

**PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN
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Maulia Annisa, Muadi, Hendri Rosmawan

**HUBUNGAN PELAKSANAAN DAFTAR PERIKSA PEMBEDAHAN
DENGAN KEJADIAN TIDAK DIHARAPKAN PADA PASIEN *SECTIO
CAESAREA* DI KAMAR OPERASI RUMAH SAKIT PANTI ABDI
DHARMA CIREBON**

xiv + 40 halaman + 5 Tabel + 2 Bagan + 9 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC) merupakan instrumen yang dirancang oleh WHO dengan tujuan menekan angka komplikasi serta mortalitas yang dapat terjadi selama proses pembedahan. Penerapan checklist ini meliputi tiga tahap penting, yaitu *sign in* (pemeriksaan sebelum operasi dimulai), *time out* (verifikasi tepat sebelum insisi kulit dilakukan), dan *sign out* (pengecekan akhir sebelum pasien keluar dari kamar operasi). Dalam praktik pembedahan, berbagai kejadian tidak diharapkan (KTD) masih dapat terjadi, seperti kesalahan dalam mengidentifikasi pasien, prosedur yang tidak sesuai, tertinggalnya benda asing di dalam tubuh, maupun munculnya komplikasi akibat anestesi. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan pelaksanaan *Surgical Safety Checklist* dengan pasien KTD di Kamar Operasi Rumah Sakit Panti Abdi Dharma Cirebon.

Penelitian ini kuantitatif deskriptif observasional *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian yaitu pasien yang melakukan SC di Rumah Sakit Panti Abdi Dharma Cirebon sebanyak 40 responden tahun 2025. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan lembar observasi. Analisis data menggunakan analisa univariat dan bivariate dengan uji *Spearman Rank* untuk mengetahui hubungan antar variabel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pelaksanaan *Surgical Safety Checklist* mayoritas dilakukan sebagian (60,0%) dan Mayoritas pasien tidak mengalami kejadian tidak diharapkan (70,0%). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara pelaksanaan *Surgical Safety Checklist* dengan kejadian tidak diharapkan ($p = 0,002$), meskipun kekuatan hubungan sangat lemah ($\rho = 0,008$).

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah ada hubungan antara pelaksanaan *Surgical Safety Checklist* dengan pasien kejadian tidak diharapkan (KTD).

Kata Kunci : Pelaksanaan *Surgical Safety Checklist*, Kejadian Tidak Diharapkan (KTD)

Daftar Pustaka : 20 (2016-2024)

**PUBLIC HEALTH STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF HEALTH
MAHARDIKA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND HEALTH**

Thesis, Agustus 2025
Maulia Annisa, Muadi, Hendri Rosmawan

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
SURGICAL CHECKLIST AND UNEXPECTED EVENTS IN CAESAREAN
SECTION PATIENTS IN THE OPERATING ROOM OF PANTI ABDI
DHARMA HOSPITAL CIREBON**

xiv + 40 pages + 5 Tables + 2 Charts + 9 Appendices

ABSTRACT

The Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC) is an instrument developed by the WHO with the aim of reducing complications and mortality that may occur during surgical procedures. The implementation of this checklist involves three key stages: sign in (verification before the operation begins), time out (verification immediately before skin incision), and sign out (final check before the patient leaves the operating room). In surgical practice, various adverse events (AEs) may still occur, such as patient misidentification, incorrect procedures, retained foreign objects, and anesthesia-related complications.. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the implementation of the Surgical Safety Checklist and adverse patient outcomes in the operating room at Panti Abdi Dharma Hospital, Cirebon.

This study was a quantitative, descriptive, observational cross-sectional study. The study sample consisted of 40 patients undergoing CS at Panti Abdi Dharma Hospital in Cirebon in 2025. The research instrument was a questionnaire in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. An observation sheet was used as the research instrument. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis with the Spearman Rank test to determine the relationship between variables.

The results showed that the majority (60.0%) implemented the Surgical Safety Checklist partially, and the majority of patients did not experience adverse events (70.0%). Statistical tests showed a significant relationship between Surgical Safety Checklist implementation and adverse events ($p = 0.002$), although the strength of the relationship was very weak ($\rho = 0.008$).

The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between Surgical Safety Checklist implementation and patient adverse events (KTD).

Keywords: *Surgical Safety Checklist Implementation, Adverse Events (KTD)*
Bibliography: 20 (2016-2024)