



EFFECTIVENESS OF SUPERVISION WITH COMPLIANCE WITH NURSING ROUND DOCUMENTATION IN THE CHILD CARE ROOM

Tri Ratnaningsih, Ita Bagus Argentina , Aris Suprianto

Universitas Bina Sehat PPNI Kabupaten Mojokerto, Jawa Timur Indonesia

Corresponding author*: Tri Ratnaningsih / 085648631672

ABSTRACT	Keywords
Nursing rounding is conducted every two hours, which includes monitoring patient complaints, monitoring IV line complaints, positioning the patient comfortably, meeting personal needs, meeting elimination needs, and maintaining privacy. In-service conditions, nurses' compliance with nursing rounding documentation remains low. Compliance with nursing rounding documentation can be improved through nurse supervision. This study aims to analyze the relationship between supervision and compliance with nursing rounding documentation. This study used a correlational analytical approach with a cross-sectional method. A sample of 84 nurses was selected using purposive sampling from a population of 90 nurses. The instruments used included a nursing rounding documentation observation questionnaire, GROW-ME coaching, and a compliance observation sheet. Data analysis was performed using the Spearman Rho correlation test. Most nurses received good supervision (89%). Eighty percent of nurses demonstrated compliance with nursing rounding documentation. There was a significant relationship between supervision and nursing rounding documentation ($p=0.000$). Nurse supervision significantly increased compliance with nursing rounding documentation. It is recommended that institutions strengthen coaching, training, and motivation programs to improve the quality of documentation and overall nursing care.	Supervision, Nursing Rounding Documentation Compliance

INTRODUCTION

Nurses must provide comprehensive, high-quality nursing care. High-quality nursing care can be demonstrated through the quality of nursing documentation. If nursing activities are not documented properly, accurately, objectively, and completely, and in

accordance with nursing care standards, it is difficult to prove that nursing actions have been performed correctly (Article 2008)(Kilminster and Jolly 2000). One type of nursing documentation that must be documented according to standards is nursing rounding documentation. Nursing rounding documentation by nurses that does

not comply with standard operating procedures (SOPs) has the potential for malpractice, poor inter-team communication, duplication of nursing care actions, a decline in professional ethics, and a higher risk of errors in nursing care due to a lack of evidence of nurse accountability and responsibility (Documentation 2024) (Ajzen 1991).

Poor nursing rounding documentation is caused by several factors, including inconsistent supervision, high workloads, the absence of a reward and punishment system, low nurse knowledge of nursing rounding, a lack of guidance and coaching in conducting nursing rounding procedures, and a lack of monitoring and evaluation after socialization. Nurses' low motivation for nursing rounding activities (Meade 2020).

Research in Egypt showed that 55.9% of nurses at Benhill University Hospital had not received training on nursing rounding. In Indonesia, the implementation of nursing rounding remains ineffective. At R.D. Manado General Hospital, only 64.5% of nurses understood the implementation of nursing rounds (Bowers 2015). According to (Andika and Saputra 2018), in their research conducted at several hospitals in Jakarta, approximately 60-75% of nurses had begun documenting nursing rounds regularly and according to standards. The remaining 25-40% of nurses still faced challenges in documenting them completely or on time.

In regional hospitals, especially those outside major cities, nursing rounding documentation levels are generally lower, with only about 50-60% of nurses implementing proper documentation. Research conducted by Lestari et al. (2019) in several hospitals in East Java showed that 55% of nurses in these hospitals did not perform comprehensive documentation, which impacted the quality of service. Research by (Andika and Saputra 2018) showed that more than 70% of nurses in hospitals in East Java did not consistently document nursing rounding, which impacted the quality of patient care. Meanwhile, research by (Wahyuni, D. E., Asmoro, C. P., & Susiana 2019) showed that around 35% of

nurses in Surabaya hospitals showed non-compliance with nursing documentation.

Based on a preliminary study conducted in August 2024 in the inpatient ward of Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital, 60% of 30 nurses documented nursing rounds, while 40% did not. Only 15% documented nursing rounds every 2 hours, and 85% were not completed on schedule. The preliminary study also found that some nurses were not yet compliant with nursing round documentation due to other activities and not documenting them promptly, resulting in missed appointments.

