

Learning of Patient Identification in Patient Safety Programs Through Clinical Preceptor Models

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Abstract

Clinical Preceptorship Learning Model is a learning model that is implemented in hospitals with guidance supported by guidance, assistance for nursing students, who are currently educating in hospitals. A clinical Preceptorship implementation model that will determine learning competence and also patient safety planning. This research is a type of quantitative research with research. Data collection is done by collecting and distributing questionnaires. Respond to 114 nursing students with total sampling techniques. Data processed by the Spearman test. The results showed that the application of the clinical Preceptorship model was expressed well (89.5%), and the application of patient safety learning was stated to be good (91.2%). The p value of 0.024 shows the relationship between the clinical Preceptorship implementation model and the implementation of the patient safety program and the OR value: 0.298. shows the strength of weak relationships and the direction of positive interactions. Continuing Education Development for Preceptorship Clinics is needed, through Training and also Certification so that the application of this Learning Model can support the goals of nursing education, and the goals of nursing care services available in hospitals

Keywords: *Identification of patient, Patient Safety, Model, Learning, Nurse, Preceptorship, Student*

Background

Several studies in the world regarding patient safety studies that cause one patient⁽¹⁾. Problems that occur in Indonesia. Indonesia reports quite high patient safety issues. Report from the Hospital Safety Committee⁽²⁾. The results of a survey of 30 hospitals in Indonesia that show a supportive attitude towards patient safety that supports commitments that are still low⁽³⁾. Students are involved in the service process to support patient safety reporting. Data from the Joint Commission International (JCI) shows that there are 13% of surgical errors and 68% of blood transfusion errors⁽⁴⁾. Patient Safety Incident Data published by HPSC (Hospital Patient Safety Committee) in Indonesia contains 114 patient safety reports in 2009, 103 reports in 2010, and 34 reports in 2011 in the first quarter⁽⁵⁾. Patient safety incidents in hospitals will adversely affect hospitals, staff, and patients as service recipients. The impact is a decrease in the level of public trust in Flynn's health services⁽³⁾.

Nursing students are people who must be the foundation in starting or triggering nursing attitudes.

As prospective nurses who will participate directly with patients who participate in providing nursing care, students undergoing an educational process in nursing must complete training in the care of patients who require future care assistance. In the process of education, nurses successfully encourage and assist students in developing nursing skills⁽⁶⁾. Nursing students who practice in hospitals can also make mistakes. Students as individual factors oppose the quality of care and patient safety⁽⁷⁾. Students need to implement and implement a patient safety program so as to prevent injury to patients. Implementation of a good patient safety system by students, then mistakes can be avoided. The integration of the patient safety learning process in the implementation of nursing care for patients needs to be improved with the help of clinics⁽⁸⁾. Suryani's regarding the implementation of patient safety by University X students still occur errors including errors in the flow of assistance one injection drug⁽³⁾. The patient recovered in shock, but was immediately approved and resolved immediately so that the patient could be helped. The mistakes made by students at that time were not accompanied by the perception clinic,

because the perception clinic was preoccupied with managerial and management activities for patients who were concurrently held, so guidance for students became less than optimal. Statistical test results obtained from a significant relationship between the perception clinic and patients in Y Hospital⁽³⁾.

Recommendations from the results of the study include the role of clinical perception and implementation of patient safety by students⁽⁹⁾. The six goals of patient care based on JCI researchers only discuss 5 of the 6 patient safety goals because in their fields professional students are limited in terms of competence and opportunities in doing things to ensure a place, truly procedures, and truly surgical patients. Nursing students who practice in hospitals can also make mistakes. Individual factors derived from students are related to the quality of care and patient safety⁽⁷⁾. Implementation of a good patient safety system by students, then mistakes can be avoided. Students need to integrate patient safety into the learning process carried out on patients with guidance from the perception clinic⁽⁸⁾. Perception clinics are very successful in the process of clinical learning and competency success⁽⁸⁾. Perception clinics guide students, treat patients, and often play many roles including facilitators, trainers, mentors, role models, and evaluators.

Method

Cross sectional design in this study. This study used a sample of 114 nurses from the Universitas Sumatera utara Faculty of Nursing at Universitas Sumatera utara Medan Hospital. The instrument used consisted of three types, namely questionnaire A about demographic data consisting of age, gender, while the second instrument was questionnaire B about the role of clinical perception consisting of 9 items, including as a facilitator, trainer, educator, role model, evaluator. Meanwhile, the initial instrument, namely questionnaire C about the implementation of patient safety programs by students, consisted of 10 items. Item included; Improve patients properly, improve effective communication, increase the safety of drug use that requires high vigilance, reduce the risk of safety by health workers, reduce the risk of falls. The results of the trial instrument in questionnaire B with Cronbach's Alpha 0,607, while in questionnaire C with Cronbach's Alpha 0.746. Data analysis was performed

using the Spearman statistical test. This research has passed an ethics test from the nursing ethics committee of the USU Faculty.

