



THE IMPACT OF NURSING ROUNDS AND PRE-POST CONFERENCES ON NURSING CARE QUALITY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Luisa da Costa Belo*, Dyah Wiji Puspita Sari, Muhammad Abdurrouf, Iwan Ardian

Faculty of Nursing Science, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung, Semarang, Jl. Kaligawe Raya No.Km.4, Terboyo Kulon, Genuk, Semarang, Central Java 50112 Indonesia

*luisabelotimore@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The quality of nursing services is a critical determinant of patient safety, care effectiveness, and overall patient satisfaction. Nursing rounds and pre-post conferences are widely implemented strategies to enhance team coordination, clarify care plans, and improve the quality of nursing care delivery. This study aimed to systematically review the impact of nursing rounds and pre-post conferences on nursing care quality outcomes. A systematic literature review was conducted in accordance with the PRISMA 2020 guidelines. Electronic searches were performed in PubMed, ScienceDirect, Scopus, ProQuest, and Google Scholar for studies published between 2020 and 2025 using relevant MeSH terms and keywords related to nursing rounds, pre-post conferences, and nursing care quality. The review process involved identification, screening, eligibility assessment, and inclusion of studies. Original studies and systematic reviews conducted in nursing settings that reported quality-related outcomes were included. Case reports, editorials, conference abstracts without full text, and studies without a clear description of the intervention were excluded. Of the 312 records identified, 12 studies met the inclusion criteria. The findings indicate that nursing rounds and pre-post conferences were associated with improvements in patient satisfaction, quality of nursing documentation, patient safety outcomes, and work efficiency, although the magnitude of effects varied across settings and study designs. Nursing rounds and pre-post conferences have a positive impact on multiple dimensions of nursing care quality and represent effective strategies for enhancing nursing service delivery.

Keywords: nursing care quality; nursing rounds; patient safety; pre-post conference; team communication

How to cite (in APA style)

Belo, L. da C., Sari, D. W. P., Abdurrouf, M., & Ardian, I. (2026). The Impact of Nursing Rounds and Pre-Post Conferences on Nursing Care Quality: A Literature Review. *Indonesian Journal of Global Health Research*, 8(3), 653–662. <https://doi.org/10.37287/ijghr.v8i3.1265>.

INTRODUCTION

The quality of nursing services is a critical determinant of patient safety, satisfaction, and the sustainability of health-care systems. Efforts to improve quality require effective clinical communication, interprofessional coordination, and continuous reflection on the care delivered (Imran et al., 2021). Within this context, nursing rounds and pre-post conferences are positioned as key interventions to strengthen clinical decision-making, enhance the appropriateness of nursing interventions, and ensure patient-centered evaluation of care (Adawai, et al 2023). Nursing rounds facilitate direct discussion of patient conditions, prioritization of problems, and collaborative clarification of care plans, whereas pre-post conferences support work preparation, role allocation, team reflection, and evaluation of care outcomes. Conceptually, these practices align with team-based care, enhance situational awareness, and promote shared decision-making in nursing practice (Alshammari et al., 2024).

Despite their growing implementation, empirical evidence on the effectiveness of nursing rounds and pre-post conferences in improving nursing service quality remains mixed. Several studies report gains in patient satisfaction, continuity of care, and documentation quality, whereas others show limited effects on specific clinical indicators. Such variation may be influenced by differences in intervention design (e.g., frequency, duration, structure, and professional involvement), heterogeneity of outcome indicators (e.g., patient safety, work efficiency, and incidence of errors), and variability in care settings (inpatient wards, ICUs, primary care centers, and teaching hospitals) (Lucrezia et al., 2021; Alawor et al., 2025). These inconsistencies have hindered the development

of a clear consensus regarding the magnitude of impact and the conditions under which these strategies yield the greatest benefit (Anu, 2021; (Macy, 2022). Given these gaps, a comprehensive literature review is needed to integrate existing findings, elucidate the underlying mechanisms, and identify the most effective implementation elements. This review is designed to synthesize the current evidence systematically, providing a stronger scientific basis for policy development and nursing practice aimed at improving the quality of care.

