

Attitude Towards Safety Culture among Midwives at Governmental Hospitals in Gaza Strip

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Abstract:

This study evaluated midwives' attitudes towards safety culture in maternity departments in governmental hospitals in the Gaza Strip. A sectional design was used, with 238 midwives working in the Emirati, Tahrir, Al-Aqsa, and Al-Shifa hospitals.

The results of the study showed that the highest score for the attitude of safety culture was in the field of job satisfaction with an average score of 3.90 (78.1%), followed by the perceived management domain with an average of 3.84 (76.8%), while the lowest score was in the recognition of stress with an average score of 3.47 (69.4%). The overall mean was 3.72 (74.5%), which indicates a moderate attitude above the level of safety culture in government hospitals.

Keywords: Gaza Strip, Patient Safety, Midwives, Attitudes, Culture.

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توجه القابلات نحو ثقافة السلامة في المستشفيات الحكومية في قطاع غزة

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كلية التمريض، الجامعة الإسلامية، غزة، فلسطين

المخلص

قيمت هذه الدراسة اتجاهات القابلات نحو ثقافة السلامة في أقسام الولادة في المستشفيات الحكومية في قطاع غزة. تم استخدام تصميم مقطعي، مع 238 قابلة تعمل في المستشفيات الحكومية (الشفاء، التحرير، الأقصى، الإماراتي). أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن أعلى درجة لموقف ثقافة السلامة كانت في مجال الرضا الوظيفي بمتوسط درجة 3.90 (78.1%)، يليه مجال الإدارة الملحوظ بمتوسط 3.84 (76.8%)، بينما كانت أدنى درجة في التعرف على الإجهاد بمتوسط 3.47 (69.4%). وبلغ المتوسط العام 3.72 (74.5%) مما يدل على اعتدال الموقف فوق مستوى ثقافة السلامة في المستشفيات الحكومية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: قطاع غزة، سلامة المرضى، القابلات، المواقف، الثقافة.

Introduction

The Safety of clients is a major challenge in any health care system, and it is one indicator of quality of health care provided (Songur et al., 2017). Previous studies revealed that medical errors are prevalent and responsible

for many adverse events, in which 62% of medical errors were presented in drug dosage calculation and 51% were presented in diagnosis (Fatemah et al., 2018).

More importantly, evidence revealed that a lot of patients are suffering from much harm during health care which considered as preventable ones, so the issue of improving the process of patient safety is at the beginning of hospital practices and policies (Feroze et al., 2017). More importantly, the issue of PS is considered as a fundamental issue in health care today. Moreover, one out of ten patients in developed countries suffer from harm during health care he/she received hospital care, this percentage is higher in developing countries, with the increasing of the occurrence of the health-related harms which are caused during health care, thus the attention has been required for the importance of education about the issue of PS in graduate nursing, medical, and other health-related education (Almaramhy, 2011). On the other hand, there are important crucial skills in the issue of PS which are considered as non-technical ones, such as: awareness of the situation, communication among teamwork, co-operation, leadership, and truly decision making process, some behaviors and attributes skills which go beyond these such as: vigilance and humility and conscientiousness (Arora et al., 2012). Nurses and midwives play a crucial role in the issue of PS, their role in the process of PS is considered prevalent in many previous research studies (Edgar, 2017; Kowalski and Anthony, 2017). Moreover, the nurses and midwives are situated in a difficult unique role since they have to proceed for daily rounds, make coordination for the activities with physicians and other managers as well as administrators who are considered more powerful and have more status in the health care delivery system (Edgar, 2017). Additionally, health care professionals in the hospital mainly the nurses and midwives play crucial role in the issues of PS at the hospital and other health care settings. Based on the previous results related to the issue of PS, the nurses are in need for skills and practices related to the process of PS to meet their daily activities in their workplace. Moreover, the nurses and midwives have to acquire the skills related to recognizing the incidents of PS, they also have to conduct incident analysis of the process related to PS using protocols, work in a team, learn from previous errors, and they also have to acquire the skills which help them to identify health-related actions and recommendations on how to make preventive actions for the incidents of PS (Ahmed et al., 2013; Ahmed et al., 2014). Therefore, the main aim of this study is to assess the Midwives' attitudes towards safety culture at Governmental Hospitals in Gaza Strip.

