

## Implementation of Pre and Post Conference in the Delivery Room of Wisma Tulip 1, Prof. Soerojo Hospital Magelang

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### ABSTRACT

**Background & Objective:** Hospitals are defined by Law No. 44 of 2009 as health service institutions that provide comprehensive health services to individuals, including inpatient, outpatient, and emergency care. Hospitals are also part of the health service system that provides services to the community, including medical, medical support, medical rehabilitation, and nursing care. **Method:** This study used a qualitative case study method with direct observation for 10 days in the Delivery Room of Wisma Tulip 1, Prof. Soerojo Hospital Magelang, to evaluate the implementation of Pre and Post Conference and the factors influencing it. **Result:** Based on assessments in Wisma Tulip 1, it was concluded that problems remain in the implementation of pre and post conference during patient handovers, where execution has not been optimal. The main problems identified were the suboptimal application of pre and post conference, influenced by limited human resources and available time. As an improvement step, actions were planned in the form of education for nurses and midwives regarding SOP for pre and post conference, although implementation still faced these challenges. **Conclusion:** It is recommended that this report be used by the management of Prof. Dr. Soerojo Mental Hospital as an evaluation material to enhance the management function in the implementation of the Professional Nursing Practice Model (MPKP).

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## **Introduction**

Law No. 17 of 2023 defines a hospital as a health service institution that provides comprehensive individual health services by offering inpatient, outpatient, and emergency services. Hospitals, as part of the healthcare system, provide medical and medical rehabilitation services to the community.

Nursing management is the process of organizing, coordinating, and integrating nursing resources to provide professional services to patients based on nursing science (Ratanto, 2023; Hariyati, 2019). Nursing management can be defined as a process of planning, organizing, leading, and supervising to achieve goals. Swanburg (2000) stated that nursing management is a group of nurse managers who regulate nursing organizations and efforts, ultimately making nursing management the process through which nurse managers carry out their profession. Nurses are emphasized to always provide and improve services and deliver nursing care correctly (rationally) and ethically, as a form of nursing professionalism (Nursalam, 2014).

Professional nursing care can be achieved when client needs are met, health problems are resolved, and the quality of nursing services is improved (Komala, 2023). To achieve this, each nurse's care plan and additional plans from team leaders and implementing nurses are required. To maximize results, the team method called pre and post conference is used, which involves discussing assignments and evaluating outcomes (Indrasari et al., 2020). Pre-conference is the communication between the team leader and implementing nurses after handover to plan activities for that shift, while post-conference is a discussion between the team leader and implementing nurses about activities during the shift before the next handover (Masruroh, 2020).

Research by Amelia E. (2015) showed that suboptimal pre and post conferences can disrupt the smooth delivery of nursing care due to disorganized division and planning. Interviews with the head nurse revealed that pre and post conferences were not yet optimal, as they were conducted only with shift supervisors and team leaders.

Wisma Tulip 1 Ward is one of the nursing care units at Prof. Dr. Soerojo Mental Hospital, Magelang. Its main focus is on infectious care, with 4 class 1 beds, 4 class 2 beds, 6 class 3 beds, 2 isolation beds, and 1 immunocompromised patient bed. The most common cases found in Tulip 1 Ward were Pulmonary TB (30 cases), HIV (3 cases), and Varicella (2 cases in the last 2 months). The services provided must be able to meet the community's needs and demands for professional and quality nursing care (Secondary Data, Tulip 1, 2025).

## **Objective**

Based on the background above, the problem in this study is "The implementation of pre and post conference in Wisma Tulip 1 Room, Prof. Soerojo Hospital Magelang."

## Method

This study used a qualitative case study method with direct observation for 10 days in the Delivery Room of Wisma Tulip 4, Prof. Soerojo Hospital Magelang, to evaluate the implementation of Pre and Post Conference and the factors influencing it. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and questionnaires, then analyzed descriptively, using SWOT and Fish Bone to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats, and root causes. Implementation included SOP socialization and evaluation of intervention effectiveness, aiming to improve nurse involvement and nursing care documentation. This method was chosen because it could explore in-depth information in a real context, although the results were limited to one location and a short observation period. The study findings are expected to serve as a basis for improving nursing management at the hospital.

## Results

**TABLE 1.** SWOT Analysis

Analysis	Human Resources	Implementation
<b>Strengths</b>	Having 15 nurses	Implementation of Pre & Post Conference has been carried out
<b>Weaknesses</b>	There is a variety of educational backgrounds, and all nurses have received training in <b>Primary Nursing</b>	Implementation of Pre & Post Conference has been carried out but not yet optimal in every shift
<b>Opportunities</b>	The hospital provides opportunities for training	Improve nursing care skills
<b>Threats</b>	Lack of staff during evening and night shifts	Limited time and human resources

**TABLE 2.** Plan Of Action

Problem	Objective	Activity
Providing socialization to staff regarding the nursing care method of pre and post conference	To optimize the implementation of the nursing care method of pre and post conference	Providing SOP for the nursing care method of pre and post conference to staff

## Discussion

The assessment conducted in Wisma Tulip 1, Prof. Soerojo Hospital Magelang, revealed problems in the suboptimal implementation of Pre and Post Conference during patient handovers. Observations over two days indicated that Pre and Post Conference activities were not carried out according to SOP, where reporting was only done by the primary or implementing nurse.

Interviews with the head nurse revealed that although Pre and Post Conferences were conducted three times a day, they were still ineffective. This was due to high workload, many patients, and priority being given to direct patient care. The SWOT analysis summarized the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats faced in implementing the method.

From the analysis, the priority management problem identified was the suboptimal implementation of Pre and Post Conference. The proposed action plan included socialization and education for nurses regarding SOP, with the expectation of improving understanding and application. With supervision from the head nurse, nursing services could become more structured and controlled, and existing obstacles could be addressed. This highlights the importance of enhancing management functions in implementing the Professional Nursing Practice Model (MPKP) in Wisma Tulip 4 to achieve better quality care.

### **Conclusion**

The study found that the implementation of pre and post conferences in Wisma Tulip was not yet optimal, mainly due to limited human resources and time constraints. Educational efforts and SOP dissemination were planned as improvement strategies, although challenges in implementation remained. These findings highlight the importance of strengthening management functions to support the Professional Nursing Practice Model (MPKP) and improve the quality of nursing care.

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