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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

THE OVERVIEW OF NURSES' SELF-EFFICACY REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PATIENT SAFETY GOALS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patient safety is a key indicator of hospital service quality, defined by six Patient Safety Goals. As healthcare professionals who interact directly with patients 24 hours a day, nurses play a strategic role in the Patient Safety Goals. One factor believed to influence the successful implementation of these goals is the nurses' self-efficacy. **Objective:** This study aims to provide an overview of nurses' self-efficacy in implementing Patient Safety Goals. Methods: This study uses a quantitative, descriptive design. The study population was 153 nurses, with a sample of 60 selected using purposive sampling. The research instrument used was a questionnaire assessing nurses' self-efficacy in the Patient Safety Goals. The data analysis used univariate analysis. **Results:** The majority of respondents were female (86.7%), fell within the 25–36 age range (80%), and had a tenure of 1–10 years (65%). The key finding was that the majority of nurses (68.3%) had a high level of self-efficacy in the Patient Safety Goals. **Conclusion:** Nurses' self-efficacy in implementing Patient Safety Goals is predominantly in the "good" category. Higher levels of nurses' self-efficacy were associated with better performance in implementing Patient Safety Goals.

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BACKGROUND

Hospitals are healthcare facilities that play a strategic role in providing medical services to the community, including inpatient care for patients who require intensive, continuous treatment. In carrying out their functions, hospitals are fully responsible for patient safety as part of the quality of health care services. Therefore, hospitals must implement safety standards set by the government and international health organizations. Patient Safety Goals (PSG) focus on adverse event precaution, near misses, no-harm incidents, and hazardous conditions (conditions with the potential for harm). Patient safety goals focus on systematic efforts to prevent incidents that could harm patients during the healthcare process (Lombongkaehe, Kaunang, & Karamoy, 2023).

Patient safety practices are an important factor in the quality of healthcare services. Optimal implementation can reduce the risk of adverse incidents. Nursing staff carry out intensive efforts to implement patient safety protocols. Patient safety implementation measures must reach 100% of the target, and the safety level depends on the availability of adequate facilities, a supportive organizational culture, and a continuous monitoring system (Salsabila & Dhamanti, 2023). Patient safety has become a global issue in numerous countries. Patient safety is not only about preventing injuries or medical errors, but also reflects the quality and image of a hospital's health services. The healthcare service quality continues to evolve, which requires adequate competence to support patient safety (Masahuddin, Supardi, & Rahayu, 2023).

Global data show that patient safety incidents remain a serious problem. World Health Organization (WHO) recorded approximately 134 million adverse events causing 2.6 million deaths annually in developing countries in 2023. In the United States, in 2020, there were 98,000 reported deaths due to medical errors (Adhelna, Jannah, Yusuf, Putra, & Yullyzar, 2024). The most common adverse events include medication errors (39%), followed by surgical procedure errors (30.4%), errors in delivering patient care such as patient falls and pressure ulcers (15.0%), and nosocomial infections (11.9%) (Dianti Roidah, Yunus, & Sulistyorini, 2023). In Indonesia, patient safety issues remain a major challenge. Patient safety data for 2019 show 7,465 incidents, with 171 deaths, 80 serious injuries, 372 moderate injuries, 1,183 minor injuries, and 5,659 incidents without injury (Pertiwi, Sjaaf, Andriani, & Oktamianti, 2024). Patient fall incidents were reported as one of the three most common (almost 14% of incidents) (Handayani, Fitriani, Aini, & Anggraini, 2022).

Patient Safety Incident Reports by province show that the Province of Special Region of Yogyakarta was the third largest nationally (13.8%) (Syam, Yanuardi, & Hastuti, 2023). Six patient safety goals, such as accurate patient identification, effective communication, medication safety, certainty of surgical location and procedure, infection risk control, and fall risk prevention, are a strategic step to reduce incidents (Sundoro, Sari, Alvionita, Nuhuyanan, & Bafadhal, 2023). Various studies show that Patient Safety Goals are still not fully optimal. Galleryzki, Hariyati, Afriani, & Rahman (2021) reported that the achievement of the six patient safety goals is approximately 92.7%. Nurses' patient safety skills are affected by self-efficacy. Nurses with low self-efficacy tend to lack confidence in performing safety procedures effectively (Putri & Febriani, 2021).

