

**THE INFLUENCE OF INDIVIDUAL NURSE FACTORS AND PATIENT
SAFETY CULTURE ON PATIENT SAFETY INCIDENTS IN THE
INPATIENT UNIT OF PKU MUHAMMADIYAH
HOSPITAL SUKOHARJO**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patient safety is a crucial global issue in the implementation of health services. Patient Safety Incidents (IKP) still occur in hospitals, especially in inpatient units that have high service complexity. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the influence of individual nurse factors and patient safety culture on patient safety incidents in the inpatient unit of PKU Muhammadiyah Sukoharjo Hospital. **Method:** The study used a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional analytical design. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with a total of 55 nurses. Data collection was carried out through a questionnaire and analyzed using the Kendall Tau-b test. **Result:** The study conducted showed that the working period had no effect on IKP ($p = 0.097$), while fatigue had a significant effect ($p = 0.028$; $r = 0.281$). Most nurses had a perception of patient safety culture in the moderate category (78.2%) and had an effect on IKP ($p = 0.004$; $r = -0.389$). The majority of incidents that occurred were in the low category (63.6%). **Conclusion:** This study confirmed that fatigue and patient safety culture had an effect on IKP, while the working period did not. Strengthening the safety culture and managing nurse fatigue is very important in preventing patient safety incidents.

Keywords: nurse fatigue, patient safety culture, patient safety incidents, working hours