



NURSES' BEHAVIOR TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PATIENT SAFETY GOALS: A SCOPING REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

This study is to shed light on how nurses in hospitals apply the International Patient Safety Goals (IPSGs) and examine how they might be applied as evidence based procedures to assist hospitals in raising patient safety and quality of care. This review aims to clarify the implementation of IPSGs by nurses and analyze them as evidence based practices to improve safety and high quality hospital care. This study used a scoping review method, articles collected from Google Scholar and GARUDA portal database. Articles reviewed were published between 2020 and 2025. Out of 126 articles screened, 13 eligible articles were included for review. Findings revealed that the implementation of IPSGs by nurses to prevent patient safety incidents in hospitals includes: nurses' knowledge of patient safety procedures, nurses' attitudes in implementing patient safety, facilities and infrastructure supporting patient safety goals, regulations related to patient safety, peer support, and leadership support in patient safety practices. Nurses as the dominant healthcare professionals who are in direct contact with patients, hold a crucial role in implementing patient safety.

Keywords: implementation of international patient safety goal; nurse behaviour; patient fall risk

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INTRODUCTION

Hospitals have developed patient safety systems to offer safer treatment and avoid injuries from mistakes made when doing tasks, failing to take necessary actions, or unanticipated events (Amalia, 2024). The prevention and reduction of patient safety events in health services is a key objective of putting in place a patient safety system in hospitals. This patient safety incident covers non injury occurrences, near misses, unexpected events, and possible injury events (Mulyadi & Yulia, 2022). Healthcare systems throughout the world and at home continue to worry about patient safety (Ningsih & Endang Marlina, 2020). Hospital accreditation benefits patients, hospitals and society as a whole and is a crucial measure of healthcare quality (Khaulla Miandi & Peristiowati, 2022). International service quality accreditation for hospitals is one strategy to improve quality in all sectors, but particularly in the healthcare sector. According to Joint Commission International (JCI) standards, hospital service quality is most closely linked to accreditation in relation to the International Patient Safety Goals (IPSGs) (Irdawati et al., 2021).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), millions of patient safety related incidents occur annually, resulting in millions of deaths among hospitalized patients (Kane et al., 2020). Malaysia's Ministry of Health found clinical safety negligence within a seven month period (Muna et al., 2024). 3.72 moderate injuries, 1,183 minor injuries, 5,659 no injury cases, 80 severe injuries, and 171 fatalities were among the 7,465 instances reported in Indonesia in 2019. According to data from the Hospital Patient Safety Committee in 2020, there are Provinces with the highest patient safety incidences involving West Java 2.8%, South Sumatra 6.9%, East Java 11.7%, Yogyakarta

13.8%, Central Java 15.9%, Jakarta 37.9%, Aceh 0.68%, and South Sulawesi 0.69% (Allo et al., 2024). One of the most frequent patient safety incidents is falls (Astuti et al., 2021). Previous research has shown that patients who fall have an average of 12 days longer in hospital and the resulting injuries cause a 61% increase in healthcare costs. Therefore, it can be said that falls can have a wide impact on both patients and hospitals (Mutrika & Hutahaeen, 2022).

In order to protect patients and avoid injury while providing treatment, nurses are essential (Vaismoradi et al., 2020). Nurses who make up 40–60% of hospital staff, are primarily responsible for fall prevention and play a key role in hospital accreditation success. Previous studies have identified nurse behavior toward IPSG implementation, but few have explored how nurses apply IPSGs to reduce patient fall risk. This review aims to clarify the implementation of IPSGs by nurses and analyze them as evidence based practices to improve safety and high quality hospital care.

METHOD

As directed by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses (PRISMA) framework (Juliati et al., 2020), or the procedure of searching and evaluating the eligibility of papers, this investigation used a scoping review technique. The search began by accessing <https://scholar.google.com>. Articles were retrieved from Google Scholar and GARUDA databases using the keywords: “nurse behavior” AND “implementation International Patient Safety Goal” AND “patient fall risk”. After the list of articles was obtained, a screening process was conducted, followed by a review of the titles and abstracts. The inclusion criteria of this study were: the article must be original research, must include variables relevant to the topic of hospital service management and consumer behavior in healthcare service utilization, and must have been published within the last five years, from 2020 to 2025. papers lacking full text, non-open-access papers, publications without accessible titles and abstracts, and articles unrelated to the subject were all excluded. Out of 126 articles obtained, 13 eligible articles were included for review. Figure 1 shows the PRISMA diagram of the steps involved in choosing a scientific publication.

