

Student's Knowledge Concerning International Patient Safety Goals at College of Nursing - University of Basrah

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Abstract

Across sectional study design was used in the present study which conducted at College of Nursing – University of Basrah in order to assess knowledge of fourth stage students concerning International Patient Safety Goals. The period of the study extended from 27 Of December 2020, to 1st of Jun, 2021. A non - probability purposive sample of (60) student was selected from morning and evening study. A closed- ended questionnaire composed of 20 questions which measure fourth stage student's knowledge concerning International Patient Safety Goals was used . Results of the study show that (16.7%) of students have poor level of knowledge, (65.%) have moderate level of knowledge, (16.7%) have good level of knowledge, and (1.7%) have very good level of knowledge. The vast majority of fourth stage students at age of (20-25) years and female accounted (83.3%) of sample. There is insignificant association between level of knowledge and age, and significant association between level of knowledge and gender. There is significant differences in level of knowledge concerning International Patient Safety Goals among morning and evening student.

Keywords: International Patient Safety Goals, Knowledge Concerning International Patient Safety Goals.

Introduction:

Patient safety is a new healthcare discipline that emphasizes the reporting, analysis, and prevention of medical error that often lead to adverse healthcare events⁽¹⁾. 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 concept of patient safety has been variously conceptualized. Likewise can be achieved if the patient does not feel safe or is, actually not safe, but the healthcare system is exceedingly complex, and ensuring patient safety needs the ongoing, focused efforts of every member of the healthcare team ⁽²⁾.

The simplest definition of patient safety is the prevention of mistakes and side effects to patients associated with health care ⁽³⁾. In needed, World Health Organization said that the frequency and dimension of preventable adverse patient events was not well known until the 1990s, when many countries reported terrible numbers of patients harmed and killed by medical errors. Recognizing that healthcare error impact 1 in every 10 patients around the world ⁽²⁾.

Patient safety has emerged as a discrete healthcare issue supported by not fully developing scientific framework. There is a significant trans disciplinary body of theoretical and research literature that informs the science of patient safety ⁽⁴⁾.

International Patient safety goals are a set of requirements that are crucial for foundation of a patient safety approach at hospital level. The National Patient Safety Foundation identified the key property of safety as emerging from the proper interaction of components of the health care system, that way leading to a defined focus for patient safety ⁽⁵⁾. The fundamental important criteria for the delivery of a safe system is leadership and accountability and there must be the right balance between organization and governance of healthcare system. Everyone is responsible to ensure patient safety in the system of healthcare and without effective leadership, individuals may lack motivation in their practice and will later become complacent ⁽⁶⁾.

Methodology

Design of Study

A cross - sectional study design was used in the present study which conducted at College of Nursing – University of Basrah in order to assess knowledge of fourth stage students concerning International Patient Safety Goals. The period of the study extended from of 27 Of December 2020, to 1st of Jun, 2021.

Ethical Considerations

The researchers explained the purpose of the study for every student before participation. Students were assured that the study maneuver will cause no actual or potential harm to study sample. Oral consent was obtained from every student prior to data collection.

Setting of the Study

This study was conducted at College of Nursing – University of Basrah which involved fourth stage students in order to assess their knowledge concerning International Patient Safety Goals.

Instrument of Study

The tool of the study is closed- ended questionnaire composed of 20 questions which measure fourth stage student's knowledge concerning International Patients Safety Goals. Mainly it was consisted of two parts:

Part 1: Socio- demographic Characteristics: This part is concerned with the collection of demographic data obtained from the students through face to face interview. It includes (3) items relative to age , gender, and study.

Part 2: This part of the questionnaire consists of (20 questions) concerning International Patient Safety Goals.

Sample of Study

A non - probability purposive sample of (60) student was selected from fourth stage at College of Nursing – University of Basrah. The sample involved (30) student selected from morning study and (30) student selected from evening study.

Inclusion Criteria

1. Fourth stage students from morning and evening study .
2. Students who agreed to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria:

1. Students who refused to participate in the present study.
2. Students from other stages.

Data collection

Data collection was performed by direct interview with study sample. The Implementation was carried out at College of Nursing – University of Basrah from 9th to 16th of February , 2021.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed by statistical package for social sciences. The information of the study was presented as frequency and percentage.

Results

Table (1): Distribution of the Sample According to their Socio-demographic Characteristics

Characteristics	Groups	F	%
Age	20-25	51	85.0
	26-30	5	8.3
	More than 30	4	6.7
	Total	60	100
Mean ± SD 1.22 ± 0.555			
Gender	Male	10	16.7
	Female	50	83.3
	Total	60	100
Study	Evening Study	30	50.0
	Morning Study	30	50.0
	Total	60	100

F=Frequency, %= Percent

The analysis of demographic data reveals that (85%) of fourth stage students at age 20-25 years. More than half of fourth stage students were female with percentage (83.3%). Also, the results of study explain that same number of students taken from morning study (50%) and evening study(50%).

