



“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SKILL COMPETENCY PROGRAM REGARDING PATIENT SAFETY ATTENDING CLINICAL POSTING IN SELECTED HOSPITAL IN MEERUT.”

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ABSTRACT: Patient safety is a fundamental in delivering quality essential health services. Indeed, there is a clear consensus that quality health services across the world should be effective, safe and people-centered. In addition, to realize the benefits of quality health care, health services must be timely, equitable, integrated and efficient. To ensure successful implementation of patient safety strategies; clear policies, leadership capacity, data to drive safety improvements, skilled health care professionals and effective involvement of patients in their care, are all needed. **OBJECTIVE:** 1. To prepare and validate skill competency program on patient safety among nursing interns in experimental and control group. 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of skill competency program on patient safety in terms of knowledge and practice among nursing interns students in experimental group.3) To compare the post test knowledge and practice score on patient safety in experimental and control group. 4)To find the co-relation of post test knowledge and practice score on patient safety among nursing interns in experimental and control group. 5)To find out the association between post test score of knowledge and practice on patient safety among nursing interns with their selected demographic variables in experimental group. **METHODS AND RESULT:** An evaluative research approach was used in the study to determine the effectiveness of skill competency program in terms of knowledge and practice regarding patient safety among nursing interns students at selected hospitals Meerut. The research design selected for the study was Quasi-experimental nonequivalent control group pretest-post-test design. In experimental

group pretest knowledge score of the nursing interns show that 0% were having excellent and good knowledge 19 were having average knowledge and 11 were having poor knowledge. In experimental group in level of knowledge, mean for pre test is 10.566 and mean for post test is 22.066. mean difference between pre test and post test is 11.499, SD difference is 0.938. In control group in level of knowledge, mean for pre test is 7.466 and mean for post test is 9, mean difference between pre test and post test is 1.534, SD difference is 0.123. There was moderate positive co-relation between post test level of knowledge and practice score in experimental group. Hence, the research hypothesis H₂ was accepted and null hypothesis H02 was rejected at 0.05 level of significance. **CONCLUSION:** The study concluded that nursing interns student working in CSS Hospital Meerut, were having deficit knowledge and practice regarding patient safety and skill competency program was found to be an effective method to improve the knowledge and practice of nursing interns student.

KEYWORDS: Evaluate, Effectiveness, Skill Competency Program, Patient Safety.

INTRODUCTION:

Patient safety is a fundamental in delivering quality essential health services. Indeed, there is a clear consensus that quality health services across the world should be effective, safe and people-centered. In addition, to realize the benefits of quality health care, health services must be timely, equitable, integrated and efficient.

To ensure successful implementation of patient safety strategies; clear policies, leadership capacity, data to drive safety improvements, skilled health care professionals and effective involvement of patients in their care, are all needed.

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.

It has been demonstrated that infection control personnel play an important role in preventing patient and health care worker infections and preventing medical errors. Nurses have the knowledge of prevention of medication error and infection control brings essence of holistic nursing care in patient safety. Nurse must be ever vigilant and strive for excellence in maintaining patient safety in the caregiver who is which is the patient 24/7 days and week. To understand the patient exact patient safety ,the point of which medication error occur and the infection spread to be know is essential.

Prevention of medication error and infection control has an important role in patient safety proper patient safety has increase the survival rate of patient and decrease the hospital stay of patient. Ever though, the process of prevent of medication error and infection control wants some spread skill and knowledge in understanding the concept.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Patient safety has typically been *outcome-dependent* and the focus has been on preventing patients from experiencing adverse outcomes when receiving medical care. This may stem from Hippocrates, *premium no nocere*, or “First, do no harm.” While definitions in the literature are unclear, some general concepts can be garnered. Multiple similar definitions are available for each of these terms from various sources; the health practitioner should be aware of the general principles and probable meaning.

It has been demonstrated that infection control personnel play an important role in preventing patient and health care worker infections and preventing medical errors. Nurses have the knowledge of prevention of medication error and infection control brings essence of holistic nursing care in patient safety. Nurse must be ever vigilant and strive for excellence in maintaining patient safety in the caregiver who is which is the patient 24/7 days and week. To understand the patient exact patient safety ,the point of which medication error occur and the infection spread to be know is essential.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:-

“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of skill competency program on patient safety among nursing interns attending the clinical posting at selected hospitals, Meerut”.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To prepare and validate skill competency program on patient safety among nursing interns in experimental and control group.
- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of skill competency program on patient safety in terms of knowledge and practice among nursing interns students in experimental group.
- 3) To compare the post test knowledge and practice score on patient safety in experimental and control group.
- 4) To find the co-relation of post test knowledge and practice score on patient safety among nursing interns in experimental and control group.
- 5) To find out the association between post test score of knowledge and practice on patient safety among nursing interns with their selected demographic variables in experimental group.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS:-

Evaluate: In this study evaluate refers to assess the impact of the competency program on knowledge and practice among nursing interns students attending clinical in CSSH, Meerut.

