Assessment of the Dimensional Application of International Safety Goals for Children in Hospital

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Master Degree in Pediatric Nursing

By

Howida Shehata Mohammed Mady

B.Sc. Nursing Science (1993)

Faculty of Nursing Ain Shams University **2017**

Assessment of the Dimensional Application of International Safety Goals for Children in Hospital

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Master Degree in Pediatric Nursing

Under Supervision of:

Prof. Dr. Safy Salah Eldin AL-Rafay

Professor and Head of Pediatric Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing/ Ain Shams University

Ass. Prof. Dr. Hyam Refaat Tantawi

Assist. Professor of Pediatric Nursing Faculty of Nursing/ Ain Shams University Deputy Minister of Higher Education

Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2017

Acknowledgment

First and forever, thanks to **Allah**, Almighty for giving me the strength and faith to complete my thesis and for everything else.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Safy Salah Edin Rafy,** Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Head of Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing/Ain Shams University, under her generous supervision and guidance. I am deeply grateful for giving me the privilege to complete this work under her supervision.

My deep gratitude goes to **Ass. Prof. Dr. Hyam Refaat Tantawi,** Assistant Professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing/ Ain Shams University, Deputy Minister of Higher Education, for her great efforts, tireless guidance and meticulous supervision throughout this work.

I would like to thank all nurses, children and their Families, for helping and supporting me to complete this study.

List of Contents

Subject	Page No.
List of Tables	i
List of Figures	iv
List of Abbreviations	v
Abstract	vi
Introduction and Aim of the Study	1
Review of Literature	
Part (1): Overviews about Safety Goals	5
Part (2): Nurse Role to Improve Patient S Goals for Hospitalization Child	•
Subjects and Methods	41
Results	47
Discussion	71
Conclusion	85
Recommendations	86
Summary	87
References	98
Appendices	•••••
Arabic Summary	•••••

List of Tables

Eable No	v. Eitle	Page No.
(1):	Distribution of the studied nurse their socio-demographic (No=100)	characteristics
(2):	Distribution of the studied nutheir knowledge regarding identification (No=100)	to patient
(3):	Distribution of the studied nutheir knowledge regarding to communication (No=100)	improvement
(4):	Distribution of the studied nu their knowledge regarding to safety of high alert medication (improve the
(5):	Distribution of the studied nutheir knowledge regarding to so (correct site, correct procedure surgery) (No=100)	afety operation correct patient
(6):	Distribution of the studied nutheir knowledge regarding to in measures (No=100)	nfection control
(7):	Distribution of the studied nutheir knowledge regarding to falling (No=100)	prevent child
(8):	Distribution of the studied nutheir knowledge regarding to standards of patient safety (No=	o international
(9):	Distribution of the studied nu their Total knowledge regarding (No=100)	g patient safety

(10):	Distribution of the studied nurses according their practices regarding to patient identification (No=100)
(11):	Distribution of the studied nurses according their practices regarding to improvement communication (No=100)
(12):	Distribution of the studied nurses according their practices regarding to improve high alert medication safety (No=100)
(13):	Distribution of the studied nurses according their practices regarding to correct patient, correct site, correct surgery. (No=100)
(14):	Distribution of the studied nurses according their practices regarding to reduce risk of infection (No=100)
(15):	Distribution of the studied nurses according their practices regarding to patient falling (No=100)
(16):	Distribution of the studied nurses according their total practices regarding patient safety (No=100)
(17):	Relation between gender of the studied sample and their knowledge regarding to patient safety
(18):	Relation between qualification of the studied sample and their knowledge regarding to patient safety
(19):	Relation between years of experiences of the studied sample and their knowledge regarding to patient safety
(20):	Relation between gender of the studied sample and their practice regarding to patient safety 67

(21):	Relation between qualification of the studied sample and their practice regarding to patient safety	68
(22):	Relation between years of experiences of the studied sample and their practice regarding to patient safety	69
(23):	Correlation between studied sample knowledge in relation to their practices patient safety	70

List of Figures

Figure V	o. Eitle Page	No.
Figures		
(1):	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their age (No=100)	48
(2):	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their qualification (No=100)	48
(3):	Distribution of the studied nurses according to their experience years (No=100)	48
(4):	Distribution of the studied nurses according their Total knowledge regarding patient safety (No=100)	56
(5):	Distribution of the studied nurses according their total practices regarding patient safety (No=100)	63

List of Abbreviations

Abbrev. Full-term

IPSGs : International Patient Safety Goals

JCI : Joint Commission International

USA : United States of America

UK : United Canadian

AACCN: American Association of Critical-Care Nurse

NPSG: National patient Safety Goals

WHO : World Health Organization

SBAR : Situation, Background, Assessment and Recommendation

MAR : Medical administration record

ISMP : Institute for Safe Medication Practice "ISMP

OR : Operation room

WSS : Wrong-Site Surgery

HAIs : Healthcare associated infections

PPE : Personal Protective Equipment

CDC : Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

NSF : National Service Framework

ADE : Adverse Drug Event (ADE)

