

Assess the knowledge regarding patient safety goal among staff nurses selected hospital in Pune City”

Ms. Kanchan Shinde^{1*}, Chaya Lade², Nikita Kale², Disha Katanware², Suraj Kamane²

1. Nursing Clinical Instructor, Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra.

2. PBBSC Nursing, Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra.

*Corresponding Author

Abstract

One of the key ways The Joint Commission establishes standards for sustaining The National Patient Safety Goals are used to ensure patient safety throughout all healthcare settings (NPSGs). The Joint Commission reviews the NPSGs on a regular basis to verify that health-care organizations are focusing on avoiding significant causes of patient harm. Surgical infection prevention, prescription mistakes, inpatient suicide, and particular clinical difficulties like as falls and persistent wounds are also areas of study's. Along with accessibility, acceptability, efficacy, efficiency, and people centeredness, one of the features of high-quality treatment is patient safety. It includes a variety of factors that are critical to providing high-quality health care. It's about safe surgical treatment and delivery, as well as safe injections, blood, pharmaceutical, medical device, and organ, tissue, and cell transit and donation. It also covers biomedical waste management, infection control in hospital settings, and much more. **Objective** to determine how well staff nurses understand patient safety objectives. And to determine whether there is a link between education level and certain demographic characteristics. **Methodology:** A non-experimental Descriptive design carried out among 100 staff nurses. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used and was statically analyzed after collecting the data through structured questionnaire was prepared for data collection. Ethical clearance was taken from the Institutional ethics committee. Data analysis was done using descriptive statistics. **Results** The goal of this study was to determine how much information people had of staff nurses in a chosen hospital in Pune about patient safety objectives. The major findings are 67 (67%) of staff nurse having average knowledge, the remaining 33 (33%) had good knowledge and 0(0%) had poor knowledge. There was no statistically significant relationship between staff nurse understanding of safety objectives and selected socio demographic characteristics.

Key Words: Assess, knowledge, patient, safety goal, staff nurses

Introduction

One of the key ways The Joint Commission establishes standards for sustaining The National Patient Safety Goals are used to ensure patient safety throughout all healthcare settings (NPSGs). The Joint Commission reviews the NPSGs on a regular basis to verify that health-care organizations are focusing on avoiding significant causes of patient harm. Surgical infection prevention, prescription mistakes, inpatient suicide, and particular clinical difficulties like as falls and persistent wounds are also areas of studies. Patient safety is critical to delivering high-quality, life-saving healthcare. There is universal agreement across

the globe that a high-quality medical system should be accessible, safe, and people-centered. Furthermore, medical services must be prompt, unbiased, integrated, and efficient in order to deliver great health care. Clear rules, leadership ability, data to drive preventive measures, experienced health care workers, and effective patient engagement in their care are all required to enable the effective execution of patient safety protocols. Patient care is a high emphasis at several institutions. Strong health-care team's lower infection rates, avoid errors, and maintain open communication between hospital personnel, patients, and their families. However, some hospitals may not have well-coordinated teams or strong leadership to guarantee that patient care is a top concern. There isn't a great team ready to grab a mistake when one individual makes one. Patients may develop hazardous complications, heal at a slower pace, and some may die prematurely. Patient Safety is a health care discipline that emerged with the evolving complexity in health care systems and the resulting rise of patient harm in health care facilities. It aims to prevent and reduce risks, errors and harm that occur to patients during provision of health care. A cornerstone of the discipline is continuous improvement based on learning from errors and adverse events.

