

“Awareness on Never Events among B.Sc. Nursing Students, At Tertiary Care Center.”

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Abstract

Objectives:

- ❖ To assess the knowledge on never events among B.Sc. Nursing students.
- ❖ To find out the association between the level of knowledge with selected socio-demographic variables.

Material and methods:

Methodology: The research approach used for the present study was Cross-Sectional Descriptive Research Design. The sample of the study chosen by Non-Probability Convenient Sampling Technique, which includes 150 students of 3rd and 4th year B.Sc. Nursing. A self structured questionnaire was used to collect the data which consists of 47 dichotomous questions.

Results:

The major findings of the study was out of 150 students of 3rd and 4th year B.Sc. Nursing .83 (55.3%) had moderate knowledge, 53 (35.3%) had inadequate knowledge and only 14 (9.3%) had adequate knowledge regarding never events. The associations of demographic variables with the level of knowledge on never events were determined by using chi-square test which revealed that there was a significant association with age, gender, year of studying course, previous knowledge on never events.

Conclusion: The study concluded that majority of B.Sc.Nursing students had moderate knowledge on never events. Hence there is a need to improve the knowledge regarding preventive measures for never events. So informational booklet has been given for improving knowledge and practices.

Key Words: Awareness, Never events.

Date of Submission: 05-10-2021

Date of Acceptance: 20-10-2021

I. Introduction:

Every year December 9th is marked as “world patient safety day”,“ 2020” focuses on “safe health workers, safe patients.”

Patient safety is a global priority with many patient safety incidents remaining preventable¹. In response to the growing recognition of the importance of an explicit patient safety agenda, many countries, including the UK, have created national improvement strategies to reduce unintentional, but avoidable, harm to patients, for example, the Scottish Patient Safety Programme and the Safer Patient Initiatives².

A ‘Never Event’ has been defined as ‘a serious, largely preventable patient safety incident that should not occur if the available preventable measures were implemented by healthcare workers³.

NEED FOR STUDY

Patient safety is now part of National Health Service improvement. National Health Service in England is one of the health care systems in the world that is this open & transparent about patient safety incident reporting, particularly around never events. Need to openly tackle these issues, but not ignore them⁴.

year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Not Sentinel Events*	12	12	2	0	2
Registry Sentinel Events	270	323	277	262	306
Summary Sentinel Events	283	337	273	301	279
Difference	-13	-14	4	-39	27
Difference Percent	4.81%	4.33%	1.44%	14.89%	8.82%

The prevention of never events often boils down to sufficient training and education with an emphasis on patient safety and proper documentation. Management of continued safety awareness is crucial to establishing staff and patient safety. A high culture of safety is critical for preventing or reducing errors and improving overall healthcare quality⁵.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON NEVER EVENTS AMONG B.Sc. NURSING STUDENTS, SVIMS, TIRUPATI.

OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To assess the knowledge on never events among B.Sc. Nursing students.
- ❖ To find out the association between the level of knowledge with selected socio-demographic variables

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

- **Assess:** It refers to evaluate the knowledge.
- **Knowledge:** General awareness regarding never events.
- **Never event:** kind of mistake that should never happen.
- **Students:** studying 3rd & 4th year B.Sc. Nursing.

1.6 HYPOTHESIS

- **H01:** There is no significant difference between the knowledge regarding never events among B.Sc. Nursing students.
- **H02:** There is no significant difference between the level of knowledge with selected socio demographic variable among B.Sc. Nursing students.

1.7 ASSUMPTIONS

- III & IV year B.Sc. Nursing students may not have adequate knowledge regarding prevention of never events.
- Awareness improves the knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing students which will help them in future to prevent the occurrence of never events where ever they work.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Conceptual frame work adopted for the present study was ‘**General System Theory**’ by **LeudWigvonBerrtalanffy (1968)**. General system theory explains that, systems of inter-related elements in the abstract system are the human being and their environment. According to general system theory, ‘silence of wholeness and its purpose is scientific thinking across the discipline and which provide frame work for analyzing the whole of any system. This system specifics the purpose of goal and uses a process to achieve that goal.

A system can be resolved into an aggregation of feedback circuit such as:

