



COMPLIANCE OF NURSES IN CARRYING OUT INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF HOSPITAL INPATHEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Initial assessment of hospital inpatients is an important component of patient care, ensuring appropriate treatment planning and improving patient outcomes. Nurses' adherence to initial assessment protocols is critical to maintaining the quality and safety of patient care. This study aims to evaluate nurses' compliance in implementing initial assessment of hospital inpatients and to identify factors that influence nurses' compliance with established protocols. Methodology: This research adopts an approach scoping review with the framework developed by Arksey and O'Malley. Research includes searching articles through databases Google Scholar and Scopus with the keyword "Obedience" "Assasment"AND "Nurse". The research uses the PRISMA method with data sources from Google Scholar and Scopus resulting in a total of 92 articles. The articles were then filtered based on the inclusion criteria, namely using English and Indonesian with a range of 2014-2024 nurses' compliance in implementing initial assessments of hospital inpatients which resulted in 7 articles that met the requirements. Research shows nurses' compliance with initial assessment protocols is influenced by several factors, including training, workload, and organizational support. Addressing these factors through targeted interventions may improve adherence rates and, consequently, patient outcomes. Further research is needed to develop and implement effective strategies to improve nurse compliance in various health care settings.

Keywords: compliance; hospital; initial assessment; inpatient; nurse

First Received 28 Juni 2024	Revised 30 Juni 2024	Accepted 20 July 2024
Final Proof Received 17 August 2024		Published 19 August 2024
How to cite (in APA style) Wirananda, A., Kristina, T. N., & Dwianto, L. (2024). Compliance of Nurses in Carrying Out Initial Assessment of Hospital Inpatientment. Indonesian Journal of Global Health Research, 6(S4), 103-114. https://doi.org/10.37287/ijghr.v6iS4.3975 .		

INTRODUCTION

The initial assessment of incoming patients is comprehensive nursing assessment regarding the patient's condition which includes patient history, general appearance, physical examination and vital signs completed upon patient admission (Toney-Butler & Unison-Pace, 2023). The initial assessment must be carried out by nurses who ideally do when the patient arrives at the ward or room and must be completed within 24 hours after logging in. This review must documented on the admission form patient by the nurse while maintaining care patient privacy. According to the manual Ministry of Health (Sathyamoorthy et al., 2004). Initial assessment which is part from medical records has value utility. Completeness of this initial assessment useful for continuation of treatment, as legal evidence, interests administration as when doing reimbursement for service fees, as well as for research and education (Lily Widjaya et al., 2018).

Nurses play an important role in providing high-quality patient care. Research shows that nurses have a positive impact on patient outcomes, reducing readmissions, and increasing patient satisfaction (Putri et al., 2021). The foundation of effective nursing practice is the initial assessment, a comprehensive evaluation of a patient's health status upon admission to a hospital inpatient ward. The initial inpatient assessment is an important step in determining the appropriate nursing diagnosis, planning interventions, implementing measures, and evaluating patient care. Despite its significance, the extent to which nurses comply with standard guidelines and protocols for conducting initial assessments remains the subject of ongoing investigation (Baituganova et al., 2024).

Noncompliance with initial inpatient assessments can lead to severe consequences such as misdiagnosis, treatment mismanagement, therapeutic abstinence, and poor patient outcomes (Diana, 2021). Some of the factors influencing noncompliance in initial inpatient assessments can vary widely and may include inadequate clinical skills, inconsistent supervision, unavailability of specific policies, lack of discipline among staff, inappropriate procedures, lack of facilities, lack of familiarization of procedures, behavioral factors, lack of training, uncertainty about effectiveness, discomfort, difficulty in using equipment, lack of monitoring, lack of awareness, cultural factors, lack of systematic quality evaluation, inadequate staffing, poor leadership, and individual traits (Diarra et al., 2024).