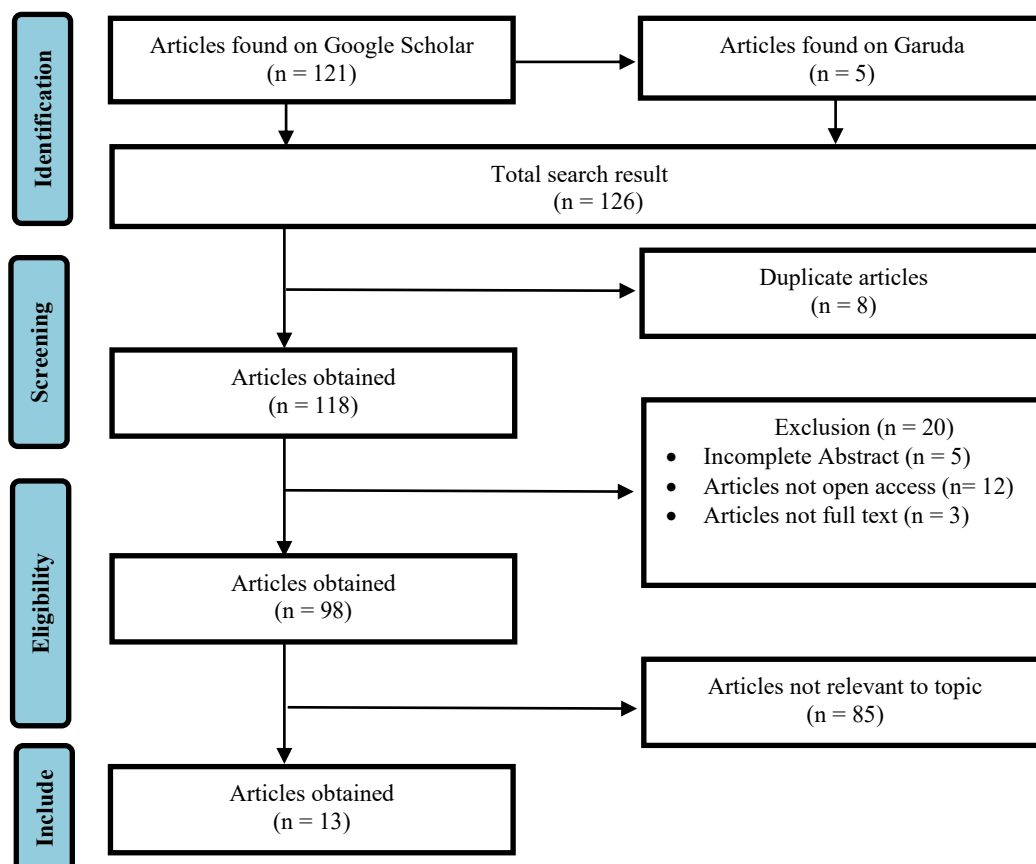


Figure 1. Prisma Framework

RESULT

Google Scholar and GARUDA databases were used to search for journal articles, and the results showed 13 research publications that were pertinent to the issue and satisfied the authors' inclusion and exclusion criteria. The collected articles were manually extracted, including author, year, article title, sample size, research variables, and results, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

