

## **“A descriptive study among GNM 1st year students to assess knowledge regarding patients’ safety and its effective management”**

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### **Abstract-**

The current study has been undertaken to assess the Knowledge score regarding patients’ safety and its effective management among GNM 1st year students in Sant Gajanan Maharaj School of Nursing, Kolhapur, Maharashtra. The research design used for study was descriptive in nature. The tool for study was self-structured knowledge questionnaire which consists of 2 parts-PART- I consisted questions related to Socio-demographic data; PART-II consisted of self -structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge score regarding patients’ safety and its effective management among GNM 1st year students. The data was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistical methods. The most significant finding was that 44.0% subjects have poor knowledge, 40.0% have average knowledge score while 16.0% GNM 1st year students were having good knowledge score.

**Keyword-** Patients safety and its effective management and GNM 1st year students.

### **I. Introduction**

One of the most significant problems facing healthcare today is patient safety. Patient safety has long been a focus of nursing research since Nightingale<sup>1</sup> examined the factors that led to the high death rate among British soldiers and significantly decreased it in 1855 by implementing hygiene protocols and organisational management. "The absence of preventable harm to a patient and reduction of risk of unnecessary harm associated with health care to an acceptable minimum" is the definition of patient safety. "A framework of organised activities that creates cultures, processes, procedures, behaviours, technologies, and environments in health care that consistently and sustainably lower risks, reduce the occurrence of avoidable harm, make error less likely, and reduce impact of harm when it does occur" is how the health system as a whole defines it.

### **II. Need of the study**

According to WHO 2023, Approximately 10% of patients experience harm while receiving medical care, and over 3 million deaths are attributed to substandard care each year. Up to 4 out of every 100 deaths in low- to middle-income nations are related to subpar care.

One in every twenty patients, or more, suffers avoidable harm, of which half is attributable to drug use.

According to some estimates, up to 4 out of 10 patients may suffer harm in primary and ambulatory settings; however, up to 80% (23.6–85%) of these injuries may be prevented.

Medication errors, unsafe surgical procedures, infections related to healthcare, diagnostic errors, patient falls, pressure ulcers, patient misidentification, unsafe blood transfusions, and venous thromboembolism are common adverse events that can cause preventable patient harm.

### **III. Objective of the study**

1. To assess the knowledge scores regarding patients’ safety and its effective management among GNM 1st year students.
2. To find out association between knowledge score regarding patients’ safety and its effective management among GNM 1st year students with their selected demographic variables.

#### IV. Hypotheses:

**RH<sub>0</sub>:** There will be no significant association between knowledge score on patients' safety and its effective management among GNM 1st year students with their selected demographic variables.

**RH<sub>1</sub>:** There will be significant association between knowledge score on patients' safety and its effective management among GNM 1st year students with their selected demographic variables.

#### V. Methodology

A descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge score regarding patients' safety and its effective management among GNM 1st year students residing in Sant Gajanan Maharaj School of Nursing, Kolhapur. The study was carried out on 50 GNM 1st year students selected by convenience sampling technique. Demographical variable and self-structured 30 knowledge questionnaire were used to assess the Knowledge score regarding patients' safety and its effective management in children by survey method.

#### VI. Analysis and interpretation

**SECTION-I Table -1 Frequency & percentage distribution of samples according to their demographic variables.**

n = 50

S. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
<b>1</b>	<b>Age in Years</b>		
a.	Less than 21	20	40.0
b.	Greater than 21	30	60.0
<b>2</b>	<b>Living area</b>		
a.	Rural	36	72.0
b	Urban	14	28.0
<b>3</b>	<b>Gender</b>		
a.	Male	31	62.0
b.	female	19	38.0
<b>4.</b>	<b>Previous knowledge regarding tuberculosis management</b>		
a.	Yes	28	56.0
b.	No	22	44.0

