



Training Models for Nurses to Improve Patient Safety Compliance: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Nurses spend most of their period with sufferers during clinical care, which allows them to promote intercommunication with patients. In developing close relationships with patients, team training is needed that can improve patient safety for nurses. The purpose of the literature review is to find out the types or models of training that improve Patient Safety and to determine the level of nurse compliance in the implementation of Patient Safety. The method consists of identifying questions, identifying relevant articles using the ScienceDirect, PubMed, and Scopus databases with keywords. Selection of articles using PRISMA Flowchart, The Joana Briggs Institute (JBI), charting data and compiling, summarizing, and reporting the results. The results of 168 articles are relevant. to the title and abstract, that are obtained.6 articles that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Three types or models of training provided by nurses were found to improve patient safety, namely patients as part of a team, team training programs, and simulation-based team training. The article also found the level of nurse compliance in the implementation of patient safety. Professional team training will have a positive impact on clinical practice routines and will also demonstrate the importance of patient safety. Hospital health services need to carry out prevention of errors learning fully practicable and establish individual safety in health care curricula about existent health care necessary to assure the continuity of progress in quality healthcare.

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Kata kunci:

Model Pelatihan
Perawat
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ABSTRAK

Perawat menghabiskan sebagian besar waktu dengan pasien selama perawatan klinis, yang memungkinkan mereka untuk mengembangkan hubungan dekat dengan pasien. Dalam mengembangkan hubungan yang dekat dengan pasien diperlukan pelatihan tim yang dapat meningkatkan patient safety pada perawat. Tujuan literature review untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis atau model-model pelatihan yang meningkatkan Patient Safety dan untuk mengetahui tingkat kepatuhan perawat pada pelaksanaan Patient Safety. Metode terdiri dari identifikasi pertanyaan, identifikasi artikel relevan menggunakan database ScienceDirect, PubMed, dan Scopus dengan keyword. Seleksi artikel menggunakan PRISMA Flowchart, The Joana Briggs Institute (JBI), data charting dan menyusun, meringkas serta melaporkan hasil. Hasil dari 168 artikel terkait judul dan abstrak, diperoleh 6 makalah yang memenuhi standar inklusi dan eksklusif. Ditemukan tiga jenis atau model pelatihan yang diberikan oleh perawat untuk meningkatkan patient safety yaitu pasien sebagai bagian dari tim, program pelatihan tim, dan pelatihan tim berbasis simulasi. Dari artikel juga ditemukan tingkat kepatuhan perawat pada pelaksanaan patient safety. Pelatihan tim terprofesional akan berdampak positif pada rutinitas praktik klinis sehingga juga akan menunjukkan pentingnya keselamatan pasien. Layanan kesehatan rumah sakit perlu melakukan pendidikan keselamatan

pasien sebanyak mungkin dan membentuk kurikulum keselamatan pasien individual berdasarkan kebutuhan aktual perawatan kesehatan untuk memastikan kemajuan berkelanjutan di layanan kesehatan yang berkualitas.

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INTRODUCTION

Nurse practitioners spend much of their moment herewith patients over clinical care, which allows them to develop close relationships with patients. The nurse and patient bond is the main activity of the nurse (Fleischer et al., 2009).

Halldorsdottir (2008) suggested that the skill to link with people is an individual precondition for the development of nurse and patient relations. (Kerr et al., 2020). Team learning is another interference elapsed explained as a strategy of knowledge that the group systematically knowledge gained, expertise and capabilities related to teamwork can affect team cognition and behavior. As a training intervention, many of the studies be considered to apply development and assessment by individual surveys, outside the expertise of performing, and expiation reviewed. Five contextual supports were identified for effective teams, namely, inter-professional focus and an even hierarchy, effectual communication, head support and alliance of partners targeted with ministerial aims, the reliability of intercession, and appropriate team construction with physician participation (Ballangrud et al., 2021).

In accordance with preventive measures.nurses, surveys show that adherence to the prevent measure of nurses to ensure the exposure to germs is low. More especially, adherence was found to be inadequate regarding hand hygiene guidelines, using gloves when exposure to body fluids is anticipated, eye protection, mouth, nose protection, wearing gowns when necessary, avoiding recapture of needles after use for patients, and provision of carefully considering all patients. potentially infectious (Soliman, 2020).