A comprehensive understanding of the current state of knowledge regarding nurse compliance with initial assessments is critical to identifying gaps in the literature and informing the development of evidence-based interventions to improve practice (Flenady et al., 2020). This scoping review aims to map existing evidence on nurses' compliance with initial assessments in hospital inpatient wards. By systematically searching and synthesizing the available literature, this review will provide an overview of the scope, nature, and level of research conducted in this area. Key questions to be addressed in this review include: What factors influence nurses' compliance with initial patient assessment in hospital inpatient wards? What are the consequences of non-adherence to initial assessment guidelines for patients and healthcare organizations? What are the common obstacles faced by nurses in conducting initial patient assessments in hospital admissions? What strategies are effective in increasing nurse compliance with initial patient assessments in hospital inpatient wards?.

The research findings above show the importance of nurse compliance in providing nursing care to patients in inpatient settings. Previous research has looked more at the literature regarding nurses' compliance in assessing patients with a history of falls, but for research that summarizes nurse compliance in inpatient assessments is still limited. This gap is what prompted the author to conduct a literature search regarding nurse compliance in conducting inpatient assessments in hospitals. This study aims to evaluate nurses' compliance in carrying out initial assessments of inpatients in hospitals and to identify factors that influence nurses' compliance with established protocols and it is hoped that these findings will provide benefits for researchers, nurses and other professionals by adding insight, so that they can benefit patients undergoing inpatient treatment.

METHOD

This article uses the framework scoping review. In this method the steps in scoping review It uses a framework with stages: (1) Identifying Research Questions: Clearly articulating research questions that will guide the scope of investigation. Consider the purpose of the scoping study with the research questions. (2) Identifying Relevant Studies: Conduct a comprehensive search to identify relevant studies. This may involve searching multiple databases and other sources to ensure broad coverage of the investigation (Levac et al., 2010) (3) Study Selection: Use an iterative team approach to select

studies and extract data. This may involve multiple reviewers independently reviewing the abstract and full article for inclusion. (4) Mapping Data: Summarize and present mapping results related to the review questions and objectives. (5) Consultation: Include consultation as a required component in the scoping study methodology. Define the purpose of the consultation clearly. The framework for a scope review is not fixed and can be adjusted based on the specific needs of the review. Although the framework (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005) is commonly used, there are ongoing discussions and methodological refinements (Daudt et al., 2013).