**SECTION-II- Table- 2.1.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-Knowledge scores of studied subjects:**

Category and test	Frequency (N=50)	Frequency Percentage (%)
<b>Score</b>		
<b>POOR (1-10)</b>	22	44.0
<b>AVERAGE (11-20)</b>	20	40.0
<b>GOOD (21-30)</b>	8	16.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	50	100.0

The present table 2.1.1 concerned with the existing knowledge regarding patients' safety and its effective management in children among GNM 1st year students were shown by knowledge score and it is observed that most of the GNM 1st year

students 22 (44.0%) were poor (01-10) knowledge, 20 (40.0%) were have average (11-20) knowledge score and rest of the GNM 1st year students have 8 (16.0%) were from good (21-30) category.

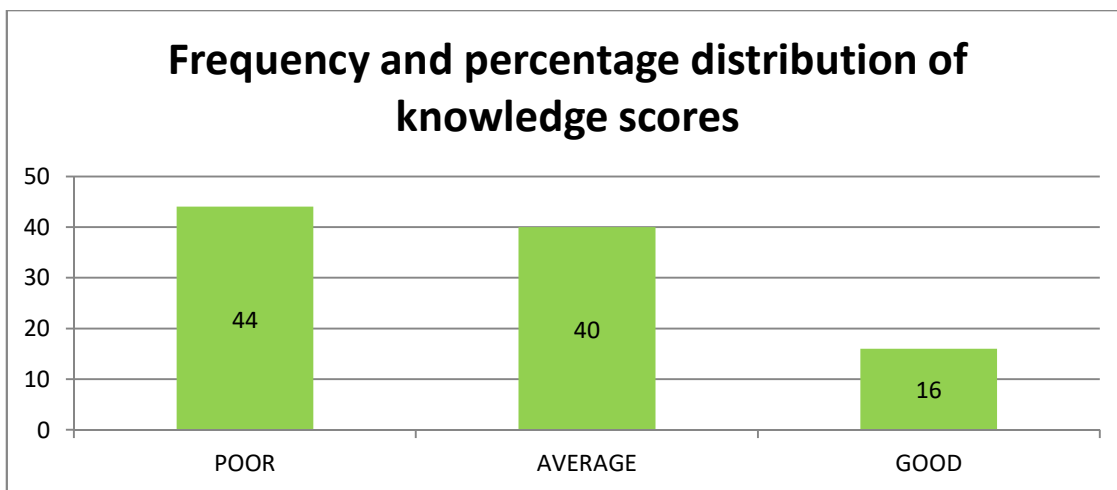


FIG.-2.1.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores of studied subjects

Table-2.1.2. - Mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) and standard Deviation (s) of knowledge scores:

Knowledge	Mean ( $\bar{X}$ )	Std Dev (S)
Pre -test		
Pre-Knowledge score	12.02	4.29

The information regarding mean, percentage of mean and standard deviation of Knowledge scores in shown in table 2.1.2 knowledge in mean knowledge score was  $12.02 \pm 4.29$  while in knowledge regarding patients' safety and its effective

management among GNM year students residing in Gajanan Maharaj School of Nursing, Kolhapur.

