ABSTRAK

Gambaran Komunikasi SBAR Petugas Kesehatan Dalam Upaya Keselamatan Pasien Pasca Anestesi Di RSUD Sumedang

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Komunikasi SBAR merupakan komunikasi yang diberikan oleh tenaga medis untuk berbagi informasi mengenai kondisi pasien. SBAR adalah cara untuk menyampaikan informasi penting yang membutuhkan perhatian dan tindakan segera untuk secara efektif meningkatkan keselamatan pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komunikasi SBAR di RSUD Sumedang. Penelitian ini adalah jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan jenis observasional, dengan menggunakan desain analitik. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *stratified random sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 87 pasien pasca anestesi umum dan 72 pasien pasca anestesi spinal. Penelitian ini menggunakan lembar observasi dari PPSDM Kemenkes 2017. Hasil penelitian ini di *recovery room* RSUD Sumedang dari 159 responden didapatkan hasil efektif sebanyak 80 orang (50,3%) dan tidak efektif sebanyak 79 orang (49,7%) dan untuk hasil per item tertinggi pada komponen *situation* didapatkan hasil tidak efektif sebanyak 92 orang (57,9%), komponen *background* didapatkan hasil efektif sebanyak 93 orang (58,4%), komponen *assesstment* didapatkan hasil efektif sebanyak 81 orang (51%) dan komponen *recommendation* didapatkan hasil efektif sebanyak 129 orang (81,1%). Disarankan untuk peneliti selanjutnya agar meneliti variable lain yang belum diteliti menggunakan metode penelitian yang berbeda dan melakukan observasi di ruangan khusus seperti ruang ICU dan HCU.

Kata Kunci: Komunikasi SBAR, Keselamatan Pasien, *Handover*

ABSTRACT

Overview of SBAR Communication of Health Workers in Post Anesthesia Patient Safety Efforts at RSUD Sumedang

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SBAR is communication provided by health workers to exchange patient conditions. SBAR is a way to convey critical information that requires immediate attention and action to effectively improve patient safety. The aim of this study was to find out SBAR communication at RSUD Sumedang. This research conduated with quantitative design with an observational method, using an analytical design. The sampling technique uses stratified random sampling technique with a sample of 87 patients undergoing general anesthesia and 72 patients undergoing spinal anesthesia. Using observation sheets from PPSDM Kemenkes 2017. The results of this study in the recovery room of RSUD Sumedang from 159 respondents obtained effective results as many as 80 people (50.3%) and ineffective as many as 79 people (49.7%) and for the highest per-item results in the situation component obtained ineffective results as many as 92 people (57.9%), background components obtained effective results as many as 93 people (58.4%), assessment components obtained effective results as many as 81 people (51%) and recommendation components obtained effective results as many as 129 people (81,1%). It is recommended for future researchers to examine other variables that have not been studied using different research methods and make observations in special rooms such as ICU and HCU rooms.

Keywords: SBAR Communication, Patient Safety, Handover