- **Input**
- **Throughput**
- **Output**
- **Feed back**

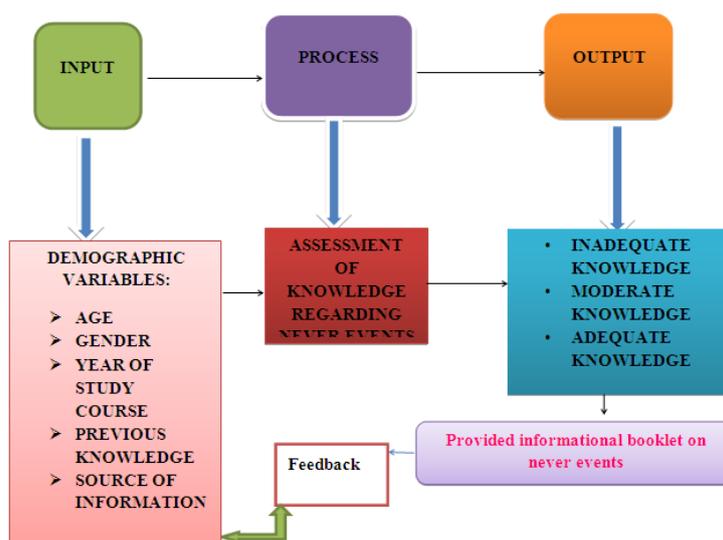


Fig-1: Conceptual Frame work

II. Methodology

RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach adopted was Descriptive research approach to achieve the objective of the study, which is felt to be most appropriate in the field of education for its practicability in real life situations.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design selected for the present study was Cross-Sectional Descriptive Research Design.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

As there is 2nd wave COVID-19 pandemic the study was conducted online. The setting was chosen on the basis of the participant feasibility in terms of availability of time apart from routine online classes and the study was conducted in the month of April – 2021.

POPULATION

The population includes undergraduate nursing students.

SAMPLE

3rd and 4th year B.Sc. nursing students of College of Nursing, SVIMS, Tirupati.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size consists of 150 students of 3rd and 4th year B.Sc. nursing who fall under inclusion criteria.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The students were selected on by using Non- probability convenient sampling technique based on the inclusion criteria.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION:

Inclusion criteria:-

- 3rd and 4th year B.Sc. nursing Undergraduate nursing students
- Students who are willing to participate in the study.
- Having internet access.

Exclusion criteria:

Students who are:

- Absent at the time of data collection.
- 1st and 2nd year undergraduate students.

TOOL:

The tool was developed with the help of related literature from various textbooks, journals, websites, discussions and guidance from experts.

The tool consists of II sections.

Section-I:- Consists of questions related to demographic data.

Section-II:- consists of questions to assess the knowledge on never events among B.SC. Nursing students. This section comprises of **47 Dichotomous** questions with options **YES** or **NO** items. The questionnaire was prepared on following aspects.

- Never events
- Non-sentinel events
- Restraints
- Medication errors
- Bedsores
- Falls
- Prevention

Scoring key:

Section-I:- By coding the demographic variables.

Section-II:- Dichotomous questions were given with two options YES or NO. In the questionnaire for the positive question YES carries “1” mark, NO carries “0” mark. For the negative questions NO carries “1” mark, YES carries “0” mark.

Scoring interpretation

0-50% - Inadequate knowledge.

51-75% - Moderate knowledge.

>75% - 100%- Adequate knowledge.

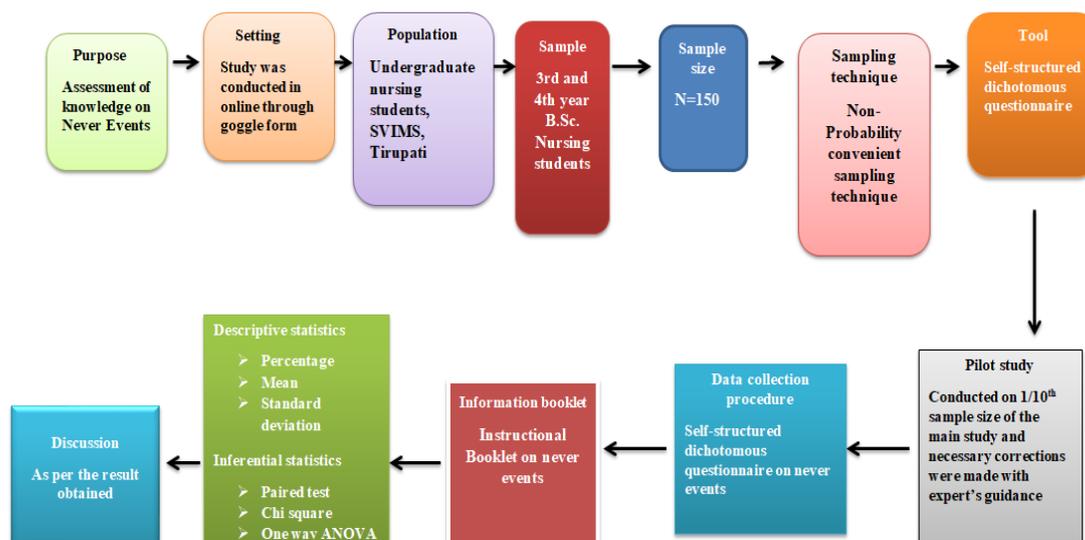


Fig. no 2: SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF DESCRIPTIVE CROSS SECTIONAL RESEARCH DESIGN

III. Results

Majority of B.Sc. Nursing students with respect to age group of <20 years, 81(54%) and 69(46%) belongs to >20 years. 24(16%) were males and 126(84%) were females. 75(50%) each belongs to 3rd and 4th year B.Sc. Nursing. 104(69.3%) have previous knowledge on never events and 46(30.6%) does not have previous knowledge on never events. 50(33.3%) were acquired knowledge during clinical exposure, 47(31.3%) were acquired knowledge through internet, 32(21.3%) were acquired medical and nursing personnel, 22(14.6%) were acquired knowledge through news paper.