According to (McDonald, J., & McArthur 2019) the impact that occurs if nurses do not document nursing rounding properly, it has a negative impact on the quality of patient care, the nursing service system becomes unstructured and not optimal, there can be repetition of work which causes decreased patient satisfaction, decreased quality of patient care, medical errors, treatment and complaints are not handled properly, communication between nursing teams becomes poor and cannot be accounted for, the risk of infection / phlebitis increases and complications increase which causes decreased patient and family satisfaction. Implementation of nursing documentation that does not meet standards will reduce communication between teams and have a negative impact on the quality of nursing care (Negarandeh, R., Mahmoodi, H., & Haghani 2020).

Nursing documentation significantly facilitates communication between nursing teams and clients, including client decisions regarding treatment, evaluation of treatment outcomes, and feedback on treatment outcomes as considerations for subsequent actions. Nursing care documentation is a crucial part of the nursing process after providing care to patients (Ede, 2022). Nursing documentation plays a crucial role in the implementation of nursing services. Nursing documentation serves as a non-verbal communication medium and the sharing of relevant information between nursing professionals.

Efforts that can be made to improve nursing round documentation compliance

include improving supervision, conducting coaching, and increasing nurses' work motivation. Supervision is very important in the implementation of nursing rounds, because it can change and direct a person's behavior in acting, one of which is nursing round documentation. Nursing round documentation compliance can be carried out by nurses using the proctor method supervision technique, namely one-to-one supervision, performance-based, collaborative approach, and providing continuous feedback (Basalamah, M. S. A., & As'ad 2021). In addition, according to (Lufianti, A. 2023), supervision and coaching have an important role in improving nurse performance in various hospital contexts.

Another approach is the GROW ME coaching method, as it has a simple and easy-to-follow structure, focuses on achieving goals, increases self-awareness, and encourages creativity in problem-solving. Another approach is nurse motivation, as motivation provides emotional support for nurses in documenting nursing rounds according to procedures (Sudariani, 2016).

Milgram (1963) stated that a person's compliance with a system is influenced by both individual and external factors. Individual factors include work motivation, age, education level, work experience, skills and knowledge, and workload. External factors include the status of the agency's location, personal responsibility, the legitimacy of the authority figure, the status of the authority figure, peer support, and proximity to the authority figure.

METHOD

This research is an associative quantitative study to examine the influence of two variables using a cross-sectional study approach (Arikunto 2013). The analytical correlation design was used because the researcher intended to analyze the influence between the independent and dependent variables in a single measurement using a questionnaire. The population was all 90 nurses in the inpatient ward of Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital. The sample was taken from a portion of the nurses in the

inpatient ward of Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital who met the criteria. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling technique. The instrument used is the Nursing Rounding Supervision Observation Sheet from the SPO Nursing Rounding Supervision of Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital which contains 36 statements using the Gutt Mann scale with yes and no answers, if done is given a value of 1, if not done then the value is 0 then interpreted as Good: $X \geq M + SD$, Sufficient: $(M - SD) \leq X < (M + SD)$, Less: $X < M - SD$. Nursing Rounding Documentation Compliance Sheet from the SPO Nursing Rounding of Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital which contains 25 statements, consisting of 6 parts namely: Pain, Peripher, Position, Personal care, Personal item, Privacy. Using the Gutt Mann scale with yes and no answers, if done is given a value of 1, if not done then the value is 0. The validity test of the supervision observation sheet obtained all valid, higher than the R table at a significance level of 5%. The documentation compliance test is also 5%, meaning that both variables. The bivariate data analysis technique used to determine the correlation between the independent and dependent variables uses the Spearman rho statistical test.

ETHICS REVIEW

Research Ethics Review by the Health Research Ethics Committee of the ICME Jombang Health Sciences College, No. 287/KEPK/ITSKES-ICME/II/2025, dated February 4, 2025

RESULT

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Characteristic Data Based on Age, Gender, Education, Length of Service and Career Level at Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the age of the respondents is mostly 20-30 years old as many as 46 people (55%) and a few of the respondents are aged > 40 years as many as 10 people (12%). For the gender of the respondents, almost all of them are women as many as 82 people (98%) and very few of the respondents are male as many as 2 people (2%), and in terms of education, almost all of the respondents are S1 + Ners as many as 66 people (79%) and a few of the respondents have a D3 Nursing education level as many as 18 people (21%). Data for the length of service of the respondents Most are 1-5 years as many as 49 people (58%) and very few of the respondents have a length of service of 5-10 years as many as 10 people (12%). The career level of the respondents is a small part of the nurse PK 2 as many as 31 people (37%) and very few of the respondents are PK 4 as many as 4 people (5%).

