

**Abidance of Organizational Principles to Enhance Patient Safety Outcomes: Literature
Review: Quality Improvement**

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Innovative ways to reduce hospital-related illnesses and deaths remain a global concern, and much of the problem involves nurses adhering to regulated patient safety principles. This review aims to introduce ways that nurses, even while working long hours, and feeling burnout, can still reduce hospital-acquired illnesses and deaths by simply understanding and following principles and protocols to ensure patient safety. Nurses can focus on including safety principles in their line of care by educating themselves and their patients, maintaining professionalism when introduced to new ways to improve patient safety, and adjusting to the flow of evolution in healthcare. "Nurses are accountable for the outcomes they achieve and the effectiveness of interventions that they apply and recommend to patients" (Houser, 2018, p. 6). Each day, nurses are on the front line of care for patients. Providers and employers expect nurses to be knowledgeable, objective, and flexible. Since science and healthcare constantly evolve, nurses need to seek opportunities to educate themselves on the new inventions to improve patients' safety, new regulations and laws for medication administration, new avenues for patient communication, and many other introductions to the healthcare realm. New inventions to healthcare seek to promote Quality Improvement for stellar patient outcomes.

Quality improvement involves a continuous trial and error relationship to see how an organization can improve its performance. It involves a constant collection of data and monitoring to see how well or poorly the adjustments made to improve healthcare are doing (QSEN Institute, 2020). Quality improvement must include strategies to learn about the plan's outcomes (QSEN Institute, 2020). These strategies may include department meetings, emails, or

letters. Quality improvement must also have the team seeking opportunities to retrieve information about care outcomes, such as "quality improvement projects in the healthcare setting" (QSEN Institute, 2020). When nurses understand why they are using a new way of improving patient outcomes, their attitude reflects an appreciation and willingness to adhere to the principles. They are more inclined to implement the changes in their daily care for the patients (QSEN Institute, 2020).

Adhering to patient safety principles is vital because it reduces premature fatalities from hospital-acquired noncompliance. The chosen article, "Nurses' adherence to patient safety principles: A systematic review," gears toward educating nurses about how patient safety outcomes are primarily dependent on their compliance with patient safety principles (Vaismoradi et al., 2020).

Article Summary

Introduction:

The purpose of the chosen article, "Nurses' adherence to patient safety principles: A systematic review," is to highlight that patient safety is at risk across the globe, and it is in part due to nurses not adhering to safety principles put in place. The patient safety principles are methods for reaching maximal recovery from malpractice incidents (Vaismoradi et al., 2020). Therefore, this study showcased research from multiple countries and the malpractice trends due to nurses' noncompliance. Data came from 24 hospitals in the USA and Europe (Vaismoradi et al., 2020). Researchers learned that it is costly to fund incidents of patient harm. The goals are to reduce the patient harm and financial burden on health institutions. In addition, the World Health Organization mentions that "globally 4 in 10 patients showed harm in primary and outpatient

healthcare" (World Health Organization, 2019). The article links to the topic because it embodies the ideology that many nurses need to adhere to patient safety principles to improve health outcomes.

Overview:

The topic and article selected correlate because they both emphasize the need for improving patient safety outcomes by getting nurses to adhere to safety principles. The article incorporates the QSEN competency Quality Improvement model by first advancing nursing knowledge through education on the management of venous catheters, how cardiac monitoring and surveillance work, and the importance of double-checking (Vaismoradi et al., 2020). Next, nurses learned to use technological solutions (Vaismoradi et al., 2020). Last, not only were the nurses' attitudes evaluated but so were the providers' attitudes about adherence. When the nurses felt supported and given the tools they needed to provide safer care, their attitudes improved about using new systems to improve patient safety (Vaismoradi et al., 2020).

Quality Improvement:

A few settings that benefit from quality improvement efforts are hospitals, nursing home facilities, primary and out-patient facilities, and rehabilitation centers—secured systems to protect patient data during electronic admission during pre-visit need implementation with tinted screens. During the visit, nurses need a computerized medication monitoring system that will allow double-checking to prevent medication errors (Vaismoradi et al., 2020). Post-visits to have “care-associated infection precautions” put in place so that patients are not taking harmful viruses and bacteria home with them (Vaismoradi et al., 2020). Reducing patient harm reduces costs from liabilities or hospitals getting sued or dish out expensive new equipment each year to provide “safer” outcomes for patients (Vaismoradi et al., 2020). Patient satisfaction would improve

because their hospital stay will minimize, and their anxiety will reduce. Nursing satisfaction would improve because they would feel like they are providing quality care and safety. Patient safety would improve because fewer errors would occur with computerized systems. Nursing safety would improve because families are involved, there is a sense of fear of angry family members. Overall, safety principles more than help reduce patient harm and should be adhered to by the nurses.

References

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