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Association Between Nursing Management Functions and Nurses' Compliance with Fall Risk Prevention at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin

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ABSTRACT/ ABSTRAK

ABSTRACT. *Falls are among the most common patient safety incidents in hospitals and may result in physical injuries, psychological trauma, and increased healthcare costs. Effective fall risk prevention requires a high level of nurses' compliance, which is influenced by nursing management functions, particularly the directing and controlling functions. This study aimed to examine the association between nursing management functions and nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin. This quantitative study employed a cross-sectional design. A total of 148 nurses were recruited using the total sampling technique. Data were collected using a Google Forms–based questionnaire and analyzed using Spearman's rank correlation test. The results showed that most respondents reported a high level of nursing management functions (60.1%) and high compliance with fall risk prevention (77.7%). Bivariate analysis revealed a significant association between nursing management functions and nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention ($r = -0.730$; $p < 0.001$). In conclusion, nursing management functions were significantly associated with nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin. Strengthening the directing and controlling functions is expected to improve nurses' compliance and support patient safety initiatives in hospitals.*

Kata kunci:

Fungsi Manajemen Keperawatan, Tingkat Kepatuhan Perawat, Pencegahan Risiko Jatuh, Keselamatan Pasien

ABSTRAK. Kejadian pasien jatuh merupakan salah satu insiden keselamatan pasien yang paling sering terjadi di rumah sakit dan dapat menimbulkan dampak serius, seperti cedera fisik, trauma psikologis, serta peningkatan biaya pelayanan kesehatan. Pencegahan risiko jatuh yang efektif memerlukan tingkat kepatuhan perawat yang tinggi, yang dipengaruhi oleh fungsi manajemen keperawatan, khususnya fungsi pengarahan dan pengendalian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara fungsi manajemen keperawatan dengan tingkat kepatuhan perawat dalam menerapkan pencegahan risiko jatuh di Rumah Sakit Islam Banjarmasin. Penelitian kuantitatif ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional. Sebanyak 148 perawat direkrut menggunakan teknik total sampling. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner berbasis Google Forms dan dianalisis dengan uji korelasi Spearman's Rank. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki fungsi manajemen keperawatan dalam kategori tinggi (60,1%) dan tingkat kepatuhan yang tinggi dalam menerapkan pencegahan risiko jatuh (77,7%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara fungsi manajemen keperawatan dengan tingkat kepatuhan perawat dalam menerapkan pencegahan risiko jatuh ($r = -0,730$; $p < 0,001$). Disimpulkan bahwa fungsi manajemen keperawatan berhubungan secara signifikan dengan tingkat kepatuhan perawat dalam menerapkan pencegahan risiko jatuh di Rumah Sakit Islam Banjarmasin. Penguatan fungsi pengarahan dan pengendalian diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kepatuhan perawat serta mendukung upaya peningkatan keselamatan pasien di rumah sakit.

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INTRODUCTION

Hospitals are healthcare institutions responsible for delivering high-quality, safe, and patient-centered care. One of the key indicators of patient safety is the prevention of patient falls, which remain among the most frequently reported patient safety incidents in hospitals. Patient falls may result in serious consequences, including physical injuries, psychological trauma, permanent disability, and even death. Beyond their impact on patients' health, patient falls are associated with prolonged hospital stays, increased healthcare costs, diminished quality of care, and reduced public trust in healthcare institutions. Therefore, fall risk prevention has become a fundamental component of patient safety programs, requiring the active involvement of all healthcare professionals, particularly nurses (McKercher et al., 2024; Esen & Öztürk, 2025).