Article Matrix of *Scoping Review*

No	Author	Title	Sample	Variables	Findings
1	Dede Suparjo, Vip Paramarta, Rulia (Suparjo et al., 2025)	Influence of Leadership Style, Teamwork, and Patient Safety Culture on the Achievement of Patient Safety Goals at Majalengka Regional Hospital	86 participants	Independent: leadership style, teamwork, safety culture. Dependent: Implementation of patient safety goals	- Partially, there is a significant and positive influence of leadership style, teamwork, and patient safety culture on the achievement of patient safety goals at Majalengka Regional General Hospital. - Highest mean indicator value: 3.38, found in the indicators of correct site, correct procedure, correct patient in surgery, and reduction of healthcare-associated infection risk.
2	Caroline Novenia Djajasasan, Nadya Kaulika Listyani, Vanessa Destiana Sihombing (Djajasasana et al., 2024b)	The Effect of IPSG (International Patient Safety Goals) Implementation on Patient Satisfaction in Smartcare Jakarta Home Care Services	20 healthcare workers and 60 home care patients	Independent: Implementation of IPSG. Dependent: Patient satisfaction.	- Patients reported higher satisfaction levels, with 23.33% in the "very satisfied" category and 73.33% in the "satisfied" category. Chi-square test results obtained $p < 0.001$, indicating a significant relationship between IPSG implementation and patient satisfaction in Smartcare home care. - Dissatisfaction rate 3.33%.
3	Feby Manuhutu, Valensya Yeslin Tomaso (Maimun et al., 2021)	Enhancing the Implementation of Fall-Risk Patient Identification by Healthcare Workers through Leadership Supervision and Facilities	95 people	Independent Variables: Leadership supervision and facilities. Dependent Variable: Implementation of fall-risk patient identification.	- Leadership supervision showed a significant relationship with fall-risk patient identification ($p=0.001$), and facilities also showed a significant relationship ($p=0.004$). It can be concluded that both leadership supervision and facilities are associated with the implementation of fall-risk patient identification by healthcare workers. - No respondents reported inadequate facilities with good implementation of fall-risk patient identification (0.0%).
4	Neni Ekawardani, Aaltje E. Manampiring, Erwin G. Kristanto (Ekawardani et al., 2023)	Analysis of Factors Associated with Healthcare Workers' Perceptions of Patient Safety Culture Implementation at Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou General Hospital, Manado	324 people	Independent Variables: Teamwork within units, communication, inter-unit teamwork, frequency of incident reporting, and management support. Dependent Variable: Perception of patient safety culture implementation.	Teamwork within units and management support showed a very strong correlation with perception of patient safety culture implementation ($r=0.803$; $r=0.897$). Communication, inter-unit teamwork, and frequency of incident reporting also showed strong correlations ($r=0.706$; $r=0.671$; $r=0.624$). The most dominant factor was

No	Author	Title	Sample	Variables	Findings
					management support, with an odds ratio of 125.244.
5	Vera Sesrianty, Herlina Bahari Harahap, Dia Resti DND (Sesrianty et al., 2020)	The Relationship Between Knowledge and Supervision with the Implementation of Patient Fall Risk Reduction	43 nurses	Independent Variables: Knowledge and supervision. Dependent Variable: Implementation of patient fall risk reduction.	• The professional expertise gained and staff monitoring has been shown to impact the implementation of actions to reduce unintentional patient decline. • More than half, i.e., 34 nurses (79.1%), implemented patient safety goals (fall risk reduction) in the “good” category, 9 nurses (20.9%) in the “moderate” category.
6	Laily Nur Azizah, Asti Nurhayati (Laily Nur Azizah & Asti Nurhayati, 2024)	Analysis of Nurses’ Knowledge and Compliance in the Implementation of Fall Risk Prevention in the Inpatient Ward of Muhammadiyah Hospital, Kartasura	20 nurses	Independent Variable: Knowledge. Dependent Variable: Nurses’ compliance in implementing fall risk prevention.	• There is a significant relationship between nurses’ knowledge and their compliance in implementing fall risk prevention ($p=0.003$). • Among nurses with poor knowledge, 66.7% were non-compliant, while all nurses with good knowledge (100%) were compliant.
7	Intan Idiasari, Muhammad Purnomo, Fitriana Kartikasari (Idiasari et al., 2025)	The Relationship Between Nurses’ Knowledge of Patient Safety and the Implementation of Patient Safety Goals at Demak Hospital	101 nurses	Independent Variable: Nurses’ knowledge. Dependent Variable: Implementation of patient safety goals.	• There is a significant relationship between the level of nurses’ knowledge and the implementation of patient safety ($p=0.004$; correlation coefficient = 0.283). • Almost all respondents applied patient safety measures: 98 nurses (97%), compared to 3 nurses (3%) who did not.
8	Alwan Wijaya, Ni made sumartiyawati, Silviana Ananda dewi (Wijaya, 2024)	The Relationship Between Nurses’ Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding Patient Safety and Their Compliance in Performing Fall Prevention Measures in the Emergency Department of North Lombok District Hospital	22 nurses	Independent Variables: Nurses’ knowledge and attitudes. Dependent Variable: Compliance in performing fall prevention measures.	• Nurses’ knowledge showed a significant relationship with compliance ($p=0.001$), whereas attitudes did not ($p=0.760$). • There is a relationship between nurses’ knowledge and compliance in fall prevention, but no relationship between nurses’ attitudes and compliance.
9	Jek Amidos Pardede, Agnes Silvina Marbun, Muhammad Zikri (Pardede et al., 2020)	Knowledge and Attitudes in Relation to Nurses’ Practices on Patient Safety	67 nurses	Independent Variables: Knowledge and attitudes. Dependent Variable: Nurses’ practices regarding patient safety	• There is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes with nurses’ practices on patient safety. • 30 respondents (44.8%) said the nurses’ attitudes were good, while 37 respondents (55.2%) said the nurses’ attitudes were poor.