NPSA : National Patient Safety Agency

SPSS : Statistical package for social sciences

Abstract

Introduction: Nursing staff has an important role in understanding and apply the six international patient children safety goals to minimized hazards and errors. The Aim of the study: This study aimed to assess the dimensional application of nursing for international safety goals for children in hospital. Research Design: A descriptive design was utilize in this study. Setting: the study was conducted at Ain shams children hospital (medical, surgical department and neonatal/pediatric intensive care units) affiliated to Ain Shams University Hospitals and Health Insurance Hospital in Nasr city. The subjects: The subject of this study was convenient sample composed of 110 nurses (100 for the study and 10 nurse for pilot study) they are working at the previously mentioned settings regardless their experiences, level education, position and age. Study tools of data collection: First tool: A structured Interviewing Sheet to gather data and knowledge about dimensional of children international safety goals and Second tool: observational checklist, it was adopted from (JCI 2014) **Results:** There was statistical significant difference between years of experience of the studied nurses and their knowledge and practices regarding to child patient safety. **Conclusion:** the current study finding and concluded that, more than half of the studied nurses had poor knowledge and incompetent practices regarding the levels of the dimensional application of international safety goals for children in hospital. Meanwhile the factors contributing as obstacles for dimensional application of international safety goals for children in hospital were observed in the positive relation between the years of experiences of the studied sample and its relation with their level of knowledge and practices. **Recommendation**: create training program for nurses regarding application the international safety goals for children in hospital, Reinforce the system of application the international safety goals for children in hospital through quality auditing process in addition to and further research about the obstacles and barrier regarding the application of the international child patient safety goals in nursing practice.

Key words: International Safety Goals, Dimensional, Application, pediatric patient

Introduction

nternational patient safety goals are standards developed by Joint Commission International (JCI) to promote specific improvement in patient child safety. Joint Commission International has developed International Patient Safety Goals (IPSGs), which were adapted from the joint commission national patient safety goals (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality "AHRQ", 2010).

The goals highlight problematic area in health care and describe evidence and expert based consensus solution to these problems, the goals are structured in the manner as standards including goal statement and measurable elements for each goal (*Joint Commission International "JCI"*, 2014).

Safety for pediatric patients is important issue in global health care organization, patient children safeties have become an international priority with major hospital programs being carried out in the United States of America (USA), United Canadian (UK) and many Arab countries such as Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates (American Association of Critical-Care Nurse "AACCN", 2011).

Pediatric patient safety is one of the nations' most pressing health care challenges. Many pediatric patients die in hospitals each year as the result of lapses in patient safety (Aiken, 2014).

Nursing staff has an important role in understanding and applying, the six international patient children safety goals to minimized hazards and errors (*American Academy of Pediatrics*, 2011).

Significance of the Study

Clearly, different research methods and approaches are needed to assess the application of dimensional of children international safety goal on hospitalized pediatric patients. A number of research approaches can be used at only one goal However, Nurses must be able to provide care for children with strong base to implement standardized application of different six goals of the international patient safety goals that would be appropriate for preventing risks and hazards including the use of medical records and administrative record review, event reporting, direct observation, process mapping, focus groups, probabilistic risk assessment, and safety culture assessment. No single method can be universally applied to identify all such international goals for safety children patients (Joint Commission International, 2014).

So that this study will assess nurses knowledge for implementation of international patient safety goals.

Aim of the Study

This study aimed to assess the dimensional application of nursing for international safety goals for children in hospital.

Research Questions:

- 1. What are the levels of nurses' knowledge about the dimensional application of children international safety goals in hospital?
- 2. What are the levels of nurses' practices about the dimensional application for international patient safety goals?
- 3. What are the factors contributing as obstacles for dimensional application of children international safety goals in hospitalized children?

Overviews about Safety Goals

Concepts of Patient Child Safety

Patient safety refers to the provision of treatment in healthcare that result in the improvement of patients conditions without causing harm to them. The definition of patient safety shows how nurses understand safety as well as what is necessary to be done to ensure safety hospitalized children and the efforts to improve it. It can be defined as the protection from experiencing or causing harm, injury, or damage that can lead to risk (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2011).

The definitions of patient safety are emphasizing some aspects on patient safety. It is possible to separate these definitions in two groups.the first group identified patient safety as a dynamic property of the healthcare system that emerges from the interactions of several elements, this kind of definition treats incidents as resulting from the ineffective healthcare practice. The second group understands safety as freedom from harm as a result from the implementation of protection like procedures safe technology, measures namely, management of control and outcome of patient safety (Macchi et al., 2011).