Factors that lead to non-compliance with standard precautions include lack of knowledge, lack of time, forgetfulness, lack of facilities, the negative effect of equipment on nursing skills, uncomfortable equipment, skin irritation, lack of training, the conflict between the need to provide care and self-protection, and distance to required equipment or facilities (Schmidt et al., 2021).

Organizations use training as a means to improve the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of effective trainees. Organizations use training as a means to improve the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of trainees; however, effective training requires that this learning be transferred from the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of trainees. Unfortunately, despite the billions of training environments with actual job performance (i.e., transfer of training), it is a persistent challenge for organizations seeking to invest in learning each year, the transfer problem is a persistent challenge for organizations seeking to reap the benefits of training as trained skills are often not used after on-the-job training (Hughes et al., 2018). It is very important to conduct team training to improve patient safety for nurses.

The specific objectives of this Literature Review are as follows:

1. Knowing the types or models of training that improve Patient Safety in Nurses.
2. To determine the level of nurse compliance in the implementation of Patient Safety.

METHOD

This type of research is a Literature Review or library review where the existing data are obtained from journal articles that are trusted and have a good reputation internationally and which have been published in online media that discuss training that has a relationship with Patient Safety, especially those carried out on nurses.

The selection of themes and determining keywords (Keyword) and Boolean. operator. (AND, OR NOT or AND NOT) were carried out before searching for scientific articles online. The literature search in this library review uses 4 databases, namely PubMed and Science.Direct, Scopus and Proquest.

Table 1: Keywords in Literature Review

NO	DATA BASE	Keyword	Synonym
1		Nurse*	Nursing Nurses
		Training*	Education Practice Exercise Drill
	Science Direct PubMed Scopus	Adherence* Patient Safety*	Competency Compliance Patient Safety Safety of Patient Patient Protecting Safety Culture Infection Control

Inclusion Criteria.

The inclusion criteria used in determining an article eligible for inclusion in the review are:

1. The research population of an article is nurses.
2. Studies are included if the results of the journal articles are in English with the publication year starting from January 2016 to December 2021.
3. All research articles with all quantitative (Cross-sectional, Prospective, and Retrospective cohort) and Qualitative study designs.
4. Articles obtained with data in the form of Full text

Exclusion Criteria

1. All journal articles that are not full text
2. The article has been reviewed (eg Literature Review, Scoping Review, Systematic Review, Meta-Analysis, Umbrella, etc

