

Relationship Of Implementation Of Professional Nursing Practice Model With Patient Safety Objectives In General Hospital West Aceh Regency Area

Imran S¹, Hajjul Kamil², Marlina³

1(Master of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia)

2(Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia)

Abstract

Background : Patient safety goals are a requirement to be applied in all hospitals accredited by the Hospital Accreditation Commission (KARS). The development of the Professional Nursing Practice Model is an effort by many countries to improve the quality of nursing care in the nurse's work environment, the development of the Professional Nursing Practice Model is also a strategy for various hospitals to make nurses feel at home working in a hospital which is often known as a magnet hospital.

Materials and Methods: This type of research is a survey research with a cross sectional research design with a quantitative approach. The study was carried out at the Aceh Barat District Hospital, with a sample of 107 respondents using the total sampling method, namely all nurses who served in the inpatient room that had been applied. Professional Nursing Practice Model. The research has passed the ethical test on September 30, 2021 by the Head of Ethics for the Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University.

Results : The results showed that the characteristics of the respondents from 107 respondents 44 respondents (41.1%) were early elderly (46-55 years), 79 respondents (73.8%) were female, 57 respondents (53.3%) had the last education D -III Nursing, 60 respondents (56.1%) as civil servants (PNS) and 81 respondents (75.7%) working period of more than 5 years. There is a relationship Professional Nursing Practice Model with Patient Safety Targets at the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency, with $p\text{-value} = .000 < = 0.05$ and the value of Odd Ratio (OR) = 6.9. there is a relationship between Professional Values and Patient Safety Goals at the Aceh Barat District General Hospital, with $p\text{-value} = .0002 < = 0.05$ and the value of Odd Ratio (OR) = 3.9. There is a significant relationship between Professional Relations and Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of Aceh Barat Regency. With a $p\text{-value}$ of $0.000 < 0.05$ and the strength of the relationship (OR) = 5.4. There is a significant relationship between Nursing Care Delivery Methods and Patient Safety Goals at the West Aceh District General Hospital. With a $P\text{-Value}$ of $0.001 < 0.05$ and the strength of the relationship (OR) = 4.8. There is a significant relationship between the Management Approach and Patient Safety Goals at the Aceh Barat District General Hospital. with $p\text{-value}$ $0.001 < 0$,

Conclusion : Application Professional Nursing Practice Model there is a significant relationship with patient safety goals at the Aceh Barat District General Hospital.

Keywords: Professional Nursing Practice Model, Patient safety goals.

Date of Submission: 03-01-2022

Date of Acceptance: 14-01-2022

I. Introduction

Quality nursing services require innovation in service as a program to be able to meet service standards and improve service quality in terms of patient safety, an innovation program that has been widely carried out, one of which is the Professional Nursing Practice Model. The development of the Professional Nursing Practice Model is an effort by many countries to improve the quality of nursing care in the nurse's work environment, the development of MPKP is also a strategy for various hospitals to make nurses feel at home working in a hospital which is often known as a magnet hospital (Asriani, Mattalatta & Betan, 2003). 2016).

The proper application of the Professional Nursing Practice Model will have an effect on increasing the number of hospital beds or Bed Occupancy Rate (BOR) and room quality indicators as well as decreasing the average number of days a patient is treated or also known as the Average Length of Stay (ALOS). and the average number of days the bed is not occupied from the time it is filled to the next time it is filled or the Turn Over Interval (TOI) which is an indicator of good hospital service quality and has an impact on nurse performance. This shows that with MPKP the health services provided by nurses are of good quality in accordance with the Hospital Accreditation Standards (Asriani, et al., 2016).

The results of the author's observations and interviews with several nurses at the Aceh Barat District General Hospital, the application of the Professional Nursing Practice Model has been carried out since 2015 by involving several treatment rooms, one of which is a class III treatment room. Over time and management patterns at the hospital, based on data sources obtained from <https://news.detik.com>, on January 30, 2020 concerning Unexpected Events (KTD) related to patient safety, there have been several times, such as the death of 2 pediatric patients. with the alleged wrong injection by officers in 2018, and the case of a patient suspected of giving birth in a hospital bathroom in 2020 published by <https://m.rii.co.id> on January 16, 2020,

In general, the research objective is to determine the relationship between the Professional Nursing Practice Model and Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency.