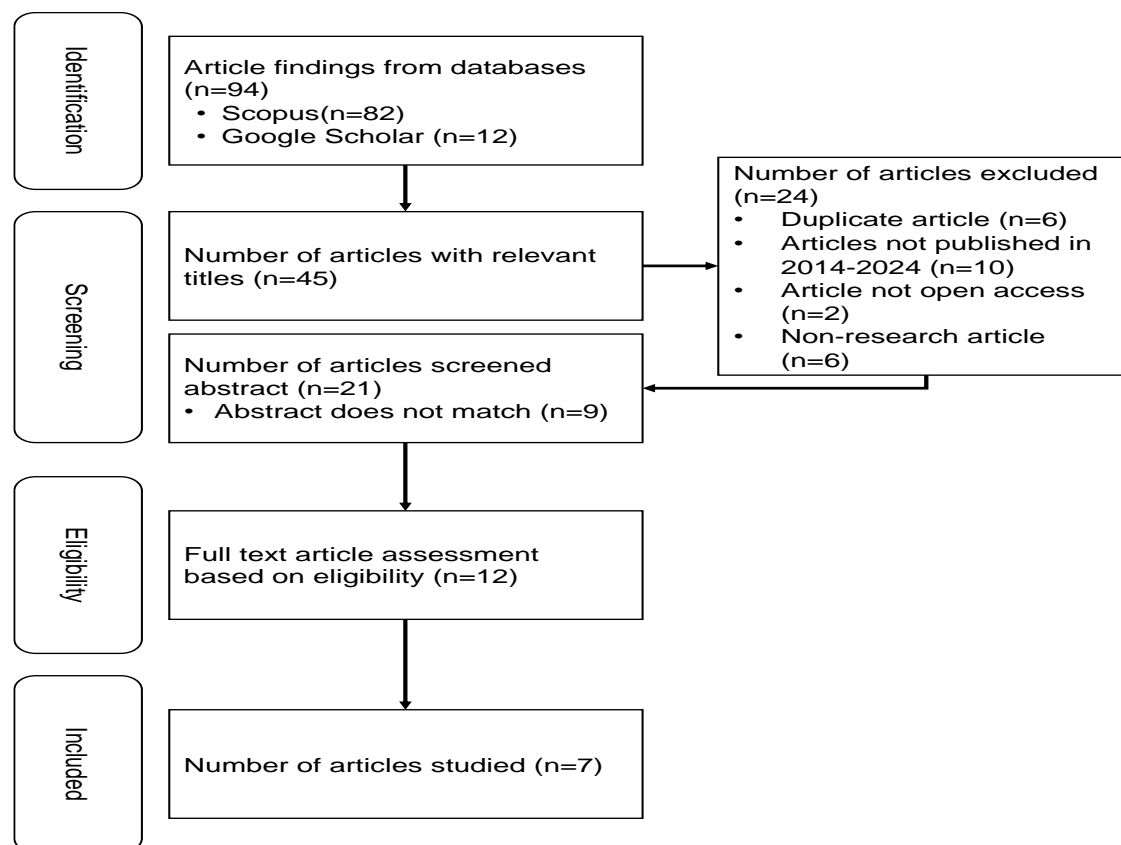


Figure 1. PRISMA-ScR diagram of search and selection of review literature

RESULTS

Table 1.
Results of scoping review Interventions to improve spiritual well-being

Title, Author, Year	Objective	Sample	Method	Results
Screening Disfagia Dengan Instrument Standardized Swallowing Assessment Pada Pasien Dengan Gangguan Neurologi Di Rsup Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo. (Asri et al., 2019)	The aim of this study was to assess the effective, efficient and safe use of the Standardized Swallowing Assessment (SSA) instrument for dysphagia in neurology patients at RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo, as	This study involved a total of 19 patients who initially started with dysphagia using the Standard Swallowing Assessment (SSA) instrument in the neurology ward at RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo	This study used the Standardized Swallowing Assessment (SSA) instrument for dysphagia screening, which involves evaluating the patient through a series of questions and observations. The effectiveness, efficiency, and safety of SSA are initially based on feedback	The results showed that 9 out of 19 patients were identified as suffering from dysphagia. Nursing staff reported that the SSA instrument was effective, efficient, and safe for dysphagia screening in neurology wards

Title, Author, Year	Objective	Sample	Method	Results
	well as to determine the prevalence of dysphagia among these patients		from patients and nursing staff	
The Relationship of Policy and Supervision With Nurse's Compliance With the Application of Early Warning Score (EWS) in Inpatients at TGK Abdullah Syafi'i Hospital. (Asri Bashir, 2023)	The aim of this study was to identify the relationship between policies and supervision and nurses' compliance with the implementation of the Early Warning Score (EWS) in hospitalized patients.	This study took a sample of 110 nurses from the inpatient treatment room at Tgk Abdullah Syafi'i Hospital, selected using a simple random sampling technique from a total population of 254 nurses	This study uses a quantitative research design with a correlation analytical approach and cross-sectional methods. Data analysis includes univariate and bivariate analysis, specifically using the Chi-Square test to assess the relationship between variables	The results showed a significant relationship between policy and nurse compliance with the Early Warning Score (EWS), with a p value of 0.020, and between supervision and compliance, with a p value of 0.013. This indicates that supportive policies and effective supervision positively influence nurses' compliance with EWS implementation
Motivasi Eksternal dan Internal Perawat dengan Penerapan Pasien Safety. (Handayani et al., 2022)	The aim of this research is to understand the relationship between nurses' external and internal motivation and the implementation of patient safety in inpatient health centers	The sample consisted of 40 nurses from inpatient health centers, selected using total and accidental sampling techniques	This study uses a quantitative and descriptive correlation design using a cross-sectional study approach. Data were collected via questionnaires assessing external and internal motivation, and patient safety practices, with analysis conducted using univariate and bivariate methods, including chi-square tests	The research results showed that 55% of nurses had good external motivation, while 80% had good internal motivation. There was no significant relationship between external motivation and patient safety (p-value = 0.289), but a significant relationship was found between internal motivation and patient safety (p-value = 0.049)
Relationship of Leadership Style to Completeness of Filling in the Early Nursing Assessment in Hospital (Putri et al., 2021)	The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between leadership style and the completeness of completing the initial inpatient nursing assessment at Bina Sehat Hospital Jember	This study involved a total sample of 79 nurses from the inpatient department at Bina Sehat Hospital Jember, using total sampling to include all inpatient nurses as respondents	This study used a descriptive correlation design with a cross-sectional approach, utilizing a questionnaire to collect data on leadership style and completeness of the initial nursing assessment	The results of the study showed that there was no significant relationship between leadership style and the completeness of completing the initial nursing assessment, with a p value of 0.772, indicating that other factors can influence the completeness of documentation.
Beban Kerja Perawat	The aim of this study was to	This research involved a sample	This study used a cross-sectional	The results show a significant