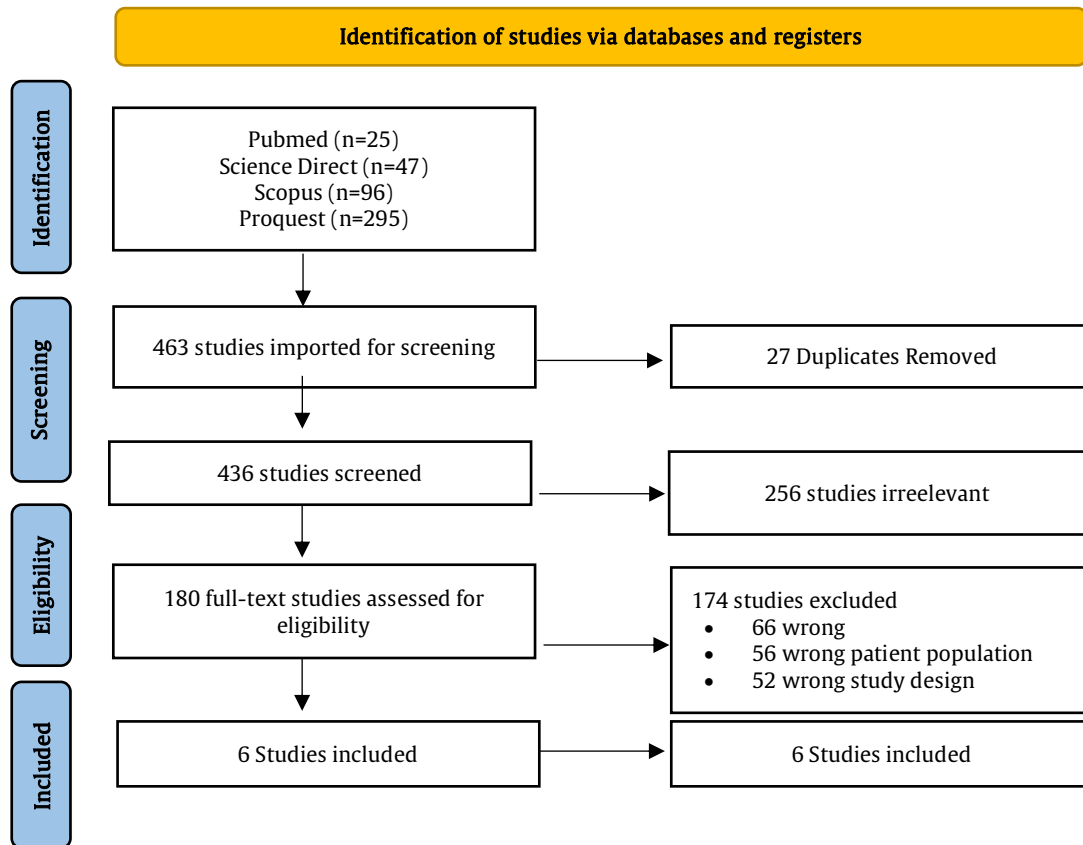


Figure 1: Prism Chart Flowchart

Quality Rating

Seven relevant articles were critically assessed using The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI). The Joanna Briggs Institute aims to provide a comprehensive and impartial synthesis of several relevant studies within the confines of a single document using rigorous and transparent methods, to obtain decision-making results that consider the appropriateness, expedience, meaningfulness, and effectiveness of health practice with evidence. best available. The trustworthiness of the resulting understanding and the value of the resulting outcome, after analysis as stated in the epidemiological description, are strongly linked to methodological severity, a

feature that can be able through the standard of the core assessment (Santos et al., 2018). From the final results of the article selection, where the author assessed the quality of the articles with JBI, the results were in a good category (grade A) for four articles and quite good (grade B) for two articles.

Extraction Data

The articles that have been obtained are then extracted. Extraction of articles based on the article author, year of publication, title, country, method, design, sample, results of research conducted, and journal quality.

Table 2: Extraction Data

NO	Author/ Title/ Country	Method Design dan Sample	Research Result	Grade
1	(Ballangrud et al., 2021)/ Longitudinal team training program in a Norwegian surgical ward: a qualitative study of nurses' and physicians' experiences with implementation/ Norway	- Descriptive design was used based on a semi-structured qualitative focal point of cluster interviews. -The sample consisted of 11 health professionals, namely physicians (n=4), registered nurses (n=4), and certified nurse assistants (n=3) divided into three professional-based focus groups, who were interviewed at three-time intervals over 1 year.	Health care professionals' experience with team training program content varies from assessing different elements to seeing challenges in implementing elements in clinical practice. Nursing staff maintains motivation for the implementation of tools and strategies, while physicians become less actively involved. Contextual environmental factors influence the adoption and implementation of scheme equipment and policies both positively. and negatively. Health professionals experienced the implementation of a positive team training program for the safety culture in health care in the ward must form raising awareness of teamwork and open dialogue.	A

