis of two samples in pairs when the data is interval and ratio. Technology analysis and hypothesis testing with statistical tests using the data analysis technique of SPSS.

Univariate analysis is an analysis conducted to describe research variables including the characteristics of sample research with frequency distribution tables.

Bivariate analysis is an analysis to determine the effectiveness of motivation and work culture related to the implementation of patient safety program before education intervention and after the education intervention in ICU /HCU Dr. Soekardjo Hospital Tasikmalaya.

### III. RESULTS

1. Nurses education and motivation simultaneously affect the work culture associated with the implementation of the patient safety program

Based on the results of the analysis can be seen that education and motivation simultaneously affect the work culture associated with the application of patient safety of 30.7%. While the rest of 69.3% influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

2. Nurses education is partially related to the work culture associated with the application of the patient safety program

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be seen that nurse education partially affects the work culture associated with the application of patient safety of 29.05%. While the rest 70.95% influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

3. Motivation of nurses that are related partially to the work culture associated with the application of patient safety program

Based on the results of the analysis can be seen that the motivation of nurses partially affects the work culture associated with the application of patient safety of 2.86%. While the remaining 97.14% influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

### IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be noted that the situation (S) communication component is largely in the effective category as much as 82.0%, in the background communication component (B) largely in the category

ineffective as much as 78.0%, on Assessment Communication Components (A) are largely in the ineffective category as much as 64.0% and on components of communication recommendation (R) are largely in the category ineffective as much as 64.0%. In general, SBAR Communication conducted in the Hospital dr. Soekardjo Tasikmalaya City was effective 52, 0% and not effective 48%. From these results it is important that most nurse communications are in effective categories of 52.0%, while ineffective communication is as much as 48.0%.

### V. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of research, it can be concluded that:

1. Education and motivation simultaneously affect the work culture associated with the application of patient safety of 30.7%. While the rest of 69.3% influenced by other factors not examined in this study.
2. Nurse education partially affect the work culture associated with the application of patient safety of 29.05%. While the rest 70.95% influenced by other factors not examined in this study.
3. Motivation nurses partially affect the work culture associated with the application of patient safety of 2.86%. While the remaining 97.14% influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

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