

Background



Patient safety is a cornerstone in offering high-quality healthcare services. It is estimated that the number of annual deaths due to preventable harm accounts for approximately 400,000 globally (James, 2019).



In a health care setting, the patient perceives a culture of safety through all aspects of health care, which includes their involvement in choosing treatment regimens, interaction with staff, coordination of care, and the way they are treated (Rogers et.al, 2020).



Taking into consideration, the important role that the nurse managers play in ensuring patient safety by promoting strong safety culture thus enhancing overall quality improvement, the present study is undertaken to assess the impact of an innovative capacity-building programme that empowers the nurse managers through an education programme and motivates them to speak up to promote patient safety.

“Efficacy of capacity building program on patient safety, safety culture, and quality improvement among nurse managers”.



Purpose of the study

To examine the effect of empowering nurse managers through a capacity building programme on patient safety, safety culture and thereby improving overall quality of patient care.

Presented by
Ms. Charmaine C Salins
Kasturba Hospital, Manipal

Objectives



assess the nursing work environment as measured by Modified Hospital Survey on Nurses Work Environment and Patient Safety



assess the patient safety culture as measured by Modified Patient Safety Culture Questionnaire



assess the safety related quality among nurse managers as measured by Quality Improvement tool



develop a Capacity Building Programme on patient safety, safety culture and quality improvement among nurse managers



determine the efficacy of capacity building programme on patient safety, safety culture and quality improvement among the experimental and control group of nurse managers

Conceptual framework

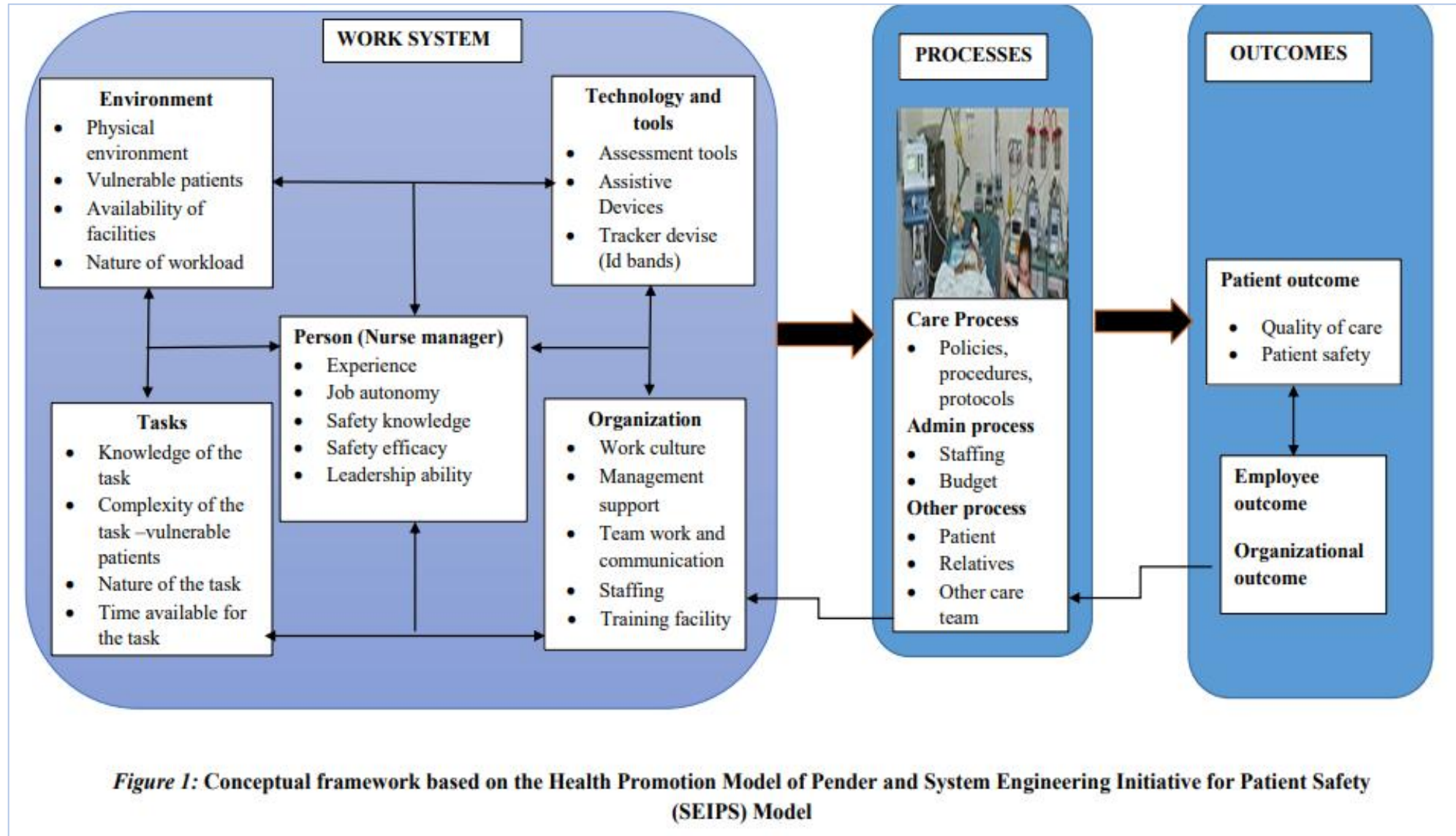


Figure 1: Conceptual framework based on the Health Promotion Model of Pender and System Engineering Initiative for Patient Safety (SEIPS) Model