2	(Hao et al., 2020)/ Assessment and Comparison of Patient Safety Culture Among Health-Care Providers in Shenzhen Hospitals/ Cina	-This cross-sectional study adopted a questionnaire survey. -Doctors, nurses, technicians, and managers. 5490 staff from 13 Shenzhen hospitals were surveyed using the Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture (HSOPSC).	The average positive response rate from this study was generally higher than data from the 2018 Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ) survey and the 2015 Shenzhen HSOPSC Survey. Bivariate and multivariate regression showed that attendees who had direct contact with patients had far less possibility to report patients high overall security level. The probability of a high level of patient safety overall was rated highly by men than women. In comparison to nurses, the likelihood of a high overall patient safety rate is higher for doctors and experts.	B
3	(Schmidt et al., 2021)/ Does interprofessional team-training affect nurses' and physicians' perceptions of safety culture and communication practices? Results of a pre-post survey study/ Jerman	- Studi Experimental survei pra-pasca menggunakan enam skala untuk mengukur persepsi. - 7 departemen (dengan sekitar 2000 karyawan) berpartisipasi dalam pelatihan tim.	A significant positive effect was found for the physicians' communication practice. Participation in training sessions plays a variety of roles that are relevant in communication practice. In addition, multiple regression analysis shows that aspects of safety culture have a cross-professional influence on communication practices in hospitals.	A
4	(Soliman, 2020)/ Intervention Study to Upgrade Patient Safety Practices in Pediatric Intensive Care Units of Cairo University Children Hospital/ Mesir	- The study used a Quasi- Experimental pretest- posttest intervention. - All doctors and nurses were present in the available general PICU and agreed to participate in the study. Penelitian mengunakan Quasi Experimental intervensi pretest-posttest.	The mean age of the participants was 30 years and the range was interquartile (28-40). Statistically, there was a significant difference between that who derived patient safety education and those who did not receive knowledge of patient safety training. The median value of knowledge increased significantly after the intervention. Regarding the attitudes of studying personnel towards their perceptions of the dimensions of safety in culture before and over the intrusion, there were no constantly meaningful differences in some sort of dimensions and statistically significant improvements in others.	A
5	(Boehm et al., 2020)/ Implementation Science Training and Resources for Nurses and Nurse Scientists/ United States of America	-The type of research used is a cross-sectional descriptive study. -380 nurses from three tertiary care hospitals in South Korea.	Nurses work more than 40 hours/week. Hours of work ($\beta = 0.202, p < 0.001$) had the potent relationship with nurse findings. Low perceived patient safety competence ($\beta = 0.179, p = 0.001$) and frequent reporting of patient safety accidents ($\beta =$ $0.146, p = 0.018$) also correlated with adverse nurses.	B
6	(McRae et al., 2017)/ The effectiveness of and satisfaction with high-fidelity simulation to teach cardiac surgical resuscitation skills to nurses/ United States of America	- The type of research used is Quasi-Experimental research which involves pre and post-simulation of confidence measures. - A sample of sixty-six nurses	Confidence scores to perform all cardiac operative abilities as measured by paired t-test increased substantially after excitement ($d = 0.50$ to 1.78). Confidence and cardiac surgery work experience are not correlated with time to performance. A high full expiation score (mean 80.2, SD 1.06) indicates satisfaction with the pretense between expiation scoring for cardiac surgery working experience ($=$ $0.05, ns$).	A

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

- Geographical Characteristics
The results of the review of articles from 6 articles that
have been assessed for journal quality, articles come from
various developed countries including Norway, China,
Germany, Egypt, and the United State of America.
- Tematik
The results of the review of seven articles found several
themes that match the focus of the review, including the
following:

Table 2: Mapping Tema

Tema	Sub Tema/Peneliti
<i>Training Models For Nurses To Improve Patient Safety Compliance</i>	1. Patients As Part of the TEAM ^[1,3]
	2. TEAM Training Program ^[1,6]
	3. Simulation-Based TEAM Program ^[1,4]
	4. Nurses' Compliance Level in the Implementation of Patient Safety ^[2,3,4,5,6]

DISCUSSION

Patients As Part of the Team

The nurses assume that the patient is already on the team and that they are well informed. The nurse describes the patient as part of a team from the operating room. Nurses will find facts learned from their patients (Abu-El-Noor et al., 2019).

According to (Ballangrud et al., 2021), the type of training that considers patients as part of a team will experience several impacts, namely the nature of patient safety, especially concerning team performance between the health team and patients. Factors that greatly influence the patient as a team are open communication, learning from mistakes that have occurred, and care must be patient-centered.