Material and methods

This quantitative cross-sectional study was conducted at governmental hospitals in the Gaza Strip, focusing on maternity services. The sample consisted of 238 midwives working at selected hospitals, ensuring a practical and manageable study design.

Results and discussion

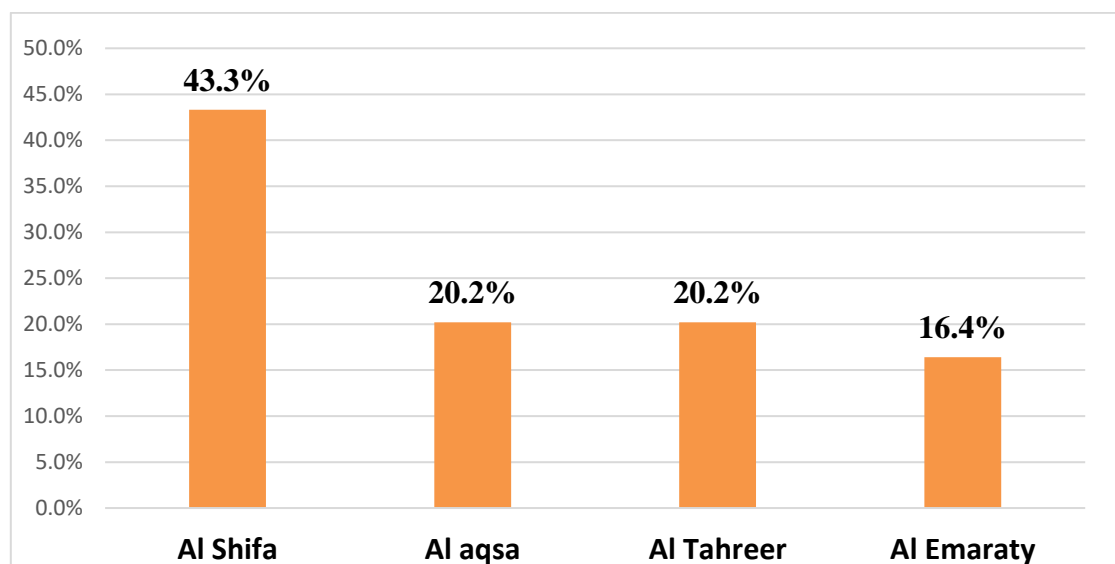


Figure 1 shows that most of study participants (43.3%) were from Al Shifa hospital, 20.2% from Al Aqsa and Al Tahreer hospital and 16.4% from Al Emaraty Hospital.

Table 1: Sociodemographic characteristics of study participants (N= 238)

	Number	Percentage (%)
Age		
21 – 25 years	28	21.8
26 – 30 years	64	26.9
31 – 35 years	70	29.4
36 – 40 years	51	21.4
41 years and more	25	10.5
Total	238	100.0
Mean age = 33.168 SD = 6.361 years		
Marital status		
Single	42	17.6
Married	187	78.6
Divorced	9	3.8
Total	238	100.0
Place of residency		
Gaza	85	35.7
Middle zone	58	24.4
Khanyounis	53	22.3
Rafah	42	17.6
Total	238	100.0
Qualification		
Diploma	67	28.2
Bachelor	153	64.3
Master degree	18	7.6
Total	238	100.0
Years of experience		
1 – 5 years	70	29.4
6 – 10 years	74	31.1
11 – 15 years	66	27.7
16 years and more	28	11.8
Total	238	100.0

Table 1 showed that 70 (29.4%) of study participants aged 31 – 35 years, 64 (26.9%) aged 26 – 30 years, and the mean age was 33.168 years, 187 (78.6%) were married, 85 (35.7%) live in Gaza, 153 (64.3%) had bachelor degree, and 74 (31.1%) have an experience of 6 – 10 years and 70 (29.4%) have an experience of 1 – 5 years.