Patient falls continue to pose a major challenge to healthcare delivery worldwide, including in Indonesia. Previous studies have demonstrated that patient falls result from the interaction of multiple factors, including patient characteristics, the healthcare environment, hospital organizational systems, and the implementation of patient safety programs. Effective fall risk prevention requires a comprehensive approach involving the identification of patients at risk, the use of standardized fall risk assessment tools, environmental modifications, patient and family education, and healthcare professionals' compliance with standard operating procedures (SOPs) for fall risk prevention. In Indonesia, the implementation of fall risk prevention programs continues to face various challenges, highlighting the need to strengthen management systems and enhance healthcare professionals' competencies to optimize patient safety initiatives (Asmirajanti & Sukma, 2022; Ainani & Irwan, 2024; McKercher et al., 2024).

Nurses spend more time with patients than any other healthcare professional and therefore play a pivotal role in implementing fall risk prevention strategies. The success of these programs largely depends on nurses' compliance with standard operating procedures (SOPs) for fall risk prevention. Nurses' compliance reflects the consistent implementation of evidence-based practices in accordance with established standards and represents an important indicator of successful patient safety program implementation. Previous studies have shown that nurses' compliance is influenced by both individual and organizational factors. Individual factors include knowledge, motivation, and workload, whereas organizational factors encompass leadership, supervision, and the implementation of nursing management functions. Earlier studies have reported that adequate knowledge, high work motivation, and effective supervision are significantly associated with improved nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention procedures (Sulawa et al., 2022; Fauziah et al., 2025; Azkia et al., 2025; Ismayanti et al., 2025). These findings indicate that improving nurses' compliance depends not only on individual competence but also on management systems that effectively support nursing practice.

Among organizational factors, nursing management functions play a critical role in improving nurses' compliance. Nursing management is a systematic process encompassing the functions of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling nursing services. Among these functions, the directing and controlling functions are particularly important in ensuring that nursing care is delivered in accordance with standard operating procedures and hospital policies. The directing function involves effective communication, motivation, guidance, education, and training to enable nurses to perform their duties effectively. In contrast, the controlling function includes supervision, monitoring, auditing, evaluation, and feedback to ensure that the quality of nursing care is consistently maintained. Effective implementation of the directing and controlling functions fosters a supportive work environment, strengthens the

patient safety culture, enhances nurses' compliance, and ultimately improves the quality of nursing care (Nilasari et al., 2022; Suhesti et al., 2024; Septi et al., 2025; Muniifah et al., 2025).

A preliminary study conducted at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin identified eight patient falls occurring in inpatient wards between 2022 and 2024. Annual data indicated four incidents (50.0%) in 2022, three incidents (37.5%) in 2023, and one incident (12.5%) recorded through February 2024 (Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin Primary Data, 2024). These findings suggest that patient falls continue to occur, indicating that fall risk prevention efforts have not yet been fully optimized. Initial observations also revealed that although education regarding fall risk prevention had been provided to patients and their families, preventive procedures were not consistently implemented for all patients at risk. In addition, inadequate nurse staffing during night shifts, excessive workload, and the lack of routine training and supervision remain major barriers to effective implementation of fall risk prevention programs. These conditions indicate a gap between established patient safety policies and their implementation in clinical practice. Therefore, evaluating the effectiveness of nursing management functions, particularly the directing and controlling functions, is essential to improve nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention.

Previous studies have primarily focused on the association of individual factors, such as knowledge, motivation, and workload, as well as selected management-related factors, including supervision, with nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention procedures (Sulawa et al., 2022; Fauziah et al., 2025; Azkia et al., 2025; Ismayanti et al., 2025). Other studies have also demonstrated that the controlling function performed by nurse managers is associated with adherence to patient safety standard operating procedures. However, studies comprehensively examining the association between nursing management functions, particularly the directing and controlling functions, and nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention remain limited, especially at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the association between nursing management functions and nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin. The findings are expected to provide evidence to support hospitals in strengthening nursing management functions, particularly the directing and controlling functions, thereby improving nurses' compliance, reinforcing the patient safety culture, and enhancing the quality of healthcare services.

RESEARCH METHOD

This quantitative study employed a correlational study with a cross-sectional design. The independent variable was nursing management functions, consisting of the directing and controlling functions, whereas the dependent variable was nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention. The study was conducted at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin from June to July 2024.