The level of patient participation as a team is also concerned with safety. Patients will be positively correlated with good nursing competence. However, the involvement of patients in clinical practice as part of the team was very low because more clients proposed submissive participation for the good care and were adjusted to offered through medical order in response to health worker's queries. Patient participation in certain care is further suggested as a central element of patient-centered care (Yan et al., 2021).

Team Training Program

Nurses and doctors in improving patient safety by implementing program training. RNs, CNAs, and physicians experience team communication skills as essential to program training. ISBAR and vicious circle instruments are considered important for enhancing the message and delivering a usual manner of communicating. Program training covers issues that are often tackled daily, for example in team training courses, ways of building repeat a message, when to respond to the calling, and providing clear and detailed information. (Ballangrud et al., 2021).

According to (Schmidt et al., 2021), a trained team program was applied to the surgical area then various context elements were noted over the acceptance and usage related to the stuff and policies used or the proper and correct way of using the tools. Factors that can occur in team training programs are a firm labor force, administrative assistance, and enhancing quality work. Then for the hindering elements in program training with the team, like a high workload and discontinuity with another worker's team and the environment. Program training with a team will be successful if the various professions involved know each other well. In the implementation of the training, efforts can be made not to be too tense and can describe a good atmosphere. The execution of the trained team program must also be through by management, which will give priority to all nurses to participate in the program (Choi et al., 2019).

Team training programs should be implemented with a stable workforce and high workloads, the former must contribute positively to implementation, team training programs can also pose challenges regarding the time and effort required for successful implementation (Feaser et al., 2021).

Simulation-Based Team Training

Nurses who use a simulation-based type of team training during training will find that simulation-based training stimulates better learning, as it increases the ability to carry

out clinical tasks. Health workers have used many types of simulation-based training, such as doctors who have simulation education based in practice or during education (Sandberg et al., 2021).

According to (Ballangrud et al., 2021) nurses who do their first simulation-based team training will feel worried because they think that simulation is a challenge but eventually their stress level of nurses can be reduced.

Nurse Compliance Level in Patient Safety Implementation.

There are still nurses who are not obedient in implementing patient safety, this happens if there is an unstable or lacking workforce while there are many patients, reduced workplace management support, very high workload, and lack of socialization with other health workers (Horner et al., 2019).

Nurses in improving the quality of patient safety also affect the experience of getting used to that environment. according to (Hao et al., 2020), Nurse compliance is associated such as being too old, male gender, technicians, and health workers who have no direct interaction with patients will have an impact on maintaining the safety of patients and expert endurer and time of working are didn't significantly related to the overall level of patient safety.

Research results (Son et al., 2019), discovered that spending time more working related to contrary nurse performance results, as working hours differed significantly across work units. For example, an additional hour in various departments of medicine in South Korea revealed that nurses working day shifts in the internal medicine department. Weekly extra work was greatest in the ear-nose-throat department and lowermost in the psychiatric department. In the same way, it was noted in the survey that the amounts of nurses running over 50 hours/week were down in the ICU than in the medical ward or operating ward. Extra time working is familiar will take a damaging consequence and worse effect on the health of the workers. It was found that the nurse made an error in providing treatment and the needle stick injury.

Factors that affect nurse compliance are low in the implementation of patient safety, namely patients who have a very high level of bad culture, managers who do not emphasize safety in healthcare, associated with the regulations, and assessments of patient safety. culture. While the factors that can increase nurse compliance in the implementation of patient safety are training programs from various positions, recruiting more employees to reduce high workloads, supportive management, and promoting a strong patient safety culture. (Hao et al., 2020).

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study cannot analyze the results of the research using a Literature Review. So that it is still necessary to do a quantitative and qualitative approach to find the diversity of results and obtain the results of a more in-depth study of Training Models for Nurses To Improve Patient Safety Compliance.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSION

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SUGGESTIONS

Explanation of trained of the team is needed to reach easier to understand. Recurrence of team training actions to excite stimulus during the applying procedure and try against staff's strength to obtain perfect related in the situation for peer education programs. Moreover, leadership can help and liability in favor of essential programs and continuity. To further support the movability and continuity of the group learning further study programs are required.

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