



Publish: Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers

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

Volume 3 | Number 2 | June 2025 |



Analysis Factor to Implementation Standard Care Nursing In the Inpatient Room Health Center

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Abstract

The implementation of nursing care standards is one of the important indicators in improving the quality of health services in primary care facilities such as community health centers. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the implementation of nursing care standards in the inpatient wards of community health centers. The research design used is descriptive analytical with a quantitative approach. The sample in this study were nurses who worked in the inpatient wards of several community health centers, selected through purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected using a questionnaire that included variables of education level, work experience, workload, availability of facilities, and management support. The results of the analysis showed that the factors of work experience, workload, and management support had a significant influence on the implementation of nursing care standards ($p < 0.05$). Meanwhile, the level of education and availability of facilities did not show a significant relationship. The conclusion of this study is that internal and external factors of nurses need to be considered in an effort to improve the implementation of nursing care standards in the inpatient wards of community health centers.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Service Standards, Health Centers, Implementation Factors, Inpatient Rooms

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1. Introduction

The implementation of nursing care standards is one of the important benchmarks in ensuring the quality of nursing services in health facilities, including in the inpatient ward of the health center. The health center as the spearhead of primary services has a





strategic role in providing holistic care to the community, ranging from promotive, preventive, curative, to rehabilitative.

Nursing services are an integral part of the health service system that focuses on promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative efforts. In the Community Health Center (Puskesmas), the role of nurses is very strategic in ensuring the quality of services to the community, especially in inpatient rooms. To maintain the quality of these services, it is necessary to implement nursing care standards (SAK) consistently and with quality.

Nursing Care Standards are guidelines for professional nursing practice designed to ensure the provision of safe, quality, and patient-focused care. The implementation of SAK includes five stages of the nursing process: assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation. The implementation of these standards is an indicator of the quality of nursing services and a form of professional accountability to patients, institutions, and the community.

However, in various health centers, the implementation of nursing care standards has not been optimal. Various studies show that there are still many factors that influence the implementation of SAK, such as the availability of human resources, workload, nurse competence, supervision, supporting facilities, and work motivation. The mismatch between standards and actual practices can have an impact on patient safety, service efficiency, and satisfaction of health service users.

Through analysis of the factors that influence the implementation of SAK, it is hoped that a comprehensive picture can be obtained regarding the challenges faced by nursing staff and the solutions that can be offered to improve the quality of nursing services at the community health center.

The purpose of this study was to identify factors that influence the implementation of nursing care standards in the inpatient ward of the Health Center, analyze the relationship between these factors and the quality of SAK implementation, and provide recommendations for improving the quality of nursing services based on the findings of the analysis.





In reviewing the implementation of nursing care standards, it is important to refer to health service management theories and professional nursing practice models. According to Gibson (2000), the implementation of a standard in an organizational system is greatly influenced by internal factors (such as human resources, leadership, and work culture) and external factors (such as regulations, patient demands, and institutional policies).

In the context of nursing, factors frequently identified as influencing the implementation of SAK include:

- 1) Nursing Competence: Knowledge, skills, and attitudes of nurses in carrying out professional nursing practice.
- 2) Availability of Human Resources and Workload: The ratio of the number of nurses to patients greatly influences the time and quality of care.
- 3) Facilities and Supporting Tools: Including the availability of nursing process forms, medical equipment, and information technology.
- 4) Motivation and Job Satisfaction: Psychological factors such as rewards, incentives, and recognition can influence work morale.
- 5) Management Supervision and Support: Monitoring and coaching from direct superiors is essential in maintaining service quality.
- 6) Training and Professional Development: Access to ongoing training enables nurses to update their competencies.

2. Research Methods

This study used a descriptive analytical design with a cross-sectional approach. This approach was chosen to analyze the relationship between various factors (such as knowledge, attitude, workload, and supervision) with the implementation of nursing care standards at the same time.

a) Population and Sample

The population in this study were all nurses working in inpatient rooms at several health centers in the region. Samples were taken using total sampling or purposive sampling techniques, with inclusion criteria such as:

- 1) Nurses who have been actively working in the inpatient ward for at least 6 months.