The study population comprised all staff nurses working in the inpatient wards of Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin, totaling 148 nurses. The total sampling technique was employed, whereby all eligible members of the study population were recruited as respondents.

Data were collected using structured questionnaires. Nursing management functions were assessed using a questionnaire developed based on the nursing management theory of Marquis and Huston (2020), encompassing two subvariables: the directing function and the controlling function. Nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention was measured using a

questionnaire developed based on the hospital's standard operating procedures (SOPs), the Indonesian Ministry of Health's fall risk prevention standards (2021), and relevant literature.

Data were analyzed using descriptive (univariate) statistics to summarize respondents' characteristics and the distribution of the study variables. Bivariate analysis was subsequently performed using Spearman's rank correlation test to examine the association between nursing management functions and nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention. Statistical significance was established at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by Age

No.	Age (Years)	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	26–35	40	27.0
2	36–45	70	47.3
3	46–55	30	20.3
4	56–65	8	5.4
	Total	148	100.0

As presented in Table 1, most respondents were aged 36–45 years (70; 47.3%), followed by those aged 26–35 years (40; 27.0%), 46–55 years (30; 20.3%), and 56–65 years (8; 5.4%).

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents by Sex

No.	Sex	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Male	33	22.3
2	Female	115	77.7
	Total	148	100.0

As shown in Table 2, the majority of respondents were female (115; 77.7%), whereas 33 respondents (22.3%) were male.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

No.	Educational Level	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Diploma III in Nursing	39	26.4
2	Applied Bachelor's Degree in Nursing	1	0.7
3	Professional Nursing Degree (Ners)	108	73.0
	Total	148	100.0

As presented in Table 3, most respondents held a Professional Nursing Degree (Ners) (108; 73.0%), followed by a Diploma III in Nursing (39; 26.4%) and an Applied Bachelor's Degree in Nursing (1; 0.7%).

Univariate Analysis

Table 4. Distribution of Nursing Management Functions

Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Low	16	10.8
Moderate	43	29.1
High	89	60.1

Total	148	100.0

As shown in Table 4, most respondents reported high nursing management functions (89; 60.1%). A total of 43 respondents (29.1%) reported a moderate level of nursing management functions, whereas 16 respondents (10.8%) reported a low level.

Table 5. Distribution of Nurses' Compliance with Fall Risk Prevention

Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Compliant	115	77.7
Non-compliant	33	22.3
Total	148	100.0

As presented in Table 5, most respondents demonstrated high compliance with fall risk prevention, with 115 nurses (77.7%) categorized as compliant, whereas 33 nurses (22.3%) were categorized as non-compliant.

Bivariate Analysis

The association between nursing management functions and nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention was examined using Spearman's rank correlation test.

Table 6. Association Between Nursing Management Functions and Nurses' Compliance with Fall Risk Prevention

Nursing Management Functions	Compliant n (%)	Non-compliant n (%)	Total
Low	0 (0.0)	16 (100.0)	16
Moderate	30 (69.8)	13 (30.2)	43
High	85 (95.5)	4 (4.5)	89
Total	115 (77.7)	33 (22.3)	148
Spearman's Rank Correlation Test			
Statistic		Value	
Correlation coefficient (r)		−0.730	
p-value (2-tailed)		<0.001	

Spearman's rank correlation test demonstrated a statistically significant association between nursing management functions and nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention ($r = -0.730$, $p < 0.001$). These findings indicate that nursing management functions were significantly associated with nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin.

The correlation coefficient of 0.730 indicates a strong association between the two variables. The negative direction of the correlation resulted from the coding of the compliance variable in the statistical analysis. Substantively, the findings indicate that better implementation of nursing management functions, particularly the directing and controlling functions, was associated with higher levels of nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) was accepted.