II. Materials and Methods

This research was conducted on all nurses on duty in the Inpatient Room of the West Aceh District Hospital, this research was carried out on 4 - 30 November 2021

Study Design: This type of research is a survey research with a cross sectional research design with a quantitative approach. With a sample of 107 people, namely all nurses on duty in the treatment room, the Professional Nursing Practice Model has been applied. This research was conducted at the Aceh Barat District Hospital.

This study used an instrument in the form of a questionnaire consisting of statements related to the relationship between the application of the Professional Nursing Practice Model and the target of Patient Safety at the Aceh Barat District Hospital. Some of the statements in this questionnaire are standard statements that have been modified by the researcher. Instrument A is used to measure respondents' demographic data which includes age, gender, last education, employment status, years of service in the hospital in the form of a check list available in the research instrument. Instrument B is a questionnaire in the form of 32 statements for respondents compiled from some literature and sources related to the Professional Nursing Practice Model perceived by nurses. Instrument C is a questionnaire in the form of 20 statements for respondents compiled from several literatures and sources related to Patient Safety Goals perceived by nurses in hospitals. All statements were answered using a Likert scale with the answer choices Always done (SL) given a score of 3, Often done (SR) was given a score of 2, Rarely done (JR) was given a score of 1 and Never done (JP) was given a score of 0.

The research instrument has been tested for validity and reliability on 30 nurses with (Professional Values $0.918 > 0.361$) and cronbach alpha ($0.826 > 0.70$), (professional relationship $0.821 > 0.361$) and cronbach alpha ($0.815 > 0.70$), (nursing care method $0.635 > 0.361$) and cronbach alpha ($0.854 > 0.70$), (management approach $0.812 > 0.361$) and cronbach alpha ($0.791 > 0.70$), (compensation and reward system $0.822 > 0.361$) and cronbach alpha ($0.854 > 0.70$). Data analysis used descriptive statistical test, chi-square test and logistic regression. r^2 *hitung*

Data Collection Process: implemented through stages with the following steps; 1) Stages of preparation. The data collection process is carried out through an administrative process starting with initial data collection and then submitting an ethical permit application to the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University. After obtaining an ethical permit, the researcher conducted an instrument test and then submitted an application for a research permit to the Head of the Nursing Masters Study Program which was approved by the Dean of the Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University to obtain a cover letter which was submitted to the Director of the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency. 2) Implementation Phase. Data collection was carried out after obtaining permission to conduct research from the Education and Training Personnel Division (Diklat) of the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency. Next, the researcher went to the prospective respondent to each treatment room, then introduced himself and explained the research objectives to the prospective respondent, after giving an explanation, the researcher asked the respondent's willingness to receive WhatsApp messages in the form of a google link questionnaire form which was forwarded by researchers in the treatment room group. (appendix 2 and 5). After the respondent received the WhatsApp message, the respondent was invited to fill in the data in the google questionnaire form, after all the data was collected and the research was completed, the researcher reported back to the field of nursing and training at the West Aceh District General Hospital to get a certificate that the data collection had been completed. . 3) Evaluation Stage. After all the data collection process is complete,

Data analysis : Data analysis used descriptive statistical test, chi-square test and logistic regression.

If the p-value (sig) > 0.05 then H_0 is accepted, it means that there is no significant relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, otherwise if the p-value (sig) < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant relationship between independent variable (Professional Nursing Practice Model) and dependent variable (Patient Safety Goals).

Multivariate analysis was conducted to find out which independent variable showed the most dominant relationship to the dependent variable. In this study, the multivariate test was performed using a binary logistic regression test because the dependent variable was categorical data. Prior to the binary logistic regression analysis, a feasibility test of the model was carried out on each independent variable with the dependent variable. If the results of the feasibility test analysis of the model show a value (sig) 0.25, then the research variable can be included in the multivariate analysis model, otherwise if the results of the bivariate analysis show a p-value (sig) 0.05, the research variable cannot be included. into the multivariate analysis model.

III. Results

Univariate Analysis

Characteristics of Nurses in West Aceh District Hospital.

Based on table 4.1 it can be concluded that 44 respondents (41.1%) are in the early elderly (46-55 years), 79 respondents (73.8%) are female, 57 respondents (53.3%) have a Diploma in Nursing. , 60 respondents (56.1%) as Civil Servants (PNS) and 81 respondents (75.7%) with more than 5 years of service.

