Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat budaya keselamatan pasien sebelum dan sesudah pelatihan patient safety berbasis *caring* serta menganalisis perbedaannya pada perawat di RSU Royal Prima Medan. Desain penelitian menggunakan kuasi eksperimen dengan rancangan *one group pretest-posttest*, yaitu suatu rancangan eksperimen semu (quasi-experimental) yang melibatkan satu kelompok peserta tanpa kelompok kontrol. Pada desain ini, pengukuran dilakukan dua kali, yaitu sebelum intervensi (pretest) dan sesudah intervensi (posttest) untuk melihat perubahan yang terjadi setelah diberikan pelatihan. Pemilihan desain ini didasarkan pada pertimbangan bahwa pelatihan *patient safety* berbasis *caring* harus diberikan kepada perawat. Selain itu, desain ini efektif untuk mengevaluasi peningkatan pengetahuan, dan penerapan budaya keselamatan pasien secara langsung setelah pelatihan. Dengan membandingkan hasil pretest dan posttest, peneliti dapat menilai efektivitas pelatihan dalam meningkatkan budaya keselamatan pasien di RSU Royal Prima Medan. Dalam penelitian ini melibatkan 50 perawat yang dipilih secara total sampling. Dalam penelitian ini pada variabel pelatihan patient safety berbasis caring perawat menggunakan kuesioner pre-test dan post-test berisi 15–20 soal pilihan ganda yang mencakup: prinsip keselamatan pasien, komunikasi efektif, identifikasi pasien, empati, dan pelaporan insiden. Setiap jawaban benar diberi skor 1, salah 0. Nilai akhir dikonversi menjadi persentase. Untuk variabel budaya keselamatan pasien digunakan **kuesioner HSOPSC** (*Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture*). Kuesioner terdiri dari 42 pernyataan dengan skala *Likert* 1–5 (STS–SS). Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu normalitas, univariat, bivariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pelatihan patient safety berbasis *caring* sebelum pelatihan berada pada kategori baik sebesar 78% dan kurang sebesar 22%, meningkat setelah pelatihan patient safety berbasis *caring* menjadi baik sebesar 92% dan kurang sebesar 8%. Tingkat budaya keselamatan pasien sebelum pelatihan berada pada kategori baik sebesar 72% dan kurang sebesar 28%, meningkat setelah pelatihan patient safety berbasis *caring* menjadi baik sebesar 90% dan kurang sebesar 10%. Hasil uji *Paired t-Test* menunjukkan adanya perbedaan signifikan antara sebelum dan sesudah pelatihan patient safety berbasis *caring*, dengan nilai mean difference pelatihan patient safety berbasis *caring* sebesar -0,880 ($t = -3,253$; $p = 0,002$) dan budaya keselamatan pasien sebesar -14,360 ($t = -3,005$; $p = 0,004$). Hasil uji korelasi Pearson menunjukkan hubungan positif yang kuat dan signifikan antara pelatihan patient safety berbasis *caring* dan budaya keselamatan pasien ($r = 0,639$; $p = 0,000$). Dengan demikian, pelatihan *patient safety* berbasis *caring* perawat terbukti efektif dalam meningkatkan budaya keselamatan pasien dan memperkuat penerapan prinsip keselamatan pasien di RSU Royal Prima Medan.

**Kata Kunci**: Pelatihan, *Patient safety, caring* perawat, budaya keselamatan pasien

## *ABSTRACT*

*This study aims to determine the level of patient safety culture before and after the caring-based patient safety training and to analyze the differences among nurses at RSU Royal Prima Medan. The study employed a quasi-experimental design with a one-group pretest–posttest approach, a type of quasi-experimental design involving one group of participants without a control group. In this design, measurements are conducted twice, before the intervention (pretest) and after the intervention (posttest), to observe changes following the training. The selection of this design was based on the consideration that caring-based patient safety training must be provided to all nurses. Moreover, this design is effective for evaluating improvements in knowledge and the implementation of patient safety culture immediately after the training. By comparing pretest and posttest results, the researcher can assess the effectiveness of the training in improving patient safety culture at RSU Royal Prima Medan. This study involved 50 nurses selected through total sampling. The caring-based patient safety training variable was assessed using a pretest–posttest questionnaire consisting of 15–20 multiple-choice questions covering topics such as patient safety principles, effective communication, patient identification, empathy, and incident reporting. Each correct answer was scored 1 and incorrect answers 0, and the final score was converted into a percentage. The patient safety culture variable was measured using the HSOPSC (Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture), consisting of 42 statements with a 1–5 Likert scale (Strongly Disagree–Strongly Agree). Data analysis included normality testing, univariate analysis, and bivariate analysis. The results showed that the level of caring-based patient safety training before the intervention was categorized as good (78%) and poor (22%), which increased after training to good (92%) and poor (8%). The level of patient safety culture before training was categorized as good (72%) and poor (28%), increasing after training to good (90%) and poor (10%). The Paired t-Test revealed significant differences between pretest and posttest scores, with a mean difference of –0.880 for caring-based patient safety training ($t = –3.253$; $p = 0.002$) and –14.360 for patient safety culture ($t = –3.005$; $p = 0.004$). The Pearson correlation test indicated a strong and significant positive relationship between caring-based patient safety training and patient safety culture ($r = 0.639$; $p = 0.000$). Thus, caring-based patient safety training for nurses is proven effective in enhancing patient safety culture and strengthening the implementation of patient safety principles at RSU Royal Prima Medan.*



**Keywords:** *Training, Patient Safety, Caring Nursing, Patient Safety Culture*