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Nursing Management Functions

The findings of this study showed that most respondents perceived the implementation of nursing management functions to be at a high level, with 89 respondents

(60.1%) reporting a high level, 43 respondents (29.1%) reporting a moderate level, and 16 respondents (10.8%) reporting a low level. These findings indicate that nursing management functions, particularly the directing and controlling functions, have been implemented effectively at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin. This condition suggests that most nurses perceived adequate managerial support through clear direction, effective communication, and appropriate supervision of nursing care delivery. Nevertheless, a proportion of respondents still rated the implementation of nursing management functions as moderate or low, indicating that these functions have not yet been implemented consistently across all service units.

The directing function is a management process that aims to provide guidance, motivation, communication, and instructions to nurses, enabling them to perform their duties in accordance with established standard operating procedures (SOPs). Meanwhile, the controlling function is carried out through supervision, monitoring, auditing, and evaluation to ensure that nursing services are delivered in accordance with established quality standards. According to Marquis and Huston (2020), these two functions are fundamental components of nursing management because they directly influence staff performance, quality of care, and patient safety. When clear direction is provided and effective control is implemented consistently, nurses are more likely to understand their professional responsibilities and maintain compliance with established clinical procedures.

The findings of this study are further supported by the conditions observed at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin, where nurses had received direction regarding fall risk prevention through briefings, educational activities, and the implementation of standard operating procedures (SOPs). However, preliminary observations also identified several challenges, including inadequate nurse staffing during night shifts, excessive workload, and the lack of regular training and supervision. These challenges may reduce the effectiveness of nursing management functions and should therefore receive greater attention from hospital management to improve the quality of healthcare services.

The findings of this study are consistent with previous research demonstrating that the effective implementation of nursing management functions contributes to improved quality of care and strengthens the patient safety culture. Effective direction through clear communication, together with continuous supervision as part of the controlling function, has been shown to enhance nursing performance, strengthen team coordination, and support the delivery of safe and high-quality healthcare services (Nilasari et al., 2022; Suhesti et al., 2024; Septi et al., 2025; Muniifah et al., 2025).

Nurses' Compliance with Fall Risk Prevention

The findings of this study showed that most respondents demonstrated high compliance with fall risk prevention, with 115 respondents (77.7%) categorized as compliant, whereas 33 respondents (22.3%) were categorized as non-compliant. These findings indicate that most nurses had implemented fall risk prevention measures in accordance with the standard operating procedures (SOPs) implemented at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin. The high level of compliance suggests that the hospital's patient safety program, particularly its fall risk prevention initiatives, has been implemented effectively. Nurses' compliance represents one of the key indicators of successful implementation of patient safety goals, as it is directly associated with the quality of care and the hospital's ability to minimize adverse events.

Although most nurses were categorized as compliant, approximately one-fifth of the respondents had not consistently implemented fall risk prevention procedures. This finding

suggests that the implementation of the patient safety program still requires further strengthening, particularly in terms of supervision, coaching, and periodic evaluation. Preliminary observations conducted at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin identified several challenges, including excessive workload, inadequate nurse staffing during night shifts, and the lack of regular training programs. These factors may affect nurses' consistency in implementing each step of the fall risk prevention procedures, particularly during periods of increased workload.

Nurses' compliance is a professional behavior influenced by both individual and organizational factors. Individual factors include knowledge, work experience, motivation, and attitudes toward patient safety, whereas organizational factors include leadership, patient safety culture, resource availability, supervision, and managerial support. When these factors function synergistically, nurses' compliance with standard operating procedures (SOPs) is expected to improve, thereby reducing the risk of patient falls. Therefore, improving nurses' compliance depends not only on individual competence but also on an organizational system that consistently supports the delivery of safe and high-quality nursing care.