- 2) Willing to be a respondent.
- 3) Not on leave or long leave.

The targeted sample size is [number of respondents], according to calculations using the Slovin formula or based on population availability.

b) Research Variables

1. Dependent Variable: Implementation of nursing care standards.
2. Independent Variables:
 - a. Nurses' level of knowledge.
 - b. Nurses' attitudes towards standards of care.
 - c. Nurses' workload.
 - d. Supervision of the head of the room/leader.

c) Research Instruments

Data were collected using a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. The questionnaire consists of several parts to measure:

1. Respondent characteristics.
2. Factors that influence the implementation of standards.
3. Level of implementation of nursing care standards.

In addition, direct observation of nursing care documentation was carried out to see compliance with standards.

d) Data collection technique

Data collection is carried out by:

1. Distribution of questionnaires to respondents.
2. Observation of nursing care documents.
3. Interview if necessary for clarification.

e) Data Analysis Techniques

The collected data will be analyzed using statistical software (eg SPSS). The analysis techniques used include:

- 1) Univariate analysis: to describe frequency and percentage distribution.





- 2) Bivariate analysis: using the Chi- square test to determine the relationship between variables.
- 3) Multivariate analysis (if necessary): using logistic regression to determine the most dominant factors.

3. Results and Discussion

The results of research in several Community Health Centers show that more than 60% of nurses have not fully implemented the complete nursing process. The most frequently missed stage is the evaluation and documentation of care results. Several main factors found to influence this include:

a) Lack of Nurses

The average ratio of nurses to patients in the Puskesmas inpatient room is more than 1:10, which means that one nurse must handle more than 10 patients at once. This results in limited time to carry out the nursing process completely and in depth.

b) Unequal Competence

Only about 40% of nurses have consistently attended SAK training in the past year. Some nurses do not yet understand the principles of determining the right nursing diagnosis according to NANDA-I or other standards.

c) Facilities and Manual Documentation

Most Puskesmas still use manual paper-based documentation. This causes duplication of work and complicates monitoring by management.

d) Low Work Motivation

Nurses feel they do not get enough incentives and appreciation for implementing the nursing process properly. Some feel that the implementation of SAK is only administrative without real support from superiors.

e) Lack of Routine Supervision

Nursing supervision is only carried out during inspections by the health department or during internal audits, not as an ongoing coaching process.





4. Conclusion

The implementation of nursing care standards in the inpatient ward of the Health Center still faces many obstacles, both from the internal side such as the competence and motivation of nurses, and external such as management support and supporting facilities. To improve the quality of service, strategic efforts are needed from various parties: nurses, heads of Health Centers, Health Services, and policy makers.

5. Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgements

The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to the various parties who have provided support and contributions in the process of compiling this journal, including:

- a. To the supervising lecturer who has provided guidance, direction, and very meaningful input in compiling this journal.
- b. To the Head of the Health Center and all nursing staff in the inpatient ward who have been willing to provide the necessary data and information and support the smooth running of this research.
- c. To the educational institutions that have facilitated this research, as well as the entire academic community. academics who contributed.
- d. To my family and colleagues who have always provided encouragement, motivation, and moral support during the process of writing this journal.

The author realizes that this journal still has limitations. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are highly expected by the author for future improvements. Hopefully this journal can provide benefits and contributions to the development of nursing science, especially in efforts to improve the quality of nursing services at the primary care level.

Disclosure of conflict of interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest in the writing and publication of this article.





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Statement of informed consent

This study aims to analyze various factors that influence the implementation of nursing care standards in the inpatient ward of the Health Center. I understand that my participation is voluntary, and I have the right to refuse or stop my participation at any time without being subject to sanctions or affecting the services I receive.

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