



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2017; 3(9): 257-260
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 08-07-2017
Accepted: 09-08-2017

Josina Jose
Staff Nurse NMCH, Nellore,
Andhra Pradesh, India

Anjani Devi
Assistant Professor,
Department of Mental Health
Nursing, Narayana College of
Nursing, Nellore,
Andhra Pradesh, India

Somesula Suchitra
Assistant Professor,
Department of Mental Health
Nursing, Narayana College of
Nursing, Nellore,
Andhra Pradesh, India

Arumugam Indira
Principal, Narayana College of
Nursing, Nellore,
Andhra Pradesh, India

Correspondence
Josina Jose
Staff Nurse NMCH, Nellore,
Andhra Pradesh, India

Assess the knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurses in NMCH, Nellore

Josina Jose, Anjani Devi, Somesula Suchitra and Arumugam Indira

Abstract

Background of The Study: Negligence is a failure to exercise the care toward other, which a reasonable or prudent would do in the circumstances. Nursing malpractice occurs when a nurse does not perform medical duties competently and it results a patient is injured. Malpractice is various under state nurse practice acts, institutional policies, and federal guidelines. Improper, unethical conduct, unreasonable lack of skill by a holder of a professional or official position; often applied to physicians, dentists, lawyer, and public officers to denote negligent or unskillful performance of duties when professional skills are obligatory

Objectives: To assess the level of knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurse. To find out the association between level of knowledge regarding with their selected socio demographic variables.

Material and method: The present study was conducted by using quantitative research approach and descriptive design was adopted. The Samples were selected by using non -probability convenience sampling technique.

Result and discussion: level of knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurses 2(6.7%) have A+ grade, 3(10%) have A grade, 6 (20%) have B+ grade, 8(26.6%) have B grade, 5 (16.7%) have C grade and 6(2%) have D grade.

Conclusion: The study concluded that staff nurses have mean knowledge score of 20.5, and of the 26.6% staff nurses got B grade. There for, there is a need to educate the staff nurses on negligence.

Keywords: Negligence and staff nurse

Introduction

Negligence is a failure to exercise the care toward other, which a reasonable or prudent would do in the circumstances. Nursing malpractice occurs when a nurse does not perform medical duties competently and it results a patient is injured. Malpractice is various under state nurse practice acts, institutional policies, and federal guidelines. Improper, unethical conduct, unreasonable lack of skill by a holder of a professional or official position; often applied to physicians, dentists, lawyer, and public officers to denote negligent or unskillful performance of duties when professional skills are obligatory

The causes of nursing malpractice are; improper administration of medication, failure to notify physician, injuring a patient with equipment, mis-communication, failure to supervise patient. The four basic elements of negligence are; presence of a duty of care. The first element is establishing the presence of a duty owed by one person to another, someone breached their duty. The second element is a breach of the duty owed by one person to another; third one is the breach directly causes injuries, fourth one is proving monetary losses.

Negligence is the failure of an individual to provide care that a reasonable person would ordinarily use in a similar circumstance. Nursing is a integral part of health care system and nurses direct their energy towards the prevention, promotion, maintenance and restoration of health. The role of nurse has expanded rapidly with the past two decades to include experiences, specialization, autonomy, and accountability. Nursing also being a profession has come under the law. The nurse must also be familiar with laws of IPC (Indian Penal Code). Negligence just like infectious diseases is dangerous to life. Under section 284, nurses are eligible to be punished for their negligence with respect to poisonous substance. This reform has lead to attitude change towards nurse's legal and medical. To avoid legal charges, negligent nurses must keep abreast of the rapidly changing areas of instrumentation, documentation and patient care.

Need For Study

Negligence is the failure of an individual to provide care. In the world wide around 43, 74,434 nurses are present. The WHO report [1992], describes 34.2% nurses perform the negligence and medical malpractices in the Arabia and Latin America. Along with English speaking countries, Arabia nations also have 1.25 nurses for every 1000 people.

The international council nursing is a federation of 35 National Nurses Associations representing the million nurses worldwide operational by nurses. Internationally, Indian Nursing council works to ensure nursing care for all and sound health policies for nursing globally.

