

Adaptation of AHRQ Surveys on Patient Safety Culture (SOPS®) into Indonesian Version

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INTRODUCTION

Measuring safety culture in healthcare is essential to ensure that patient care is delivered safely, and should be a commitment of leadership. Safety culture is seen as the shared perception, beliefs, values, and attitudes of the organization that combine to create a commitment to safety and efforts to minimize harm. The results of safety culture measurement are used to improve the implementation of hospital quality improvement and patient safety programs. AHRQ in 2019 has released a hospital survey on patient safety culture version 2.0¹ which has good reliability and has been widely used in various countries including Indonesia.

AIM

The aim of study is to obtain a patient safety culture measurement instrument in Indonesian that has high reliability from the adaptation of AHRQ survey on patient safety version 2.0.

RESULTS

The SOPS® instrument, which has been translated into Indonesian, was reviewed by three experts with a content validity index (CVI) value of 0.92. Furthermore, a reliability test was conducted using Cronbach's alpha. Sample adequacy was tested with the Kaiser Meyer Olkin (KMO) test with a value of 0.816 with a Bartlett's test sphericity value of 0.000. 626 subjects participated (figure 1), they completed the instrument using google form. reliability assessment was conducted based on 10 composite measures of SOPS®. The analysis showed that all dimensions of the 10 composite measures had good reliability, and there were no significant differences with the English version (figure 2).

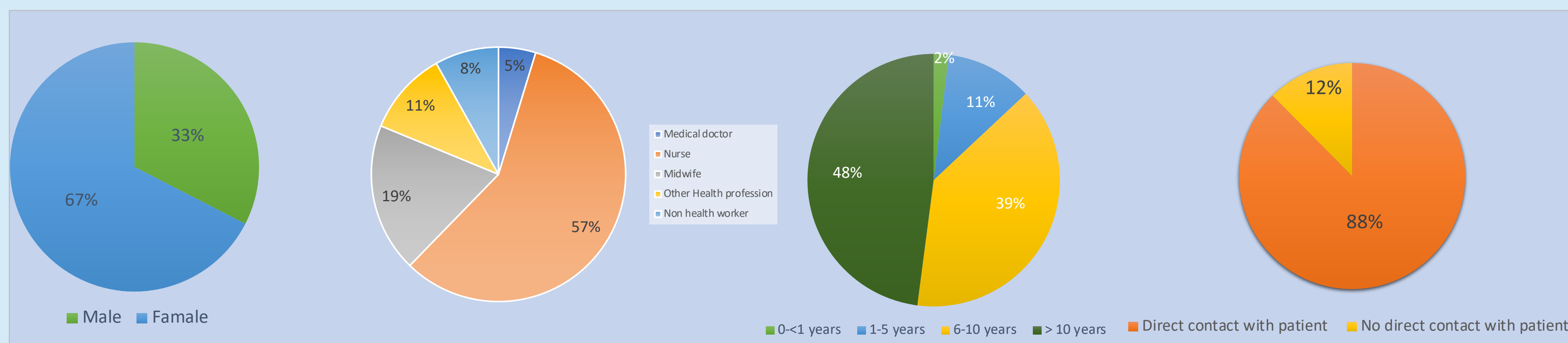


Figure 1. Subject characteristics based on gender, length of employment, working time and relationship with patients (n=676)

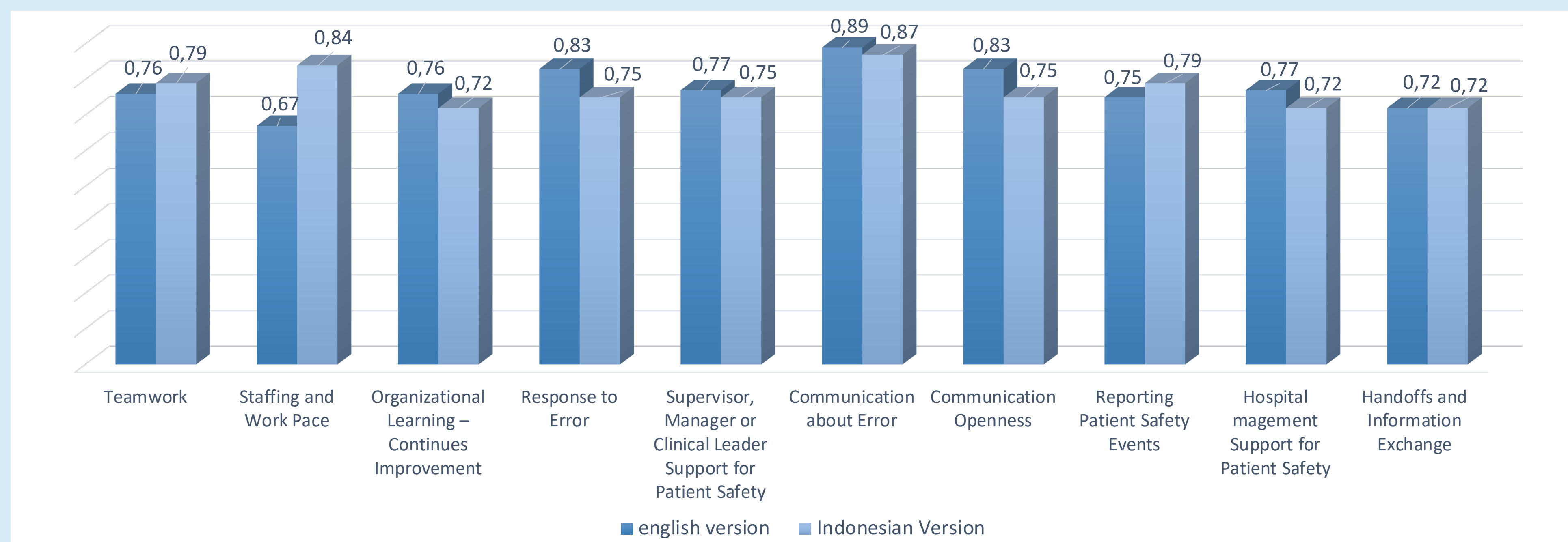


Figure 2. Reliability scores of the Indonesian version of SOPS® and comparison with the English version

Based on Figure 2, the Indonesian version of the patient safety culture measurement instrument can be used to measure patient safety culture in hospitals in Indonesia. To get the Indonesian version of the SOPS® instrument, scan the qr barcode image on the side.



METHOD

This study is an observational study, researchers have obtained permission from AHRQ to translate into Indonesian. The initial translation process was carried out using online translation software, than re-read and reviewed per question/statement item. Content validity was performed by three experts, editing and proofreading were performed. Testing was conducted at Syamsudin General Hospital in Sukabumi City, West Java Province, Indonesia. The sample size was calculated based on the AHRQ SOPS® guideline version 2.0, reliability analysis was conducted on the 10 composite measures using cronbach's alpha, and then compared with the English version.

CONCLUSIONS

A reliable instrument has been obtained to measure patient safety culture in hospitals in Indonesia which is the result of an adaptation of SOPS® 2.0 issued by AHRQ. , so that can be used to measure patient safety culture in Indonesian hospital.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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REFERENCES

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