No	Author	Title	Sample	Variables	Findings
10	Hernawati, (Hernawati, 2021)	The Influence of Attitudes on Nurses' Compliance with the Implementation of Patient Safety Culture at Mitra Sejati Hospital	57 nurses	Independent Variables: Attitudes and leadership style. Dependent Variable: Nurses' compliance in implementing patient safety culture.	• Non-compliance rate: 64.9%, compliance rate: 15.8%. Individual characteristics such as attitude ($p=0.041$) and leadership style ($p=0.029$) significantly influenced compliance. • The most dominant factor was leadership style, with a coefficient value of $\beta=0.350$.
11	Annisa Rahmi Galleryzki, RR Tutik Sri Hariyati, Tuti Afriani, La Ode Rahman, (Galleryzki et al., 2021)	The Relationship Between Safety Attitudes and the Implementation of Patient Safety Goals by Nurses in Hospitals	345 nurses	Independent Variable: Safety attitude. Dependent Variable: Patient safety implementation.	• There is a significant relationship between safety attitudes and implementation of protection protocols. ($r=0.441$, $P=0.000$). • Gender, age, work experience, and career level significantly influenced safety implementation.
12	Siti Wardatun Hasanah, (Hasanah, 2024)	Patient Safety Implementation Strategies to Improve Service Quality at Abdoel Wahab Sjahranie Regional General Hospital	90 people	Independent Variable (exogenous): Patient Safety Implementation Strategy (X1). Dependent Variable (endogenous): Service Quality (Y1). Outcome Variables: Compliance with safety procedures (Z1) and customer satisfaction (Z2).	• Patient safety implementation (X1) had a strong and significant effect on service quality (Y1) ($p=0.000$). Its effect on safety procedure compliance (Z1) was nearly significant ($p=0.077$), and its effect on customer satisfaction (Z2) was moderately close to significance ($p=0.063$). • Service quality (Y1) significantly mediated the effect of safety strategy on both compliance with safety procedures (Z1) and customer satisfaction (Z2), with $p=0.000$.
13	Nurayin Anenengo, Nurdiana Djameluddin, Gusti Pandi Liputo, (2025)	The Relationship Between Knowledge and Nurses' Compliance with Fall Risk Prevention in Inpatients at Otanaha Regional General Hospital, Gorontalo City	40 nurses	Independent Variable: Nurses' knowledge level. Dependent Variable: Compliance with fall risk prevention.	• There is a significant relationship between knowledge and nurses' compliance ($p=0.049$) in the implementation of fall risk prevention for inpatients at Otanaha Hospital. • Compliance level: 23 nurses (57.5%) were classified as compliant, while 17 nurses (43.5%) were moderately compliant.

DISCUSSION

Out of the thirteen papers that were gathered, five major themes on nurses' application of the International Patient Safety Goals (IPSGs) surfaced. These include: nurses' attitudes and knowledge regarding the application of patient safety procedures; facilities and infrastructure that support the attainment of patient safety objectives; patient safety regulations; peer support for patient safety implementation; and leadership support for patient safety implementation. In order to examine how nurses are implementing the International Patient Safety Goals, this study used Lawrence Green's theory, which holds that three elements predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing determine or shape human behavior in connection to health. These factors are as follows:

Nurses' Knowledge in Implementing Patient Safety Procedures

One of the most important factors in influencing someone's behavior is knowledge. Results from a number of literature reviews show that decisions made without sufficient knowledge will not produce the best outcomes (Mayenti et al., 2021). Nurses will perform better if they are more knowledgeable about the significance of implementing patient safety measures. As a result, the chance of patient falls can be reduced. With sufficient knowledge, nurses are able to understand and apply patient safety procedures appropriately (Budi & Wijaya, 2020). Therefore, in reducing patient safety incidents in hospitals, nurses must be encouraged to enhance their awareness and knowledge regarding patient safety issues in clinical settings. Falls are the most frequent cause of injury during hospitalization; thus, nurses should evaluate patients' risk of falling and provide special supervision for patients using assistive devices (Anjarwati et al., 2024). Nurse knowledge significantly influences the level of compliance in performing interventions aimed at reducing patient fall incidents (Marianna et al., 2024).