Table 4.1
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Demographic Data in Regional General Hospitals
West Aceh Regency in 2021
(n=107)

Characteristics of Respondents	f	%
Age		
Early adulthood (20-35 years)	21	19.6
Late adulthood (36-45 years)	42	39.3
Early elderly (46-55 years)	44	41.1
Gender		
Man	28	26.2
Woman	79	73.8
Education		
D III Nursing	57	53.3
D IV Nursing	8	7.5
S1 Nursing	12	11.2
nurse	27	25.2
S2 Nursing	4	3.7
Employment status		
PNS/ASN	60	56.1
first aid	3	2.8
Contract	34	31.8
Volunteer	10	9.3
Working Period in Hospital		
0 – 1 Year	5	4.7
23 years	15	14
4-5 Years	6	5.6
> 5 Years	81	75.7

Source: Primary Data (retrieved 2021)

Table 4.2
Frequency Distribution of Professional Nursing Practice Models and Patient Safety Goals in the Regional
General Hospital of West Aceh Regency in 2021
(n=107)

No	Professional Nursing Practice Model	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Good	54	50.5
	Not enough	53	49.5
2.	Professional Values		
	Good	69	64.5
	Not enough	38	35.5
3.	Professional Relations		
	Good	74	69.2
	Not enough	33	30.8
4.	Nursing Care Delivery Method		
	Good	73	68.2
	Not enough	34	31.8
5.	Management Approach		
	Good	68	63.6
	Not enough	39	36.4
6.	Compensation and Reward System		
	Good	55	51.4

	Not enough	52	48.6
7.	Patient Safety Goals		
	Good	62	57.9
	Not enough	45	42.1

Source: Primary Data (retrieved 2021)

Bivariate Analysis

The results of the study of the relationship between the Professional Nursing Practice Model and Patient Safety Goals in the Regional Public House of West Aceh Regency are presented in table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3
Relationship between the Professional Nursing Practice Model and Patient Safety Goals at the West Aceh District General Hospital in 2021 (n=107)

No		Patient Safety Goals		Amount n	p-value	OR
		Good n	Not enough n			
1.	Professional Nursing Practice Model					
	Good	43(79.9)	11(20.4)	54(100)	0.000	6.9
	Not enough	19 (35.8)	34 (64.2)	53(100)		
	Total	62(57.9)	45(42.0)	107(100)		
2.	Professional Values					
	Good	48(69.6)	21(30.4)	69(100)	0.002	3.9
	Not enough	14(36.8)	24(63.2)	38(100)		
	Total	62(57.9)	45(42.0)	107(100)		
3.	Professional Relations					
	Good	52(70.3)	22(29.7)	74(100)	0.000	5.4
	Not enough	10(30.3)	23(69.7)	33(100)		
	Total	62(57.9)	45(42.0)	107(100)		
4.	Nursing Care Delivery Method					
	Good	51(69.9)	22(30.1)	73(100)	0.001	4.8
	Not enough	11(34.0)	11(67.6)	34(100)		
	Total	62(57.9)	45(42.0)	107(100)		
5.	Management Approach					
	Good	48(70.6)	20(29.4)	68(100)	0.001	4.2
	Not enough	14(35.9)	25(64.4)	39(100)		
	Total	62(57.9)	45(42.0)	107(100)		
6.	Compensation and Reward System					
	Good	39(70.9)	16(29.1)	55(100)	0.009	3.0
	Not enough	23(44.2)	29(55.8)	52(100)		
	Total	62(57.9)	45(42.0)	107(100)		

Source: Primary Data (retrieved 2021)

Based on table 4.3, it can be concluded that of the 54 respondents who have a Good Professional Nursing Practice Model, 43 respondents (79.9%) also have a Good Patient Safety Goal with p-value = .000 < = 0.05. It can be concluded that the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between the Professional Nursing Practice Model and the Patient Safety Goals at the West Aceh District General Hospital, and the Odd Ratio (OR) = 6.9, which means that respondents who have a Nursing Practice Model Professional Good, has a 6.9 times chance to implement the Patient Safety Goals well compared to respondents who have MPKP Less.