Need for the study

Patient safety is a critical component of health care, and it is described as a patient's freedom from needless or probable injury linked with the delivery of health care. Along with accessibility, acceptability, efficacy, efficiency, and people centeredness, one of the features of high-quality treatment is patient safety. It includes a variety of factors that are critical to providing high-quality health care. It's about safe surgical treatment and delivery, as well as safe injections, blood, pharmaceutical, medical device, and organ, tissue, and cell transit and donation. It also covers biomedical waste management, infection control in hospital settings, and much more. Worldwide, there are an estimated 4 million distinct devices including over 10,000 different categories of equipment. Within their health systems, the majority of the global total is denied proper access to safe and suitable medical equipment. Upwards of half of low- and lower-middle-income nations lack a national health technology strategy that might assure efficient resource allocation via adequate planning, evaluation, procurement, and administration of medical equipment. Concerning the practice of patient/ client identification, just above the half of studied nurses were applying patient/ client identification, while near to two-fourths weren't apply it. According to Communal et al. (2018), who performed a research to examine fundamental patient safety abilities in residents starting their first year of clinical experience, 52 percent of the analyzed sample uses patient/client identification in an acceptable manner. From the investigator point of view, it seems that ideas on how to standardize the presentation of pharmaceutical information may enhance in communicating/informing patients/clients in order to increase their adherence appears to be a critical requirement for enhancing the safety of healthcare supplied. The harm can be caused by a range of errors or adverse events. Of every 100 hospitalized patients at any given time, 7 in developed and 10 in developing countries will acquire Health Care-Associated Infections (HAIs). Hundreds of millions of patients are affected worldwide each year.

Aim of the Study

The goal of this study was to determine how much information people had of staff nurses in a chosen hospital in Pune about patient safety objectives.

Material and Methods

In this study Quantitative research approach was used to assess the knowledge regarding patient safety goals among staff nurses. Research Design guides the researcher in planning and implementing the study in a way that is most likely to achieve the intended goal. The research design adopted for the study is Descriptive Research design. A non-experimental Descriptive design carried out among 100 staff nurses. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used and was statically analyzed after collecting the data through structured questionnaire was prepared for data collection. The questionnaire was divided into two Section A deals with demographic data related to staff nurses. Section B Self Structured questionnaires regarding patient safety goals among staff nurses. Validity of tool was undefined by content validity method. The reliability of the tool was calculated by “Test – Retest Method-by Karl Pearson’s co-efficient formula investigator calculated the “R-value” more than +0.8 so the tool was reliable. Accessible population: staff nurses from the selected hospitals of Pune City. Sample selection Criteria includes Inclusion Criteria is Nurses with GNM & B.Sc. nursing and Staff nurses who are willing to participate. Exclusion criteria includes staff Nurses who are not working in that particular area. The investigator selected the following tool for data collection. The tools were constructed according to the objective of the study it consists of 2 sections. Section A-Demographic data and Section B was Self Structured questionnaires regarding patient safety goals among staff nurses. **Statistical Analysis** was done by interpretation of the data was done by using both descriptive (in terms of frequency, percentage,) and inferential (chi-square test). Protection of Human Rights was All official permissions to carry out the study were secured from pertinent authorities. All staff nurses were informed about the important and aim of this study. Written consent was obtained from all the participants.

Result

After collecting the data the information were organized and presented under the following Sections.

SECTION-I Socio-demographic factors of staff nurses are described.

SECTION-II Determine how well staff nurses understand patient safety objectives.

SECTION III: The relationship between the education level and a number of demographic characteristics

SECTION-I Socio-demographic factors of staff nurses are described.