METHOD

Study Design

This study is a systematic literature review aimed at synthesizing evidence on the impact of nursing rounds and pre–post conferences on the quality of nursing services.

Data Sources and Search Strategy

The review followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA 2020) guidelines to ensure transparency, reproducibility, and traceability of the article selection process. Evidence was retrieved from reputable electronic databases, including PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, ScienceDirect, ProQuest, and Google Scholar, covering publications from January 2020 to December 2025.

The search strategy employed combinations of MeSH terms and free-text keywords such as “nursing round,” “pre conference,” “post conference,” “nursing care quality,” and “patient satisfaction,” including Indonesian equivalents, and was structured using Boolean operators AND and OR. Reference lists of included studies were also manually screened to identify additional eligible publications.

RESULT

Table 1.
Eligibility Framework (PICO)

Component	Description
Population (P)	Nurses and patients in health-care facilities (inpatient wards, ICUs, primary care centers, and teaching hospitals) involved in nursing care delivery.
Intervention (I)	Implementation of structured nursing rounds and pre–post conferences (regular schedules, standardized discussion formats, case evaluation, and clarification of care plans).
Comparison (C)	Usual nursing care without structured rounds or pre–post conferences, or alternative models of team communication.
Outcomes (O)	Indicators of nursing service quality, including patient safety, documentation quality, appropriateness of interventions, team communication, work efficiency, patient satisfaction, and error reduction.

Inclusion Criteria

Studies were included if they: (1) were original research articles or systematic reviews evaluating nursing rounds and/or pre–post conferences; (2) involved nurses and/or patients in health-care settings; (3) reported outcomes related to nursing service quality (e.g., patient safety, documentation quality, team communication, or patient satisfaction); (4) employed quantitative, qualitative, mixed-methods, or quasi-experimental designs; and (5) were published in English or Indonesian with full-text availability.

Exclusion Criteria

Studies were excluded if they were case reports, editorials, opinion papers, conference abstracts without full articles, or studies that did not clearly describe the nursing round or conference intervention.

Study Selection Process

Article selection was conducted in sequential stages. First, all search results were compiled, and duplicates were removed. Second, titles and abstracts were screened to assess topical relevance. Third, potentially eligible articles underwent full-text review to confirm compliance with the

inclusion criteria. Each step was documented in a PRISMA flow diagram, detailing the number of records identified, screened, excluded, and the reasons for exclusion.