The findings of this study are consistent with those reported by Sulawa et al. (2022), who found that nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention procedures was influenced by their level of knowledge and the working environment. Similarly, Fauziah et al. (2025) reported that adequate knowledge was significantly associated with nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention. Furthermore, Azkia et al. (2025) and Ismayanti et al. (2025) identified work motivation, supervision by nurse managers, and organizational support as important factors contributing to improved nurses' compliance with patient safety procedures. These findings reinforce the present study by demonstrating that nurses' compliance results from the interaction between individual competence and the effectiveness of the nursing management system implemented within the hospital.

Association Between Nursing Management Functions and Nurses' Compliance with Fall Risk Prevention

The bivariate analysis using Spearman's rank correlation test demonstrated a statistically significant association between nursing management functions and nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin ($p < 0.001$). The Spearman correlation coefficient ($r = -0.730$) indicated a strong negative association. This negative direction resulted from the coding of the compliance variable, which classified respondents into compliant and non-compliant categories. Consequently, better implementation of nursing management functions was associated with lower levels of non-compliance among nurses. These findings indicate that the effective implementation of the directing and controlling functions is strongly associated with improved nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention procedures.

These findings were further supported by the cross-tabulation results, which showed that among the 89 respondents who rated nursing management functions as high, 85 were categorized as compliant and only four were categorized as non-compliant. In contrast, all respondents who perceived nursing management functions to be at a low level were classified as non-compliant. This distribution suggests a clear trend in which better implementation of nursing management functions is associated with higher levels of nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention procedures. These findings indicate that nursing management extends beyond an administrative function and plays a crucial role in shaping nurses' professional behaviors to ensure safe patient care.

Conceptually, the directing and controlling functions are two essential components of nursing management functions that directly influence staff performance. The directing function provides clear organizational goals, task allocation, and procedural guidance, whereas the controlling function ensures that nursing care is delivered according to established standards through supervision, monitoring, auditing, and evaluation. When these two functions are implemented effectively, nurses are more likely to understand the importance of patient safety, perceive stronger managerial support, and consistently adhere to established clinical procedures. Conversely, ineffective direction and control may lead to inconsistent implementation of standard operating procedures (SOPs), thereby increasing the risk of patient safety incidents.

The findings of this study are consistent with those reported by Nilasari et al. (2022), who demonstrated that effective implementation of nursing management functions contributes to improved quality of nursing care. Similarly, Suhesti et al. (2024) reported that continuous supervision enhances healthcare professionals' compliance with service standards. Furthermore, Muniifah et al. (2025) and Septi et al. (2025) found that effective directing and controlling functions strengthen the patient safety culture by improving coordination, communication, and performance evaluation. In addition, the present findings are consistent with those of Nengrum and Efroliza (2023), who reported a significant association between nursing management functions and the implementation of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for fall risk prevention in hospitals.

The findings of this study have important practical implications. Improving nurses' compliance requires not only strengthening individual knowledge and competencies but also reinforcing nursing management functions. Hospitals should ensure that the directing function is implemented consistently through regular briefings, training sessions, case discussions, and constructive feedback. Likewise, the controlling function should be strengthened through routine supervision, compliance audits, monitoring of patient safety indicators, and periodic evaluations of adherence to standard operating procedures (SOPs). Optimizing these two management functions is expected to further improve nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention, reduce the incidence of patient falls, and ultimately enhance the quality of healthcare services.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrated that the implementation of nursing management functions, particularly the directing and controlling functions, was perceived to be at a high level among nurses at Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin. Likewise, nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention was also found to be high. The findings of Spearman's rank correlation test revealed a statistically significant association between nursing management functions and nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention. These findings suggest that the effective implementation of nursing management functions contributes to improving nurses' compliance and supports efforts to enhance patient safety.

Based on these findings, Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin is encouraged to further strengthen the implementation of nursing management functions, particularly the directing and controlling functions, through regular supervision, training, monitoring, and evaluation to improve nurses' compliance with fall risk prevention. Future research is recommended to investigate additional factors influencing nurses' compliance, including the planning and organizing functions, and to employ more comprehensive research designs to provide a broader understanding of strategies for improving patient safety.

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