

The Implementation of Fall Risk Assessment With Patients Safety Incidents In Islamic Hospital of Sultan Agung Semarang

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Abstract - Implementation of the risk of a fall vote is an implementation that would reduce the risk of falls so that the patient can feel safety, comfort and safety. The purpose of this study to identify there a relationship between the implementation of fall risk assessment with patient safety incidents. The number of respondents 81 nurses with randome proportionate sampling techniques in the inpatient unit RSISA Semarang. This research method using quantitative methods. The data collection is done by observation. Based on this research, the data is processed using Spearman test showed a majority of caregivers to implement management fall risk assessment and a little patient safety incidents. The implications of this research, there is a significant relationship anatar a fall risk assessment exercise with patient safety incidents in the inpatient ward RSISA Semarang.

Keywords: Fall risk assessment, patients safety incidents.

1. Introduction

Patient safety is a guide that must be worn by medical personnel so that patients avoid incidents. In 2011 the Indonesian Ministry of Health (KKRI) issued a Minister of Health Regulation (Permenkes) no. 1691 of 2011 concerning the application of patient safety in hospitals which stated that it was mandatory to implement the program by referring to national policy, namely the National Committee on Hospital Patient Safety (Permenkes, 2011). Research conducted by De Vries, Ramrattan, Smorenburg, Gouma, and Boermester (2008) found that 1 in 10 acute patients treated in hospitals felt disadvantaged due to direct treatment received and 7% of those acute patients had death. Other data mentions KTD in stroke state in the section of Neurology University Rochester Medical Center with 72 cases (41%) of patients experiencing falls (Lumenta, 2008).

Preventing Falls in Hospital book "A Toolkit for Improving Quality of care" (Ganz, Huang, Saliba, & Shier, 2013) is mentioned in Wales and the UK with 152,000 patients reported to fall in acute hospitals each year, with reports from mental health units of approximately 26,000 and from 28,000 community hospitals. Research conducted (Vries, Ramrattan, Smorenburg, Gouma, and Boermester, 2008) found that 1 in 10 acute patients treated in hospitals felt disadvantaged due to direct treatment received and 7% of acute patients had death. Other data mentions

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Data obtained from the Borromeus Hospital patient safety team, patients who had the risk of falling in 2012 from January to August were around 2593 patients. Patients who fell before there were prevention patients fell to get reports from the team of patient safety in 2010 with a total of 7 people and with a total of 5 people in 2011. After the prevention program of patients falling risk is still getting the incidence falls in January to October 2012 as many as 4 people. The impact of falling patients, Santo Borromeus Hospital suffered losses such as spending money to carry out investigations, long hospitalizations, and loss of patient trust in hospital services (Elizabeth & Lusiana, 2012).

Islamic Hospital (RSI) Sultan Agung is a private hospital which has officially passed the plenary level (RSISA, 2015). Based on the results of the preliminary survey conducted by researchers at RSI Sultan Agung Semarang on October 31, 2016 obtained in 2014-2016 the results of the IKP data of Sultan Agung Hospital 18 patients have been falled. The results of interviews and observations of 8 nurses in the rooms of Baitussalam 1 and 2, Baitul Izzah 1, and Baitun Nisa 2 said that there had been an incident of a falling patient, the incidence of patients falling in the Baitus room 1 occurred in 2014 and Baitus in 2015 in March, the room The Nisa incident the incidence of patients fell in 2016 in October and Baitul I had an incident that fell in 2015 while 4 nurses in Baitul Izzah 2 and Baitun Nisa 1 rooms had no incident of falling patients. Some nurses said that assessing the risk of falling patients was not reviewed when moving inpatient rooms and other nurses said it was usually reviewed every 2 days. In addition the nurse said the implementation of the fall risk assessment was not examined directly to the patient, but was observed when the nurse was taking action.

Based on the phenomenon above researchers are interested to research about "The Relationship Between Implementing Falling Risk Assessment and the Occurrence of Patient Safety Incidents in RSISA Inpatient Wards".

2. Research Methods

This type of research is quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were nurses in the Inpatient Ward of Sultan Agung Hospital, Semarang, totaling 101 respondents. This research was conducted in January 2016 - January 2017. The amount of sample in this study was determined using Random Sampling Proportionate technique, so the number of samples of this study was 81 respondents in the inpatient ward of Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital. The inclusion and exclusion criteria found in this study were nurses who were willing to become respondents and nurses who served in the inpatient ward. The instrument used is the observation sheet, as for ways to collect data, namely by taking primary data and secondary data by filling out observation sheets filled by researchers.

3. Results And Discussion

3.1. Characteristics of Respondents

There are several characteristics of respondents in this study including age, gender, last education and length of work.