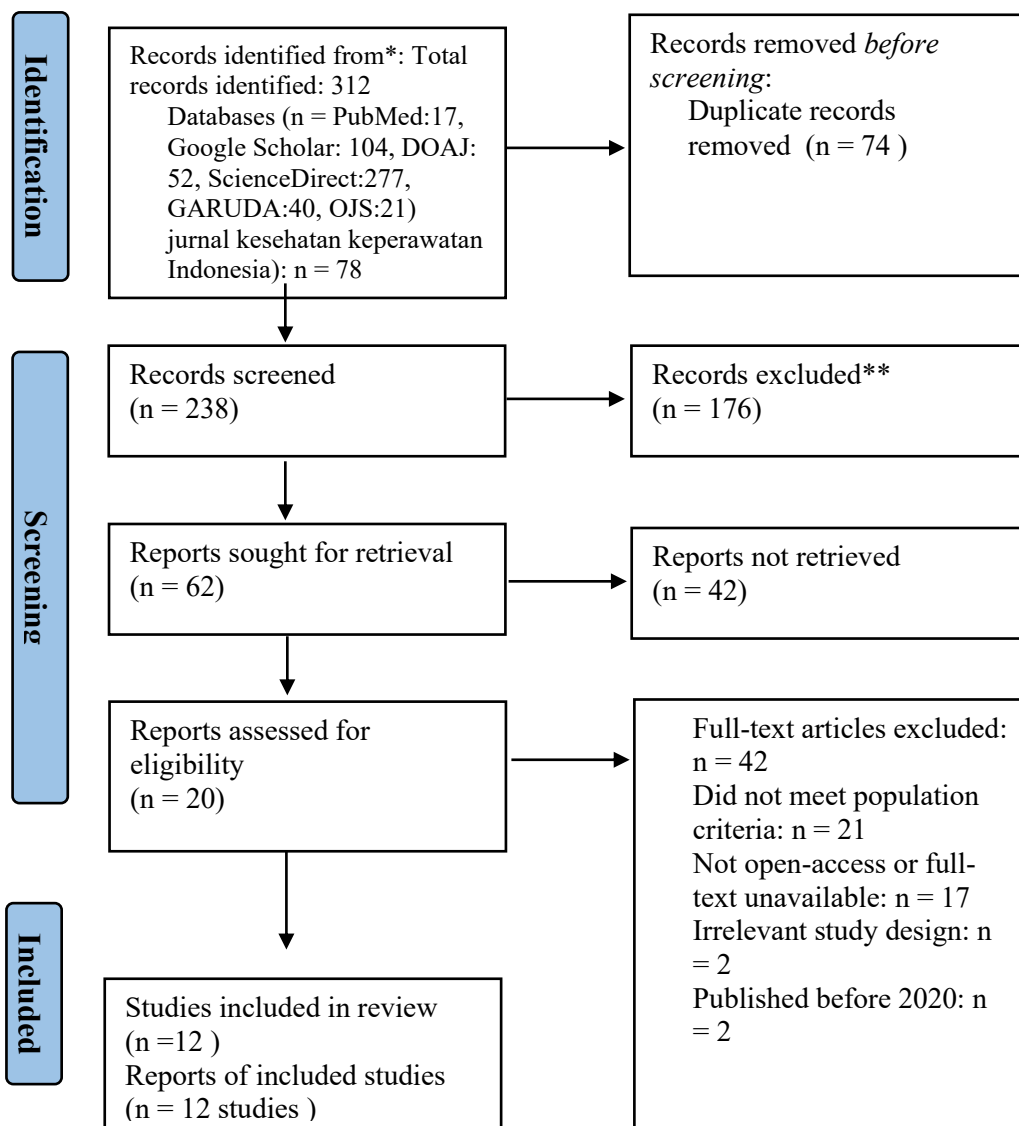


Figure 1. PRISMA Flow Diagram

Literature Search and Screening

The literature search identified a total of 312 records across databases, including PubMed (n = 17), Google Scholar (n = 104), DOAJ (n = 52), ScienceDirect (n = 27), GARUDA (n = 40), OJS (n = 21), and the Indonesian Nursing Health Journal (n = 78). After removing 74 duplicates, 238 records remained for title and abstract screening. At this stage, 176 records were excluded for not meeting the study criteria. A total of 62 articles were then retrieved for full-text assessment; however, 42 full texts were unavailable. Consequently, 20 articles were screened for eligibility in detail. During full-text assessment, 42 records were excluded for the following reasons: population not aligned with the criteria (n = 21), inaccessible or unavailable full text (n = 17), inappropriate study design (n = 2), and publication prior to 2020 (n = 2). Ultimately, 12 studies met all inclusion criteria and were included in the final synthesis.

Quality Appraisal

Methodological quality was assessed using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal Tools, tailored to the respective study designs (quasi-experimental, observational, mixed-methods, and review studies). Each item was rated as yes, no, or unclear, and proportion scores were calculated to classify studies as high, moderate, or low quality. Studies with a high risk of bias were retained in the review but interpreted cautiously through narrative synthesis.