Under WHO report in India nursing was established in 1909. Now, 2, 23,850 numbers of nurses are present. In that 23.94% nurses are perform negligence or failure to provide proper care. The nurses are performing negligence because of their loss of practical knowledge and in service education. The state level nursing council report shows medical malpractice is increasing now days 27% had adequate knowledge regarding negligence and medical malpractice. In Andhra Pradesh 88,000 numbers of nurses are presented.

Nichols (2010) a cross sectional study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude of nurses on legal issues in patient care. 510 B.Sc. (N) and Diploma nurses working in Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital and Indira Gandhi Government General Hospital was selected by stratified random sampling technique. To measure the level of attitude the semantic differential scale based upon a seven point rating scale was used. The results revealed that 44.5% (227) of nurses had inadequate knowledge, 24.1% of nurses had average knowledge 21.2 % (108) of nurses had average knowledge, 8.6% (44) of nurses had very good knowledge and 1.6% (8) of nurses had excellent knowledge. 65.5% (334) of nurses had highly favorable attitude and 34.5% of nurses had moderately favorable attitude.

Here the researcher felt that negligence among staff nurses is costing them their life. So, the investigator wanted to assess the level of knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurse in NMCH, Nellore.

Statement of the Problem

A Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge Regarding Negligence among Staff Nurses in NMCH, Nellore.

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurse.
- To find out the association between level of knowledge regarding with their selected socio demographic variables.

Delimitations: Study is delimited to,

- Staff nurse in NMCH, Nellore available at time of data collection.
- Sample size of 30 staff nurses.
- data collection period is only 2 weeks

Methodology

Research Approach

The quantitative approach was adopted to assess the knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurses.

Research Design

A descriptive design

Setting of the Study

The study was conducted in Narayana Medical College Hospital at Nellore.

Population: - The population of the study is all staff nurses.

Target Population

Target population of the study is staff nurses at Nellore.

Accessible Population: The accessible population of the study is staff nurses working in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.

Sample

Sample of the study includes staff nurses who fulfills the inclusion criteria.

Sampling Techniques

Non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted for this study to assess the knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurses.

Sample Size

The sample size for the study was 30 staff nurses in Narayana Medical College Hospital at Nellore.

Criteria for Sampling

Inclusion criteria: Staff nurses who are,

- willing to participate in the study
- available at the time of data collection
- can know the Telugu and English

Exclusion criteria: Staff nurses who were,

- not willing to participate in the study
- not known the Telugu and English
- not available at the time of data collection

Variables of the Study

Variables of the study are research variables and demographic variables

Research variables: The knowledge of staff nurses regarding negligence.

Demographic variables: The demographic variables of staff nurses such as age, educational status, source of information and attended any in service education related to negligence.

Description of Tools

After thorough review of text books, journals and with experience advice, the investigator has developed a structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding negligence. The tools will be divided into Part-A, Part-B.

Part-A: It deals with the socio demographic variables of the staff nurses which includes the age, gender, educational status, year of experience, source of information and attended any in service education related to negligence.

Part-B: Deals with structured questionnaire. It consists of structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurses.

Score Interpretation

GRADE	SCORE
A+	More than 85%
A	More than 75%
B+	More than 65%
B	More than 55%
C	More than 50%
D	Less than 50 %

Plan for Data Analysis

Sl. No	Data analysis	Method	Remarks
1.	Descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency and percentage analysis for demographic variables of staff nurses Mean and standard deviation of staff nurses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of socio- demographic variables of staff nurses. To assess the knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurses
2.	Inferential statistics	Chi-square test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurses with their selected demographic variables

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Section-I

Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables among staff nurses.

Section-II

Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurses.

Section-III

Mean and standard deviation of knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurses.

Section-IV

Association between the level of knowledge regarding negligence among staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables.

Level of Knowledge Regarding Negligence Among Staff Nurses.

Level of knowledge	Staff Nurses	
	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
A+	2	6.7
A	3	10
B+	6	20
B	8	26.6
C	5	16.7
D	6	20
Total	30	100

Mean and Standard Deviation Scores of Staff Nurses.