Multivariate Analysis

The feasibility test of the model aims to determine the feasibility of the dimensions of the Professional Nursing Practice Model to enter into the logistic regression model. The rejection criterion is if the p-value < 0.25, then the variable can be included in the model. the results of the model's feasibility test can be seen in table 4.5H₀

Table 4.5
Feasibility Test Results of Professional Nursing Practice Models as Predictors of Patient Safety Goals in West Aceh District Public Hospitals (n=107)

<i>Predictors</i>	B	OR	<i>p-value</i>	95% CI	
				<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
Professional Values	-0.812	0.444	0.134	0.154	1.285
Professional Relations	-1.026	0.358	0.124	0.097	1.325
Nursing Care Delivery Method	0.022	1.022	0.976	0.243	4.306
Management Approach	-0.794	0.452	0.171	0.145	1.407
Compensation And Reward System	-1.293	0.274	0.006	0.109	0.690

Source: primary data, October 2021

Based on table 4.5 the results of model one show that, of the five MPKP sub-variables related to Patient Safety Goals, there are four sub-variables that have a p-value > 0.05, namely Professional Values with a p-value of 0.134, Professional Relations with p-value 0.124, the method of providing nursing care with a p-value of 0.976 and Management Approach with a p-value of 0.171, and only one sub-variable that has a p-value <0.05, namely the Compensation and Reward System with a value of p-value 0.006. So that the second stage of modeling cannot be continued because there is only one sub-variable that is most related.

Thus, it can be concluded that the Compensation and Reward System is significantly related to Patient Safety Goals, with a p-value of 0.006 and has an OR value of 0.274. This means that a good Compensation and Reward System has a 0.279 times chance of implementing good Patient Safety Goals compared to the Compensation and Reward System which is lacking in the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency.

IV. Discussion

Relationship between Professional Nursing Practice Model and Patient Safety Goals at Regional General Hospital of Aceh Barat Regency

The results of multivariate analysis, the relationship between MPKP and Patient Safety Goals in the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency, the implementation of MPKP has a significant relationship with Patient Safety Goals in the model, which can be explained as follows:

1. Relationship of Professional Values with Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency.

The results of the multivariate analysis in table 4.15 show that the application of Professional Values has a significant relationship with patient safety goals in the model, where the application of Professional Values has a p-value of $0.134 < 0.25$ and has an OR value of 0.444. This means that professional values have a 0.444 times chance of implementing good patient safety goals compared to professional values that are lacking in the West Aceh District General Hospital.

Each nurse has their own personal values and behaviors. The professional code of ethics brings changes in personal behavior to become professional and provides guidelines and responsibilities for members of the profession. Professional responsibility is based on the assumption that the nursing profession cooperates with health care groups such as doctors, nutritionists, pharmacists, laboratory personnel, environmental health, and others to improve health, reduce suffering, and achieve goals based on human needs. (Astuti et al., 2015).

The results of this study are in line with the theory of Ng and Byrne (2015) Professional values are a foundation of practice that directs nurses in interacting with clients, colleagues, professional practitioners and the public. The values that become the identity of a nurse in taking care of the welfare of clients and become a foundation in applying nursing practice. Professional values are also the core of the Professional Nursing Practice Model, which includes: intellectual values, moral commitment, autonomy, control and accountability which are obtained through formal and informal education (Sirait Y, 2012).

The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Ye, et al (2018), which showed that perceived stress was negatively related to clinical performance among Chinese practicing nursing students, and professional values moderated the relationship between perceived stress and clinical performance, which can shape scientific evidence to develop intervention strategies to improve clinical performance.

2. Professional Relations with Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency.

The results of the multivariate analysis in table 4.15 show that the application of Professional Relations has a significant relationship with Patient Safety Goals in the first model, where the application of Professional Relations has a p-value of $0.124 < 0.25$ and has an OR value of 0.358. This means that the application of good

Professional Relations has a 0.358 chance of implementing good Patient Safety Goals at the West Aceh District General Hospital.

The results of this study are in line with the opinion of Stuart (2014) which states that nurses, patients and families are partners in a systematic relationship to achieve nursing care outcomes in a social relationship that is built on mutual trust by maintaining integrity, encouraging adaptive responses to problems with respect. the autonomy and freedom of individuals involved in making decisions in the nursing process, including the therapeutic relationship between nurses and other health care professionals.

This is also in line with the results of Sirait's research (2012), which states that there is a relationship between the professional relationship category and the level of nurse satisfaction with a P-Value of 0.003. Research conducted by Widiyari (2019) with the results of implementing patient safety as much as 57.3% stated that it had been carried out. Aspects of patient safety are not optimal, especially in the aspect of professional relationships related to fall risk assessment communication and as many as 66.4% of patients are satisfied with nursing services.

3. The Relationship between the Application of Nursing Care Delivery Methods and Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency.