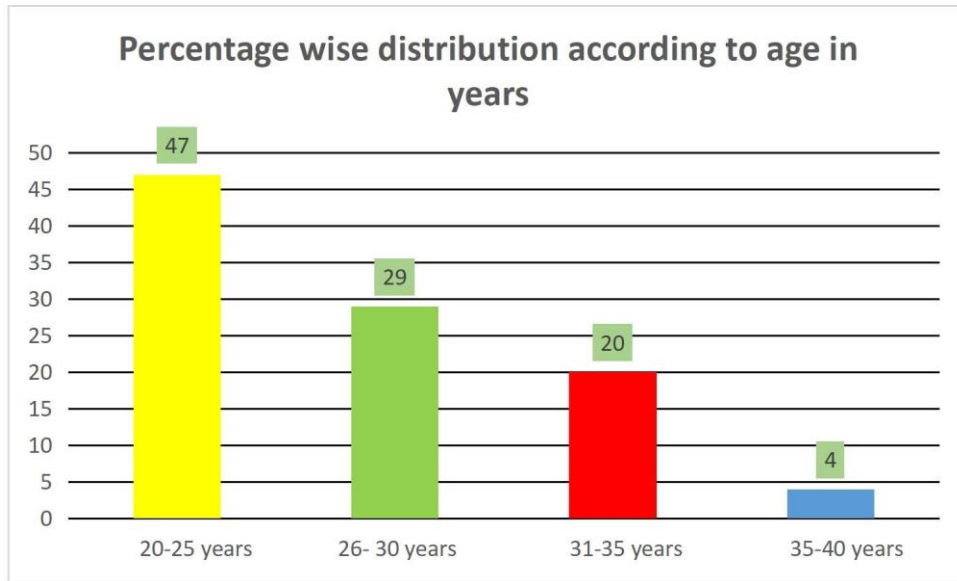


Figure 1 Percentage wise distribution according to age in years

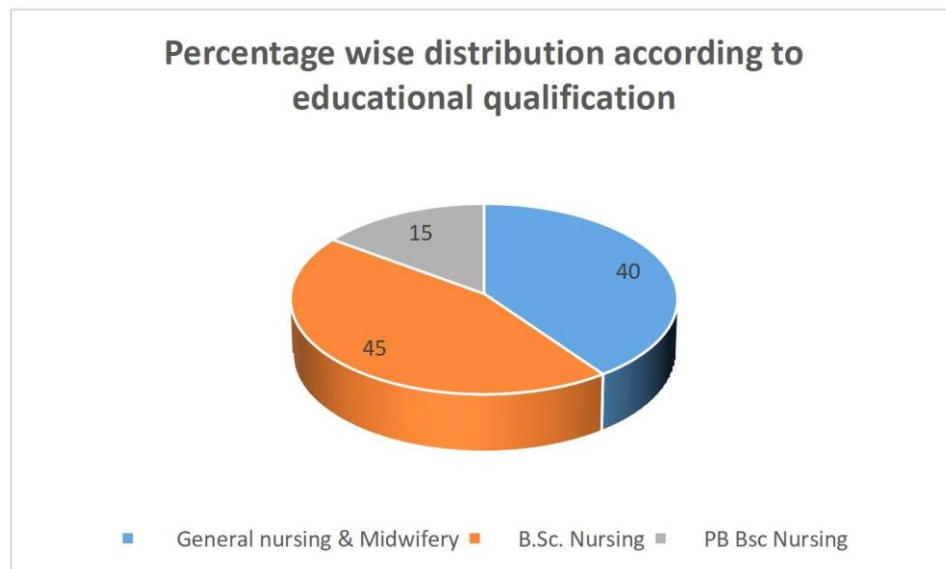


Figure 2: Percentage wise distribution according to educational qualification

Data showed that majority of 47 (47%) nursing professionals were between the ages of 20 and 25, according to the data. 45(45%) did BSc nursing, 47(47%) of staff nurses having 1-3 years of experience, 32(32%) got information from the induction. Section-Ii Assess The Knowledge Regarding Patient Safety Goals Among Staff Nurse

Table 1: Assess the knowledge regarding patient safety goals among staff nurse

Knowledge	Frequency	percentage	Mean	SD
Poor (0-7)	0	0	13.2	2.48
Average (8-14)	67	67		
Good (15-20)	33	33		

Data presented in Table 1 shows that level of knowledge regarding patient safety goals among staff nurse, the major findings are 67 (67%) of staff nurse having average knowledge, the remaining 33 (33%) had good knowledge and 0(0%) had poor knowledge. The mean of the level of knowledge regarding patient safety goals among staff nurse is 13.2 with SD is ± 2.48 .