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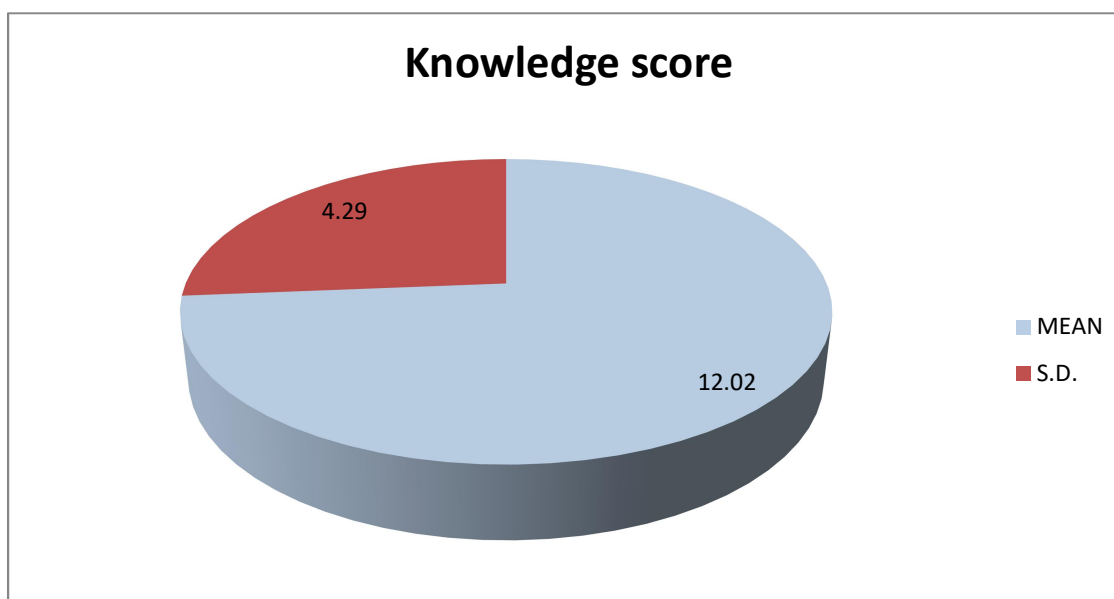


Figure no.-1 Mean and SD of knowledge score of GNM 1st year students.

### SECTION-III Association of knowledge scores between test and selected demographic variables:

**Table- 3.1 Association of age of GNM 1st year students with knowledge scores:**

Age (In years)	Knowledge scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	FAIR (21-30)	
Less than 21	9	7	4	20
Greater than 21	13	13	4	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>
X= 0.549		p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of age & Knowledge scores is shown in present table 3.1. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 0.54 for 2 DF which indicated insignificant value ( $p>0.05$ ). Hence, it is identified that there is insignificant association between age & Knowledge scores. Moreover, it is reflected that age isn't influenced with current problem.

**Table- 3.2 Association of living area with knowledge scores:**

Living area	Knowledge scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	FAIR (21-30)	
Rural	1	8	5	14
Urban	21	12	3	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>
X= 12.15		p<0.05 (significant)		

The association of living area & Knowledge scores is shown in present table 3.2. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 12.15 for 2 df which indicated living area & Knowledge scores. Moreover, it is reflected that living area is influenced with current problem.

**Table- 3.3 Association of gender with knowledge scores:**

Gender	Knowledge scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	FAIR (21-30)	
Male	16	13	2	31
Female	6	7	6	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>
X= 5.80		p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of gender & Knowledge score is shown in present table 3.3. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 5.80 for 2 degrees of freedom which indicated gender and Knowledge scores. Moreover, it is reflected that gender isn't influenced with present problem.

**Table- 3.4 Association of previous knowledge regarding patients' safety and its effective management with knowledge scores:**

Previous knowledge	Knowledge scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	FAIR (21-30)	
Yes	10	10	8	28
No	12	10	0	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>
X= 7.57		p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of previous knowledge & Knowledge score is shown in present table 3.4. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 7.57 for 2 degrees of freedom which indicated previous knowledge and Knowledge scores. Moreover, it is reflected that previous knowledge isn't influenced with present problem.

## VII. Results

The findings of the study revealed that 44.0% subjects have poor knowledge, 40.0% have average knowledge score while 16.0% GNM 1st year students were having good knowledge score towards patients' safety and its effective management. The mean knowledge score of subjects was  $12.02 \pm 4.29$ . The association of knowledge score of GNM 1st year students was found to be statistically significant with Living area. ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## VIII. Conclusion

It was concluded that majority of GNM 1st year students had poor knowledge score regarding patients' safety and its effective management. GNM 1st year students should also educate regarding patients' safety and its effective management to control disease.

## IX. Limitations

- This was limited to Sant Gajanan Maharaj School of Nursing, Kolhapur.
- This was limited to 50 GNM 1st year students.

## X. Reference

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