The results of the multivariate analysis in table 4.15, the Application of Nursing Care Delivery Methods in the Professional Nursing Practice Model there is no significant relationship with the Patient Safety Goals in the model, with a p-value of $0.976 > 0.25$, and has an OR value of 1.022. This means that the application of the Nursing Care Delivery Method to the Professional Nursing Practice Model does not have a significant relationship with the implementation of the Patient Safety Goals at the West Aceh District General Hospital.

Professional Nursing Practice Model is a system (structure, process, and professional values) that allows professional nurses to regulate the delivery of nursing care, including an environment that can support nursing care. The essence of professional nursing can be shown from the ability of nurses to inspire, build trust and confidence with patients, have adequate knowledge, have skills and abilities in work, be open, always have bright ideas, follow the progress and development of science and technology, have a sense of humor, able to interact with others in harmony, good appearance, cheerful and in work not solely oriented to money, and has full autonomy and authority over independent practices. In the aspect of the process, it is determined the use of the modified primary nursing method. The modified primary care method is a combination of both team and primary methods, it is hoped that the continuity of nursing care and accountability of nursing care are found in primary nurses. Nursing services as the core of professional nursing practice require the ability of nurses to be able to act as managers of nursing services through the implementation of PNPM so that the quality of nursing care can be improved (Utami, Agustine, 2016).

The research conducted (Asriani et al., 2016) showed that the quality of the implementation of nursing care standards before and after the implementation of the Professional Nursing Practice Model (PNPM) in the inpatient room of Bhayangkara Hospital Makassar with p-value = 0.01.

Research conducted by Firmanto et al, (2013) showed that there was a difference between service quality on the dimensions of nurse reliability in providing nursing care in the PNPM and Non- PNPM inpatient rooms at H. Andi Sulthan Hospital Dr. Radja Bulukumba with p-value = 0.00.

4. The Relationship between the Implementation of the Management Approach and the Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency.

Multivariate analysis in table 4.15, the application of a management approach to the professional nursing practice model has a significant relationship with patient safety goals at the West Aceh District General Hospital with a p-value of $0.171 < 0.25$. And the OR value is 0.452. This means that the application of a good Management Approach has a 0.452 time chance of implementing good Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of West Aceh Regency.

According to (Gillies, 2007; Hersey, La Monica, 1998; Stoner & Wankel, 1988; Huber, 2010 in Dedi & Dwiantoro, 2019) nursing management is a special task that must be carried out by a nursing manager to carry out the governance of nursing services through the process planning, organizing, directing and supervising existing resources, both human resources and funding sources so that they can provide quality nursing services to patients, families and communities.

Research conducted by Sirait, (2012), shows that, there is a relationship between the management approach and the level of nurse satisfaction with a p-value = 0.001, especially in the role of primary nurses (PP) as decision makers for patients as clinical care managers.

5. The Relationship of the Compensation and Reward System with Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of Aceh Barat Regency.

The results of the multivariate analysis in table 4.15 show that the implementation of the Compensation and Reward System has a significant relationship with the Patient Safety Goals in the model, where the application of the Compensation and Reward System has a p-value of $0.06 < 0.25$ and has an OR value of 0.274. A good

Compensation and Rewards system has a 0.274 chance of implementing good patient safety goals at the West Aceh District General Hospital.

The results of this study are in accordance with the theory of Hoffart and Woods (1996 in Kamil, 2015), which states that the compensation and reward system is that the implementing nurse and her team are entitled to compensation and awards for nursing care carried out as professional care. Compensation and rewards given to nurses are not part of medical care or compensation and rewards based on procedures. Compensation in the form of services can be provided to implementing nurses in a team which can be determined based on the degree of client dependence. Another appreciation that is needed is that the implementing nurse can study in detail the nursing care of certain clients according to the disorders/problems experienced so that it leads to specialist nurse education.

This research is also in accordance with the opinion and research results of Fitrotulluthfiah and Supriyadi (2018), which states that, Compensation and Rewards are a form of appreciation given by hospitals to their employees (nurses) in supporting the process of running the system in the hospital environment. The provision of compensation and awards can be seen from various factors, one of which is good performance, work experience and achievements. Appropriate rewards provide satisfaction for some people. with the results of the Spearman Rho test, it was found that H_i was accepted, which means that there is a compensatory reward relationship with the performance of nurses in documenting nursing care at Kalisat Hospital, Jember Regency with significance (P Value = 0.008; < 0.05 ; $r = 0.473$).