Title, Author, Year	Objective	Sample	Method	Results
Berhubungan Dengan Kepatuhan Pendokumentasian Asuhan Keperawatan Di IGD RSUD Kota Bogor Tahun 2022 (Sunarti, 2022)	examine the relationship between nurses' workload and compliance with nursing care documentation in the Bogor City Regional Hospital Emergency Room, with the aim of improving the quality of nursing services and documentation practices.	of 42 respondents, consisting of nurses who worked in the emergency room at Bogor City Hospital	descriptive quantitative method with a correlation design, using a workload questionnaire adapted from Nursalam and observation sheets based on Hospital Care Standards (SAK) to assess the relationship between nurse workload and documentation compliance.	relationship between nurse workload and compliance with nursing care documentation, with a p value of 0.031. Most nurses had a moderate workload, and 57.1% demonstrated compliance in documentation practices.
Hubungan Supervisi dan Motivasi dengan Kepatuhan Perawat dalam mengisi Form Re-Assessment Risiko Jatuh (Taufik et al., 2024)	The aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between supervision and motivation and nurses' compliance in filling out the fall risk review form in the inpatient room at Bhakti Dharma Husada Hospital, Surabaya.	The sample in this study consisted of 100 respondents, selected through purposive sampling from a population of 108 nurses in the inpatient ward of Bhakti Dharma Husada Hospital, Surabaya	This study used a correlation analytical design with a cross-sectional approach, utilizing instruments such as the Manchester Clinical Supervision Scale (MCSS-26) questionnaire, the two-factor Herzberg questionnaire, and an observation sheet for the fall risk review form. Multivariate analysis was carried out using logistic regression	The results showed a significant relationship between supervision and nurse compliance, with a p value of 0.008, and between motivation and nurse compliance, with a p value of 0.002. This shows that effective supervision and high motivation are predictors of nurse compliance in filling out the fall risk reassessment form
Persepsi Perawat Tentang Melengkapi Pengkajian Awal Di Satu Rumah Sakit Swasta Indonesia (Ulina et al., 2020)	The aim of this study is to describe nursing perceptions in completing the admission or initial assessment of new patients, highlighting the importance of systematic and comprehensive assessment in the nursing process to facilitate diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation of patient care.	The sample in this study were 12 nurses from inpatient wards of private hospitals in Indonesia, who were selected using purposive sampling. Participants had a bachelor's degree in nursing and at least one year of work experience	This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, utilizing semi-structured interviews for data collection. Data were recorded and analyzed through thematic analysis to explore nurses' perceptions of the initial assessment	The results of the study identified two main themes: the implementation of initial assessments by nurses and the importance of conducting these assessments to understand the patient's health problems and facilitate appropriate nursing interventions

Based on search results using predefined keywords and inclusion criteria, 94 potential papers were first obtained from two literature databases: Scopus (n = 82) and Google Scholars (N = 12). Following the title screening process, 45 articles with relevant titles were identified. After removing duplicate papers (n = 6), papers not published between 2014 and 2024 (n = 10), non-open access articles (n = 2), and non-research articles (n = 6). Subsequent abstract screening resulted in the review of 21 papers, with 9 abstracts failing to meet the established

criteria. Subsequent full text inspection was conducted to determine eligibility, resulting in the inclusion of 7 papers in the study.

