ABSTRACT

DEVELOPING A *MEDICATION ERROR* PREVENTION MODEL BASED ON *KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT* AGAINST ADVERSE EVENT

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Introductions: *Medication error*s are one of many types of errors that coulddecrease the quality and safety in health care. Increasing number of adverse events (KTD) reflects the number of *medication error*s. This study aims to develop a *medication error* prevention model based on*knowledge management*. This model is expected to improve knowledge and skill of nurses in order to prevent *medication error*s which characterized by the decrease of adverse events (KTD). **Methods:** This study was consisted of two stages. First stage of research was an explanative survey using cross sectional approach involving 15 respondents selected by purposive sampling. The second stagewas a pre-test experiment involving 29 respondents selected with cluster sampling. Partial Leas square (PLS) was used to examine the factors affecting *medication error* prevention model while the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test was used to test the effect of *medication error* prevention model against adverse events (KTD). **Results:** Individual factors (path coefficient 12:56, t = 4,761) play important role in nurse behavioral changes about medication error prevention based in knowledge management, organizational factor (path coefficient = 0276, t = 2.504) play important role in nurse behavioral changes about medication error prevention based in knowledge management. Work characteristic factor (path coefficient = 0309, t = 1.98) play important role in nurse behavioral changes about medication error prevention based in knowledge management. The medication error prevention model based on knowledge management was also significantly decrease near missed (p = 0.000, α <0.05) and adverse event (p = 0.000, α <0.05). **Conclusions:** Factors of individuals, organizations and work characteristics were important in the development of *medication error*prevention models based on*knowledge management*.

Keywords: *Medication error*, *knowledge management*, adverse events (KTD)

ABSTRAK

PENGEMBANGAN MODEL PENCEGAHAN *MEDICATION ERROR* BERBASIS *KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT* TERHADAP KEJADIAN TIDAK DIHARAPKAN

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Pendahuluan: *Medication error* merupakan salah satu tipe kesalahan yang mampu menurunkan kualitas dan keamanan pelayanan kesehatan. Jumlah kejadian tidak diharapkan (KTD) yang meningkat mencerminkan tingginya *medication error*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan model pencegahan *medication error* berbasis *knowledge management* yang diharapkan mampu meningkatkan kemampuan dan ketrampilan perawat untuk mencegah *medication error* yang ditandai dengan menurunnya angka KTD. **Metode:** Penelitian ini terdiri dari dua tahap. Penelitian tahap pertama menggunakan explanative survey dengan pendekatan cross sectional yang melibatkan 15 responden yang dipilih secara purposive sampling. Penelitian tahap kedua merupakan penelitian pre-eksperimen yang melibatkan 29 responden yang dipilih secara cluster sampling. Partial Least Squre (PLS) digunakan untuk menguji faktor yang mempengaruhi model pencegahan *medication error* sedangkan Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test digunakan untuk menguji pengaruh model pencegahan *medication error* terhadap KTD. **Hasil:** Faktor individu (koefisien jalur 0.56, t =4.761) berperan terhadap perubahan perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan *medication error* berbasis *knowledge management*, faktor organisasi (koefisien jalur=0.276, t=2.504) berperan terhadap perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan *medication error* berbasis *knowledge management* dan faktor *work characteristic* (koefisien jalur=0.309, t=1.98) berperan terhadap perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan *medication error* berbasis *knowledge management*. Uji coba model pencegahan *medication error* berbasis *knowledge management* menunjukkan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap kejadian tidak diharapkan (p= 0.000, α<0.05). **Kesimpulan:** Faktor individu, organisasi dan *work characteristic* merupakan faktor yang mempengaruhi pencegahan *medication error* berbasis *knowledge management* yang pada akhirnya dapat menurunkan kejadian KTD

Kata Kunci: *Medication error*, *knowledge management*, KTD