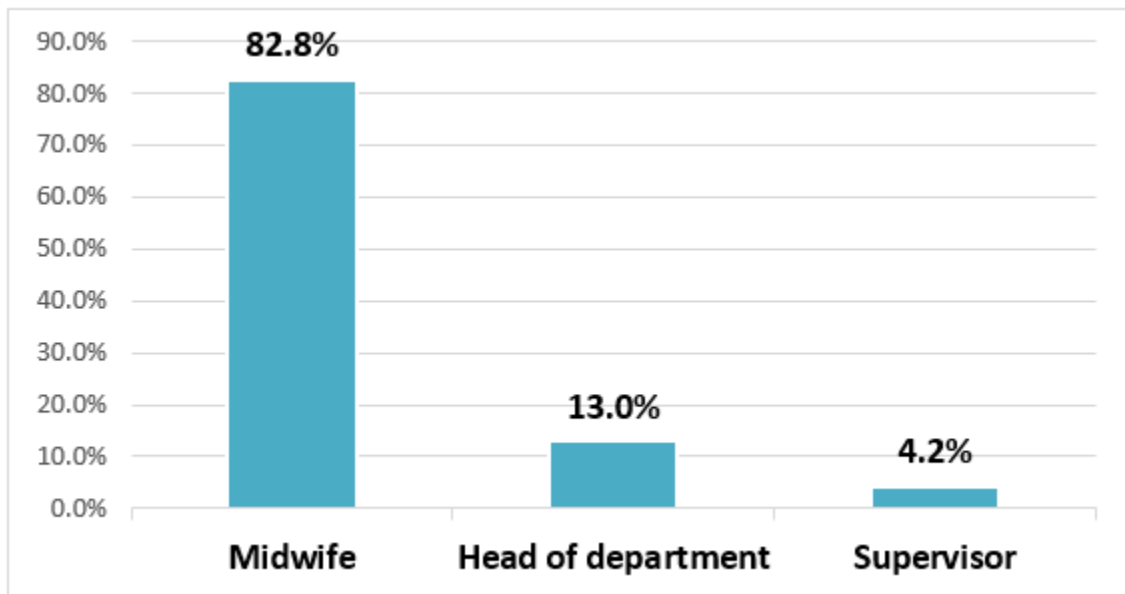


Figure 2 Distribution of study participants by job title

Figure 2 showed that the majority of study participants (82.8%) were midwives, 13% head of departments and 4.2% were supervisors.

Midwives' attitudes towards safety culture at governmental hospitals

Table 2 Response of study participants about teamwork (N= 238)

No.	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Mean	SD	%	Rank
1	Opinions and suggestions (midwives) related to patient care are taken into account	26.9	45.8	16.0	9.2	2.1	3.861	0.986	77.2	4
2	If you realize that there is a problem with patient care it is difficult to report it.	10.1	31.9	8.4	35.7	13.9	2.886	1.276	57.7	6
3	Disagreements in this clinical area are resolved appropriately (i.e., not who is right, but what is best for the patient).	25.2	55.5	11.8	6.3	1.3	3.970	0.858	79.4	3
4	I have the support I need from other personnel to care for patients. (Doctor).	13.4	51.3	25.2	8.8	1.3	3.668	0.863	73.3	5
5	It is easy for personnel here to ask questions when there is something that they do not understand	26.9	55.0	10.9	5.9	1.3	4.004	0.854	80.1	2
6	Midwives work together as a harmonious team	29.8	54.2	7.6	6.3	2.1	4.033	0.904	80.6	1
Overall mean score							3.737	0.601	74.7	

Table 2 showed the response of study participants about teamwork. The results showed that the highest score was in item (6) with mean score of 4.033 and weighted percentage 80.6%, followed by item (5) with mean score 4.004 and weighted percentage 80.1%, while the lowest score was in item (2) with mean score 2.886 and weighted percentage 57.7%. The overall mean score was 3.737 and weighted percentage 74.7%, which indicated above moderate attitude towards teamwork.