Table 2.
Quality Categories Based on JBI Appraisal

No	Author (Year)	Study Type	JBI Appraisal Score (estimated)	Level of Evidence (JBI)
1	Suwarto et al. (2022)	Quasi-experimental pre–post	7/9	Moderate
2	Sara et al. (2024)	Mixed-methods (Descriptive and Phenomenological)	8/10	Moderate–High
3	Asanah & Bunga (2025)	Literature review	13/20	Moderate
4	Rotua & Sumartini (2024)	Literature review	10/20	Moderate–Low
5	Wiratikusuma et al. (2024)	Pre-experimental pre–post	7/9	Moderate
6	Setiawan et al. (2025)	Literature review	11/20	Moderate
7	Mendrofa et al. (2025)	Descriptive evaluative study	9/12	Moderate–Low
8	Fan & Feng (2020)	Quality improvement (ongoing evaluation)	8/10	Moderate–High
9	Mulugeta et al. (2020)	Non-RCT	6/9	Moderate
10	Sudrajat & Rizki (2021)	Literature review	9/20	Moderate–Low
11	Meri et al. (2025)	Descriptive intervention program	7/12	Moderate
12	Metilda et al. (2025)	Literature review	11/20	Moderate

Overall, most articles demonstrated acceptable methodological quality, particularly in terms of intervention clarity and appropriateness of outcome measurement. However, several studies showed limitations related to selection bias control, unclear randomization procedures, and insufficient reporting of outcome assessor blinding. Studies with a higher risk of bias were retained in the synthesis, but their findings were interpreted cautiously and were not given disproportionate weight in drawing conclusions. This appraisal approach ensured that the interpretation of the effects of nursing rounds and pre–post conferences on nursing care quality was grounded in transparent, standardized, and accountable evidence.

Table 3.
Characteristics and Main Findings of Included Studies

No	Study Title	Author(s) (Year)	Objective	Method	Sample	Intervention	Main Outcomes	Country
1	The Effect of Nursing Rounds on Job Satisfaction Among Staff Nurses in Inpatient Wards of Aisyiyah General Hospital Kudus	Suwarto et al. (2022)	To examine the effect of nursing rounds on nurses' job satisfaction	Quasi-experimental pre–post	60 nurses	Nursing rounds	Increased nurse job satisfaction	Indonesia
2	Evaluation of Pre- and Post-Conference Implementation in Isolation Wards at Bethesda Serukam Hospital	Sara et al. (2023)	To describe documentation quality and patient safety indicators	Mixed-methods (descriptive and phenomenological)	6 nurses and 43 records	Pre- and post-conference	72% complete documentation; 95.45% patient safety compliance	Indonesia
3	Implementation of Nursing Rounds on Patient and Nurse Satisfaction and Patient Safety: A Literature	Asanah & Bunga (2025)	To identify the effects of nursing rounds on satisfaction and safety	Literature review	20 research articles	Nursing rounds	Improved patient and nurse satisfaction; enhanced patient safety	Indonesia

