

Kidney Transplant Recipients: Quality Improvement

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Quality improvement is crucial to the health field. Quality improvement utilizes data to monitor the results of interventions. It then utilizes those results to improve health care quality (QSEN Institute, 2020). Quality improvement also increases the probability of accurate results or outcomes for patients and the health care system. Quality improvement eliminates or reduces the probability of failure, poor outcomes, variations, and errors in the health care system by utilizing data collected from studies. Knowledge, skills, and attitudes are required to achieve quality improvement. Knowledge is understanding the approach toward the results and the importance of variation and measurement is crucial. Nurses and all healthcare workers must be able to measure, analyze and synthesize data before achieving quality improvement. The skills of health care workers must be examined before quality improvement can be achieved. Health care workers should have fine and gross motor skills, communication, management, and monitoring skills. Health care workers should have the knowledge and attitude that the healthcare system is ever-changing. Quality improvement requires that health workers are optimistic about the change in the field. A qualitative study of the experience of kidney transplant recipients sought to understand how kidney transplant patients reacted to the web-tailored intervention and self-managed medication. Immunosuppressant medication is vital for the survival of the kidney. According to Cote (2019), the study identifies ways for patients with a kidney transplant to manage and have healthy lives after the transplant.

In the article "Web-Based Tailored Nursing Intervention to Support Medication Self-management," the author Cote (2019) discusses the importance of immunosuppressant medications after a kidney transplant and how their self-managed. The article discusses how quality care after a kidney transplant is essential. In the article, quality improvement is introduced by the implemented web-based tailored intervention Tavie. Tavie improved the quality-of-care transplant patients by increasing their awareness of medication administration daily and encouraging kidney transplant patients to self-manage. A qualitative study was conducted to examine how patients reacted to the intervention and how their self-managed with medication. The study was conducted with 10 participants that reported receiving their transplant 10.6 years ago. The study utilized semi-structured interviews to collect information. Five themes emerged from the results of the study. The study concluded that web-tailored interventions could help kidney transplant patients with medication self-management and provide patients with valid information about kidney transplants.

The research article impacts the area of kidney transplants by exploring how organ recipients can increase the organ's survival. Through Tavie, a web-based tailored intervention, the survival of the donated organ can be increased. Tavie also provides kidney transplant patients with reminders about daily medication intake and access to a wide range of information about daily living with kidney transplants. The study utilizes knowledge, skills, and attitudes to implement the web-tailored intervention and improve the quality of care for patients with a kidney transplant. Tavie utilizes the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of virtual nurses to engage kidney transplant patients effectively. Quality improvement efforts can be implemented in the hospital and many other settings. However, in this study, they were implemented in the hospital setting. The intervention did not require many resources for implementation because it is a web-tailored intervention. The intervention required electronics. Pre-stage required researchers to research whether the intervention was appropriate for the hospital and situation. In the pre-stage, researchers had to ensure that the idea went through the institution's

community and examine if finances were enough. Assessing whether all health care workers were educated about the change and received training also fell in the pre-stage. In the intra-stage, researchers conducted quality improvement checks by documenting whether the intervention was being implemented correctly, measuring the data, and identifying any problems. In the post-stage, the researcher assessed the results of the intervention and whether further finances were needed to continue. The change will significantly impact the hospital financially because nurses and health care workers will need to be trained about the new intervention. According to Cote (2019), the web-tailored nursing intervention increased patient satisfaction, nursing satisfaction, patient safety, and the quality-of-care patients received after the transplant. Patients were satisfied because they were provided with Tavie. This web-based intervention reminded them to take the medication daily to prevent the immune system from attacking the transplanted organ. It empowered them through short virtual videos created by nurses. Patients reported that virtual nurses on Tavie were professional, kind, friendly, and empowering and addressed them personally, providing them with a wide range of information (Cote, 2019). Nurses were satisfied with the results that they had with patients utilizing Tavie. Nurses could provide patients with information regarding any situation at any time utilizing Tavie. The intervention increased patient and nurse safety because virtual nurses provided patients with professional and accurate information that has been reviewed. Patient-nurse satisfaction and patient-nurse safety all improved.

References

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