Table3: Response of study participants about safety climate (N= 238)

No.	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Mean	SD	%	Rank
7	I would feel safe being treated here as a patient.	28.6	50.0	12.2	5.5	3.8	3.941	0.983	78.8	3
8	Medical errors are handled appropriately in this clinical area.	23.9	55.0	12.6	6.7	1.7	3.928	0.885	78.5	4
9	I know the proper channels to direct questions regarding patient safety in this clinical area.	23.5	57.6	12.2	5.0	1.7	3.962	0.843	79.2	2
10	I receive appropriate feedback about my performance.	33.6	48.3	11.3	5.0	1.7	4.071	0.894	81.4	1
11	In this clinical area, it is difficult to discuss errors.	12.6	30.3	17.6	32.8	6.7	3.092	1.183	61.8	7
12	I am encouraged by my colleagues to report any patient safety concerns I may have.	21.8	55.0	15.1	5.5	2.5	3.882	0.897	77.6	6
13	Facilitates culture (shared values and beliefs)	21.0	58.0	12.6	5.5	2.9	3.886	0.899	77.7	5
Overall mean score							3.823	0.619	76.4	

Table 3 showed the response of study participants about safety climate. The results showed that the highest score was in item (10) with mean score 4.071 and weighted percentage 81.4%, followed by item (9) with mean score 3.962 and weighted percentage 79.2%, while the lowest score was in item (11) with mean score 3.092 and weighted percentage 61.8%. The overall mean score was 3.823 and weighted percentage 76.4%, which indicated above moderate attitude towards safety climate.

Table 4: Response of study participants about job satisfaction (N= 238)

No.	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Mean	SD	%	Rank
14	My suggestions about safety would be acted upon if I expressed them to management.	17.2	50.4	20.6	6.7	5.0	3.680	1.001	73.6	4
15	I like my job.	45.4	41.2	6.3	0.8	6.3	4.184	1.043	83.6	1
16	Working here is like being part of a large family	40.3	40.3	10.9	4.2	4.2	4.084	1.027	81.6	2
17	This is a good place to work	26.5	39.9	12.6	11.3	9.7	3.621	1.256	72.4	5
18	I am proud to work in this clinical area.	37.4	39.9	10.9	5.9	5.9	3.970	1.119	79.4	3
Overall mean score							3.908	0.897	78.1	

Table 4 showed the response of study participants about job satisfaction. The results showed that the highest score was in item (15) with mean score 4.184 and weighted percentage 83.6%, followed by item (16) with mean score 4.084 and weighted percentage 81.6%, while the lowest score was in item (17) with mean score 3.621 and weighted percentage 72.4%. The overall mean score was 3.908 and weighted percentage 78.1%, which indicated above moderate attitude towards job satisfaction.

Table 5: Response of study participants about stress recognition (N= 238)

No.	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Mean	SD	%	Rank
19	Morale in this clinical area is high.	24.8	39.9	15.5	12.6	7.1	3.626	1.190	72.5	2
20	When my workload becomes excessive, my performance is impaired.	18.9	43.3	11.8	18.5	7.6	3.474	1.207	69.4	3
21	I am less effective at work when fatigued.	22.3	42.4	16.4	15.1	3.8	3.642	1.099	72.8	1
22	I am more likely to make errors in tense or hostile situations.	16.4	28.6	17.6	28.2	9.2	3.147	1.255	62.9	4
Overall mean score							3.472	0.814	69.4	

Table 5 showed the response of study participants about stress recognition. The results showed that the highest score was in item (21) with mean score 3.642 and weighted percentage 72.8%, followed by item (19) with mean score 3.626 and weighted percentage 72.5%, while the lowest score was in item (22) with mean score 3.147 and weighted percentage 62.9%. The overall mean score was 3.472 and weighted percentage 769.4%, which indicated above moderate attitude towards stress recognition.

Table 6: Response of study participants about perceived management (N= 238)

No.	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Mean	SD	%	Rank
23	Fatigue impairs my performance during emergency situations.	19.3	39.1	9.2	26.1	6.3	3.390	1.237	67.8	11
24D	Management supports my daily efforts Department manager	16.8	51.7	16.4	7.1	8.0	3.621	1.094	72.4	9
24H	Management supports my daily efforts Hosp manager	17.6	37.8	23.9	11.3	9.2	3.432	1.177	68.6	10
25D	Management doesn't knowingly compromise pt safety Department manager	42.9	46.2	6.3	3.4	1.3	4.260	0.821	85.2	1
25H	Management doesn't knowingly compromise pt safety Hosp manager	29.0	58.8	8.4	2.9	0.8	4.121	0.744	82.4	2
26D	Management is doing a good job: Department manager	30.7	54.2	11.3	2.9	0.8	4.109	0.777	82.1	4
26H	Management is doing a good job: Hosp manager	28.2	58.4	8.4	4.2	0.8	4.088	0.777	81.7	3