No	Study Title	Author(s) (Year)	Objective	Method	Sample	Intervention	Main Outcomes	Country
Review								
4	Nursing Rounds Implementation in Inpatient Units: A Literature Review	Rotua & Sumartini (2024)	To explore implementation and impact of nursing rounds	Literature review	14 studies	Nursing rounds	Reduced workload and improved collaboration	Indonesia
5	The Effect of Nursing Round Training on Patient Satisfaction in Hospital X Jakarta	Wiratikusuma et al. (2023)	To evaluate the effect of nursing round training on patient satisfaction	Pre-experimental pre-post	46 respondents	Nursing round training	Higher patient satisfaction after intervention	Indonesia
6	Improving Patient Satisfaction Through Nursing Rounds	Setiawan et al. (2023)	To examine the influence of nursing rounds on patient satisfaction	Literature review	7 studies	Nursing rounds	Increased satisfaction and better patient safety	Indonesia
7	Optimizing Pre- and Post-Conference Implementation to Support Professional Nursing Practice Models	Mendrofa et al. (2025)	To evaluate optimization of conference activities and professional practice	Descriptive evaluative	15 nurses	Pre- and post-conference	Structured conference implementation achieved	Indonesia
8	Impact of Nursing Rounds on Outpatient Satisfaction	Fan et al. (2021)	To improve outpatient satisfaction through structured rounding	Quality improvement project	1,500 patients	Daily nursing rounds	Increased satisfaction and perceived quality of care	China
9	The Effect of Regular Nursing Rounds on Patient Comfort, Satisfaction, and Violence Toward Nurses in Surgical Wards	Roustaei et al. (2023)	To assess effects of hourly rounds on satisfaction	Non-randomized controlled trial	100 patients and 35 nurses	Hourly nursing rounds	Increased patient satisfaction and improved safety behaviors	Ethiopia
10	Pre- and Post-Conference Practices Among Nursing Students During Clinical Practice: A Literature Review	Sudrajat & Rizki (2021)	To review conference practices in clinical education	Literature review	5 studies	Pre- and post-conference	Variability in conference quality and implementation	Indonesia
11	Improving Nursing Service Quality Through Interdisciplinary Rounds	Meri et al. (2022)	To enhance service quality through interdisciplinary rounding	Practice project with evaluation	9 nurses	Interdisciplinary rounds	Increased knowledge and coordination	Indonesia
12	Effectiveness of Various Nursing Round Methods on Nurse Performance and Patient Satisfaction: A Literature Review	Metilda et al. (2025)	To analyze effectiveness of different rounding approaches	Literature review	6 studies	Various nursing round methods	Improved performance and patient satisfaction	Indonesia

DISCUSSION

Main Findings

Overall, the synthesis indicates that nursing rounds and pre–post conferences make a substantial contribution to improving the quality of nursing care, particularly in relation to satisfaction, safety, and clinical practice outcomes (Suwanto et al., 2022). Structured implementation of nursing rounds enhances nurses' job satisfaction and strengthens team coordination (Suwanto et al., 2022). Likewise, pre–post conferences improve documentation completeness and patient-safety practices, reflecting gains in both process and service outputs (Sara et al., 2023)

Evidence consistently demonstrates that nursing rounds increase patient satisfaction and reduce the likelihood of errors (Asanah & Bunga, 2025). Implementation of rounds has also been associated with lower workload burden and stronger interprofessional collaboration (Rotua & Sumartini, 2024). Training programs focusing on nursing rounds lead to significant increases in patient satisfaction post-intervention (Wiratikusuma et al., 2023). Several studies further highlight their contribution to patient comfort and (Setiawan & Mediawati, 2023).

Optimization of pre–post conferences supports more consistent application of professional nursing practice models (Mendrofa et al., 2025). In outpatient care, nursing rounds are linked to greater levels of satisfaction and perceived quality (Fan et al., 2021). Scheduled rounds also improve patient comfort and reduce the risk of violence toward nurses (Roustaei et al., 2023). In educational settings, conferences facilitate clinical reflection, although implementation remains heterogeneous (Sudrajat & Rizki, 2021). Collectively, diverse round-based approaches effectively enhance nurse performance and patient satisfaction (Metilda et al., 2025).

Integration and Comparison with Previous Studies

These findings align with international literature positioning nursing rounds as an effective communication mechanism, particularly in high-complexity units (Fan et al., 2021). The consistent improvements in patient satisfaction reinforce the role of rounds as a relationship-centered intervention (Wiratikusuma et al., 2023). However, variation in safety and documentation outcomes suggests that success depends greatly on implementation quality and monitoring systems (Sara et al., 2023).

Studies incorporating training and supervision demonstrate stronger effects than routine implementation alone (Suwanto et al., 2022). Organizational adaptation emerges as a key determinant of success (Rotua & Sumartini, 2024). In educational contexts, the benefit of conferences is oriented more toward reflective learning rather than direct clinical outcomes (Sudrajat & Rizki, 2021). Cross-country evidence reveals broadly similar patterns, supporting generalizability (Fan et al., 2021), while interdisciplinary rounds appear to provide additional gains in knowledge sharing and collaboration (Meri et al., 2022).