Self-efficacy in patient safety makes nurses more confident, compliant with safety procedures, and proactive in preventing risks such as medication errors and infections. It is necessary to explore nurses' self-efficacy regarding patient safety.

OBJECTIVE

This study aimed to determine the relationship between nurses' self-efficacy and the implementation of patient safety goals in inpatient wards.

METHOD

Design, Population and Sample

This study used a quantitative descriptive design. The study's target population was all nurses working in the ward, totaling about 153 respondents. The sampling technique used was purposive. Inclusion criteria included: nurses eligible to be respondents; Two years of work experience. The sample size was 60 respondents.

Instrument and Data Analysis

Data were collected using a questionnaire on nurses' self-efficacy in implementing patient safety. Univariate statistical analysis was used by calculating percentages for each variable and respondent characteristic.

RESULTS

The research results are presented in the following table:

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondent characteristics (n=60)

Characteristic	Frequency (f)	Percentage
Age		
17-25 (Late Adolescents)	1	1.7
26-35 (Early Adults)	48	80.0
36-45 (Late Adulthood)	10	16.7
46-55 (Early Elderly)	1	1.7
Gender		
Male	8	13.3
Female	52	86.7
Education		
D3	23	38.3
Nurse	37	61.7
Years of service		
1-10 years	39	65.0
11-20 years	20	33.3
>30	1	1.7

Total	**60**	**100**

Based on Table 1, 80% of respondents were aged 26–35 years old. Women make up the largest proportion of respondents, accounting for 86.7%. Most respondents (61.7%) hold a bachelor's degree in nursing. Regarding work experience, 65% have worked for 1–10 years.

Table 2. Nurses' Self-Efficacy Regarding the Implementation of Patient Safety Goals (n=60)

Self-Efficacy	Frequency (f)	Percentage
High	41	68.3
Medium	19	31.7
Low	0	0
Total	**60**	**100**

Based on Table 2 above, 68.3% of nurses have high self-efficacy and 31.7% have moderate self-efficacy.

DISCUSSION

These results indicate that most nurses have high self-efficacy in patient safety goals. These findings share similarities with previous research; nurses with high self-efficacy tend to work with confidence, consistency, and accuracy in nursing decision-making. High self-confidence among nurses contributes to improved quality of nursing care in hospitals (Andriani, Destri, & Hayati, 2025). Previous research found that self-efficacy is significantly related to nurse performance in the inpatient ward (Sesrianty, Indriani, & Resti DND, 2021). Nurses with high self-efficacy tend to perform their duties better, remain responsive to patients' needs, and demonstrate greater discipline in carrying out nursing care procedures.

Previous research reported the relationship between self-efficacy and work motivation among nurses at the Banjarmasin Islamic Hospital (Saputra, Hayati, Amaliah, & Azidin, 2025). Nurses with high self-efficacy had greater work motivation and maintained their ability to work under pressure. Self-efficacy affects not only performance but also nurses' personal motivation. Self-efficacy is influenced by successful experiences, observation, social persuasion, and a person's emotional state. Work experience and a positive environment can strengthen nurses' confidence in providing safe and quality nursing services. Nurses at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital have more than five years of work experience and have participated in various professional training programs that support the implementation of nursing care. A longer tenure allows nurses to handle a variety of complex clinical situations and enhances the ability to make decisions and solve problems independently.

A person's self-efficacy is influenced by four main factors, namely mastery experience (experience of success), vicarious experience (learning through observation), verbal persuasion (social support and motivation), and physiological and emotional state (psychological and emotional condition) (Tejaratri, 2024). Individuals with high self-

efficacy will perceive themselves as capable of facing challenges and performing tasks well. Self-efficacy encourages nurses to work with confidence, responsibility, and high precision in every action, thereby minimizing the risk of errors that threaten patient safety. Another factor is nurses' knowledge and attitudes toward safety principles. Good knowledge helps nurses understand safety procedures and standards correctly, while a positive attitude encourages compliance in implementing safe practices (Agustira, Efroliza, & Apriyani, 2024). Meanwhile, workload, organizational culture, and management support influence the implementation of patient safety goals (Gani, Arso, & Dwiantoro, 2024).

CONCLUSION

Most nurses at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital possess a high level of self-efficacy. They demonstrate strong confidence in carrying out their nursing duties and responsibilities in accordance with professional service standards, and they are capable of implementing patient safety goals. These findings indicate that high self-efficacy regarding the implementation of patient safety goals enhances work performance.

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