No.	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Mean	SD	%	Rank
27D	Problem personnel are dealt with constructively by our: Department manager	26.1	46.6	16.4	7.6	3.4	3.844	1.004	76.8	6
27H	Problem personnel are dealt with constructively by our: Hosp manager	18.5	46.2	25.2	8.0	2.1	3.710	0.930	74.2	8
28D	I get adequate, timely info about events that might affect my work, from: Department manager	26.9	45.8	19.3	5.5	2.5	3.890	0.948	77.8	5
28H	I get adequate, timely info about events that might affect my work, from: Hosp manager	18.1	53.8	18.9	6.3	2.9	3.777	0.916	75.5	7
Overall mean score							3.840	0.611	76.8	

D= Department administration H= Hospital administration

Table 6 showed the response of study participants about perceived management. The results showed that the highest score was in item (25D) with mean score 4.260 and weighted percentage 85.2%, followed by item (25H) with mean score 4.121 and weighted percentage 82.4%, while the lowest score was in item (23) with mean score 3.390 and weighted percentage 67.8%. The overall mean score was 3.840 and weighted percentage 76.8%, which indicated above moderate attitude towards perceived management.

Table 7: Response of study participants about work conditions (N= 238)

No.	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Mean	SD	%	Rank
29	The number of midwives in my workplace is sufficient to deal with the numbers of patients.	12.6	18.5	10.1	29.4	29.4	2.554	1.403	51.1	8
30	This hospital does a good job of training new personnel.	18.9	52.1	14.3	7.6	7.1	3.680	1.086	73.6	6
31	All the necessary information for diagnostic and therapeutic decisions is routinely available to me.	18.5	53.4	18.1	5.9	4.2	3.760	0.962	75.2	2
32	Trainees in my discipline are adequately supervised.	19.7	49.6	14.7	11.8	4.2	3.689	1.049	73.7	5
33	I experience good collaboration with nurses in this clinical area.	32.4	52.1	9.7	2.9	2.9	4.079	0.894	81.5	1
34	I experience good collaboration with staff physicians in this clinical area.	19.3	46.6	22.7	8.8	2.5	3.714	0.960	74.2	3
35	I experience good collaboration with pharmacists in this clinical area.	18.1	50.0	21.0	6.3	4.6	3.705	0.988	74.1	4
36	Communication breakdowns that lead to delays in delivery of care are common.	20.2	34.9	21.4	18.9	4.6	3.470	1.460	69.4	7
Overall mean score							3.581	0.702	71.6	

Table 7 showed the response of study participants about work conditions. The results showed that the highest score was in item (33) with mean score 4.079 and weighted percentage 81.5%, followed by item (31) with mean score 3.760 and weighted percentage 75.2%, while the lowest score was in item (29) with mean score 2.554 and

weighted percentage 51.1%. The overall mean score was 3.581 and weighted percentage 71.6%, which indicated above moderate attitude towards work conditions.

Table 8: Mean score for all domains (N= 238)

Domain	Mean	%	Rank
Teamwork	3.737	74.7	4
Safety climate	3.823	76.4	3
Job satisfaction	3.908	78.1	1
Stress recognition	3.472	69.4	6
Perceived management	3.840	76.8	2
Work conditions	3.581	71.6	5
Overall mean score	3.727	74.5	

Table 8 showed that the highest score was in job satisfaction domain with mean score 3.908 and weighted percentage 78.1%, followed by perceived management domain with mean score 3.840 and weighted percentage 76.8%, while the lowest score was in stress recognition with mean score 3.472 and weighted percentage 69.4%. The overall mean score was 3.727 and weighted percentage 74.5%, which indicated above moderate attitude towards safety culture at governmental hospitals.

