



Assess The Knowledge Regarding Incident Reports Among Staff Nurses at Narayana Medical College Hospital at Nellore



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Abstract: Incident reports refer to any unexpected occurrence resulting in or with potential for injury, damage or other loss. The present Cross-sectional study was conducted among staff nurses working at NMCH, Nellore with an aim to identify the level of knowledge regarding incident reports. 100 staff nurses were selected by using Non probability convenience sampling technique. Data was collected through structured questionnaire and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study findings revealed that out of 100, Majority 75 staff nurses are having moderately adequate knowledge followed by 20% are had inadequate knowledge and remaining 5% staff nurses only had adequate knowledge on incident reports. Hence there is a need to conduct continuing nursing education programmes to improve the level of knowledge among staff nurses for reducing the errors in documenting the unusual occurrence in the health care facility.

Introduction: Error-free performance is a customary expected from health professionals. However, health care systems and personnel are not always effective; errors are made, with high human and economic costs. Adverse events are noticeable manifestations of errors, and most represent unintended errors of omission. Learning from both adverse events and near-misses is essential for improving the quality of care, yet under-reporting remains a plausible problem.

Everything that is done for a client must be documented in the medical records for health care institution about client. So that they can plan an organized, comprehensive care plan unless the client care plan is communicated all health care team can become fragment and therapies may be delayed or even committed. The result of inadequate reporting may affect client outcome resulting in delayed recovery.

Clinical incident reporting make out definite and potential risks to patient safety and then eliminates those risks through a system of procedural changes, policy execution or modification in staff education. Developing a patient safety skill in a health care facility is among the priority recommendation by the international health community and incident reporting has been considered as an imperative support.

Aiman Gatasheh (2017) conducted a Study in 14 major Athens hospitals has discuss factors impeding nurses from reporting adverse events, the main causes for not reporting incidents were: fear of the press, the licensing authority, the adversity in handling incidents, lack of self reliance in bringing up incidents and the complaints by patients.

Nurses are the cornerstone in health care delivery system hence they need to forecast the potential dangers arising in patient care delivery system.



Objectives:

❖ To assess the Level of knowledge regarding incident reports among staff nurses at Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.

❖ To associate the level of knowledge regarding incident reports with selected socio demographic variables.

Methodology: A Cross sectional descriptive study was conducted among 100 staff nurses at NMCH, Nellore. Non Probability convenience sampling technique was adopted to select the samples. The data collection was collected by using semi structured questionnaire which consists of 30 questions to assess the level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding incident report. Statistical analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Description of the Tool: The tool consists of 2 parts. **Part-I:** It deals with the socio demographic variables like Age, Sex, Educational Qualification, Designation, Salary, Previous Experience, Duration of The Working Hours, How Many CNE Programmes Attended.

Part-II: It consists of pre structured questionnaire contains 30questionsto find out the level of regarding the incident report among staff nurses.

Score Interpretation: Each correct answer carries one mark and wrong answer carries 0 marks.

Content validity was obtained from nursing academic researchers and reliability of the tool was test by using test and retest method. The reliability coefficients for all the items were 0.76.

Data Collection Procedure: Formal permission was obtained from the Director, Medical Superintendent and Nursing superintendent in NMCH, Nellore. Informed consent was obtained. Confidentiality of information was assured. Pretested questionnaire consists of 30 items to assess the knowledge regarding incident report was used. It took 30 minutes to collect the data from each sample.

Data Analysis: The data analysis were performed using IBM Statistical package for social sciences

(SPSS) version 20.0. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used. Socio Demographic variables are analyzed in terms of frequencies and percentages. Level of knowledge regarding incident report was presented using Mean and standard deviation. Chi square test used to determine the association between the socio demographic variables and level of knowledge.

Results:

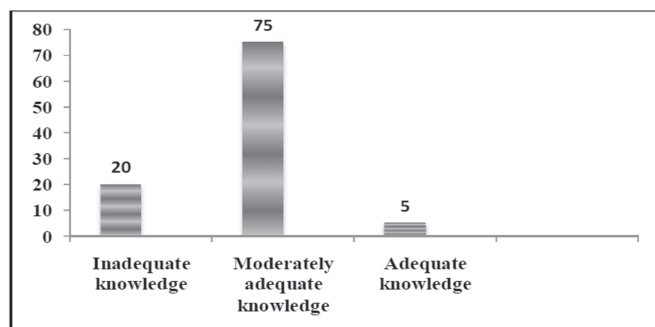
Section-I: Percentage Distribution of Socio Demographic Variables of Staff Nurses.

S.No	Demographic variables	Fre	Per
1	Age		
	a. 20-25yrs	8	8%
	b. 26-30yrs	80	80%
	c. 31-35yrs	12	12%
2	Sex		
	a. Male	6	6%
	b. Female	94	94%
3	Educational qualification		
	a. ANM	20	20%
	b. GNM	40	40%
	c. B.Sc Nursing	40	40%
4	Designation		
	a. Staff nurse	90	90
	b. Head nurse	10	10
5	Salary		
	a. Rs.10,000	20	20%
	b. Rs.10,001-12000	70	70%
	c. Rs.12000-Rs.15000	10	10%
6	Previous experience		
	a. <6 months	50	50%
	b. 6 months – 1 year	30	30%
	c. >1 year	20	20%
7	Duration of the working hours		
	a. 6 hrs	90	90%
	b. 8hrs	10	10%
	c. >8 hrs	0	0%



8	How many in-service education you attended		
a.	0	40	40%
b.	1	60	60%

Section-II: - Percentage distribution of Nurses knowledge regarding Incident Report



Section-III: Association between level of knowledge and socio demographic variables of staff nurses regarding incident report.

The study findings revealed that attended CNE programmes has shown significant association with level of knowledge. Remaining socio demographic variables has shown Non significant association with the level of knowledge.

Discussion: Regarding level of knowledge among staff nurse’s majority 75 % are having Moderately adequate knowledge. The mean knowledge score of staff nurses is 18.06 with standard deviation of 3.98.

Regarding association between level of knowledge and socio demographic variables, Attended CNE Programme has shown significant association with the level of knowledge at <0.05 level.

Conclusion: The study concluded that majority of staff nurses had moderate knowledge regarding incident reports. Only few staff nurses had adequate knowledge. So need to conduct in-service education programmes for nurses regarding incident reports for improving the better documentation thereby improving quality health care and prompt measures to untoward events in health care facility.

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