This is also in accordance with the research results of AR Rani (2014), with the results of his research. Based on the Chi-Square test, P Value = 0.001 < 0.05 , which means H_0 is rejected or there is a relationship between Intrinsic Motivation and the model of professional nursing practice.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research on the relationship between the application of the Professional Nursing Practice Model and the Patient Safety Goals in the Regional General Hospital of Aceh Barat Regency, it can be concluded that:

1. There is a relationship between the Professional Nursing Practice Model and Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of Aceh Barat Regency
2. There is a relationship between Professional Values and Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of Aceh Barat Regency
3. There is a relationship between Professional Relations and Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of Aceh Barat Regency
4. There is a relationship between Nursing Care Delivery Methods and Patient Safety Goals at the Aceh Barat District General Hospital
5. There is a relationship between the Management Approach and Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of Aceh Barat Regency
6. There is a relationship between the Compensation and Reward System with Patient Safety Goals at the Regional General Hospital of Aceh Barat Regency
7. Sub Variable Professional Nursing Practice Model The most related to the Patient Safety Goals is the Compensation and Reward System with p -value = 0.009 with OR = 274 in the second method of modeling.

Reference

- [1]. Arni, AR, & Hasriyanti, E. (2014). The Relationship of Nurses' Motivation with the Application of Professional Nursing Practice Models in the Inpatient Room of Grestelina Hospital. 4, 748–753.
- [2]. Asmuji, & Indriyani, D. (2016). Nurses' understanding of MPKP teams and related factors at Balung Jember Hospital. The Indonesian Journal of Health Science, 6(2), 170–178. <http://jurnal.unmuhjember.ac.id/index.php/TIJHS/article/download/135/81>
- [3]. Asriani, Mattalatta, & Betan, A. (2016). The Effect of Application of Professional Nursing Practice Model (MPKP) on Nursing Care Standards and Nurse Job Satisfaction in Inpatient Rooms Bhayangkara Hospital Makassar. Journal of Mirai Management, 1(2). <https://journal.stieamkop.ac.id/index.php/mirai/article/view/33>
- [4]. Astuti, SI, Arso, SP, & Wigati, PA (2015). Analysis of Minimum Service Standards in Outpatient Installations at Semarang City Hospital. Analysis of Minimum Service Standards in Outpatient Installations at Semarang City Hospital, 3, 103–111.
- [5]. Daphney, Lynda, Valerie, & Caroline. (2020). The INSEPARable portfolio tool to sustain continued education and the professional development of nurses for a full scope of nursing practice and enhanced patient safety competencies: An ethnographic study. International Journal of Nursing Studies Advances, 2(September), 100011. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnsa.2020.100011>
- [6]. Dedi, B., & Luky Dwiantoro. (2019). Nursing service leadership and management. Nurse Education Today, November 2019.
- [7]. ECR. (2021). Top 10 patient safety concerns, 2021. Annals of Long-Term Care, 13–16. <https://doi.org/10.25270/altc.2018.04.00027>
- [8]. Firmanto, A., Kadir, A., & Kunci, K. (2013). Comparison of the Application of Mpkp with Non-MPKp on the Quality of Nursing Services in the Inpatient Room of RSud H. Andi Sulthan Dg. Raja Bulukumba. 3(1986), 127–135.
- [9]. Fitrotulluthfiah, Supriyadi, W. (2018). The Relationship of Compensatory Rewards with Nurse Performance in Documenting Nursing Care at Kalisat Hospital, Jember Regency.
- [10]. Gail Wiscarz Stuart. (2014). Principles and Practice of Psychiatric Nursing (10th ed.). <https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=ivALBAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Principles+and+Practice+of+Psychiatric>