DISCUSSION

Nursing services have important role in maintaining and improve the quality of health services based on a methodological science through a nursing process, The nursing process itself begins from the steps of assessment, diagnosis, intervention, implementation and evaluation must be documented completely good and right (Erna & Dewi, 2020). Documentation is a record that can be used as evidence by health workers in the event of a claim containing data complete, real and recorded describe the patient's condition in the process care from the start of admission to hospital until allowed to go home. Including on the type of treatment, type, quantity and quality of health services in efforts meet patient needs, including: nursing assessment, diagnosis, action planning, implementation and evaluation in the care process (Sitinjak et al., 2015). Nurses are always required to have high compliance when provide nursing care to patient because it will influence behavior which is good and meets expectations and goals to be achieved (Hergenhan, 1970).

Factors that Influence Nurse Compliance with Initial Patient Assessment in the Inpatient Room

Nurse compliance in initial inpatient assessments is influenced by various factors including leadership style, policy, supervision, motivation, workload, and involvement. The completeness of completing the initial nursing assessment has been found to be related to the leadership style used in the hospital environment (Putri et al., 2021). This suggests that the way leaders interact with and guide nurses can influence how thorough the assessment is conducted. Additionally, the relationship between policy implementation and supervision and nurses' compliance in implementing the Early Warning Score (EWS) has been highlighted. Effective policies and supervision play an important role in ensuring that nurses adhere to standard procedures and protocols during assessments (Asri Bashir, 2023). Motivation, both internal and external, has also been identified as a factor influencing nurses' compliance with patient safety practices (Handayani et al., 2022). Motivated nurses are more likely to adhere to assessment protocols and safety measures, contributing to the overall quality of care provided. Furthermore, nurses' perceptions regarding completion of the initial new patient assessment may influence their compliance with the assessment protocol. Positive perceptions and attitudes toward assessment tasks can lead to higher levels of compliance among nursing staff (Ulina et al., 2020).

Workload is another important factor that can influence nurses' compliance with documentation and assessment tasks. Research has demonstrated a significant relationship between nursing workload and compliance with documentation in the emergency room setting (Sunarti, 2022). High workloads can lead to rushed supervision or assessment, potentially compromising the quality and thoroughness of initial inpatient assessments. Involving nurses in continence care has been highlighted as a means of increasing their involvement in assessment and management tasks. By actively involving nurses in the patient care process, including assessment, their compliance and dedication to comprehensive assessment can be improved (Hunter & Wagg, 2018).

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In the field of patient safety, strengthening the role of nurses in patient safety goals has been identified as important. Empowering nurses to actively participate in patient safety initiatives can increase their commitment to thorough assessment and adherence to protocols (Simamora et al., 2019). The relationship between assessment and the success of nursing interventions has been underscored. Comprehensive assessment forms the basis for successful nursing interventions and care plans, highlighting the importance of a thorough initial assessment (Ainun, 2009). The importance of data collection in the nursing process cannot be underestimated. Data collection is a fundamental aspect of nursing assessment, diagnosis, care planning, implementation, and evaluation (Harahap, 2019). Nurses rely on accurate and comprehensive data collection to inform their decisions and interventions, emphasizing the important role of comprehensive assessment in the nursing process (Manurung, 2016). In conclusion, nurse compliance in initial inpatient assessments is influenced by many factors including leadership style, policy, supervision, motivation, workload, involvement, and importance of data collection. These factors collectively shape the quality and thoroughness of assessments performed by nurses, which ultimately impacts patient care outcomes and safety.

Consequences of Non-Compliance with Initial Assessment Guidelines

Non-compliance with initial assessment guidelines in healthcare institutions can have significant consequences for patients and the institutions themselves. When nurses fail to adhere to prescribed guidelines for conducting initial assessments, the data collected may be incomplete, imprecise, or inaccurate, leading to suboptimal nursing care outcomes (Putri et al., 2021). Incomplete documentation resulting from non-compliance can reduce the quality of nursing services provided to patients and can even create legal problems for nursing staff. This highlights the importance of thorough and accurate initial assessment in ensuring high-quality patient care (Sunarti, 2022). Additionally, non-adherence to assessment guidelines may impact patient safety and outcomes. For example, in the context of continence care, failure to undertake appropriate initial assessment and management can hinder a patient's progress towards achieving continence, whether independent or dependent, potentially affecting their quality of life and overall well-being (Hunter & Wagg, 2018). In cases where early warning scores (EWS) are not implemented according to guidelines due to non-compliance with policies and oversight, there can be adverse effects on patient monitoring and timely intervention, compromising patient safety (Asri Bashir, 2023).