Research methodology



Research approach:

Quantitative approach

Research design:

Quasi experimental two group Pretest post-test group design

Tool 1: Demographic proforma

Tool-2: Modified Hospital survey on nurses work environment and Patient Safety.

Tool 3: Modified Patient Safety Culture Questionnaire

Tool 4: Quality Improvement tool on safety related quality

- Knowledge questionnaire
- Observational checklist



Sample: 120 Nurse Managers working in selected Hospitals of Karnataka

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling

Setting: Selected tertiary care Hospitals of Karnataka

Descriptive analysis:

Frequency & Percentage

Inferential statistics:

One way ANOVA, Chi square test





Results

Nursing work environment	Mean	SD	N
Pre-test	1.12	6.58	60
Post- test	1.18	8.85	60

Mauchly's Test of Sphericity							n = 60
Measure: Measure_1							
Within subject effect	Mauchly's W	Approx Chi sq	df	sig	Green house giesser	Huynh feldt	Lower bound
Safety culture	1.000	.000	0	-	1.000	1.000	1.000

Mean, Standard deviation of nursing work environment scores among nurse managers in the experimental group

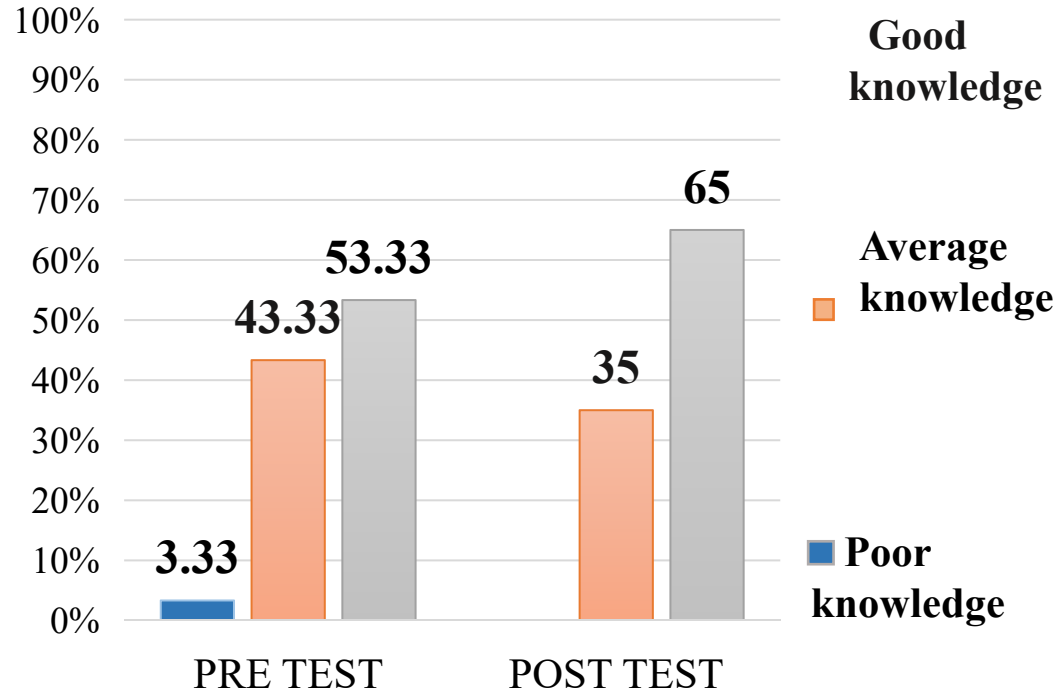
ANOVA results, Mauchly's Test of Sphericity is used to determine the Equality of Variance



Results

n = 60

n = 60



Levels Of Quality Improvement

Source	Type III Sum	df	Mean square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Intercept	5992.533	1	5992.533	1589.269	.000	.964

Findings of Within Subjects Effect, ANOVA with Lower Bound test and Eta Squared value of Quality improvement skill

Way forward

Furthermore, to empower nurses in developing their professional nursing practice leadership training for nurse managers are indispensable so as to increase patient-care outcomes and the quality of service, which will further contribute to sustainable development.

(Park, H., & Soukyoung, 2020).

**Relevance to
clinical practice**

Conclusion

Patient safety is considered to be a serious global public health issue and a critical component of health care quality. Unsafe patient care is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Therefore, managing patient safety is a pivotal role of every nurse and it is always challenging with so many associated factors (Amiri. L., Khademian, J., Nikandish, R, 2019).