

Patients and Family Perception of Patient Safety Culture in Critical Care Units in Governmental Hospitals: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Abstract

Patient safety culture is essential to healthcare quality. Safety culture studies have focused on healthcare providers. This study examined critical care unit patients and families' safety culture perceptions. The study results revealing that patients perceived a mean Patient Measure of Safety positive index of 18.30, while family members perceived a higher mean of 20.40. Patient education was a significant factor ($p = 0.008$), and duration of stay was positively correlated with safety perception ($r = 0.211$). Marital status ($p = 0.003$), residence ($p = 0.00$), and work status ($p = 0.00$) substantially affected family safety views. Family members' views were positively correlated with their age ($r = 0.59$) and duration of stay ($r = 0.41$). These results demonstrate strong safety culture and the impact of demographic and organizational variables on safety perceptions. To improve safety culture, this research suggests emphasizing patient-centered care, staff training, and strict safety procedure execution.

Keywords: Critical care units, Healthcare policy, Patient perception, Safety culture.