Table (2) Overall Assessment of Student's Knowledge Concerning International Patient Safety Goals

Levels of Knowledge	F	%	M	S.D	Assess
Poor	10	16.7	8.15	2.705	Moderate
Moderate	39	65.0			
Good	10	16.7			
Very Good	1	1.7			
Total	60	100			

F=Frequency, %= Percent, Ass: Assessment, M: Mean, S.D: standard deviation(Poor 0-5, Moderate 6-10, Good 11-15, Very good 16-20)

Results of the study in this table show that (16.7%) of students have poor level of knowledge, (65.%) have moderate level of knowledge, (16.7%) have good level of knowledge, and (1.7%) have very good level of knowledge.

Table (3): Association between Socio-Demographic Characteristic of Students and Overall knowledge concerning International Patient Safety Goals

Socio-demographic characteristics	Rating	Levels of Knowledge				Sig.
		Poor	Moderate	Good	Very Good	
Age	20-25	10	33	7	1	P-value (0.665) D.f = 6 N.S
	26-30	0	3	2	0	
	More than 30	0	3	1	0	
	Total	10	39	10	1	
Gender	Male	0	5	5	0	P-value (0.014)

	Female	10	34	5	1	D.f = 3
	Total	10	39	10	1	Sig

df: Degree of freedom, P: Probability value, Sig: Significant, N.S: Not Significant

This table show association between Socio-Demographic Characteristic of Students and Overall knowledge concerning International Patient Safety Goals, which explain that there is insignificant association between level of knowledge and age at p-value 0.05 and significant association between level of knowledge and gender at p-value 0.05.

Table (4): Comparison Knowledge Concerning International Patient Safety Goals among Morning Students and Evening Students.

Study	N	M	S.D	t	df	P-Value	Sig.
Evening	30	8.90	2.551	2.218	58	0.030	S
Morning	30	7.40	2.686				

N: Number, M: Mean, S.D: Standard Deviation, t: t-test, df: Degree of freedom, p: Probability, Sig.: Significance

Results of the study at this table reveal that there is significant differences in level of knowledge concerning International Patient Safety Goals among morning and evening student at p-value 0.05.

Discussion:

Discussion of Socio-demographic Characteristics

Regarding to age, the study results showed that (85%) of students at age 20-25 years, (8.3%) of students at age 26-30 years, and (6.7%) at age more than 30 years. This results because study sample involved fourth stage students that will graduate as known from college at 22 years as minimum limit. There was not studies that supported this result.

Concerning to gender, the results of study explained that vast majority of sample were female with percentage(83.3%) while male accounted (16.7%) of sample. This is may be linked to the few numbers of male in the fourth stage. Lack of studies that agreed with this result.

Regarding to study, the results revealed that (50%) of students chosen from morning study and (50%) from evening study because one objective of study was to compare between knowledge of two group. The researchers did not found study results agreed with this study.

Discussion of Fourth Stage Student's Knowledge Concerning International Patient Safety Goals.

Regarding to student's level of knowledge concerning International Patient Safety Goals, the study results showed that (16.7%) of students had poor level of knowledge, (65%) had moderate level of knowledge, (16.7%) had good level of knowledge, and (1.7%) had very good level of knowledge. This may be due to lack of student's awareness because knowledge could be acquired from a formal curriculum or from reading references. This results supported with ⁽⁷⁾ which involved knowledge and attitude toward patient safety among a group of undergraduate students and revealed that one fourth of students got the good specific knowledge score. In addition, this result agreed with ⁽⁸⁾ involved resident's awareness concerning International Patient Safety Goals which revealed that 75% of them chosen the correct numbers of International Patient Safety Goals where the 25% were not. In addition, this study agreed with ⁽⁹⁾ which explained that over 90% of the students supported, and none objected to the notion that patient safety is an important topic for both physicians and students, and a similar proportion would like to receive further teaching on the subject.

Discussion of Association between Socio-Demographic Characteristic of Students and Overall knowledge concerning International Patient Safety Goals

Regarding to association between socio-demographic characteristic of students and overall knowledge concerning International Patient Safety Goals, the study results showed that there is an insignificant association between age and level of knowledge at p-value 0.05 which mean every variable was independent and not affect other. Also, the results explained that there is a significant

association between gender and level of knowledge at p-value 0.05 which mean that every variable dependent on other.

Discussion of Comparison Knowledge Concerning International Patient Safety Goals among Morning Students and Evening Students.

Concerning to comparison knowledge among morning students and evening students, the result of study showed that there is significant differences in level of knowledge among morning and evening students at p-value 0.05. Perhaps, most of evening students had preparatory or diploma level of knowledge and may be had training courses in hospitals which act as additional sources for acquiring knowledge.

Conclusions:

1. The vast majority of fourth stage students at age of (20-25) years and female accounted (83.3%) of sample.
2. Fourth stage students with poor level of knowledge accounted (16.7%), (65.%) have moderate level of knowledge, (16.7%) have good level of knowledge, and (1.7%) have very good level of knowledge.
3. There is insignificant association between level of knowledge and age, and significant association between level of knowledge and gender.
4. There is significant differences in level of knowledge concerning International Patient Safety Goals among morning and evening student.

Recommendations:

1. The researchers recommends addition of patient safety subject into college curriculum in future.
2. Frequent lectures and such instructional program about International Patient Safety Goals should be implemented for students to increase their knowledge.

3. Preparing a booklet that includes basic information about the International Patient Safety Goals.
4. There is a need to replicate a similar study on large sample size and also repeated on nursing staff.

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