Effectiveness: In the study it refers to gain in knowledge and practice skills as determined by significant difference in pre-test and post-test knowledge and practice scores regarding patient safety among nursing interns students.

Skill competency program: In this study it refers to a systematic teaching method to impart knowledge and practice to the nursing interns students on patient safety.

Nursing interns student: In this study it refers to the nursing interns students in CSS Hospital Meerut.

Patient safety: In this study it refers to protect the patient from infection and medication error in the hospital.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS (At 0.05 level of significance) :

H1:- The mean post test knowledge and practice score is significantly higher than the mean pre test score in experimental group as compare to control group.

H2:- There will be a significant difference between post test knowledge and practice score in experimental group.

H3:- There will be a significant correlation between post test knowledge and practice score in experimental and control group.

H4:-There will be a significant association between post test knowledge and practice score with selected socio-demographic variables in experimental group.

ASSUMPTION:

- ❖ Nursing interns students may have inadequate knowledge and practice regarding patient safety.
- ❖ Skill competency program may improve the level of knowledge and practice regarding patient safety.

DELIMITATION:-

- ❖ The study is delimited to the selected hospital at Meerut.
- ❖ Nursing interns student present during data collection .
- ❖ Sample size is delimited up to 60.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature is organised under the following headings:

Section A:- Review of literature related to patient safety regarding medication error

Section B:- Review of literature related to patient safety regarding infection control

Section C:- Review of literature related to effectiveness of skill competency program regarding patient safety .

