



EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE TOWARDS PATIENT SAFETY AMONG B.Sc. NURSING STUDENTS

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Abstract: Patient Safety is a growing global health demands. Patient safety is the absence of preventable harm to a patient during the process of health care and reduction of risk of unnecessary harm associated with health care. This study aims to assess the effectiveness of training program on knowledge towards patient safety among B.Sc. nursing students. The research method was pre experimental research design and data collected from 190 B.Sc. nursing students who are studying in Bombay Hospital College of Nursing Indore. The result showed that the post test mean score was 15.16 with SD of 2.19 and the respondents post test knowledge score were significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge score 9 with SD of 2.49 and computed paired 't' value 27.5 is higher than table value 1.96, which shows that training program was effective at 0.05 level of significance ($P \leq 0.05$).

Keywords: Patient safety, Knowledge, Training program, B.Sc. Nursing students.

Introduction- Patient safety is a fundamental principle of health care. Patient safety is the absence of preventable harm to a patient during the process of health care and reduction of risk of unnecessary harm associated with health care to an acceptable minimum. It was defined by the "World Health Organization (WHO)". It also said that those that reduce the risk of adverse events related to exposure to medical care across a range of diagnoses or conditions. Patient safety is the key factor of high-quality health care. Much of the work describes patient safety and practices that prevent harm have focused on negative outcomes of health care, such as mortality and morbidity. Nurses are critical to the surveillance and coordination that decrease such adverse outcomes. Much work remains to be done in evaluating the impact of nursing care on positive quality indicators, such as appropriate self-care and other measures of improved health status of the persons. In last one and half decade many initiatives are taken by the govt. of India to enhance quality of aid services

and strengthen patient safety.. The release of National Patient Safety Implementation Framework (NPSIF, 2018-2025) is a major development, which with six objectives, 21 priorities and 81 interventions intends to integrate key patient safety initiatives in India. The six strategic objectives of NPSIF are establishing institutional framework/mechanisms; assessment and reporting of adverse events; competent health workforce; infection prevention and control; safety in programmatic and clinical domains and patient safety research. A cross sectional study conducted on to measure knowledge and attitude of undergraduate medical students towards patient safety concepts, and to detect variation by the mode of learning. Administrated an anonymous questionnaire to a random sample of 150 medical students graduated from two national medical schools, Patient safety education is an increasingly important component of the medical school curricula. One of the main findings arising from this study was the agreeability of the majority of both groups towards teaching patient safety on the level of undergraduate curriculum, continuous training of health care staff and implementing patient safety within the routine work of health care staff. -Hamdi Almaramhy et. al (2011)

Materials and Methods- This study was conducted pre-experimental research design and quantitative research approach and population included B.Sc. nursing programme students who are study in Bombay Hospital College of Nursing Indore. The sample was consisted 190 nursing students and the convenient sampling (non probability) method was utilized to gather information from chosen population. Inclusion criteria in this study for students was continued in nursing programme, and present at the time data collection, who was not willing to participate included in exclusion criteria. Data collection tool was a questionnaire designed by the researcher, the first part of the questionnaire was related to demographic information such as age, last year passing percentage, religion, source of knowledge on patient safety. The second part contained 20 items about the knowledge based questions on patient safety that they responded to them by close ended. The questionnaire was used after confirming the validity and reliability. Face and content validity of the questionnaire was determined by ten educators, nurse educators and Statistics advisor. After collecting the opinions of these individuals small changes were given to the questionnaire. To verify reliability of questionnaire Split half coefficient was used that the $r=0.82$ respectively and validity of the questionnaire was approved, at the end for describing the data, descriptive statistics (frequency, mean and standard deviation and paired t test). This study conducted after the adoption of the proposal in approving by the Ethics Committee of the Bombay Hospital Indore. A significance level of 0.05 was adopted. The pre-test was conducted followed by post-test on second day after the training program.

Results- Based on the results, response rate was 100% of students. Demographic data have been presented in Table 1.

Table 1.1- FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Sr. No.	Demographic variables	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age in years		
	• 18- 19 years	80	42.1
	• 20-21 years	82	43.1
	• 22-23 years	24	12.6
	• >24years	04	2.1
2.	Last year passing percentage (%)		
	• 51 – 60	15	7.8
	• 61 – 70	39	20.5
	• 71 - 80	95	50
	• 81- 90	41	21.5
3.	Religion		
	• Hindu	134	24
	• Muslim	04	0
	• Christian	52	76
	• Others	00	0
5.	Source of knowledge on Patient safety		
	• Multimedia	72	37.8
	• Classroom	118	62.1

KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF B.Sc. NURSING STUDENTS ON PATIENT SAFETY

Table 1.2- The criteria measures of the knowledge score of the students.

Level of Knowledge	Knowledge Score		Pre test	Post test	“t” value
Low	1-7	Mean	9	15.16	27.51
Average	8-14				
Good	>15	SD	2.49	2.19	

In the present study, the post test mean score was 15.16 with SD of 2.19 and the respondents post test knowledge score were significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge score 9 with SD of 2.49 and computed paired 't' value 27.51 is higher than table value 1.96, which shows that training program was effective on patient safety among B.Sc. nursing students at level of significance ($P \leq 0.05$).

CONCLUSION- Patient safety education in undergraduate nursing curriculum is therefore necessary and it reviewed timely. Evidence from the literature review highlights the significant impact of early exposure of nursing students to basic concepts in patient safety and error-reduction strategies. Most participants recognized the importance of patient safety topic and less recognition of the role of patient in preventing error. Majority of the participants showed willing to change practice habits to improve patient safety. The results of the study recommended strongly the need of effective structured educational interventions target undergraduate nursing students. The program should educate patient safety concepts, basic knowledge and basic skills of problem solving and error management with focusing on the role of physician and role of patient.

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