Nurses' Attitudes in Implementing Patient Safety

Attitude is an expression of a person's feelings that reflects their preference or aversion toward an object (Anggraini et al., 2024). Attitude may change under certain conditions or circumstances, meaning that it does not stand alone but is always associated with a particular object. Nurses are required to comply with patient safety implementation to prevent adverse events, particularly the risk of patient injury due to falls, as well as other contributing factors such as personal experience, cultural background, and affective condition (Alhidayah et al., 2020). Attitude can influence a person's behavior through a rational decision-making process, and the outcome of such decisions is shaped by the individual's intentions (Hilda Hijrianti et al., 2022). Nurses' attitudes in implementing patient safety are also influenced by their length of employment. The longer a nurse has been working, the more experience they are, which in turn impacts performance (Fadilah Junita Kanja et al., 2024).

Facilities and Infrastructure Supporting the Implementation of Patient Safety Goals

Facilities and infrastructure are crucial in supporting the implementation of patient safety goals. For instance, patient beds must be equipped with side rails, bathrooms should have handrails installed, and yellow triangle signs should be placed on the beds of patients at risk of falling. These measures substantially reduce the likelihood of fall-related incidents (Hadiarto et al., 2021). The presence of suitable facilities has a significant impact on the implementation of patient safety, which also affects hospital nurses' workload. The completeness of facilities, infrastructure, and documentation is essential to support the process of continuous improvement (Mayenti et al., 2021). Efforts to reduce patient fall risk during the initial assessment and patient identification are challenging to implement if facilities and infrastructure are inadequate to support the work of all healthcare providers (Manuhutu & Tomaso, 2024). Proper maintenance of facilities and infrastructure requires competent human resources and a strong culture of safety, as existing resources will not function optimally in supporting patient safety without these components (Sesrianty et al., 2020).

Regulations Related to Patient Safety Goals

The root cause of patient fall incidents often lies in the suboptimal development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for fall prevention within healthcare institutions. Furthermore, nurse compliance with these SOPs is a significant risk factor for fall related incidents (Sari & Bambang, 2023). Each year, a considerable number of patients experience injuries or even fatalities as a result of clinical care that fails to meet established standards. Many of these incidents are preventable through adherence to appropriate standards (Djajasasana et al., 2024a). In providing nursing care, nurses require clear guidelines, protocols, and SOPs. Nurses must understand the importance of SOPs established as hospital regulations, as these serve as essential tools to reduce patient care problems by prioritizing quality and patient safety (Warashati et al., 2020).

Peer Support in the Implementation of Patient Safety

Medical error are less common in hospitals with strong cooperation, and interdisciplinary synergy

helps them meet patient safety objectives (Suparjo et al., 2025). In implementing patient safety, positive relationships among colleagues provide mutual support and facilitate adherence to safety practices (Paramita et al., 2020). The lack of understanding among nurses regarding patient safety training, absence of organizational and peer feedback, and limited team engagement hinder the effectiveness of patient safety programs and diminish nurses' concern for incident prevention (Mabruroh et al., 2023). Effective coordination among team members enables early detection of safety problems, rapid response in patient management and clear communication regarding necessary medical procedures (Riana et al., 2022).

Leadership Support in the Implementation of Patient Safety

Leadership is one of the critical factors in achieving a successful patient safety culture within hospitals. Nurse managers must understand the role of management in patient safety and strengthen monitoring to ensure effective implementation (Hursepuny & Emiliana Tarigan, 2024). Patient safety implementation must begin with leadership, where the role of senior leaders is key to designing, reinforcing, and sustaining a safety culture with leadership serves as an important subculture in patient safety. Enhancing the leadership role of nurse managers increases awareness and commitment to fall risk prevention, thereby ensuring patient safety during hospitalization (Indriaty et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

The purpose of nurses' adoption of international patient safety goals is to lower the risk of adverse events in clinical settings, according to evaluated papers. Nurses are the primary healthcare providers who have direct patient contact, hence they are essential to maintaining patient safety.

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