



Publish: Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers

International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)Journal Homepage: <https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index>

Volume 4 | Number 1 | March 2026 |

**Holistic Nursing Care in Improving Patient Safety**Indrayadi^{1*}, Rahmat Pannyiwi²¹ DIII-Nursing Study Program, Polytechnic of Kesdam VI Banjarmasin, Indonesia² Faculty of Military Medicine, Republic of Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia*Correspondent Author: Indrayadi, e- mail: ketikindrayadi@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

Patient safety is a key indicator of healthcare quality. One approach that can improve patient safety is the implementation of holistic nursing care, encompassing the biological, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects of the patient. This approach enables nurses to provide comprehensive, patient-centered care. This study aims to determine the relationship between holistic nursing care and improved patient safety. This study used quantitative methods with an analytical design and a *cross-sectional approach*. *Sectional*. The research sample was nurses in health care facility X. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using the Chi- Square test. The results showed that the implementation of holistic nursing care was significantly related to increased patient safety ($p < 0.05$). The conclusion of this study is that holistic nursing care plays an important role in improving patient safety.

Keywords: Holistic Nursing Care, Patient Safety, Service Quality



1. Introduction

Patient safety *patient Patient safety* is a fundamental principle in healthcare services that aims to prevent injury or loss resulting from the service process. Patient safety incidents, such as medication errors, falls, and healthcare-related infections, are still common and can impact the quality of care and public trust.

Nurses play a strategic role in ensuring patient safety because they are the healthcare professionals who interact most frequently with patients. Every nursing action they perform has the potential to impact a patient's condition and safety. Therefore, nurses are required to provide safe, high-quality, and patient-centered nursing care.

Holistic nursing care is an approach that views the patient as a whole individual, encompassing physical, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects. A holistic approach enables nurses to understand the patient's comprehensive needs, thereby reducing the risk of errors and improving patient safety.

In practice, the implementation of holistic nursing care is not optimal. High workloads, time constraints, and nurses' lack of understanding of holistic concepts hinder its implementation. Therefore, this research is important to understand the role of holistic nursing care in improving patient safety.

2. Research Methods

a. Types and Design of Research

This research uses a quantitative method with an analytical design and a cross-sectional approach. sectional.

b. Location and Time of Research

The research was conducted at health service facility X in May–August 2025.

c. Population and Sample

The research population was all implementing nurses at health service facility X. The sample was taken using a purposive sampling technique.

d. Inclusion criteria:

- 1) Implementing nurse
- 2) Work period \geq 1 year
- 3) Willing to be a respondent

e. Exclusion criteria:

- Nurses who did not complete the questionnaire completely

f. Research Variables

- Independent variable: Holistic nursing care
- Dependent variable: Patient safety

g. Research Instruments





Publish: Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers

International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)

Journal Homepage: <https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index>

Volume 4 | Number 1 | March 2026 |



The research instrument was a questionnaire that measured the implementation of holistic nursing care and the implementation of patient safety.

h. Data analysis

Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using the Chi- Square test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

i. Research Ethics

The research was conducted by paying attention to the principle of *informed consent*, anonymity, and confidentiality of respondent data.

3. Research Results And Discussion

a. Research Result

1) Respondent Characteristics

Table 1

Distribution of Nurse Characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
20–30 years	15	30.0
31–40 years	23	46.0
> 40 years	12	24.0
Gender		
Man	18	36.0
Woman	32	64.0
Total	50	100

2) Implementation of Holistic Nursing Care

Table 2

Distribution of the Implementation of Holistic Nursing Care

Holistic Nursing Care	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Not enough	18	36.0
Good	32	64.0
Total	50	100

3) Patient Safety





Table 3
Distribution of Patient Safety Implementation

Patient Safety	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Not good	20	40.0
Good	30	60.0
Total	50	100

4) The Relationship Between Holistic Nursing Care and Patient Safety

Table 4
Relationship between Holistic Nursing Care and Patient Safety

Nursing care	Lack of Safety	Good Safety	Total	p- value
Not enough	12	6	18	
Good	8	24	32	
Total	20	30	50	0.001

Square test, $p < 0.05$

b. Discussion

The study results showed that the majority of nurses implemented holistic nursing care with a good rating. This demonstrates nurses' understanding of the importance of providing care that focuses not only on the patient's physical aspects but also on psychological, social, and spiritual aspects.