Table 1 Frequency distribution of respondents based on age, gender, last education and length of work of nurses in the inpatient ward of RSI Sultan Agung Semarang

Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age		
20-25	24	29,6
26-35	54	66,7
36-40	3	3,7
Gender		
Female	55	67,9
Male	56	32,1
Education		
Ners	4	4,9
S1	15	18,5
D3	62	76,5
Long Work		
1-5	52	64,2
6-10	26	32,1
11-20	3	3,7

Table 1 shows that in this study the respondents with the highest age were respondents with ages 26-35 years, amounting to 54 (66.7%) and the lowest respondents aged 36-40 years as many as 3 (3.7%). The highest respondents based on sex were 55 (67.9%) women and 26% (32.1%) male respondents. The highest number of respondents based on the latest education is Nursing Diploma D3 as much as 62 (76%) and the lowest respondent Nursing Nurses as much as 4 (4.9%). The highest distribution of respondents with length of work is respondents with 1-5 years of work as much as 52 (64.2%) and the lowest respondents 11-20 years as much as 3 (3.7%).

3.2. Univariate Analysis

Implementation of Falling Risk Assessment and Patient Safety Incidents

Table 2 Frequency distribution of respondents based on the implementation of risk assessment of falls and incidents of patient safety by measuring indicators of the quality of nursing services in patients falling and the risk of falling in the Inpatient Ward of Sultan Agung Hospital RSI Semarang

Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Implementation of risk assessment of falls		
Midle	18	22,2
High	63	77,8

Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Incidents of patient safety		
<100%	4	4,9
100%	77	95,1

Table 2 shows that in this study of 81 respondents surveyed regarding the implementation of the highest fall risk assessment was 63 respondents with a percentage of 77.8%, and the lowest 18 respondents with a percentage of 22.2% while the incidence of patient safety incidents carried out during 2016 and data taken in one year with the highest total incidence of patient safety incidents were 77 (95.1%) and the lowest total incidence of patient safety was 4 (4.9%).

3.3. Bivariate Analysis

The results of univariate analysis were then analyzed the relationship between the implementation of the risk assessment and the incidence of patient safety in the inpatient ward of Sultan Agung Hospital in Semarang with the following results:

a. Normality test

Table 3 The normality test of the relationship between the implementation of the risk assessment fell with the occurrence of the incident of patient safety in the inpatient ward of RSI Sultan Agung Semarang

Variable	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a		
	Statistic	Df	Sig
Implementation of the risk assessment fall	,480	81	,000
Incident of patient safety	,540	81	,000

Table 3 shows that in this study the normality test with the number of respondents 81 nurses and the calculation of patient safety incidents during 2016 obtained abnormal distribution data by looking at the results of p-value or sig in the Kolmogorov-Smirnova column that is 0.000 (<0.05), therefore the data is distributed abnormally, the test used in this study uses a nonparametric test, namely the Spearman test.

b. Spearman test

Table 4 Spearman test the relationship between the implementation of risk assessment fell with the incidence of patient safety in the inpatient ward of RSI Sultan Agung Semarang

Research Variable	n	Sig (2-tailed)	Correlation Coefficient
Implementation of the risk assessment fall Incident of patient safety	81	,009	.289**

Table 4 shows that in this study, there was a significant relationship between the implementation of the risk assessment and the incidence of patient safety in the inpatient ward of Sultan Agung Semarang Hospital by looking at the p value or Sig. (2-tailed) that is 0.009 or p value <0.05, to determine the closeness of the relationship between the two variables can be seen in the Correlation Coefficient column that is 0.289 and the closeness of the relationship is categorized as weak by looking at the relationship relationship table and the direction of a positive positive relationship if the implementation of risk assessment falling high, the incidence of patient safety is low and vice versa.

Table 5 Cross Table of Relationship between Implementation of the Risk Assessment Fall and Incident of Patient Safety Incidents in Inpatient Ward Sultan Agung Hospital Semarang (n = 81)

Implementation of the risk assessment fall	Incident of patient safety				Total	
	<100%		100%			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Middle	3	6,7	5	83,3	8	100
High	1	,6	2	98,4	3	100
Total	4	,9	7	95,1	1	100

Table 5 shows the results of the study that the implementation of the risk assessment is falling with the incidence of patient safety <100% in the amount of 3 (16.7%), and the implementation of a risk assessment of high falls with an incidence of patient safety <100% of 1 (1.6%). The implementation of an assessment of the risk of moderate falls with an incidence of 100% patient safety is 15 (83.3%), and the implementation of an assessment of the risk of falling high with the incidence of 100% patient safety is 62 (98.4%).