Midwives' attitude towards safety culture and selected sociodemographic variables

Table 9: Differences in attitude towards safety culture related to age (N= 238)

Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Teamwork	Between groups	6.061	4	1.515	4.426	0.002 *
	Within groups	79.776	233	0.342		
	Total	85.837	237			
Safety climate	Between groups	4.152	4	1.038	2.790	0.027 *
	Within groups	86.681	233	0.372		
	Total	90.833	237			
Job satisfaction	Between groups	5.458	4	1.365	1.714	0.148 //
	Within groups	185.465	233	0.796		
	Total	190.923	237			
Stress recognition	Between groups	3.737	4	0.934	1.420	0.228 //
	Within groups	153.335	233	0.658		
	Total	157.072	237			
Perceived management	Between groups	3.414	4	0.853	2.337	0.056 //
	Within groups	85.102	233	0.365		
	Total	88.515	237			
Work conditions	Between groups	5.023	4	1.256	2.612	0.036 *
	Within groups	112.036	233	0.481		
	Total	117.059	237			
Overall	Between groups	4.030	4	1.007	3.315	0.012 *
	Within groups	70.799	233	0.304		
	Total	74.828	237			

One-way ANOVA test * significant at 0.05 // not significant

Table 10: Multiple comparisons Post hoc for age

Variable	Age group	Mean difference	P value	
Teamwork	31-35	21-25	0.408	0.048 *
		26-30	0.331	0.032 *
		36-40	0.121	0.867
		41 and more	0.358	0.145
Safety climate	31-35	21-25	0.404	0.070

Variable	Age group	Mean difference	P value
	26-30	0.255	0.212
	36-40	0.120	0.887
	41 and more	0.191	0.770
Work conditions	21-25	0.377	0.208
	26-30	0.238	0.413
	36-40	0.148	0.852
	41 and more	0.416	0.161
Overall	21-25	0.359	0.079
	26-30	0.280	0.074
	36-40	0.137	0.764
	41 and more	0.253	0.423

* Significant at 0.05

Table 10 showed that there were statistically significant differences in attitudes towards teamwork ($F= 4.426, P= 0.002$), safety climate ($F= 2.790, P= 0.027$), work conditions ($F= 2.612, P= 0.036$) related to age. Also, there were statistically significant differences in overall score ($F= 3.315, P= 0.012$), which means that there were statistically significant differences in attitudes towards safety culture related to age of midwives. As shown in table (4.9b), multiple comparisons Post hoc test showed that midwives aged 31 – 35 years had higher positive attitudes towards teamwork compared to younger age midwives.

Table 11: Differences in attitude towards safety culture related to marital status (N= 238)

Variable	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Teamwork	Between groups	1.206	2	0.603	1.674	0.190
	Within groups	84.631	235	0.360		
	Total	85.837	237			
Safety climate	Between groups	1.240	2	0.620	1.626	0.199
	Within groups	89.593	235	0.381		
	Total	90.833	237			
Job satisfaction	Between groups	2.157	2	1.079	1.343	0.263
	Within groups	188.766	235	0.803		
	Total	190.923	237			
Stress recognition	Between groups	0.697	2	0.349	0.524	0.593
	Within groups	156.375	235	0.665		
	Total	157.072	237			
Perceived management	Between groups	0.254	2	0.127	0.338	0.714
	Within groups	88.262	235	0.376		
	Total	88.515	237			
Work conditions	Between groups	0.788	2	0.394	0.796	0.452
	Within groups	116.271	235	0.495		
	Total	117.059	237			
Overall	Between groups	0.773	2	0.387	1.227	0.295
	Within groups	74.055	235	0.315		
	Total	74.828	237			

One-way ANOVA test

Table11 showed that there were statistically no significant differences in attitudes towards safety culture related to marital status of midwives ($F= 1.227, P= 0.295$).

Table 12: Differences in attitude towards safety culture related to place of residency (N= 238)

Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Teamwork	Between Groups	0.320	3	0.107	0.292	0.831
	Within Groups	85.517	234	0.365		
	Total	85.837	237			
Safety climate	Between Groups	0.281	3	0.094	0.242	0.867
	Within Groups	90.552	234	0.387		
	Total	90.833	237			
Job satisfaction	Between Groups	7.641	3	2.547	3.252	0.023 *
	Within Groups	183.282	234	0.783		
	Total	190.923	237			
Stress recognition	Between Groups	6.867	3	2.289	3.566	0.015 *
	Within Groups	150.205	234	0.642		
	Total	157.072	237			
Perceived management	Between Groups	1.085	3	0.362	0.968	0.409
	Within Groups	87.430	234	0.374		
	Total	88.515	237			
Work conditions	Between Groups	1.038	3	0.346	0.698	0.554
	Within Groups	116.021	234	0.496		
	Total	117.059	237			
Overall	Between Groups	0.395	3	0.132	0.414	0.743
	Within Groups	74.434	234	0.318		
	Total	74.828	237			

