



A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) among students nurses in selected school of nursing, Delhi

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Abstract

International Patient Safety Goals are a set of requirements that are crucial for foundation of a patient safety approach at hospital level. The objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) by comparing the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores before and after the Structured Teaching Programme and to find out the association between the levels of knowledge of student nurses regarding International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) with selected demographic variables.

Methodology: The research approach was quantitative and the research design was one group pre-test design. The population was Nursing Students and selected by total convenient sampling technique. Sample size was 121 Nursing Students. Structured questionnaires were developed for data collection and validated by experts. The study was conducted at Apollo School of nursing, New Delhi.

Results: The pre-test knowledge score revealed that 0.33% (1) had good knowledge, 80.9% (98) had average knowledge and 15.7% (22) had poor knowledge and post-test knowledge score revealed that 61.9% (76) had good knowledge, 36.3% (44) had average knowledge and 0.08% (1) had poor knowledge regarding International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG). The calculated 'z' test value 2.40 is more than the tabulated value 2.0 at 0.05 the level of significance. The mean difference between the pre and post-test is significant. This reveals that the structured teaching program was effective in increasing the knowledge of Nursing Students regarding International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG).

Conclusion: Student will become future nurse & they will provide quality care to the patient. So, all institutes should provide knowledge on International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) to all students.

Keywords: Nursing students, patient safety, international patient safety goals

Introduction

“Patient safety is not just about following the rules it’s about having the passion to do what’s right, even when it’s hard”.

Helen Stephens

Patient safety is a new healthcare discipline that emphasizes the reporting, analysis, and prevention of medical error that often lead to adverse healthcare events. Health care and insurance are becoming more efficient and also becoming more complex, with increased work of new technologies and treatments, which need to be adopted with international patient safety objectives to improve the patient safety environment in order to simulate international competition and increase services for healthcare organizations at national and international levels.

The international patient safety goals have become a critical method by that the joint commission international promotes and enforces major changes in patient safety. The criteria used for determining the value of these goals, and required revisions to them, are based on the merit of their impact,

cost, and effectiveness. Moreover, International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) were established to assist health care organizations to address specific areas of concern regarding patient safety, that include; 1st goal: Identifying patient correctly, 2nd goal: Improving effective communication among health care givers, 3rd goal: Improving the safety of high alert medications, 4th goal: Ensuring correct site, correct procedure and correct patient surgery, 5th goal: Reducing the risk of healthcare associated infections and finally 6th goal: Reducing the risk of patient harm resulting from falls (Joint commission international (JCI), 2014).

Patient safety is defined as the absence of preventable harm to a patient while providing health care, as well as the reduction of unnecessary harm associated with health care. For managing the quality of an organization and in a hospital, implementation of accreditation has been made, which involves the assessment of work and organizational practices against pre-defined standards, conducted by multidisciplinary clinical and sports service teams. The level of compliance against standards is then evaluated by the external teams of surveyor and on that basis accreditation

rating is arrived at for the organization. Joint commission International (JCI) is an international body issuing healthcare standards following the principle of total quality management to improve quality and patient safety.

Need for the study

The delivery of better healthcare requires the protection of patients. It is crucial to evaluate nursing students' knowledge and attitudes toward patient safety to identify deficiencies in the educational curriculum and encourage students in patient safety activities. Given the importance of patient safety today, the purpose of this study was to appraise nursing students' expectations, attitudes, and awareness regarding patient safety.

Patient safety is a framework of organized activities that creates cultures, processes, procedures, behaviours, technologies and environments in health care that consistently and sustainably lower risk, reduce the occurrence of avoidable harm, make error less likely and reduce its impact when it does occur and reduce the risk of injury for both healthcare workers and patients while improving the quality of patient care.

Many patients experience losses during hospitalization due to various mistakes and unwanted events. Knowledge and attitudes of nurses toward patient safety greatly affect the provision of safe patient care. Registered nurses need good knowledge and attitudes to provide good nursing care during inpatient care.

Accordingly, this research aims to confirm the knowledge about International patient safety management, the attitude towards this subject, the confidence when in performance of nursing college students, the practice for patient safety management, and to grasp the relevance between them, therefore to provide the basic evidence to develop a curriculum for the enhancement of patient safety management capability of nursing college students.

Material and Methods

The study was conducted in 2024. A quantitative research approach with quasi experimental one group pre-test and post-test was to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) among nursing students in selected School of Nursing, New Delhi. Formal ethical approval and administrative permission was taken to conduct the final study. Total of 121 Nursing Students were taken from the Nursing School as sample. Convenient sampling technique was used for data collection. Structured questionnaire was used for collecting demographic profile and to assess the knowledge on International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) among nursing students. Before the questionnaire was given

to the participants, consent was taken, aims and objectives were explained to them. The structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge on International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) among nursing students comprised of two sections. Section A consisted of Demography Performa including 3 items to collect information on subject's demography characteristics age, year of study and educational qualification, Section B consisted of multiple choice questions to assess knowledge of Nursing Students including 45 items related to International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG).