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Nursing Rounding Documentation Compliance of Nurses in the Inpatient Ward of Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital, February 2025

Kepatuhan Dokumentasi Nursing Rounding	Frekuensi	Persentase(%)
Patuh	66	80%
Tidak Patuh	18	20%
Total	84	100%

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the compliance of nursing rounding documentation of nurses in the Inpatient Ward of Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital is almost entirely compliant, namely 66 people (80%) and very few respondents are non-compliant, namely 18 people (20%).

Table 3 Frequency distribution of respondents based on the results of cross-tabulation of data on Supervision with Nursing Rounding Documentation Compliance of Nurses in the Inpatient Ward of

Variabel	Frekuensi	Prosentase
Usia		
20-30 tahun	46	55%
31-40 tahun	28	33%
> 40 tahun	10	12%
Jenis Kelamin		
Laki-laki	2	2%
Perempuan	82	98%
Pendidikan		
D3	18	21%
Keperawatan S1+Ners	66	79%
Lama Kerja		
1-5 Tahun	49	58%
5-10 Tahun	10	12%
> 10 Tahun	25	30%
Jenjang Karir		
PK 1	23	27%
PK 2	31	37%
PK 3	26	31%
PK 4	4	5%

Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital, February 2025

Supervisi Nursin g Rounding	Kepatuhan Dokumentasi Nursing Rounding				Jumlah
	Patuh	%	Tidak patuh	%	
Baik	66	83	9	10.7	75
Cukup	0	20	5	2.8	5
Kurang	0	10.0	4	2.2	4
Total					84
Uji Statistis Rank Spearman's rho (p-value) = 0,000 < 0,05					
Correlation coefficient = 0,662					

Based on Table 3 above, the cross-tabulation results show that 75 respondents received good nursing rounding supervision, with 66 respondents (83%) complying with nursing rounding documentation, while 9 respondents (17%) did not comply with nursing rounding documentation. Meanwhile, 4 respondents received

inadequate nursing rounding supervision, with all 4 respondents (100%) complying with nursing rounding documentation. The statistical test using Spearman's rho test showed a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$, indicating a relationship between nursing rounding supervision and compliance with nursing rounding documentation in the inpatient ward at Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, a probability value (P-value) of 0.000 was obtained. This indicates a significant relationship between supervision and nursing rounding documentation compliance at Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital, as evidenced by a p-value < 0.05 . These results align with research conducted by (Andika and Saputra 2018), which stated that the implementation of a management approach in the form of supervision has a positive effect on correct documentation in the nursing process. Therefore, documentation implementation is an aspect that must be considered to ensure that what has been implemented is properly and correctly recorded. This study agrees with research by (Farokhzadian, Nayeri, and Borhani 2018), which stated that the relationship between ward head supervision and the completeness of nursing care documentation in the inpatient wards of Ungaran Regional Hospital. Most nursing care documentation is supported by good supervision. In addition, research (Wardani, 2022) stated that there was a significant relationship between the supervision of the head of the room and the documentation of nursing care at Ambarawa General Hospital (p-value 0.000).

According to the theory proposed by Brigid Proctor (1987), clinical supervision provides support in the development of nurses' professional skills. Supervision of nursing rounding documentation is an activity that needs to be carried out by the head of the ward for the implementing nurse. Nurses need to be maintained, developed, and have a positive attitude towards their work. Nurse job satisfaction in nursing practice is achieved when nurses feel they

have made a contribution, are considered important, receive support from existing resources, and many nursing outcomes are achieved (Bunting and Klerk n.d.). This theory is also in line with the Fair, Feedback, and Follow-Up supervision theory proposed by (Bosch-capblanch and Garner 2008). This theory states that supervision is carried out in three stages: clarifying existing problems (Fair), providing feedback (Feedback), and giving awards or following up on findings during supervision (Follow-Up). This theory increases the responsibility, ability, and authority of nurses in carrying out nursing documentation.

The relationship between supervision and nursing rounding compliance has a moderate relationship and a positive relationship direction with a correlation coefficient of 0.662. This means that the better the supervision carried out, the higher the compliance of nursing rounding documentation in the inpatient ward, and conversely, the lower or worse the nursing supervision, the lower the compliance of nursing rounding documentation.