One-way ANOVA test

Table 13: Multiple comparisons Post hoc for place of residency

Dependent Variable	(I) Place of residency	(J) Place of residency	Mean Difference (I-J)	Sig.
Job satisfaction	Gaza	Middle	-0.132	0.856
		Khanyounis	-0.184	0.700
		Rafah	-0.518	0.024 *
Stress recognition	Khanyounis	Gaza	0.159	0.729
		Middle	0.327	0.204
		Rafah	0.501	0.029 *

Table 13 showed that there were statistically significant differences in attitudes towards job satisfaction ($F= 3.252$, $P= 0.023$), and stress recognition ($F= 3.556$, $P= 0.015$) related to place of residency, but the differences were not significant in the other domains and the total score. As shown in table (4.11b), multiple comparison Post hoc test showed that midwives who live in Gaza had lower job satisfaction than those who live in Rafah ($P= 0.024$), and midwives who live in Khanyounis had higher stress recognition than those who live in Rafah ($P= 0.029$).

Table 14: Differences in attitude towards safety culture related to qualification (N=238)

Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Teamwork	Between Groups	0.343	2	0.172	0.472	0.624
	Within Groups	85.494	235	0.364		
	Total	85.837	237			
Safety climate	Between Groups	0.000	2	0.000	0.000	1.000
	Within Groups	90.833	235	0.387		
	Total	90.833	237			
Job satisfaction	Between Groups	1.570	2	0.785	0.974	0.379
	Within Groups	189.354	235	0.806		
	Total	190.923	237			
Stress recognition	Between Groups	0.411	2	0.205	0.308	0.735
	Within Groups	156.662	235	0.667		

Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Total	157.072	237			
Perceived management	Between Groups	1.043	2	0.521	1.401	0.248
	Within Groups	87.473	235	0.372		
	Total	88.515	237			
Work conditions	Between Groups	0.236	2	0.118	0.237	0.789
	Within Groups	116.823	235	0.497		
	Total	117.059	237			
Overall	Between Groups	0.019	2	0.009	0.029	0.971
	Within Groups	74.810	235	0.318		
	Total	74.828	237			

One-way ANOVA test

Table 14 showed that there were statistically no significant differences in attitudes towards safety culture related to qualification of midwives ($F = 0.029$, $P = 0.971$).

Table 15: Differences in attitude towards safety culture related to job title (N= 238)

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Teamwork	Between Groups	1.257	2	0.628	1.746	0.177
	Within Groups	84.581	235	0.360		
	Total	85.837	237			
Safety climate	Between Groups	0.696	2	0.348	0.907	0.405
	Within Groups	90.137	235	0.384		
	Total	90.833	237			
Job satisfaction	Between Groups	4.398	2	2.199	2.771	0.065
	Within Groups	186.525	235	0.794		
	Total	190.923	237			
Stress recognition	Between Groups	0.988	2	0.494	0.744	0.477
	Within Groups	156.085	235	0.664		
	Total	157.072	237			
Perceived management	Between Groups	1.266	2	0.633	1.705	0.184
	Within Groups	87.249	235	0.371		
	Total	88.515	237			
Work conditions	Between Groups	0.958	2	0.479	0.969	0.381
	Within Groups	116.101	235	0.494		
	Total	117.059	237			
Overall	Between Groups	0.970	2	0.485	1.544	0.216
	Within Groups	73.858	235	0.314		
	Total	74.828	237			

One-way ANOVA test

Table 15 showed that there were statistically no significant differences in attitudes towards safety culture related to the job title of midwives ($F = 1.544$, $P = 0.216$).