Discussion

The current study is design to examine staff nurses' awareness of patient safety objectives in a chosen hospital in Pune." The study can be discussed with a similar descriptive study done by Jiji James (2016) on This study was done on nursing staff of tertiary care hospital in Lucknow on patient safety. A structured questionnaire was used as an instrument for conducting the study. The questionnaire contained twenty-five items which were based on Patient Safety aspects. The aspects of Patient Safety included in the questionnaire are health care associated infection and medication error. Analysis of data shows that only 14 % of nurses had excellent knowledge about patient safety whereas majority of nurses had average knowledge about various aspects of patient safety, and very few had poor knowledge about patient safety. A non-experimental Descriptive design carried out among 100 staff nurses. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used and was statically analyzed after collecting the data through structured questionnaire was prepared for data collection. The questionnaire was divided into two section. Section A deals with demographic data related to staff nurses. Section B Self Structured questionnaires regarding patient safety goals among staff nurses. Validity of tool was undefined by content validity method. The reliability of the tool was calculated by "Test -Retest Method-by Karl Pearson's co-efficient formula investigator calculated the "R-value" more than +0.8 so the tool was reliable. Similar study was conducted by (2020) on Nurses' Adherence to Patient Safety Principles: A Systematic Review. Six articles were found that focused on adherence to patient-safety principles during clinical nursing interventions. They focused on the management of peripheral venous catheters, surgical hand rubbing instructions, double-checking policies of medicines management, nursing handover between wards, cardiac monitoring and surveillance, and care-associated infection precautions. Patients' participation, healthcare providers' knowledge and attitudes, collaboration by nurses, appropriate equipment and electronic systems, education and regular feedback, and standardization of the care process influenced nurses' adherence to patient-safety principles. The revelation of individual and systemic factors has implications for nursing care practice, as both influence adherence to patient-safety principles. More studies using qualitative and quantitative methods are required to enhance our knowledge of measures needed to improve nurse' adherence to patient-safety principles and their effects on patient-safety outcomes.

Conclusion

The purpose of the present study is to assess the knowledge regarding patient safety goals among staff nurses in selected hospital in Pune city. The study conducted to assess the knowledge regarding assess the knowledge regarding patient safety goals among staff nurses

in selected hospital in Pune city. The result concluded that majority of the staff nurse having average knowledge regarding safety goals. There was no significant association between the knowledge regarding safety goals among staff nurse with selected socio demographic variables. The goal of this study was to determine how much information people had of staff nurses in a chosen hospital in Pune about patient safety objectives. Data showed that majority of 47 (47%) staff nurses were from age group of 20-25 years, 45(45%) did BSc nursing, 47(47%) of staff nurses having 1-3 years of experience, 32(32%) got information from the induction. The major findings are 67 (67%) of staff nurse having average knowledge, the remaining 33 (33%) had good knowledge and 0(0%) had poor knowledge. There was no statistically significant relationship between staff nurse understanding of safety objectives and selected socio demographic characteristics. There was no significant association between the knowledge regarding safety goals among staff nurse with selected socio demographic variables.

Conflict of Interest

The authors certify that they have no involvement in any organization or entity with any financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this paper.

Funding Source

“There is no funding Source for this study”

Acknowledgement

I most sincerely convey my deep sense of gratitude to my guide/Organisation for her/their remarkable guidance and academic support during this study.

References

1. National Patient Safety Goals | The Joint Commission. Accessed April 10, 2022. <https://www.jointcommission.org/standards/national-patient-safety-goals/>
2. Patient Safety. Accessed April 10, 2022. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/patient-safety>
3. Patient Safety: What You Can Do to Be a Safe Patient | HAI | CDC. Accessed April 10, 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/hai/patientsafety/patient-safety.html>
4. Knowing Doing Gap! International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG): Identify Patients Correctly. Accessed April 10, 2022. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/knowing-doing-gap-international-patient-safety-goals-ipsg-zakirul>
5. Donaldson MS. An Overview of To Err is Human: Re-emphasizing the Message of Patient Safety. Patient Saf Qual An Evidence-Based Handb Nurses. Published online 2008. Accessed April 10, 2022. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK2673/>
6. Current HAI Progress Report | HAI | CDC. Accessed April 10, 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/hai/data/portal/progress-report.html>
7. S A-RS, A SS, N FS, Author C. Assessment of Nurses' Performance Regarding

International Patient Safety Goals at Primary Health Care Settings. 7(6):59-67.
doi:10.9790/1959-0706065967

8. Reiling J, Hughes RG, Murphy MR. The Impact of Facility Design on Patient Safety.
Patient Saf Qual An Evidence-Based Handb Nurses. Published online 2008. Accessed July
28, 2021. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK2633/>

9.2022 Hospital National Patient Safety Goals. Accessed April 10, 2022.
www.jointcommission.org.

10. Ananya R, Kamath S, Pati A, et al. A Study on Adherence to International Patient Safety
Goals in a Tertiary Care Cardiac Centre in India. Med Leg Updat. 2019;19(2):211-215.
doi:10.37506/MLU.V19I2.774