ABSTRAK

Salah satu indikator mutu pelayanan terhadap pasien adalah keselamatan pasien atau *patient safety*, dimana rumah sakit mempunyai kewajiban untuk menciptakan sistem yang mengurangi bahkan mecegah terjadinya insiden yang mengancam keselamatan pasien. *Surgical safety checklist* atau disingkat SSC adalah sebuah prosedur keselamatan pasien berupa ceklis yang dibuat oleh WHO sebagai dasar dari tindakan yang dilakukan oleh tim bedah di kamar operasi. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis faktor – faktor yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan perawat dalam penerapan *Surgical Safety Checklist* (SSC) di Instalasi Bedah Sentral (IBS) RSU Imelda Pekerja Indonesia. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif yang menggunakan desain korelasional. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pada penelitian ini, yang menjadi populasi ialah tenaga keperawatan yang bekerja di Instalasi Bedah Sentral (IBS) RSU Imelda Pekerja Indonesia yang berjumlah 25 orang. Pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan teknik *non-probability sampling* dengan pendekatan *total sampling*, yang merujuk pada pengambilan sampel dengan mengambil semua anggota populasi menjadi sampel, yakni sebanyak 25 responden. Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu analisis univariat, bivariat dan multivariat. Adapun hasil penelitian menunjukkan Terdapat pengaruh pengetahuan, stres kerja dan beban kerja terhadap kepatuhan penerapan *Surgical Safety Checklist* (SSC) di Instalasi Bedah Sentral (IBS) RSU Imelda Pekerja Indonesia. Tidak terdapat pengaruh lama kerja terhadap kepatuhan penerapan *Surgical Safety Checklist* (SSC) di Instalasi Bedah Sentral (IBS) RSU Imelda Pekerja Indonesia. Variabel independen dalam penelitian ini yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kepatuhan penerapan *Surgical Safety Checklist* (SSC) di Instalasi Bedah Sentral (IBS) RSU Imelda Pekerja Indonesia adalah variabel beban kerja (X3).

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Lama kerja, Stres kerja, Beban kerja, Instalasi bedah sentral, *Surgical Safety Checklist, Perawat*

ABSTRACT

One indicator of the quality of service to patients is patient safety, where hospitals have an obligation to create a system that reduces or even prevents incidents that threaten patient safety. Surgical safety checklist or abbreviated as SSC is a patient safety procedure in the form of a checklist created by WHO as the basis for the actions carried out by the surgical team in the operating room. The aim of this research is to analyze the factors that influence nurses' compliance in implementing the Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC) in the Central Surgical Installation (IBS) of RSU Imelda Workers Indonesia. This type of research is quantitative research that uses a correlational design. The method used in this research is a cross sectional approach. In this study, the population was 25 nursing staff who worked at the Central Surgical Installation (IBS) of RSU Imelda Workers Indonesia. Sampling in this research was carried out using a non-probability sampling technique with a total sampling approach, which refers to sampling by taking all members of the population as samples, namely 25 respondents. The data analysis used is univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis. The research results show that there is an influence of knowledge, work stress and workload on compliance with the implementation of the Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC) in the Central Surgical Installation (IBS) of the Indonesian Workers' Imelda Hospital. There is no effect of length of work on compliance with the implementation of the Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC) in the Central Surgical Installation (IBS) of RSU Imelda Workers Indonesia. The independent variable in this study that has the most influence on compliance with the implementation of the Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC) in the Central Surgical Installation (IBS) of RSU Imelda Workers Indonesia is the workload variable (X3).

Keywords: *Knowledge, Length of work, Job stress, Work load, Central surgical installation, Surgical Safety Checklist, Nurse*