

CLIENT SAFETY in NURSING CARE

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Adult Nursing 2 (KBK 12205)

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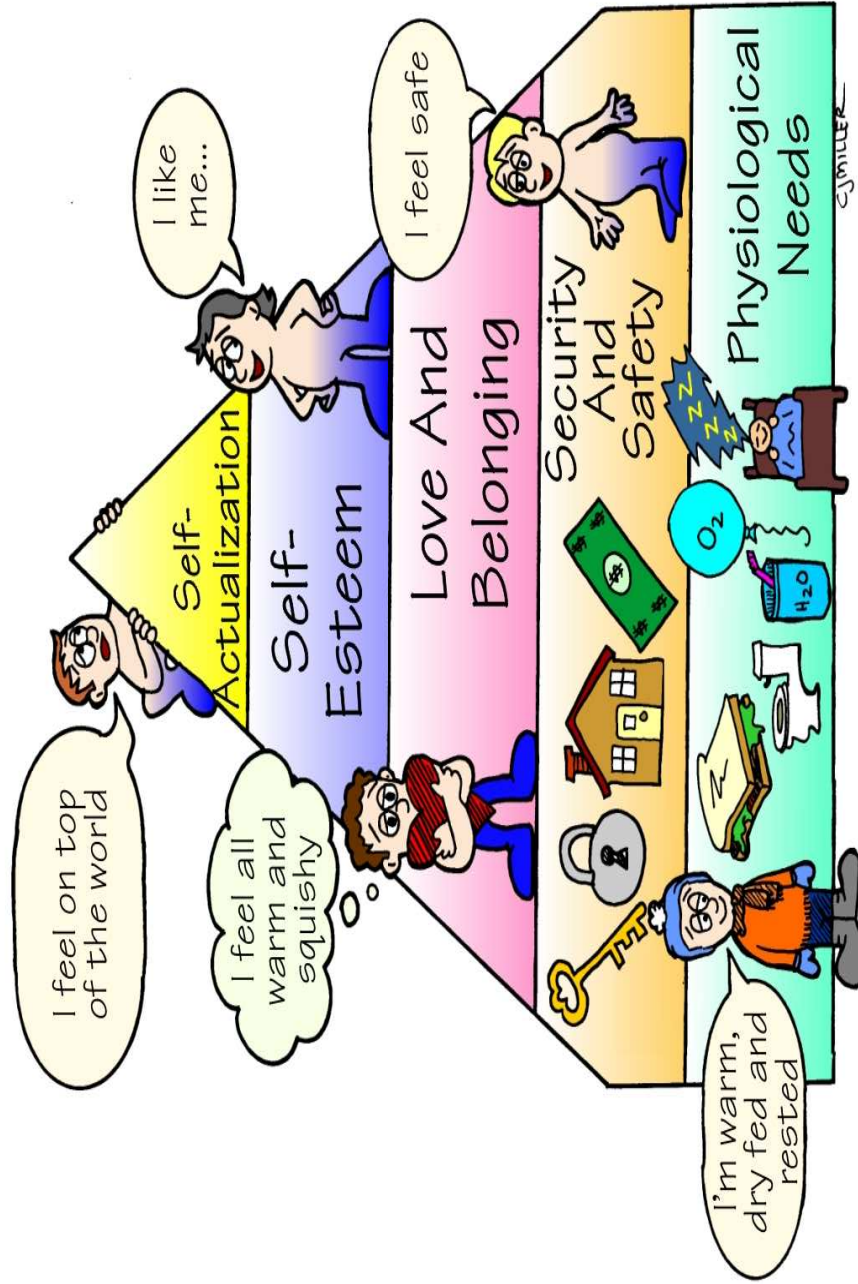


