

ABSTRAK

Penerapan Manajemen Resiko Jatuh Diruang Rawat Inap Kana Rumah Sakit Gatoel

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Manajemen risiko jatuh merupakan bagian penting dalam upaya meningkatkan mutu pelayanan dan keselamatan pasien di rumah sakit. Kejadian pasien jatuh dapat menimbulkan cedera, memperpanjang lama perawatan, serta meningkatkan biaya pelayanan kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penerapan manajemen risiko jatuh oleh perawat di ruang rawat inap Kana Rumah Sakit Gatoel. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif dengan metode observasi, wawancara, dan kuesioner. Pengkajian dilakukan selama tiga hari terhadap 13 perawat di ruang rawat inap Kana. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan manajemen risiko jatuh belum dilaksanakan secara optimal dan sistematis. Seluruh perawat tidak melakukan *assessment* menggunakan *Morse Fall Scale*, tidak melakukan *re-assessment* setiap shift, serta tidak melakukan pendokumentasian *assessment* dan intervensi risiko jatuh. Pelaksanaan intervensi yang dilakukan sebagian besar hanya berupa edukasi kepada pasien dan keluarga (66,7%). Setelah dilakukan desiminasi *Standart Operational Prosedur* dan *roleplay* manajemen risiko jatuh, terjadi peningkatan pemahaman dan keterampilan perawat dalam melakukan *assessment*, intervensi, dan pendokumentasian risiko jatuh. Diperlukan supervisi dan monitoring secara berkala untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan perawat dalam penerapan manajemen risiko jatuh sebagai bagian dari *patient safety*.

Kata Kunci: manajemen resiko jatuh, Morse Fall Scale, perawat, rumah sakit

ABSTRACT

Implementation of Fall Risk Management in the Kana Inpatient Ward at Gatoel Hospital

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The implementation of fall risk management is an important part of improving service quality and patient safety in hospitals. Patient falls can cause injuries, prolong hospitalization, and increase healthcare costs. This study aimed to identify the implementation of fall risk management by nurses in the Kana inpatient ward at Gatoel Hospital. The study used a descriptive approach with observation, interview, and questionnaire methods. Data collection was conducted for three days involving 13 nurses in the Kana inpatient ward. The results showed that the implementation of fall risk management had not been carried out optimally and systematically. All nurses did not perform assessments using the Morse Fall Scale, did not conduct re-assessments every shift, and did not document fall risk assessments and interventions. Most of the interventions implemented were limited to providing education to patients and families (66.7%). After Operational Prosedur dissemination and fall risk management roleplay were conducted, there was an improvement in nurses' understanding and skills in performing assessments, interventions, and documentation of fall risk management. Regular supervice and monitoring are needed to improve nurses' compliance in implementing fall risk management as part of patient safety.

Keywords: *fall risk management, Morse Fall Scale, nurses, hospital.*