



A Study to Assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Regarding International Patient Safety Goals Among the Staff Nurses at Selected Hospital, Kanpur

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Abstract

World Health Organization (WHO) calls Patient Safety an endemic concern. Patient Safety has emerged as a distinct health care discipline. The Joint Commission establishes National Patient Safety Goals which have specific requirements for protecting patients/residents. The study to assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice regarding International Patient Safety Goals among the staff nurses at selected Hospital, Kanpur was conducted with objectives assessing knowledge, Attitude and Practice, to assess the correlation of knowledge with attitude and practice and association of knowledge, attitude and practice with selected demographic variables. A Descriptive research design was used with 60 staff nurses who had satisfied the inclusion criteria were selected as sample by using Non Probability Purposive Sampling technique. The results show that the nursing staffs are having inadequate knowledge, with regarding to attitude most of them having positive attitude and with practice most of them having good level of practice. Regarding correlation between knowledge with attitude and practice shows positive correlation

Keywords

Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Patient Safety Goals.

INTRODUCTION:

A defining realization of the 1990s was that, despite all the known power of modern medicine to cure and ameliorate illness, hospitals were not safe places for healing. Instead, they were places fraught with risk of patient harm. One important response to this realization has been the growth of interest in patient safety is a new health care discipline that emphasizes the reporting, analysis and prevention of medical

error that often leads to adverse health care events. Recognizing that health care errors impact one in every ten Patients around the world the World Health Organization (WHO) calls Patient Safety an endemic concern. Patient Safety has emerged as a distinct health care discipline.

Patient safety is now recognized in many countries, with global awareness fostered by the World Health Organization's World Alliance for Patient Safety. And

yet there continue to be significant challenges to implementing patient safety policies and practices. One fundamental requirement for adopting any new approach is a clear articulation of its premises and manifestations.

Hospitals are organized institutions for the care of sick and injured needing complex services. In Hospitals the Doctors are perceived by the Patients as being the captain of the health care team.

Physicians spend less time with even a critically ill hospitalized Patient whereas Staff Nurses are a constant presence at the bedside and regularly interact with physicians, pharmacists, families and all other members of the health care team. Nurses play a critically important role in ensuring Patient Safety by monitoring Patients for clinical deterioration, detecting errors, understanding care process and weakness inherent in some systems and performing countless other tasks to ensure Patients receive high Quality care.

The Joint Commission establishes National Patient Safety Goals annually. The purpose of this National Patient Safety Goals is helps to understand the role as a member of the healthcare team, in promoting patient/resident safety.

These goals have specific requirements for protecting patients/residents and have been revised from the previous year to become more specific in response to concerns from the field about resources needed to comply with National Patient Safety Goals. The 2019 NPSGs include two significant revisions. Hospitals and behavioural health facilities now must maintain specific protocols to prevent inpatient suicide, including conducting environmental risk assessments, screening patients admitted for behavioural health reasons for suicide risk, and implementing tailored suicide prevention plans for high-risk patients. The NPSG on ensuring the safety of anticoagulant medications has also been updated to incorporate new evidence in this area.

Statement of the Problem:

A Study to assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice regarding International Patient Safety Goals among the staff nurses at selected Hospital, Kanpur.

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge on International Patient Safety Goals among staff nurses
- To assess the attitude on International Patient Safety Goals among staff nurses
- To assess the practice on International Patient Safety Goals among staff nurses
- To associate knowledge, attitude and practice with selected background variables
- To correlate the knowledge with attitude and practice on International Patient Safety Goals

Hypothesis:

H1: There is a significant level of knowledge, attitude and practice on International Patient Safety Goals among staff nurses

H2: There is a significant level of association between knowledge, attitude and practice with selected background variables

H3: There is a significant level of correlation of knowledge with attitude and practice on International Patient Safety Goals

Methodology:

In this study Descriptive research design was used. It was conducted at selected hospitals, Kanpur. 60 staff nurses who had satisfied the inclusion criteria were selected as sample by using Non Probability Purposive Sampling technique. The data was collected by using Structured Knowledge Questionnaire, Attitude scale and Practice Scale on International Patient Safety Goals. The results were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Tools:

Tool consists of 4 parts

Section A: consists of Demographic variables of samples like Age, Gender, Educational Qualification, Area of working, years of experience.

Section B: Consists of knowledge questionnaire on International Patient Safety Goals

Section C: Consists of Attitude scale on International Patient Safety Goals

Section D: Consists of Practice Scale on International Patient Safety Goals

RESULTS:

Table:1 Shows the level of knowledge on International Patient Safety Goals

Level of Knowledge	Score Range	No	Percentage (%)
Inadequate Knowledge	0 - 15	35	58.34
Moderately Adequate Knowledge	16- 20	17	28.33
Adequate Knowledge	21 - 25	08	13.33
Total		60	100

It consists of level of knowledge of Staff nurses on International Patient Safety goals. Out of 60 Nurses 35 (58.34%) had Inadequate knowledge, 17 (28.33%)

had moderately adequate knowledge and 8 (13.33%) had adequate level of knowledge.