Integrating nursing rounds with pre–post conferences strengthens continuity across the planning–implementation–evaluation cycle (Mendrofa et al., 2025). Importantly, flexible models remain effective as long as core communication principles are preserved (Metilda et al., 2025), supporting adaptive rather than rigid approaches (Setiawan & Mediawati, 2023). Organizational culture and work climate likely moderate the magnitude of observed effects (Roustaei et al., 2023).

Theoretical Explanations

Conceptually, both interventions operate through enhanced situational awareness, collaboration, and shared decision-making (Rotua & Sumartini, 2024). They provide structured forums for information exchange, clarification of care plans, and anticipation of risk (Rotua & Sumartini, 2024). These mechanisms foster a stronger sense of ownership and accountability among staff (Wiratikusuma et al., 2023), while patient involvement in rounds promotes feelings of respect and prioritization (Fan et al., 2021).

At the system level, rounds function as a feedback loop that identifies practice gaps early (Sara et al., 2023). Pre–post conferences add a reflective dimension, facilitating organizational learning (Mendrofa et al., 2025). Their integration supports continuity of evaluation before and after clinical actions (Asanah & Bunga, 2025). Within professional practice models, clear communication structures enhance clinical autonomy (Meri et al., 2022) and align with team-based care principles (Setiawan et al., 2023). Collectively, observed effects reflect synergy between human, organizational, and clinical process factors (Metilda et al., 2025).

Practical and Policy Implications

The findings support institutionalizing nursing rounds and pre–post conferences as standard operating procedures (Suwanto et al., 2022). Hospitals should develop structured, measurable, and well-documented formats (Sara et al., 2023), supported by routine training for nurses and unit leaders (Wiratikusuma et al., 2023). Interdisciplinary integration may further enhance safety and coordination (Meri et al., 2022).

For patient-centered care, rounds can strengthen satisfaction and loyalty (Fan et al., 2021). In education, standardization of conferences may reduce variability in clinical learning quality (Sudrajat & Rizki, 2021). Stronger supervision and quality audits are essential for sustaining practice (Mendrofa et al., 2025). Digital documentation tools may improve efficiency (Rotua & Sumartini, 2024), while quality-indicator monitoring should accompany implementation (Setiawan et al., 2023). Combined use of rounds and conferences may serve as a core strategy in nursing quality-improvement programs (Asanah & Bunga, 2025), with phased approaches recommended for resource-limited settings (Roustaei et al., 2023). Policy-wise, these interventions align closely with national patient-safety agendas (Metilda et al., 2025).

Quality of Evidence and Limitations

Most included studies demonstrated moderate-to-high methodological quality (Suwanto et al., 2022). However, frequent use of quasi-experimental and descriptive designs limits causal inference (Sara et al., 2023). Reliance on self-reported measures introduces perception bias (Wiratikusuma et al., 2023), and small sample sizes constrain generalizability (Mendrofa et al., 2025).

Considerable heterogeneity across interventions and outcomes was observed (Asanah & Bunga, 2025), and lack of blinding may elevate detection bias (Rotua & Sumartini, 2024). Although international studies broaden contextual insight, differences in health-system structures may influence results (Fan et al., 2021). Short follow-up periods dominate the literature (Setiawan et al., 2023), while organizational and leadership variables are not consistently controlled (Meri et al., 2022). Parallel interventions also complicate attribution (Roustaei et al., 2023). Nevertheless, the consistent direction of effects supports external validity (Metilda et al., 2025), underscoring the need for cautious, context-sensitive interpretation (Sudrajat & Rizki, 2021).

Research Gaps and Future Directions

There remains a shortage of rigorously controlled experimental studies assessing causal effects (Suwanto et al., 2022). Long-term evaluations are limited (Setiawan et al., 2023), and mediating mechanisms such as safety culture and clinical leadership require deeper exploration (Meri et al., 2022). Technology-supported rounds remain understudied (Rotua & Sumartini, 2024), as do economic and cost-effectiveness outcomes (Fan et al., 2021).

