Active Patient Involvement: Quality Improvement

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Active Patient Involvement

Quality improvement in healthcare aims to enhance patient care and outcomes. To enhance the overall quality of healthcare services, organizations must focus on identifying and implementing strategies to improve processes and reduce errors. Nurses are to make informed decisions and provide the best possible care to their patients. Knowledge is necessary because it ensures that nurses have a strong foundation of understanding in evidence-based practice, healthcare systems, and patient-centered care (QSEN Institute, 2020). Developing skills enhances the nurse's ability to provide high-quality care with the practical abilities needed to deliver safe and effective care (QSEN Institute, 2020). Attitude and behavior are essential because nurses are professionals, shaping how nurses interact with patients, families, and the healthcare team. A professional attitude contributes to a supportive and compassionate environment that can improve patient outcomes and promote trust (QSEN Institute, 2020). The article is a qualitative study that explores nurse-patient communication and information within an Enhanced Recovery After Surgery program (ERAS) (Roche & Jones, 2021). "Providing good quality information to patients can provide patients with a sense of control, which can act as a key facilitator in shifting from passive to active patient in the context of postoperative recovery" (Roche & Jones, 2021, para. 3).

Article Summary

The article's main objective is to promote a better healthcare experience for the patient by implementing active patient involvement strategies within pre-operative, intra-operative, and post-operative facilities (Roche & Jones, 2021). The article explicitly wants the reader to understand that the article's purpose is to improve the quality of surgical care. Patients, especially

those receiving surgical interventions, may find high volumes of information overwhelming and hard to retain (Roche & Jones, 2021).

Introduction

The article is a qualitative study of "pre-admission clinics and semi-structured interviews across three surgical institutions with a pool of patients and registered nurses" (Roche & Jones, 2021). Patients are healthcare service users who obtain a passive or "sick role" within the institution. This article aims to help shift patients from passive to active roles in their care and become "co-producers" within the healthcare team/provider (Roche & Jones, 2021). This study examines the Enhanced Recovery after Surgery program, an evidence-based approach to enhance the standard of care and safety for patients undergoing major surgery (Roche & Jones, 2021).

Overview

The article about active patient involvement surrounding surgical facilities can benefit the future of patient outcomes and satisfaction within surgery and other departments and specialties. Every patient should feel confident in the professionals providing their care, whether this be a nurse, provider, or any healthcare personnel. ERAS contributes to this struggle by ensuring active patient involvement with early and continuous mobilization post-operatively to reduce complications such as pulmonary and thromboembolic complications (Roche & Jones, 2021). The qualitative study encompasses "knowledge" from the QSEN competency in quality improvement by integrating coordination and integration of care, information, communication, and education, and transition and continuity of the patient's care (QSEN Institute, 2020).

Quality Improvement

Active patient involvement must be implemented from admission to discharge. Pre-operative examples include early discharge planning, health and risk assessment, pre-op therapy instructions, and reduced fasting duration. Intra-operative examples include minimally invasive surgery, epidural management, and pain management. Post-operative examples include early mobilization, oral nutrition, catheter removal, 24/7 patient support, and regular follow-up after a procedure (Roche & Jones, 2021). Implementing the ERAS program would result in an organization's increased cost due to more resources, more time spent with the patient, and educating the healthcare team. Patient satisfaction would significantly increase with knowledgeable patients about their care and treatment plans, becoming more likely to be involved in safety-related initiatives (Roche & Jones, 2021). This implementation can increase nurse-patient safety by providing good-quality information to patients, patients addressing concerns and questions with the nurse, and allowing the patient to feel a sense of control in their care (Roche & Jones, 2021).

Application to Nursing

Here add in a summary of the information learned to the application to practice. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Be sure to cover all aspects within the rubric. Be sure to use double space and to tab over for your first line of a new paragraph.

Practice

Paragraph goes here discussing the application to practice. Review the rubric for full requirements. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com.

Education

Paragraph goes here discussing the application to education. Review the rubric for full requirements. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com.

Research

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Conclusion

Write a conclusion here in your overall paper. Review the rubric for full requirements. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com.

References

QSEN Institute (2020). *QSEN competencies*.

https://qsen.org/competencies/pre-licensure-ksas/#quality_improvement

Roche, D., & Jones, A. (2021). A Qualitative Study of Nurse-Patient Communication and Information Provision during Surgical Pre-Admission Clinics. *Health Expectations*, *24*(4), 1357–1366. https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.13270