Table 16: Differences in attitude towards safety culture related to experience (N= 238)

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Teamwork	Between Groups	1.452	3	0.484	1.343	0.261
	Within Groups	84.385	234	0.361		
	Total	85.837	237			
Safety climate	Between Groups	1.097	3	0.366	0.953	0.416
	Within Groups	89.737	234	0.383		
	Total	90.833	237			
Job satisfaction	Between Groups	1.680	3	0.560	0.693	0.557
	Within Groups	189.243	234	0.809		

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Total	190.923	237			
Stress recognition	Between Groups	2.653	3	0.884	1.340	0.262
	Within Groups	154.419	234	0.660		
	Total	157.072	237			
Perceived management	Between Groups	1.182	3	0.394	1.056	0.369
	Within Groups	87.334	234	0.373		
	Total	88.515	237			
Work conditions	Between Groups	3.173	3	1.058	2.173	0.092
	Within Groups	113.885	234	0.487		
	Total	117.059	237			
Overall	Between Groups	1.137	3	0.379	1.203	0.309
	Within Groups	73.692	234	0.315		
	Total	74.828	237			

One-way ANOVA test

Table 16 showed that there were statistically no significant differences in attitudes towards safety culture related to experience of midwives (F= 1.203, P= 0.309).

Table17: Differences in attitude towards safety culture related to hospital (N= 238)

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Teamwork	Between Groups	1.503	3	0.501	1.390	0.247
	Within Groups	84.335	234	0.360		
	Total	85.837	237			
Safety climate	Between Groups	2.126	3	0.709	1.869	0.136
	Within Groups	88.707	234	0.379		
	Total	90.833	237			
Job satisfaction	Between Groups	13.409	3	4.470	5.892	0.001
	Within Groups	177.514	234	0.759		
	Total	190.923	237			
Stress recognition	Between Groups	6.526	3	2.175	3.381	0.019
	Within Groups	150.546	234	0.643		
	Total	157.072	237			
Perceived management	Between Groups	3.703	3	1.234	3.405	0.018
	Within Groups	84.813	234	0.362		
	Total	88.515	237			
Work conditions	Between Groups	4.252	3	1.417	2.940	0.034
	Within Groups	112.807	234	0.482		
	Total	117.059	237			
Overall	Between Groups	3.205	3	1.068	3.491	0.016
	Within Groups	71.623	234	0.306		
	Total	74.828	237			

One-way ANOVA test * significant at 0.05

Table 17: Multiple comparisons Post hoc for hospital

Dependent variable	(I) Hospital name	(J) Hospital name	Mean Difference (I-J)	Sig.
Job satisfaction	Al Emaraty	Al Shifa	0.623	0.003 *
		Al Aqsa	0.195	0.781
		Al Tahreer	0.345	0.338
Stress recognition	Al Emaraty	Al Shifa	-0.148	0.808
		Al Aqsa	-0.382	0.183
		Al Tahreer	-0.465	0.067
	Al Tahreer	Al Shifa	0.308	0.038 *

Perceived management		Al Aqsa	0.096	0.892
		Al Emaraty	0.120	0.835
Work conditions	Al Shifa	Al Aqsa	-0.307	0.095
		Al Tahreer	-0.198	0.447
		Al Emaraty	-0.277	0.215
Overall	Al Shifa	Al Aqsa	-0.268	0.055
		Al Tahreer	-0.209	0.199
		Al Emaraty	-0.208	0.263

* Significant at 0.05

Table 17 showed that there were statistically significant differences in attitudes towards job satisfaction ($F= 5.892$, $P= 0.001$), stress recognition ($F= 3.381$, $P= 0.019$), perceived management ($F= 3.405$, $P= 0.018$), work conditions ($F= 2.940$, $P= 0.034$) related to hospital. In addition, significant differences found in overall score ($F= 3.491$, $P= 0.016$). As shown in table (4.15b), multiple comparison Post hoc test showed that midwives who work in Al Emaraty hospital had higher job satisfaction than those working in Al Shifa hospital ($P= 0.003$), and midwives who work in Al Tahreer hospital had higher perceived management than those who work in Al Shifa hospital ($P= 0.038$).

Conclusion

Midwives' attitudes towards patient service coordination (SC) were moderate to good across all domains. Significant differences were found in age, qualification, job title, and experience. These findings can help identify areas for improvement and design interventions to improve work conditions and SC in selected hospitals. Midwives' attitudes towards patient service coordination (SC) were moderate to good across all domains. Significant differences were found in age, qualification, job title, and experience. These findings can help identify areas for improvement and design interventions to improve work conditions and SC in selected hospitals.

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