Introduction

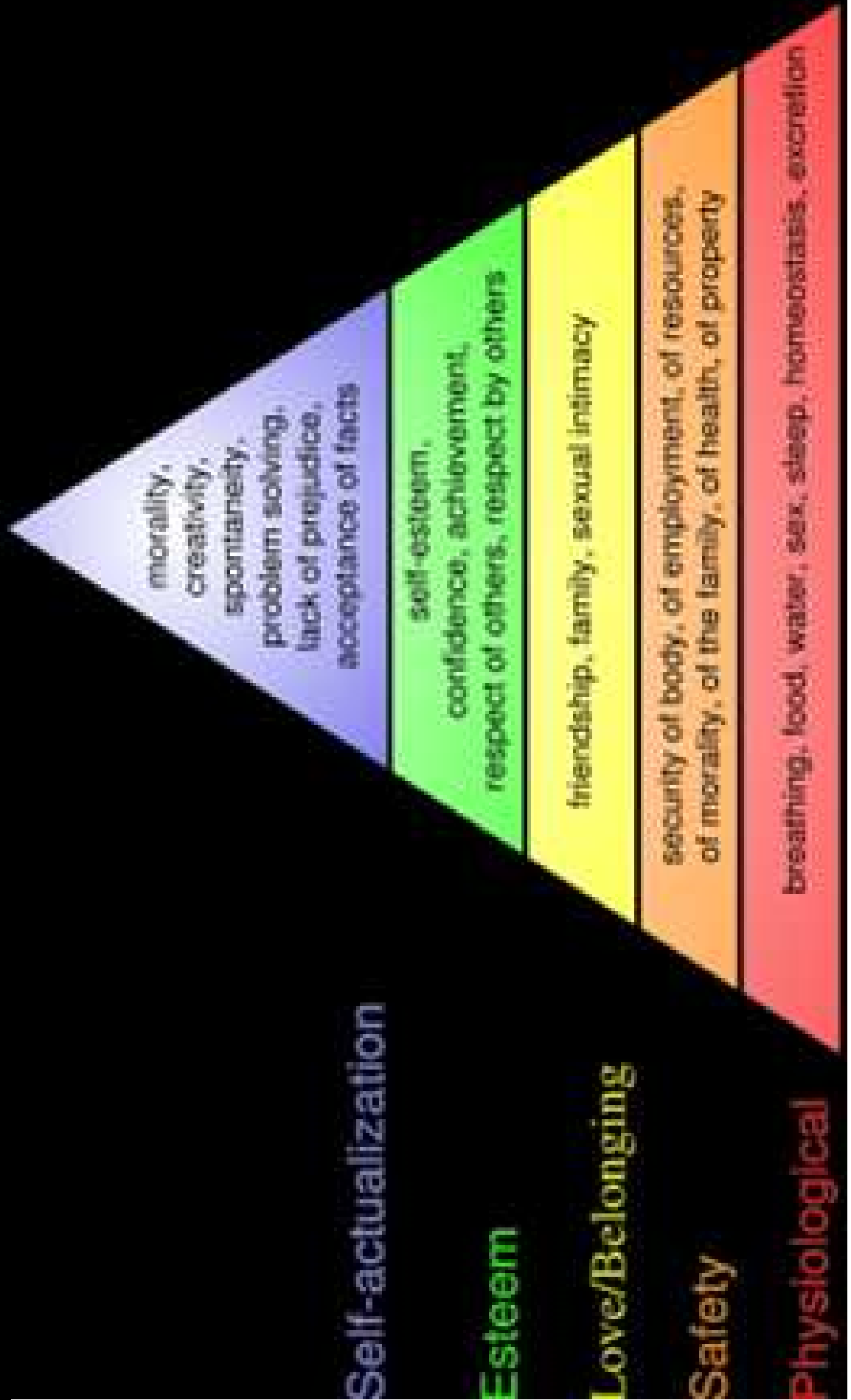
- Definition: *a freedom from psychological & physical injury, a basic human need that must be met* (Potter & Perry, 2005)
- In health care → a safe manner & a safe community environment
- Critical thinking skills of a nurse → **NURSING PROCESS** to *maintain a safe environment* → a provider of safe acute, restorative, & continuing care, and an active participant in health promotion

Basic Human Needs

Maslow's Hierarchy of Basic Human Needs



Basic Human Needs



safety

In a health-making society, all persons would have equal access to the resources needed for health, and individuals would not be exposed to health hazards beyond their personal control such as pollution, harmful biologic agents, intoxication of food & water, trauma, inducement for health-destructive personal behaviors, socioeconomic deprivations, & other health assaulting conditions

Williams, 1991 dalam Linberg, Hunter, & Kruszewski (1998)

safety & infection control

Scientific knowledge base ?

Nursing knowledge base ?

Critical thinking ?

Nursing process ?



Scientific Knowledge Base

Environmental Safety

- All of the many physical & psychosocial factors that influence or affect the life & survival of that client
- The continuum of care for settings in which the nurse & client interaction
- In health care:
 - reduces the incidence of illness & injury,
 - shortens the length of treatment &/ hospitalization
 - increases the client's sense of well being



A SAFE environment

Is an environment in which **BASIC NEEDS** are met

- Physical hazards are reduced,
- Transmission of pathogens is reduced/
sanitation is maintained,
- Pollution is controlled.



Basic needs: PHYSIOLOGICAL needs

- Oxygen
- Nutrition
- Temperature & Humidity
- Lighting
- Obstacles
- Bathroom hazards
- Security

Transmission of Pathogens

- A Pathogen: any microorganism capable of producing an illness
- One of the most effective methods for limiting the transmission of pathogens → the **MEDICAL ASEPTIC PRACTICE** of **HAND HYGIENE**
- Immunization
- Infection control

Pollution

A healthy environment is free of pollution.