Result

Univariate Analysis Characteristics of respondents (students) Characteristics of respondents (students) based on the results of research conducted by adult students, women. Of the 114 respondents, based on gender, the largest results obtained were 72 students with a percentage (63.2%) and the average age of students was 22 years with 66 students with a percentage of 57.9%. For the implementation of the clinical Perceptor model in the clinical Perceptor role meeting needs to be categorized well by as many as 102 students with a percentage (89.5%). Implementation of the Patient Safety Program by Students shows that the implementation of patient safety programs by students approves the blessings of 104 students with a percentage (91.2%). Statistical test results showed that there was a significant relationship between the clinical Perceptor implementation model and the implementation of patient safety by nursing students, as evidenced by a significant p value of 0.024 ($p < 0.05$) which showed there was a relationship between the clinical Perceptor implementation model and the implementation of patient safety programs. Spearman rating value of 0.298 indicates the strength of weak relationship and positive direction, meaning the better implementation of the clinical Perceptor model, the better the implementation of the professional student patient safety program in taking patient safety measures.

Discussion

Statistical test results using the Spearman rank test found the implementation of the clinical Perceptor model both with the implementation of a good patient safety program of 48 students. Statistical results show that the results obtained significance of 0.024 (p value < 0.05). From the results of the analysis also obtained the value of OR = 2.098, meaning that with the implementation of the clinical Perceptor model that is less, then students risk 2.098 times greater to carry out patient safety with less than the role of a good supervisor. The results, research entitled Patient Safety in Nursing Education said that the study was conducted by 24 respondents with only 12 qualified nurses found that there was no attitude of the supervisor's role in handling patient safety

risk. At the RSUPN. Dr. Cipto Mangokusumo Jakarta stated that there was a significant relationship between the role of the chief information room and the success of the nosocomial infection control efforts⁽¹⁰⁾. Clinical counselors involve patients in the learning process to students but must maintain and protect patients⁽¹¹⁾. That the role as a professional nurse is the role as a provider of nursing care to patients, ranging from the ability to conduct assessments to conduct evaluations to patients and the ability to provide feedback with patients⁽¹⁶⁾. A role is a set of behaviors that are expected to arise from someone related to the task in society. Clinical counselors are selected medical teams, experts in clinical practice who request assistance and direct the learning process according to learning objectives⁽¹²⁾. The results of research with observations in the preliminary studio show the role of clinical advisors who are difficult to accompany associate students when taking action, students not only have clinical competence but also assist when taking action, increasing the supervisor's intensive is also a supporting factor. The role of the clinical supervisor as a role model or provide examples for students to explain and demonstrate techniques related to the implementation of patient safety programs. Role role model is the expected role of clinical counselors that contain relationships and positive attitudes⁽¹³⁾. If the role of clinical advisors is less than the guidance process and goals will be less than optimal regarding patient safety programs that implement six patient safety goals⁽²⁾. Students during practice at the hospital can take care or direct action to patients⁽¹⁴⁾. The role of the clinical supervisor will determine specific learning competencies related to patient safety. That clinical counselors who have good knowledge and skills will be able to help students to gain knowledge and skills⁽¹⁷⁾. Clinical counselors have a large participation in the clinical learning process for students to achieve learning goals⁽¹⁵⁾. The results of the statistical analysis in this study are about the role of the clinical supervisor who has a relationship with the patient administration program related to students, with a positive thing, this is related to the increase in the level of the role of the clinical supervisor so that the higher level of implementation of the patient safety program as well. The results showed positive and the results between the two significant variables with a p value: 0.024 it can be concluded that the research hypothesis was accepted, so it was assumed

to use a clinical perception model the better the better the implementation of research by students.

Conclusion

This study produced conclusions involving a model of clinical Perceptor implementation with the implementation of patient safety programs by nursing students. Clinical trials with the implementation of patient safety programs by nursing students, to assess, study, improve and encourage for clinic perception and also improve student academic can improve quality and improve student discipline in terms of patient safety. Suggestions The results of this study can also be used as an evaluation material for the management of Universitas Sumatera Utara hospital training to assess the implementation model of clinical perception and pay attention to aspects needed by nursing students while implementing nursing practice for nursing profession education Patient safety by nursing students to improve nursing quality.

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