4. Discussion

4.1. Implementation of Falling Risk Assessment

Based on the results of the study of 81 respondents about the implementation of risk assessment fell with the most category was a high number of 63 (77.8%) respondents. Supported by previous research, Bawelle, Sinolungan, & Hamel (2013) explained about the implementation of the patient safety with a percentage of 100% nurses carrying out or implementing patient safety because it promotes patient safety so that they will avoid patient safety incidents of hospitals. The same previous research by Suparna (2015) results in nurses doing risk assessments falling by a percentage of 28.6% because nurses have principles in conducting assessment / assessment of patients so there are no incidents or unexpected events. Patient safety (patient safety and safety) is a tool that provides security and comfort for its clients, so that this system will prevent injury caused by the error of the hospital workforce when performing nursing actions (Kepmenkes, 2011).

Research conducted by Sugeng, Arief, & Tri (2014) on the implementation of falling risk assessments is an attempt to prevent or deal with patients who are at risk

of falling and patients who experience incidents of patient safety in hospitals. Strengthened by previous research by Barnett (2008) explaining the implementation of an assessment of patients the risk of falling good is carried out because it can reduce the risk of falls and increase alertness to patients at risk of falling.

Opinions expressed by Menik (2015) assessment of fall risk is one to prevent incidents of patient safety. Reinforced by Hasanbasri (2007) to get attention to patient safety is the application of an assessment of patients who have the potential for incidents of patient safety.

Prevention of incidents or resulting injury when carrying out actions or taking actions that should not be taken is one of the objectives of the hospital is patient safety. In accordance with the opinion of Sukasih (2011) the principle of patient safety is a system that provides security for hospitals. Basford & Slevin (2006), in Wiji (2013) said that taking care must be prioritized, nurses must strive to perform safety patients based on an understanding of factors that can cause certain accidents.

4.2. Patient Safety Incidents

This study found that of the 81 nurses who were respondents about the incidence of patient safety in the low category were 4 (4.9%) and height 77 (95.1%). Every service always has potential risks with different potential risks. These differences depend on how services are designed in such a way as to ensure the safety of patients of the RK Charitas Hospital Team (2007). Previous research on Healthcare (2013) said that the incidence of near injury, unexpected events or sentimentality when it was able to recognize and understand it, the nurse could behave or have a culture that could improve patient safety.

The occurrence of patient safety incidents can be caused due to errors in conducting an assessment or examination that has not been used or because of negligence in providing nursing care, resulting in patients experiencing KTD, KTC and other incidents (Komalawati, 2010). Previous research conducted by Siti (2015) about the incidence of patient safety as much as 13% due to lack of communication resulting in incidents of patient safety. Strengthened by Suarli's (2012) study that the incidence of patient safety occurs due to a lack of good services that causes patients who are poorly maintained and result in injury.

To improve the safety of patients Zen (2013) explains the acceptance of new patients when entering the room and then carried out an assessment / assessment of the client so that the client will avoid the incident of patient safety. Researchers argue that the occurrence of patient safety incidents is the main factor, namely the negligence of nurses when evaluating or nursing services to clients so that services that are not optimal will lead to incidents of patient safety.

4.3. Relationship between the implementation of Falling Risk Assessment and the Occurrence of Patient Safety Incidents in RSISA Semarang Inpatient Ward

Based on the results of this study indicate there is a relationship between the implementation of risk assessment falls with the occurrence of patient safety incidents. As was the case with previous studies conducted by Iskandar, Maksum, & Nafisah (2014) stating that patient safety is identical to the quality of services

provided by the hospital, the better the quality provided, the better patient safety will be.

Previous research by Lestari (2013) stated that the higher the level of patient safety culture by nurses will have an effect on the level of service delivery and ultimately will have an impact on the decrease in incidence rates in hospitals. Azwar's (2013) theory states that individuals depend on certain knowledge possessed, it is a collection of cognitive, conative and effective who interact and understand each other. This is supported by Notoatmojo (2007) that the behavior of a nurse is a response to a sick stimulus, a health care system, so that the behavior of nurses in implementing patient safety standards is good.

5. Conclusions

This study concludes that there is a relationship between the implementation of a risk assessment falling with the incidence of patient safety in the inpatient ward of Sultan Agung Hospital RSI with the number p-value or sig 0.009 that is p-value <0.05 and the closeness of the relationship is weak (0.289) and the direction of a positive relationship that is meaningful if the implementation of risk assessment falls high, the incidence of patient safety is also high, and vice versa. This can be implied that each hospital in an effort to improve nurse health services must pay attention to patient safety and avoid the risk of falling by paying more attention when new patients arrive or who have secondary diagnoses and so on by conducting a risk assessment that falls regularly from initial entry until the patient returns.

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