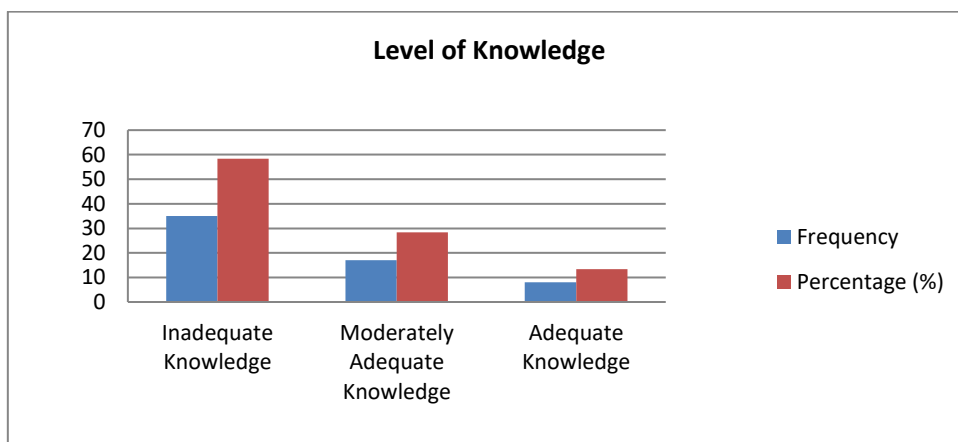


Fig 1: Bar Diagram on knowledge level

Table:2 Shows the level of Attitude on International Patient Safety Goals

Level of Attitude	Score Range	No	Percentage (%)
Positive Attitude	61 - 100	38	63.33
Negative Attitude	20 - 60	22	36.67
Total		60	100

The above table shows that out of 60 samples 38 (63.33%) had positive attitude and 22(36.67%) had

Negative attitude regarding International Patient Safety Goals.

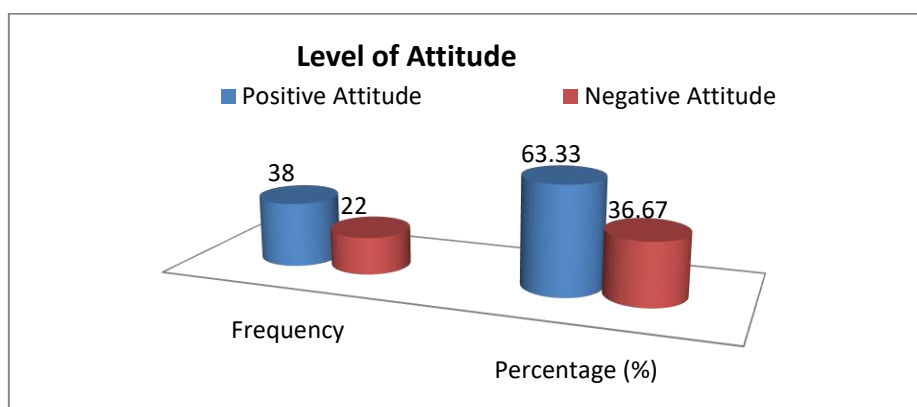


Fig 2: Bar Diagram on Attitude level

Section C

Table:3 Shows the level of Practice on International Patient Safety Goals

Level of Practice	Score Range	No	Percentage (%)
Good Practice	11 - 20	46	76.67
Poor Practice	0 - 10	14	23.33
Total		60	100

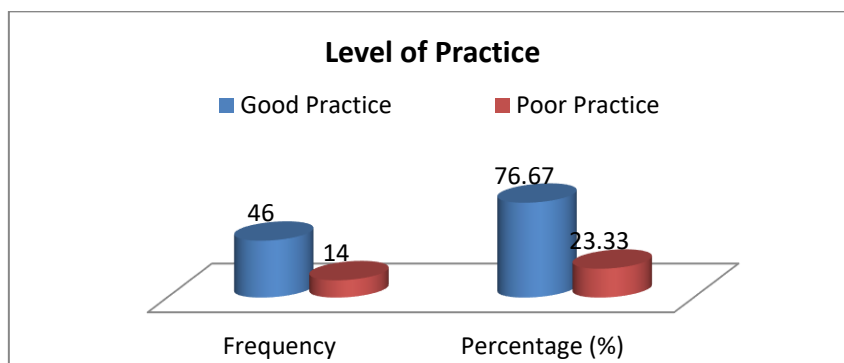


Fig 1: Bar Diagram on Level of Practice

The above table shows that out of 60 samples 46 (76.67%) had Good Practice and 14 (23.33%) had Poor practice on International Patient Safety Goals.

Table:4 Shows the mean and Standard Deviation of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on International Patient Safety Goals

Measure	Mean	Standard Deviation
Knowledge	12.8	5.83
Attitude	62.35	20.07
Practice	12.6	3.78

The above table shows that mean and standard deviation of knowledge are 12.8 and 5.83, attitude is 62.35 and 20.07 and practice 12.6 and 3.78 respectively.

Table 5 shows the correlation of knowledge with attitude and Practice on International Patient Safety Goals

Variable	Value	Correlation
Attitude	$r = 0.476$	Positive
Practice	$r = 0.181$	Positive

The above table shows the correlation of knowledge with attitude $r = 0.476$ and the correlation of knowledge with practice was $r = 0.181$. where it shows **positive correlation**

There was no significant association with the demographic variables of samples such as age, gender, education qualification and area of working with knowledge. But the years of experience shows some significance $P = 0.041$.

There was no significant association with the demographic variables of samples such as age, gender, education qualification, years of experience and area of working with Attitude.

There was no significant association with the demographic variables of samples such as age, gender, education qualification, years of experience and area of working with practice.

CONCLUSION:

The study concludes that most of the nursing staffs are having inadequate knowledge, with regarding to

attitude most of them having positive attitude and with practice most of them having good level of practice. Regarding correlation between knowledge with attitude and practice shows positive correlation.

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