Bivariate analysis results indicate a significant relationship between holistic nursing care and patient safety. Nurses who effectively implement holistic nursing care tend to maintain optimal patient safety. A holistic approach allows nurses to conduct a more comprehensive assessment, allowing for early identification of potential risks.

Holistic nursing care helps nurses understand patients' emotional and psychological states, which can impact their adherence to therapy and safety procedures. Psychological support and effective communication can also prevent misunderstandings that could potentially lead to patient safety incidents.

Meeting a patient's spiritual needs can increase their sense of calm and confidence during treatment. This indirectly contributes to improved patient safety by making them more cooperative and responsive to nursing interventions.

The results of this study are in line with the *patient-centered concept. care* that emphasizes the importance of healthcare services that focus on the patient's overall





Publish: Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers

International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)

Journal Homepage: <https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index>

Volume 4 | Number 1 | March 2026 |



needs. Therefore, the implementation of holistic nursing care needs to be continuously improved as part of a patient safety improvement strategy.

The implications of this research suggest that healthcare facilities need to support the implementation of holistic nursing care through training, policies, and a conducive work environment. This will enable sustainable patient safety improvement.

4. Conclusion And Suggestions

a. Conclusion

There is a significant relationship between holistic nursing care and patient safety. The implementation of effective holistic nursing care contributes to improved patient safety.

b. Suggestion

1) For Nurses

It is hoped that this will improve the implementation of holistic nursing care in daily practice.

2) For Healthcare Facility Management

Need to provide training and support for the implementation of holistic nursing.

3) For Further Researchers

It is recommended to conduct research with a longitudinal design or qualitative approach.

References

1. Arikunto, S. (2019). *Research Procedures: A Practical Approach*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
2. Burns, N., & Grove, S. K. (2017). *Understanding Nursing Research*. St. Louis: Elsevier.
3. Fitriani, S. (2017). *Health Promotion*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
4. Hidayat, AAA (2018). *Nursing and Health Research Methodology*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
5. Indrayadi, I., Heriani, N., Khalilati, N., Aprilia, H., Julianto, J., (2026). Improving Community Skills in First Aid for Snake Bites Through Simulation Training Methods. *Sahabat Sosial: Journal of Community Service*, 4 (2), 654–662. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/jpemas/article/view/1041>
6. Point Commission International. (2018). *International Patients Safety Goals*. Oakbrook Terrace.
7. Machfoedz, I. (2018). *Quantitative Research Methodology*. Yogyakarta: Fitramaya.
8. Melnyk, B. M., & Fineout-Overholt, E. (2019). *Evidence-Based Practice in Nursing & Healthcare*. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer.
9. Notoatmodjo, S. (2019). *Public Health Science*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.





Publish: Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers

International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)

Journal Homepage: <https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index>

Volume 4 | Number 1 | March 2026 |



10. Pender, N.J., Murdaugh, C.L., & Parsons, M.A. (2016). *Health Promotion in Nursing Practice*. Boston: Pearson.
11. Pannyiwi, R., & Ali, A. (2025). Analysis of Drug Abuse Prevention Programs and Risk Factors in Adolescents: A Mixed Study Method in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. *JIMAD: Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal*, 2(2), 153–162. <https://doi.org/10.59585/jimad.v2i2.859>
12. Polit, D. F., & Beck, C. T. (2017). *Nursing Research*. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer.
13. Pratiwi, C., Yulis, DM, Djunaedi, D., & Pannyiwi, R. (2023). The Effect of Diet Therapy and Physical Activity on Blood Sugar Levels in Diabetes Mellitus Patients in the Inpatient Ward of Luwuk Banggai Regional Hospital. *Barongko : Journal of Health Sciences*, 2(1), 138–153. <https://doi.org/10.59585/bajik.v2i1.218>
14. Rogers, ME (2016). *Holistic Nursing Practice*. New York: Springer.
15. Sugiyono. (2019). *Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
16. Sunanto, S., Pannyiwi, R., & Rahmat, RA (2025). The Effect of Night Shift Work on Nurse's Fatigue and Work Concentration in the Emergency Department. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 3(4), 606–613. <https://doi.org/10.59585/ijhs.v3i4.867>
17. Sulistyawati, A. (2016). *Holistic Nursing Care*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
18. Tarwaka. (2017). *Occupational Safety and Health*. Surakarta: Harapan Press.
19. Wawan, A., & Dewi, M. (2018). *Theory and Measurement of Health Behavior*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.
20. World Health Organization. (2018). *Patients Safety*. Geneva: WHO.
21. World Health Organization. (2019). *Quality of Care*. Geneva: WHO.