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

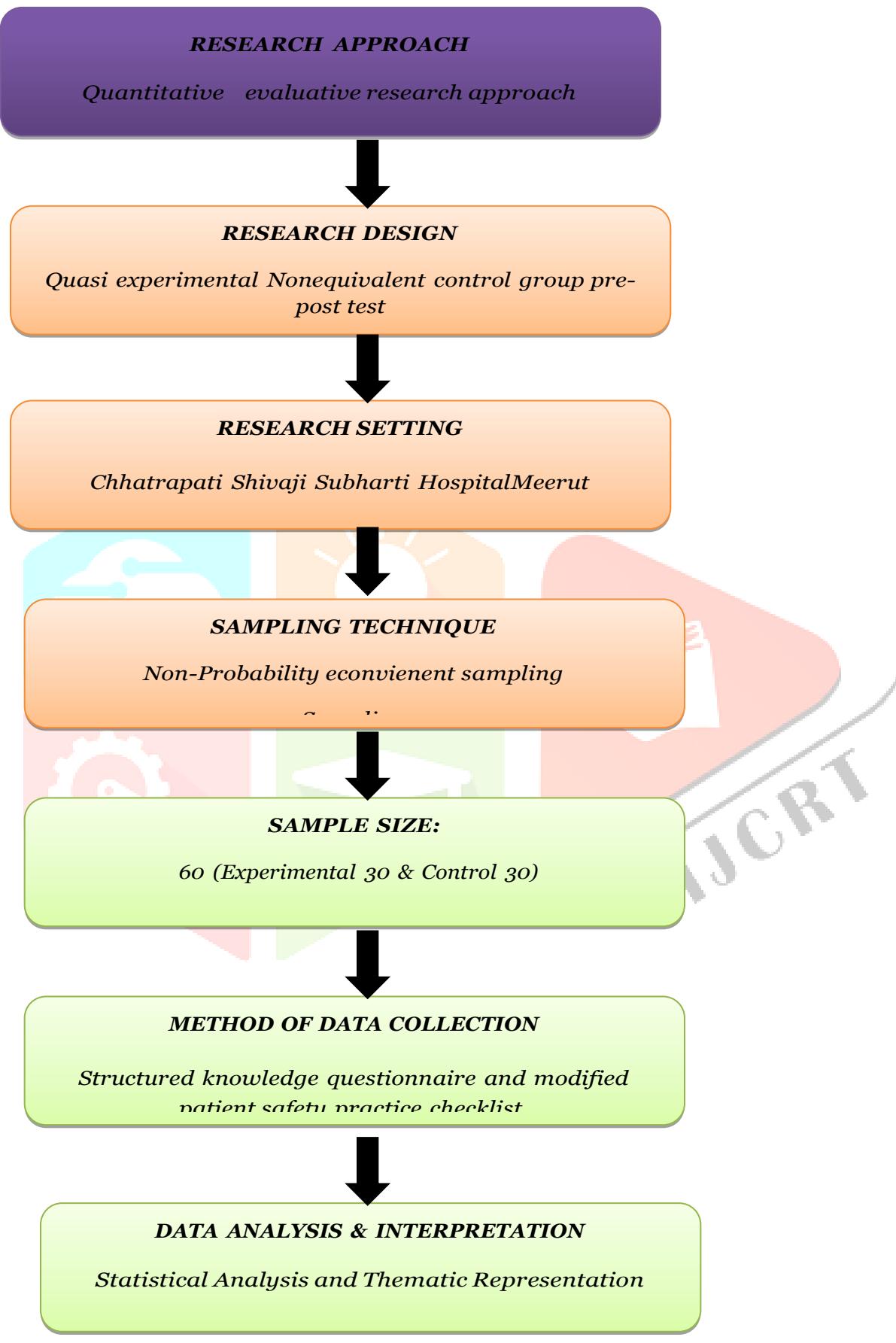


Fig. 2: Schematic representation of Research Methodology

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The final study was conducted in CSS Hospital, Meerut which is located in the Delhi Haridwar bypass road (NH-58).It is a 1500 bedded multi speciality hospital and the study was conducted among nursing interns students who attended the clinical posting in ward, emergency and ICU's.

SCHEMATIC PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH:

Population: The population included in the study was the nursing interns students attending clinical in Chhatrapati Shivaji Subharti Hospital, Meerut.

SAMPLE: In this study, samples were nursing interns students attending clinical posting in Chhatrapati Shivaji Subharti hospital, Meerut.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Non – probability convenient sampling technique was used in the study.

SAMPLE SIZE: The sample size in the study consists of 60 samples which includes 30 samples in experimental group and 30 samples in control group.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Nursing interns available at the time of data collection
- Nursing interns willing to participate in the study.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

- Nursing interns on leave during the period of study.
- Nursing interns cannot understand English.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS

The tool consists of:

Section A: Demographic variables

Section B: Structured Questionnaire to evaluate the knowledge of patient safety among nursing interns students attending clinical posting inCSS Hospital .

Section C: Self-structured practice checklist to assess the practice regarding patient safety among nursing interns.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

SECTION-I FINDINGS ON SAMPLE CHARACTERSTICS

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP:

- The data represented in the table shows that 15 (50%) interns were in the age group of 20-22 yrs, 9(30%) were in age group 22-24 yrs, 3(10%) were in age group 24-26 yrs and 3(10%) were in age group 26-28 yrs.
- In gender category, 15 (50%) were males and 15 (50%) were females.
- According to their course of study, 21 (70%) were in B.Sc. Nursing and 9 (30%) were GNM interns.
- Majority of the sample 12(40%) were posted in ICUs, 9(30%) were posted in Emergency and 9(30%) were posted in Ward.
- No sample has attended any conference/seminar/workshop on patient safety.

CONTROL GROUP:-

- The data represented in the table shows that 9(30%) interns were in the age group of 20-22 yrs, 12(40%) were in age group 22-24 yrs, 6(20%) were in age group 24-26 yrs and 3(10%) were in age group 26-28 yrs.
- In gender category, 9(30%) were males and 21(70%) were females.
- According to their course of study, 18(60%) were in B.Sc. Nursing and 12 (40%) were GNM interns.
- Majority of the sample 12(40%) were posted in ICUs, 6(20%) were posted in Emergency and 12(40%) were posted in Ward.
- No sample has attended any conference/seminar/workshop on patient safety.

SECTION II

Frequency and percentage of pretest and post test score on level of knowledge in interns of the experimental group and control group.

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP:-

Data represented in table depicts that in experimental group 0(0%) are in pre test, 22(73.3%) in post test having excellent knowledge (21-25), 0(0%) are in pre test, 8(26.7%) are in post test having Good Knowledge, 19(63.3%) are in pre test, 0(0%) are in post test having Average Knowledge, 11(36.7%) are in pre test, 0(0%) are in post test having Poor Knowledge.