The study findings revealed that majority 83 (55.3%) had moderate knowledge, 53(35.3%) had adequate knowledge and only 14 (9.3%) had inadequate knowledge on never events.

Table 1: Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation on never events among B.Sc. Nursing students.

(N=150)

S.NO.	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
1	Inadequate	14	9.3%	2.26	0.618
2	Moderate	83	55.3%		
3	Adequate	53	35.3%		
	Total	150	100%		

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF NEVER EVENTS AMONG B.Sc. NURSING STUDENTS.

(N=150)

Various aspects of never events	Year	N	Mean ± S.D
Never Events	3 rd Year	75	13.88 ± 2.455
	4th Year	75	14.52 ± 2.446
Non Sentinel	3 rd Year	75	7.19 ± 1.784
	4th Year	75	7.03 ± 2.313
Restraints	3 rd Year	75	2.43 ± .640
	4th Year	75	2.35 ± .604
Medication	3 rd Year	75	3.28 ± .727
	4th Year	75	3.19 ± .849
Bed Score	3 rd Year	75	2.33 ± .794
	4th Year	75	2.33 ± .794
Falls	3 rd Year	75	1.76 ± .516
	4th Year	75	1.77 ± .535
Prevention	3 rd Year	75	2.45 ± .643
	4th Year	75	2.35 ± .726
Overall Knowledge	3 rd Year	75	33.32 ± 4.653

	4th Year	75	33.53 ± 5.124
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Table – 2: shows that the total mean and standard deviation score for 3rd year was 33.32±4.653 & 33.53 ± 5.124 for 4th year B.Sc. Nursing.

The association of demographic variables with level of knowledge on never events revealed that, age with a Chi-square value of 12.958, gender with a Chi-square value of 9.284, year of study with a Chi-square value of 6.185, and previous knowledge on never events with a Chi-square value of 9.370 which was statistically significant at p<0.01 level. The other variables were not found to have any significant association with the level of knowledge among B.Sc. Nursing students. Based on these findings the Null Hypothesis H₀₁ and H₀₂ were rejected.

The correlation of demographic variables with level of knowledge on never events revealed that, Age, gender, year of study, previous knowledge related to never events were positively correlated with the level of knowledge on never events and significant at p<0.01.

IV. Conclusion

The study findings revealed that, a majority of B.Sc. Nursing students were had moderate knowledge on never events and some of the demographic variables were statistically significant, and hence it can be concluded that, B.Sc. Nursing students should improve the knowledge regarding never events . So informational booklet has been given for improving knowledge and practices.

IMPLICATIONS

The implications drawn from the present study are vital concern to health care team, including nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing Practice:

The present health care delivery system gives emphasis on comprehensive health care, which includes preventive, curative and rehabilitative care.

- Nurses should update the knowledge on prevention never events through workshops, conferences and practice in their clinical area.
- Continuous Nursing Education programmes can be conducted from time to time so that the staff nurses and student nurses keep themselves updated with the latest guidelines on never events as per National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & health care providers.(NABH)

Nursing education:

- The nursing curriculum can be strengthened by adding proper education on never events and to prevent never events during their clinical practice.
- The nurse educators should develop self-instructional module, video based learning, skill training classes preventive measures of never events. So that the nursing students will better learn the skills on how to prevent never events.
- Established planned teaching programmes, which could be used as illustrative informational models for student nurses, nursing personnel.

Nursing administration:

The nursing administration should have a health education cell with group of adequate trained nursing professional for developing health education material for nursing students.

- The nurse administrator takes an initiative in arranging programmes like seminar, workshop, E-learning and health education programs etc. regarding never events and prevention of never events as a part of National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & health care providers.
- The nursing administration should take initiative to conduct effective in-service education programmes and conducting nursing education programmes on newer trends in the development of health teaching and patient safety on never events.

Nursing research:

- The finding of the study can be practiced in their professional life, as to be a part of preventing never events.
- Nursing research can be based on never events to develop effective training programmes for prevention of never events.

Limitations:

- The study is limited to college of nursing, SVIMS, Tirupati.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of findings the following recommendations have been made for further study.

- A follow up study can be conducted among all categories of health care personnel (medical and paramedical) in different settings.
- A comparative study can be conducted with different groups of personnel.

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Miss.P. Naga jyothis, et. al. “Awareness on Never Events among B.Sc. Nursing Students, At Tertiary Care Center.” *IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science (IOSR-JNHS)*, 10(05), 2021, pp. 13-18.