Patient and family involvement has not been systematically evaluated (Asanah & Bunga, 2025), and research in primary care is scarce compared with hospital settings (Sara et al., 2023). Comparative testing of integrated pre–post conference models is warranted (Mendrofa et al., 2025), alongside studies identifying the most effective educational formats (Sudrajat & Rizki, 2021). Burnout and workload variables should also be incorporated (Roustaei et al., 2023), and clearer intervention-reporting standards are needed to support replication (Metilda et al., 2025). Addressing these gaps will strengthen future evidence to inform nursing policy and practice.

CONCLUSION

This review demonstrates that nursing rounds and pre–post conferences are effective clinical communication interventions for improving the quality of nursing care. Their impact is reflected in enhanced patient and nurse satisfaction, strengthened patient safety, improved documentation, and more structured team collaboration. Positive effects are most evident when interventions are implemented routinely, supported by strong leadership, accompanied by training, and evaluated using clear quality indicators.

Although much of the existing evidence is derived from quasi-experimental and descriptive designs, the consistent direction of findings suggests that integrating nursing rounds with pre–post conferences represents a promising core strategy for nursing quality improvement. Future post conferences represents a promising core strategy for nursing quality improvement. Future research should adopt more rigorous experimental designs, examine long-term outcomes, and investigate organizational factors that moderate implementation success, thereby enabling broader and more sustainable application in clinical practice.

REFERENCES

- Alawor, I. I., Elgharib, G., Nayak, J., Alicda, N., & Argungu, Z. M. (2025). Improving Patient Safety and Satisfaction through ASTER Rounds: A Prospective Interventional Study in a Saudi Hospital. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Multidisciplinary Education*, 04(09). <https://doi.org/10.58806/ijirme.2025.v4i9n10>
- Alshammari, S. H. S., Alfowais, F. A., Al-Mutairi, M. G. A., Aldhafeeri, D. D., Alshmmri, F. A., & Khdhaier, A. M. (2024). The Effects of Hourly Rounding by Nursing Staff on Patient Safety and Satisfaction: Implications for Clinical Practice and Healthcare Administration. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(8). <https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5558>
- Anu, J. A. (2021). Hourly Rounding and Fall Prevention among the Elderly in Long Term Care: A change Process. *Journal of Geriatric Medicine*, 3(1), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.30564/jgm.v3i1.2614>
- Asanah, R., & Bunga, A. L. (2025). Pelaksanaan Nursing Rounding terhadap Kepuasan Pasien dan Perawat Serta Keselamatan Pasien : Literatur Review. *COMSERVA : Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 4(12), 5271–5291. <https://doi.org/10.59141/comserva.v4i12.3052>
- Fan, Q. Q., Feng, X. Q., & Jin, J. F. (2021). Nursing rounds: A quality improvement project to improve outpatient satisfaction. *Journal of Nursing Management*, 29(2), 177–185. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jonm.13131>
- Imran, I., Yuliasri, Y., Almasdi, A., & Syavardie, Y. (2021). Dampak Kualitas Pelayanan Terhadap Kepuasan Pasien Puskesmas. *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Sains Dan Humaniora*, 5(3), 389–396. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jppsh.v5i3.40846>
- Lucrezia, S., Noether, J., & Sochet, A. A. (2021). Standardized Work Rounds Enhance Teaming, Comprehensiveness, Shared Mental Model Development, and Achievement Rate of End-of-Shift Goals*. *Pediatric Critical Care Medicine*, 22(4), 354–364. <https://doi.org/10.1097/PCC.0000000000002609>
- Macy, E. (2022). Improving Hourly Rounding on an Orthopaedic/Trauma Unit. *Orthopaedic Nursing*, 41(6), 387–390. <https://doi.org/10.1097/NOR.0000000000000894>
- Mendrofa, H. K., Astuti, D., Boli, E. B., Sasarari, Z. A., & Pasangka, O. (2025). Optimalisasi Pelaksanaan Pre dan Post Conference Keperawatan dalam Upaya Penerapan Model Praktik Keperawatan Profesional di Ruang Rawat Inap. *I-Com: Indonesian Community Journal*, 5(1), 343–354. <https://doi.org/10.70609/icom.v5i1.6652>
- Meri, D., Mayenti, F., & Ramadia, A. (2022). Peningkatan Kualitas Pelayanan Keperawatan Melalui Interdisciplinary Rounds. *Abdimas Universal*, 4(1), 5–8. <https://doi.org/10.36277/abdimasuniversal.v4i1.130>
- Metilda, M., Amelia, K. G., Kartika, N. S. A., Maulani, N. A., & Anggraeni, N. (2025). Efektivitas Penerapan Berbagai Metode Ronde Keperawatan Terhadap Kinerja Perawat Dan Kepuasan Pasien: Literature Review. *Sinergi: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, 2(11), 5064–5077. <https://doi.org/10.62335/sinergi.v2i11.1975>