- Air pollution
- Land pollution
- Water pollution
- Noise pollution
 - *a sensory overload syndrome (increase in the intensity of auditory & visual stimuli)*

Terrorism

- Bioterrorism: the use of biological agents to create fear & threat
- *Nurses must be prepared through education & training to be able to respond to an attack by taking the necessary steps to initiate an agency's emergency management plan.*



Nursing Knowledge Base

- Risks at Developmental Stages
- Individual Risk Factors
- Risk in the Health Care Agency

Risks at Developmental Stages

- ***Infant, toddler, & preschool***
 - accident prevention by health education for parents & removal of dangers whenever possible
- ***School-age child***
 - safe practices education for children
- ***Adolescent***
 - safe interaction & safe sexual practices education

Individual Risk Factors

- ***Lifestyles*** → hobbies, works, stress
- ***Impaired mobility*** → weakness, paralysis, poor coordination/ balance
- ***Sensory or communication impairment***
→ client with visual, hearing, tactile, or communication impairment
- ***Lack of safety awareness*** → keeping medicine or poisons from children, reading the expiration date on food product

Risks in the Health Care Agency

- ***Medical errors*** →
- ***Falls*** → in older clients
- ***Client-inherent Accidents*** → seizure
- ***Procedure-related accidents*** → medication & fluid administration errors, improper performances of procedures
- ***Equipment-related accidents*** → malfunction, disrepair, or misuse of equipment



Critical Thinking

- ✓ Requires a synthesis of ***knowledge, experience, assessment***, critical thinking ***attitudes & intellectual & professional standards***

Critical Thinking Model for safety Assessment

Knowledge

- basic human needs
- potential risks
- developmental stage
- illness/ medication

Experience

- caring for mobility or sensory impairment's clients
- caring for younger sibling

Assessment

- actual & potential threat
- impact of underlying illness
- presence of risks

Standards

- intellectual standards
- ANA & JCAHO/ INNA standards
- institution/ agency standards

Attitudes

- demonstrate perseverance
- be responsible for collecting unbiased & accurate data
- Show discipline

Nursing process is more than the problem-solving process





Assessment

- 1. Nursing history**
- 2. Client's home environment**
- 3. Health care environment**
- 4. Risk for falls**
- 5. Risk for medical errors**
- 6. Bioterrorist attacks**
- 7. Client expectation**



Nursing Diagnosis

1. **Risk for injury** *related to* impaired mobility, decreased vision, & poorly lighted home.
2. **Risk for poisoning** *related to* housing with peeling paint and extensive renovations
3. **Risk for suffocation** *related to* lack of awareness of hazards in environment
4. **Risk for trauma** *related to* peer pressure and impetuous behavior.



Risk for injury

is a state in which the individual is at risk for injury as a result of agent & environmental variables interacting with the adaptive & defensive resources of the individual (host).



Risk for trauma

is the accentuated risk of accidental tissue injury, including wounds, burns, & fractures.



Risk for poisoning

Is accentuated risk of accidental exposure to
or ingestion of drugs or dangerous
products in doses sufficient to cause
poisoning



Risk for suffocation

Is accentuated risk of accidental suffocation
caused by an adequate air supply for
inhalation



The others nursing diagnoses that may apply...

- ✓ **Risk for imbalanced body temperature**
- ✓ **Impaired home maintenance**
- ✓ **Disturbed sensory/perception**
- ✓ **Disturbed thought processes**

PLANNING

Goal & outcomes

- ✓ Must be measurable & realistic → with consideration of the resources available to client
- ✓ Goal → to safety is remaining free from injury
- ✓ Nsg interventions are prioritized to provide safe & efficient care
- ✓ Continuity of care → identify & select resources within their community that enhance safety



IMPLEMENTATION

- ✓ are directed toward maintaining the client's safety
- ✓ **HEALTH PROMOTION**
 - developmental interventions
- ✓ **GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES**
 - contribute to a safer environment by meet basic needs (O₂, humidity, nutrition, temperature)
 - teach basic technique for food handling,
 - prevent the transmission of pathogens



IMPLEMENTATION

- ✓ ACUTE CARE
 - help clients avoid falls, injuries from use restraints & side rails, fires, poisoning, & electrical hazards.
 - seizures precautions
- ✓ INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES



EVALUATION

- ✓ Client care
 - based on the expected outcomes
 - participation of client & family
 - additional support services in community
- ✓ Client expectation
 - less anxiety & verbalize satisfaction

SUMMARY

- A safe environment is essential to promoting, maintaining, & restoring health.
- Incorporating critical thinking skills in the application of the nursing process:
 - assesses the client & the environment to determine risk factors for injury;
 - clusters risk factors;
 - formulates a nursing diagnosis;
 - plans specific intervention, including client education

SUMMARY

- The expected outcomes:
 - a safe environment;
 - a client whose expectations have been met;
 - a client who is knowledgeable about safety factors & precautions;
 - a client free of injury

Nurses are the heartbeat
of health care ...
Thank you...