Timeliness of the assessment is also important, as seen in the requirement to complete the assessment within a specified time period after patient admission. Non-adherence to this schedule may delay necessary interventions and the decision-making process, potentially impacting patient outcomes. Additionally, nurses' perceptions of the importance of completing the initial assessment may influence their compliance and subsequently influence the quality of care provided. Motivation, both internal and external, plays an important role in ensuring nurses' adherence to patient safety practices, including adherence to assessment guidelines. (Ulina dkk., 2020) (Handayani dkk., 2022) (Handayani dkk., 2022).

In the context of specific assessments such as dysphagia screening, non-adherence to guidelines may result in missed diagnoses and inadequate management of the condition, leading to potential complications for patients. Failure to conduct risk assessments, such as those related to fall prevention, due to nurses' noncompliance with supervision and motivation can result in patient safety incidents such as falls. Incidents such as patient falls are often associated with non-compliance with standard operating procedures, emphasizing the important role of adherence to guidelines in preventing side effects (Asri dkk., 2019) (Taufik dkk., 2024) (Taufik dkk., 2024).

Additionally, the association between assessment and the success of nursing interventions underscores the importance of thorough initial assessment in achieving positive patient outcomes. Comprehensive assessments provide the basis for developing effective treatment plans and interventions tailored to meet individual patient needs. When initial assessments are not performed according to guidelines, subsequent treatments and interventions may not adequately address the patient's underlying problem, potentially leading to suboptimal outcomes. (Ainun, 2019). In conclusion, non-adherence to initial assessment guidelines in healthcare institutions can have far-reaching consequences for patients and the institutions themselves. From compromised patient safety and outcomes to legal implications and reduced quality of care, the impact of non-adherence underscores the importance of adhering to established assessment protocols and guidelines in ensuring optimal patient care.

Barriers to Carrying Out Initial Assessments for Inpatient Care

Barriers to implementing early inpatient assessment can significantly impact the quality of care provided and patient outcomes within healthcare institutions. One of the barriers identified was the lack of time experienced by nursing staff, which hindered the implementation of appropriate assessments. Time constraints can lead to rushed assessments or incomplete documentation, compromising the accuracy and thoroughness of the initial evaluation. Additionally, assessment of urinary incontinence (UI) may be considered a low priority by nursing staff, further impeding intervention facilitation. This lack of prioritization can result in assessments being overlooked or not given the necessary attention, potentially impacting patient care (Hunter & Wagg, 2018).

Leadership styles within healthcare institutions may also pose barriers to effective implementation of initial assessment. The relationship between leadership style and completeness of completing the initial nursing assessment has been highlighted. Inadequate leadership support or unclear direction can prevent nurses from conducting comprehensive assessments, impacting the quality of care provided to inpatients (Putri et al., 2021). Additionally, nurses' perceptions of the importance of completing the initial assessment may influence their compliance and subsequently influence the quality of care provided. If nurses do not view assessments as important, they may not prioritize them, leading to incomplete or rushed evaluations (Ulina et al., 2020). Policy implementation and oversight play an important role in ensuring nurse compliance with assessment protocols. The relationship between policy and supervision and nurse compliance in implementing the Early Warning Score (EWS) has been emphasized. Inadequate policies or lack of effective oversight can create barriers to compliance with assessment guidelines, potentially compromising patient safety (Asri Bashir, 2023). Motivation, both internal and external, has also been identified as a factor influencing nurses' compliance with patient safety practices. Without appropriate motivation, nurses may lack the drive to conduct thorough and accurate assessments, impacting the quality of care provided to inpatients (Sunarti, 2022).

Specific assessments, such as dysphagia screening, may face implementation barriers due to factors such as lack of training or resources. Implementing evidence-based practices such as dysphagia screening requires appropriate training and resources to ensure effective and safe use of assessment instruments (Asri et al., 2019). Additionally, the relationship between supervision and motivation and nurses' compliance in completing risk assessment forms has been highlighted. Inadequate supervision or lack of motivation can prevent nurses from completing assessments accurately and in a timely manner, creating barriers to effective patient care (Taufik et al., 2024).