Category	Mean	Standard deviation
knowledge	20.5	5.45

Association between the Levels of Knowledge Regarding Negligence among Staff Nurses with Their Selected Socio Demographic Variables.

In association with age in year of staff nurses, calculated value is 1.7592 and table value is 11.07 at p=0.05 level. The calculated value is less than table value hence there is no significant association.

In association with gender of staff nurses, calculated value is 0.9895 and table value is 11.07at p=0.05 level. The

calculated value is less than table value; hence there is no significant.

In association with educational status of staff nurses, calculated value is 30.77 and table value is 11.07 at p=0.05 level. The calculated value is greater than table value, hence there is significant association.

In association with working experience of staff nurses, calculated value 14.96 and table value is 24.99 at p=0.05 level. The calculated value is less than table value. Hence there is no significant association between working experience and level of knowledge.

Summary, Conclusion, And Recommendations

Major findings of the study

- 27(90%) staff nurses are between the age group of 21 - 25 Years.
- Gender, 29(96.7%) staff nurses are female.
- 19(63.3%) have studied GNM Nursing.
- 14(46.7%) had 1-3 years of experience
- In regard to level of knowledge 2 (6.7%) are having A+ grade knowledge, 3(10%) are having A grade knowledge, 6(20%) are having B+ grade knowledge, 8(26.6%) are having d grade knowledge, 5(16.7%) are having C grade knowledge, 6(20%) are having D grade knowledge.
- In reference to staff nurses mean knowledge score is 20.5 and standard deviation is 5.45.
- In relation to association, demographic variables like educational status is having significant association with the level of knowledge, whereas age, gender and working experience are non significant.

Recommendation

- A similar study can be conducted by using large sample to generalize findings.
- A similar study can be conducted in different settings.
- A quasi experimental study can be conducted for assess knowledge on the negligence among staff nurses.

Conclusion

The study concluded that staff nurses have mean knowledge score of 20.5, and of the 26.6% staff nurses got B grade. There for, there is a need to educate the staff nurses on negligence.

Reference

1. Barbara Kozier, Glenora ERB. Fundamentals of nursing 7th edition; published by LPE, 52-64
2. Bassie L. Marquis and Carol I Hutson Leadership roles and management functions in nursing, 5th edition published by Lippincott and wilkins, 96-98
3. Huber Leadership and Nursing Care Management”, 7th edition; published by Saunders, 290.
4. Jeanetta Lancaster. Nursing Issues; 7th edition; published by Mosby. 3765-392.
5. Lois White. Basic Nursing 7th edition; published by Mosby. 364-390
6. Leaby Kizallay R. Foundation of Nursing practice.2nd edition; Rome: Rome’s publishers, 56-63s
7. Kamal. Professional adjustment and trends in nursing, 7th edition; published by. Oral medial publications in Bombay, 124.
8. Nicole AM, pexmann PM. A practical guide for quality of nursing care. New York: published by Random House, 568.
9. Potter, Perry. Fundamentals of Nursing 6th edition; published by Elsevier, 405-422.
10. Williams Hopper YM. Critical nursing care. Washington, D.C. New York: published by CBS-Distributors. 134-140
11. Carlen Boito FT. medical malpractice, Journal of critical care. 2008; 6(11):83-89.
12. Daniel Sandman WA, Critical care Management, journal of surgical times. 2008; 8(4):110-112.
13. Francis A, Sanyo, Management of journal critical care of Nursing Times. 2006; 6(18):26-32.
14. Hendery Wills. Indian journal of continuing nursing education no1, no 2 publication. 2003; 9:115-130.
15. Henry WA. Making the grade in critical care, journal of medical and surgical nursing. 2013; 135:28-31.
16. Robert AD. Medical malpractice journal of medical and surgical nursing. 2003; 7:24-52.
17. Ronal den H. Management of risk factors of critical care. Journal of nightingale nursing time. 2010; 2:103-112
18. www.scopemed.org
19. <http://etext.lib.virgina.edu/subject/afam.htm/>
20. <http://journals.tuns.ac.in.on>
21. [www.nurses of india.com](http://www.nursesofindia.com)
22. [www.net health search.com](http://www.nethealthsearch.com)