CONTROL GROUP:-

In control group, 0(0%) are in pre test, 0(0%) are in post test having Excellent knowledge, no sample was having good knowledge, 5(16.7%) are in pre test and 8(26.7%) are in post test having average knowledge, 25(83.3%) are in pre test, 22 (73.3%) are in post test having Poor knowledge.

Frequency and percentage of pretest and post test score of practice level in interns of the experimental group and control group.

Data represented in this table shows that in experimental group 10(33.3%) are in pre test, 25(83.3%) are in post test having adequate practice. 20(66.7%) are in pre test, 5(16.7%) are in post test having inadequate knowledge.

SECTION IV

showing correlation between post-test knowledge and practice score in experimental group:-

The data presented in the table shows that it is evident that there was moderate positive correlation between post test level of knowledge and practice score in experimental group.

Hence, the research hypothesis H₂ was accepted and null hypothesis H₀₂ was rejected at 0.05 level of significance.

SECTION -5

Showing the Association between demographic variables and post test level of knowledge among interns in experimental group:-

- In age in years χ^2 value was 2.727 and P value is 0.435. This shows that age in years was not significant with post test level of knowledge among interns in experimental group.
- For Gender χ^2 value was 0 and P value is 1. This shows that gender was not significant with post test knowledge among interns in experimental group.
- For qualification χ^2 value was 3.978 and P value is 0.04. This shows that qualification was significant with post test knowledge among interns in experimental group.
- For area of clinical posting χ^2 value was 0.312 and P value is 0.855. This shows that area of clinical posting was not significant with post test knowledge among interns in experimental group.
- For have you attended any seminar or conference on patient safety χ^2 value was 0 and P value is 1. This shows that it was not significant with post test knowledge among interns in experimental group.

Find out the Association between demographic variables and post test level of practice among interns in experimental group:-

- In age in years χ^2 value was 1.538 and P value is 0.67. This shows that age in years was not significant with post test practice score among interns in experimental group.
- For Gender χ^2 value was 0 and P value is 1. This shows that gender was not significant with post test practice score among interns in experimental group.
- For qualification χ^2 value was 4.8 and P value is 0.02. This shows that qualification was significant with post test practice score among interns in experimental group.
- For area of clinical posting χ^2 value was 15.697 and P value is 0.003. This shows that area of clinical posting was significant with post test practice score among interns in experimental group.
- For have you attended any seminar or conference on patient safety χ^2 value was 0 and P value is 1. This shows that it was not significant with post test practice score among interns in experimental group.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS

- The finding of the present study has implications for Nursing practice, Nursing education, Nursing administration and Nursing research.

NURSING PRACTICE

- Nursing interns students should know the importance of structure teaching programme regarding patient safety among nursing interns students. He/she can teach the undergraduates student regarding importance of patient safety
- When a nursing intern student maintains proper communication with the patients and his relatives there will be higher chance of structure teaching programme to be more effective in increasing knowledge and changing practice of under graduates nursing interns students.
- The study revelled that structure teaching program is important to increase the knowledge and change the practice of under graduates interns students.

NURSING EDUCATION

- Nurse educator must know how to use structure teaching program.
- Nurse educator can include the importance of patient safety to the under graduates nursing interns students.
- The clinical instructors can use research findings in clinical teaching.
- Nursing educator can teach the importance of structure teaching programme to improve the knowledge and change the practice to their students.
- Mass health education program may be conduct regarding patient safety. The nursing students should have up to date knowledge about patient safety.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

- A nurse administrator can conduct a workshop and can make students and staff nurses to participate in it.
- The nurse should prepare clinical presentation in importance of patient safety on knowledge and practice to their students.

NURSING RESEARCH

- Nurse researcher should conduct more studies on particular topic among various students
- This study will motivate the health professionals and researchers to understand deeply about the patient safety and effectiveness of structure teaching programme and which helps to increase the level of knowledge and practice among undergraduate nursing interns students.
- Nurse researchers can conduct this study in large sample.

RECOMMENDATION

- Same study can be conducted in large number of sample to generalize the findings.
- A study can be conducted to assess the level of knowledge and practice among nursing interns student.
- A study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of structure teaching programme among nursing interns student.

LIMITATIONS

- The study was selected using non probability total enumeration sampling technique which limit the generalization of the findings.
- The study was done on undergraduate nursing interns students who were available at the time of data collection
- The sample size was limited to 60.
- The period of data collection was limited to 7 days.

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