The importance of data collection in the nursing process cannot be ignored, as it is the basis for accurate assessment and care planning. However, data collection barriers, such as inadequate resources or training, can hinder the conduct of a comprehensive assessment (Harahap, 2019). Strengthening the role of nurses in patient safety goals has been identified as important, emphasizing the need for active involvement and participation in the assessment process. Empowering nurses to take charge of assessments can help overcome barriers and improve the quality of care provided to inpatients (Simamora et al., 2019). In conclusion, barriers to implementing initial inpatient assessment include factors such as time constraints, leadership style, policy implementation, supervision, motivation, and nurses' perceptions. Overcoming these barriers requires a multifaceted approach that addresses issues related to resources, training, leadership support, and staff motivation. By addressing these barriers, healthcare institutions can improve the quality of initial assessments, leading to improved patient outcomes and overall quality of care.

Effective Strategies to Improve Nurse Compliance with Initial Inpatient Assessments

To improve nurses' compliance with the initial assessment of inpatients, several effective strategies can be implemented based on evidence-based practices and research findings. One important strategy involves fostering supportive and communicative leadership within healthcare institutions. Research has shown a correlation between leadership style and thoroughness in completing the initial nursing assessment. By cultivating a supportive and communicative leadership environment, nurses are more likely to understand the importance of comprehensive assessment and adhere to guidelines. Additionally, clear direction and guidance from leadership can reinforce the importance of initial assessment in determining nursing diagnoses and planning care (Putri et al., 2021). Another effective strategy is to overcome time constraints faced by nursing staff, which can hinder the implementation of appropriate assessments. By optimizing workflow processes, ensuring adequate staffing levels, and providing time management training, healthcare institutions can assist nurses in conducting thorough initial assessments within the required timeframe. This can help reduce pressure on nurses and improve their ability to prioritize and complete assessments effectively (Kathleen F Hunter, 2022).

Additionally, it is critical to implement policies and oversight mechanisms that support nurses' compliance with assessment protocols. Research has highlighted the relationship between policy implementation, monitoring, and nurse compliance in utilizing tools such as the Early Warning Score (EWS). Ensuring that policies are clear, accessible, regularly updated, and providing adequate oversight and training can encourage compliance with assessment guidelines. Supervision that focuses on guiding and supporting nurses in their assessment practices can improve compliance and assessment quality (Asri Bashir, 2023). Motivation significantly influences nurses' adherence to patient safety practices, including adherence to assessment guidelines. Implementing motivational strategies, both internal and external, can increase nurses' involvement and commitment to conducting comprehensive

assessments. Recognizing and rewarding nurses for adhering to assessment protocols can serve as a positive reinforcement mechanism, encouraging continued guideline compliance (Sunarti, 2022). Additionally, offering ongoing education and training on specific assessments, such as dysphagia screening, can increase nurses' competency and confidence in performing these assessments (Asri et al., 2019). By providing opportunities for skill development and knowledge enhancement, healthcare institutions can empower nurses to perform specialized assessments accurately. Training programs can also emphasize the importance of data collection in the nursing process and the role of assessment in guiding care decisions and interventions (Manurung, 2016). In conclusion, effective strategies to increase nurses' compliance with inpatient initial assessments include increasing leadership support, overcoming time constraints, implementing clear policies and monitoring mechanisms, fostering motivation, providing education and training on specialized assessments, and emphasizing the importance of data collection in the process. nursing. By implementing these strategies, healthcare institutions can foster a culture of comprehensive assessment practices, ultimately improving the quality of care provided to inpatients and improving patient outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Key factors influencing nurse compliance with initial inpatient assessments in the hospital setting are leadership style, policy, supervision, motivation, workload, involvement, and importance of data collection. Non-adherence to initial assessment guidelines can have consequences for the patient and the institution itself. These obstacles are limited time, inappropriate leadership style, policy implementation, supervision, low motivation, and nurses' perceptions. To improve compliance, it is important to improve training, oversight, and resource availability. Addressing these challenges can significantly improve patient care and health outcomes.

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