- +Nursing&ots=pFH3Kwn0i3&sig=EGTZFcoONHp49#fdir=Lone-Mp49#fdirves=Lone Principles and Practice of Psychiatric Nursing&f=false
- [11]. Hoffart, N., & Woods, CQ (1996). Elements of a Nursing Professional Practice Model. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, 12(6), 354–364. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S8755-7223\(96\)80083-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S8755-7223(96)80083-4)
- [12]. Joint Commission International. (2011). Joint Commission International Hospital Accreditation Standards 4th edition. In MK (Tim P. dr. Grace Frelita, MM, dr. TJ Situmorang, M.Kes, dr. Donda Saskia Silitonga, DESS, dr. Jeffry Oeswadi, MARS, dr. Anastina Tahjoo, MARS, (Tim Siloam) dr. Elisa Tandiono, Sp.KJ (Digest Team) Dr. dr. Sutoto (Ed.), Gramedia (4th ed., Vol. 23, Issue 1) PT Gramedia. <http://www.jcrlinc.com>
- [13]. Kamil, H. (2015). Nursing Science Axiology; Professional Nursing Practice Model. *Idea Nursing Journal*, 3(1), 79–88. <http://e-repository.unsyiah.ac.id/INJ/article/view/6419>
- [14]. Marquis & Huston. (2017). Leadership Roles and Management Functions in Nursing Theory and Application (9th ed., Vol. 4, Issue 3). <http://marefateadyan.nashriyat.ir/node/150>
- [15]. Martha Raile Alligood. (2014). Nursing Theorists and Their Work. In *Contemporary Nurse* (8th ed., Vol. 24, Issue 1). Library of Congress Cataloging. <https://doi.org/10.5172/conu.2007.24.1.106a>
- [16]. Ng, N., & Byrne, MW (2015). Professional practice models for nurses in low-income countries : an integrative review. *BMC Nursing*, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12912-015-0095-5>
- [17]. Nursalam. (2011). Nursing Management Applications in Professional Nursing Practice Edition 3. In Salemba Medika.
- [18]. Nursalam. (2016). Research methodology. In *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* (Vol. 53, Issue 9, pp. 1689–1699).
- [19]. Patricia A. Potter, Anne Griffin Perry, Patricia A. Stockert, AMH (2021). *Fundamentals of Nursing* (Vol. 10). <http://marefateadyan.nashriyat.ir/node/150>
- [20]. PMK RI. (2017). Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2017 concerning Patient Safety. Regulation, 6, 5–9.
- [21]. Ponco Nugroho, SH, & Sujianto, U. (2017). Supervision of the Head of the Proctor Model Room to Improve Patient Safety Implementation. *Indonesian Journal of Nursing*, 20(1), 56–64. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jki.v20i1.348>
- [22]. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Permenkes RI Number 3 of 2020 concerning Hospital Classification and Licensing, (2020).
- [23]. Roymond H. Simamora. (2019). The Effect of Counseling on Patient Identification Using Audiovisual Media on Knowledge of Inpatients. *Usu*, 8(2), 2019. <https://doi.org/10.22201/fq.18708404e.2004.3.66178>
- [24]. Slatyer, Coventry, Twigg, & Davis. (2016). Professional practice models for nursing: A review of the literature and synthesis of key components. *Journal of Nursing Management*, 24(2), 139–150. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jonm.12309>
- [25]. Sutoto. (2017). National Standard for Hospital Accreditation Edition 1 (herry Garna (ed.)). Hospital Accreditation Commission (KARS).
- [26]. Sutoto. (2019a). Hospital Accreditation National Standard Survey Instrument Edition 1.1. Hospital Accreditation Committee.
- [27]. Sutoto. (2019b). National Standard for Hospital Accreditation (SNARS Edition 1.1) (Issue 2).
- [28]. Nursing Act. (2014). RI Law No. 38 of 2014.
- [29]. Utami, Agustine, H. (2016). Nursing Ethics and Professional Nursing (First).
- [30]. WHO. (2021). Patient Safety. <https://www.who.int/news-room/facts-in-pictures/detail/patient-safety>
- [31]. Widiasari, Hanny Handiyani, EN (2019). Patient Satisfaction with the Implementation of Patient Safety in Hospitals. 22(February 2018), 43–52. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jki.v22i1.615>
- [32]. Ye, Y., Hu, R., Ni, Z., Jiang, N., & Jiang, X. (2018). Effects of perceived stress and professional values on clinical performance in practice nursing students: A structural equation modeling approach. *Nurse Education Today*, 71, 157–162. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2018.09.036>
- [33]. Sirait Yunita. (2012). The Relationship between the Implementation of Beginner MPKP and the Job Satisfaction of Nurses and Doctors in the Beginner MPKP Room at PGI Cikini Hospital, Jakarta. Thesis FIK UI, 162.

Imran S, et. al. "Relationship Of Implementation Of Professional Nursing Practice Model With Patient Safety Objectives In General Hospital West Aceh Regency Area." *IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science (IOSR-JNHS)*, 11(01), 2022, pp. 34-41.