



INTRODUCTION

Patient safety is paramount in healthcare, yet clinical incidents persist as a threat to patients worldwide. Incident reporting serves as a crucial tool in identifying and addressing these risks.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- A baseline survey was conducted on Patient Safety Culture in 2021 and 2023, using the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) tool.
- Staff reporting of patient safety events was significantly below the benchmark (70%), at 54% in 2021 and 60% in 2023.
- Therefore, conducted an in-depth analysis of the factors influencing incident reporting in 2023

AIM

To identify self-perceived barriers to incident reporting among healthcare professionals in the Tertiary Care Hospital in South India.

OBJECTIVES

- To find incident reporting among healthcare professionals
- To identify types of incidents reported by healthcare professionals
- To assess reporting methods for incidents
- To analyze self-perceived barriers to incident reporting
- To find the difference between self-perceived barriers to incident reporting with healthcare professionals

METHODOLOGY

- Quantitative research approach
- Cross-sectional study design
- May and June 2023
- Sample size- 625
- Population- Doctors, nurses, and technicians
- Systematic random sampling (every fifth)
- 1784 staff were selected for the study
- 629 staff responded
- Incident Reporting Questionnaire developed by focus group members and also referred to the article by Evans et al
- 16 items with a 5-point Likert scale
- Language validity and content validity obtained
- Reliability - Cronbach's alpha of 0.80.
- Analytical tool – SPSS 21
- Frequency and percentage, Chi-square and ANOVA tests were performed
- Approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB)

RESULT

Table 1 Distribution of Subjects based on the socio-demographic data (N=629)

Demographic details	Doctors (N=68)	Nurses (N=435)	Tech's (N=126)
Age (years %)			
21-30	52	46	49
31-40	44	34	36
> 40	4	20	16
Work experience (years %)			
0-10	88	59	44
11-20	7	28	43
> 20	4	12	14

Graph 1 Incident reporting among healthcare professionals (N=629)

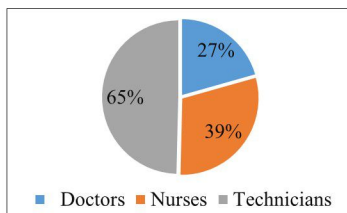
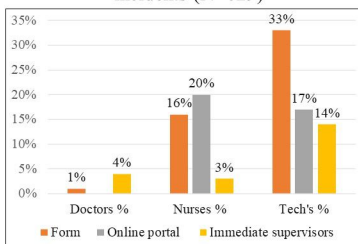


Table 2 Type of incident reports (N=629)

Incidents	Doctors (N=68)	Nurses (N=435)	Tech's (N=126)
Medication	3	21	1
Procedure	7	5	6
Equipment	4	8	14
Patient care	2	10	0
Patient safety	3	16	1
Diagnostic	0	1	33
Transfusion	0	5	0
Reporting	3	2	11

Graph 2 Reporting methods for incidents (N=629)

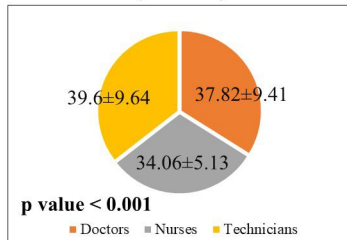


Graph 3 Top 6 self-perceived barriers to incident reporting (N=629)



RESULT

Graph 4 Difference between the self-perceived barriers to Incident Reporting with healthcare professionals (N=629) (mean±SD)



CONCLUSION

- Incident reporting rates among healthcare professionals, with technicians reporting incidents at higher rates compared to doctors and nurses
- Nurses predominantly reported medication-related, patient safety, and patient care-related incidents
- Technicians predominantly reported radiology & laboratory related and equipment-related incidents
- Reporting methods varied, with nurses favouring incident reporting forms and technicians utilizing both forms and sentinel events reporting portals
- Perceived barriers to reporting were prevalent across professions, including concerns about identity disclosure and disciplinary action
- Profession significantly influences perceived barriers

RECOMMENDATION



REFERENCE

- Dhamanti, I., Leggat, S., & Barraclough, S. (2020). Practical and cultural barriers to reporting incidents among health workers in Indonesian public hospitals. *Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare*, 351-359
- Evans, S. M., Berry, J. G., Smith, B. J., Esterman, A., Selim, P., O'Shaughnessy, J., & DeWit, M. (2006). Attitudes and barriers to incident reporting: a collaborative hospital study. *BMJ Quality & Safety*, 15(1), 39-43.
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