- Posma Sinta Rotua, & Bertha Tri Sumartini. (2024). Literatur Review Pelaksanaan Ronde Keperawatan di Ruang Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit. *NAJ : Nursing Applied Journal*, 2(3), 12–32. <https://doi.org/10.57213/naj.v2i3.296>
- Roustaei, Z., Sadeghi, N., Azizi, A., Eghbalian, M., & Karsidani, S. D. (2023). The effect of regular nursing rounds on patients' comfort and satisfaction, and violence against nurses in surgical ward. *Heliyon*, 9(7), e17708. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e17708>
- Sara, N. G., Bhakti, W. K., & Hartono, H. (2023). EVALUASI HASIL PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN PRE DAN POST CONFERENCE KEPERAWATAN DI RUANG RAWAT INAP BANGSAL ISOLASI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM BETHESDA SERUKAM. *Jurnal Keperawatan Abdurrab*, 7(2), 6–15. <https://doi.org/10.36341/jka.v7i2.3855>
- Setiawan, C. H., & Mediawati, A. S. (2023). Nursing Hourly Rounds Increase Patient Satisfaction : Literature Review. *Media Keperawatan Indonesia*, 6(2), 150. <https://doi.org/10.26714/mki.6.2.2023.150-165>
- Setiawan, C. H., Mediawati, A. S., & Yudianto, K. (2023). Peningkatan Kepuasan Pasien dengan Nursing Rounds. *Jurnal Keperawatan Silampari*, 6(2), 987–999. <https://doi.org/10.31539/jks.v6i2.4907>
- Sudrajat, D. A., & Rizki, N. (2021). Pre- and Post-Conference Practices Amongst Nursing Students During Clinical Practice: A Literature Review. *KnE Life Sciences*, 172–180. <https://doi.org/10.18502/cls.v6i1.8601>
- Suwarto, T., Yulisetyaningrum, Y., & Indanah, I. (2022). Pengaruh Ronde Keperawatan terhadap Tingkat Kepuasan Kerja Perawat Pelaksana di Ruang Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Umum Aisyiyah Kudus. *Indonesian Journal of Nursing Research (IJNR)*, 5(1), 43–50. <https://doi.org/10.35473/ijnr.v5i1.991>
- The Impact of Two Hourly Purposive Rounds (2HNR) on Nurses' Perception and Satisfaction: A Cross-Sectional Study. (2023). *International Journal of Nursing and Health Care Research*, 6(3). <https://doi.org/10.29011/26889501.101413>
- Wiratikusuma, Y., Acihayati, J. P., & Supardi, S. (2023). The Effect Of Nursing Round Training On Patient Satisfaction In Nursing Services at Rs X Jakarta. *Jurnal Mutiara Ners*, 6(1), 34–45. <https://doi.org/10.51544/jmn.v6i1.3399>.