Results

The data was collected by using structured questionnaire from 121 Nursing Students of the selected School of Nursing and were analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The obtained data are organized, analyzed and presented under the following headings:

The data presented in the Figure 1 shows that majority of the nursing students (110) were between 17-22 years of age and only very few (3) were above 29-33 years of age.

Section A

Findings related to description of demographic characteristics of the student nurses

Frequency distribution of demographic characteristics of the Student Nurses.

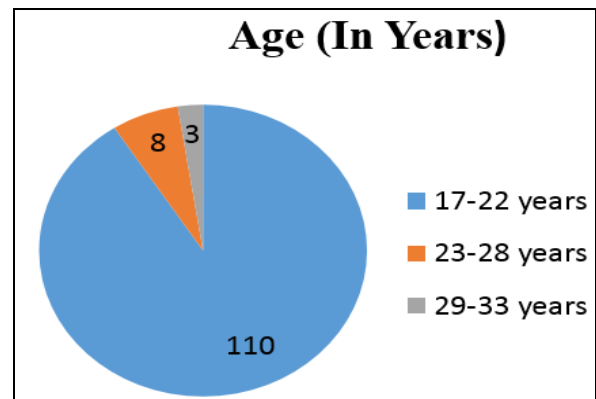


Fig 1: A pie chart diagram showing the percentage distribution of age in years of student nurses as per age

Section B: Findings related to knowledge regarding International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG).

Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score of pre-test and post-test knowledge in term of good, average, poor of sample subjects before and after administration of structured teaching programme.

Table 1: showing in pre-test, out of 121 student nurses, 4(0.33%) have good knowledge, 98(80.9) have average knowledge and 19(15.7%) have poor knowledge and in post-test out of 121, 75(61.9%) have good knowledge, 44(36.3%) have average knowledge and 1(0.08%) have poor knowledge.

S. No	Knowledge	Criteria	Pre Test		Post Test		Difference
			Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
1	Good	(≥85%)	4	0.33	75	61.9	71
2	Average	(45%-84%)	98	80.9	44	36.3	54
3	Poor	(≤45%)	19	15.7	1	0.08	18

Discussion and Conclusion

The present study findings were revealed in terms of the objectives for the study. Out of 121 student nurses, regarding age nearly more than half of student nurses 110 (91.6%) were in the age group at 17-22 years, whereas 8 (6.6%) were between 23-28 years, and 3(2.5%) were between the age at 29-33 years. Most of the students were in GNM 1st year 49(41%), whereas 42 (35%) were in GNM 2nd year, and 29 (24.1%) were in GNM 3rd year. With respect to education nearly more than half of student nurses 118(97.5%) were 12th pass, whereas 0% were ANM, and 3(2.5%) were non-nursing course.

The findings of the study revealed that in pre-test out of 121, 4(0.33%) have good knowledge, 98(80.9) have average knowledge and 19(15.7%) have poor knowledge and in post-test out of 121, 75(61.9%) have good knowledge, 44(36.3%) have average knowledge and 1(0.08%) have poor knowledge.

Student Nurses gained knowledge regarding International Patient Safety Goals as per the difference between the pre-test and post-test score.

The findings showed that post-test knowledge improved as per pre-test score and Structured teaching program was effective in increasing the knowledge of Nursing Students regarding International Patient Safety Goals.

The findings of present study regarding knowledge of student nurses on International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) in terms of poor knowledge are same from is (15.6%) which is consistent with Zainab Salman Dawood, Khadija Mohammed Jassim and Mohammed Talib Abd (2021) who found in their study of knowledge regarding International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) among student nurses in University of Busrah (Iraq). The result of their study is (16.7%) of students have poor level of knowledge regarding International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG).

The result of present study regarding knowledge of student nurses on International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) in terms of knowledge mean is (85.47%). These result was contradicted with that of M Raghavendran, Tabati, Batacharjee and R Revathi, Kanpur (2019) who found in their study on to assess the knowledge attitude and practice regarding International Patient Safety (IPSG) among staff nurses and selected hospital, Kanpur. The result of their study reveal that knowledge mean of staff nurses is (12.8%). The result of present study regarding knowledge of student nurses on International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) in terms of good knowledge mean is (61.9%). This result disagreed with Ghadda Gemel Ahemad, Furae Hussain Mohommad and Shiman Ali (2021) found in their study on nurses knowledge and practice regarding its safety goals in intensive care unit (ICU) in Menofia university hospital. The result of the study is staff nurse had been (28.2%) good knowledge.

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