According to the researcher's opinion, the implementation of a management approach aimed at monitoring nursing care documentation is a supervisory activity that can be carried out by the head of the ward. The existence of supervisory activities is expected to influence the correct documentation of the nursing process, so that evidence can be professionally and legally accounted for. Therefore, the implementation of documentation is an aspect that must be considered so that what has been implemented is recorded properly and correctly. In its implementation, nursing rounding supervision is carried out based on existing standard operating procedures (SOP). The head of each ward section supervises nursing rounding to all nurses in the ward. Supervision is carried out routinely every day by the head of the ward as well as supervision, validation by the Head of Department and audit by the nursing corporate according to a predetermined schedule to ensure that each nurse performs nursing rounding documentation according to standards. The implementation of nursing rounding documentation supervision at

Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital is considered to have been implemented well in each unit so that nurse compliance in nursing rounding documentation has increase (Farokhzadian, Nayeri, and Borhani 2018)

Based on the description above and the research conducted, it can be seen that good supervision activities carried out by the head of the ward have an impact on increasing the completeness of nursing care documentation carried out by nurses in the inpatient ward. The completeness of nursing care documentation carried out by nurses is due to the control and supervision of the head of the ward over the documentation of nursing care carried out by nurses through supervision activities. Supervision activities carried out can assist nurses in documenting nursing roundings. Repeated supervision can reduce nurse errors in documenting and improve good habits in documentation.

CONCLUSION

Nursing Rounding supervision in the inpatient wards at Mitra Keluarga Waru Hospital was generally considered good. This was true for 75 staff (89%), while a small percentage (4 staff) were found to be inadequate.

SUGGESTIONS

1. For respondents

Nurses and ward heads can collaborate to maximize compliance with nursing rounding documentation by supervising, coaching, and increasing work motivation.

2. For Institutions

Agencies can provide facilities for ward heads and nurses to supervise, coach, and increase nurse work motivation. Institutions are expected to support compliance with nursing rounding documentation.

3. For further researchers

This study can serve as a reference or literature source for further researchers, allowing them to expand upon other factors that have not yet been studied.

REFERENCES

- Ajzen, I. 1991. *The Theory of Planned Behavior. Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*.
- Andika, Muhamad, and Sasmita Saputra. 2018. "Head Room Supervision to Completeness of Note Nursing Care Documentation." 3(10). doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/CWZ53.
- Arikunto, S. 2013. *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek (Edisi Revisi)*. ed. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.
- Article, Original. 2008. "A 36-Hospital Time and Motion Study : How Do Medical-Surgical Nurses Spend Their Time ?" 12(3): 25–34.
- Basalamah, M. S. A., & As'ad, A. 2021. "The Role of Work Motivation and Work Environment in Improving Job Satisfaction. Golden Ratio of Human Resource Management,."
- Bosch-capblanch, Xavier, and Paul Garner. 2008. "Primary Health Care Supervision in Developing Countries." 13(3): 369–83. doi:10.1111/j.1365-3156.2008.02012.x.
- Bowers, Barbara J. 2015. "How Nurses Manage Time and Work in Long-Term Care." (November). doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.2001.01686.x.
- Bunting, Jeanette, and Melissa De Klerk. *Strategies to Improve Compliance with*

Clinical Nursing Documentation Guidelines in the Acute Hospital Setting: A Systematic Review and Analysis.
doi:10.1177/23779608221075165.

Documentation, Nursing. 2024.
“Competency, Motivation, and Supervision Technique Strong Predict to Completeness of Nursing Documentation.” 7(5): 164–72.
doi:10.35654/ijnhs.v7i5.800.

Farokhzadian, Jamileh, Nahid Dehghan Nayeri, and Fariba Borhani. 2018.
“The Long Way Ahead to Achieve an Effective Patient Safety Culture : Challenges Perceived by Nurses.” : 1–13.

Kilminster, S M, and B C Jolly. 2000.
“Effective Supervision in Clinical Practice Settings : A Literature Review *.” : 827–40.

Lufianti, A., & Keristiyani. 2023.
“Correlation Between Nurse Motivation and the Quality of Nursing Care Documentation.” *General Nursing Science Journal* 4(2): 329–33.

McDonald, J., & McArthur, C. 2019.
“Improving Nursing Documentation Practices: A Review of the Evidence.” *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 49(1): 5–12.

Meade, Christine. 2020. “Effects of Nursing Rounds.” (September 2006).
doi:10.1097/00000446-200609000-00029.

Negarandeh, R., Mahmoodi, H., & Haghani, S. 2020. “Barriers to Self-Care Among Patients with Heart Failure: A Qualitative Study.” *Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research* 25(6): 471–477.

Wahyuni, D. E., Asmoro, C. P., & Susiana, E. 2019. “Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Mutu Pendokumentasian Asuhan Keperawatan Di RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.” *Fundamental and Management Nursing JournalJ*: 16–23.