

**GAMBARAN KEPATUHAN TENAGA KESEHATAN (NON MEDIS)
DALAM PELAKSANAAN *SURGICAL SAFETY CHECKLIST*
DI INSTALASI BEDAH SENTRAL RSUD CIAMIS**

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ABSTRAK

Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC) merupakan suatu prosedur keselamatan pasien berupa daftar yang dibuat oleh *World Health Organization* (WHO) sebagai dasar dari tindakan yang dilakukan oleh tim medis di kamar operasi. Fenomena yang saya dapatkan setelah dilakukan wawancara dengan 2 orang penata anestesi RSUD Ciamis bahwa terdapat penata anestesi dan perawat kamar operasi tidak melakukan pengisian SSC, di bagian *sign in* yaitu tidak pernah mengukur berat badan kembali, menghitung jumlah pendarahan dan penandaan lokasi operasi. *Surgical Safety Checklist* terbagi menjadi tiga fase yakni sebelum dilakukan induksi anestesi (*sign in*), sebelum dilakukan insisi (*time out*), dan sebelum pasien meninggalkan kamar operasi (*sign out*). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kepatuhan tenaga kesehatan dalam pelaksanaan *Surgical Safety Checklist*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan metode kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian cross-sectional. Peneliti telah memperoleh persetujuan etik dari komite etik Universitas Bhakti Kencana Bandung nomor 129/09.KEPK/UBK/VI/2025. Sampel terdiri dari 33 tenaga Kesehatan. Hasil pada prosedur *sign in* oleh penata anestesi lebih dari setengahnya (62,5%) telah melaksanakan *Surgical Safety Checklist*. Sedangkan kurang dari setengahnya (37,5%) tidak melaksanakan *Surgical Safety Checklist*. Prosedur *time out* oleh perawat bedah sebagian besar (88,0%) telah melaksanakan *Surgical Safety Checklist*. Sedangkan sebagian kecil (12,0%) tidak melaksanakan *Surgical Safety Checklist*. Prosedur *sign out* oleh perawat bedah seluruhnya (100%) telah melaksanakan *Surgical Safety Checklist*. Sedangkan sebagian kecil (4,0%) tidak melaksanakan *Surgical Safety Checklist*. Kesimpulan pada Pelaksanaan *Surgical Safety Checklist* di Instalasi Bedah Sentral menunjukkan tingkat kepatuhan yang sangat tinggi. Seluruh prosedur *sign in* oleh penata anestesi, serta *time out* dan *sign out* oleh perawat bedah, telah dilaksanakan sesuai dengan SOP untuk keselamatan pasien. Namun, karena beban kerja yang begitu berat masih ditemukan sebagian kecil petugas yang tidak konsisten dalam pelaksanaannya,

Kata kunci. Keselamatan Pasien, *Surgical Safety Checklis* (SSC), *sign in*, *time out*, *sign out*.

**OVERVIEW OF COMPLIANCE BY HEALTHCARE WORKERS (NON MEDICAL)
IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SURGICAL SAFETY CHECKLIST
AT THE CENTRAL SURGERY UNIT OF CIAMIS
REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL**

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ABSTARCT

Bachelor of Applied Nursing The Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC) is a patient safety procedure in the form of a checklist created by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a basis for actions taken by the medical team in the operating room. The phenomenon I observed after interviewing two anesthetists at Ciamis Regional General Hospital was that anesthetists and operating room nurses did not fill out the SSC, specifically in the sign-in section, meaning they never re-measured the patient's weight, calculated the amount of bleeding, or marked the location of the surgery. The Surgical Safety Checklist is divided into three phases: before anesthesia induction (sign-in), before incision (time-out), and before the patient leaves the operating room (sign-out). This study aims to determine the compliance of health workers in implementing the Surgical Safety Checklist. This study uses a descriptive method with a quantitative method and a cross-sectional research design. The researchers obtained ethical approval from the Bhakti Kencana University Ethics Committee in Bandung, number 129/09.KEPK/UBK/VI/2025. The sample consisted of 33 healthcare workers. The results showed that more than half (62.5%) of the anesthesiologists performed the Surgical Safety Checklist during the sign-in procedure. Meanwhile, less than half (37.5%) did not perform the Surgical Safety Checklist. The time-out procedure by surgical nurses was mostly (88.0%) carried out using the Surgical Safety Checklist. Meanwhile, a small portion (12.0%) did not carry out the Surgical Safety Checklist. The sign-out procedure by surgical nurses was carried out entirely (100%) using the Surgical Safety Checklist. Meanwhile, a small portion (4.0%) did not carry out the Surgical Safety Checklist. The conclusion on the implementation of the Surgical Safety Checklist in the Central Surgery Unit shows a very high level of compliance. All sign-in procedures by anesthetists, as well as time-out and sign-out procedures by surgical nurses, have been carried out in accordance with the SOP for patient safety. However, due to the heavy workload, a small number of staff were still found to be inconsistent in their implementation.

Keywords: Patient Safety, Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC), sign-in, time-out, sign-out.