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A study to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on medication error among staff nurses working in selected hospitals of Vijayapur

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Abstract
Background: Medication error is important, however error may occurs even in carefully monitored health care set up. There are several pre disposing factors for the occurrence of error starting from improper drug selection to error in administration technique by the health care providers and patients.
Results: Knowledge level of 80 staff nurses where assessed by using structure knowledge questionnaire and the findings revealed that only 23.75 (19) of the participants where score between 0 to 10 that is poor, where as 72.5 (58) of the participants were scored between 11 to 20 that is average and 3.75(3) of the participants where scored between 21 to 30 that is considered as good. Findings revealed that the staff nurses have an overall gain in knowledge with the administration of Self Instructional Module. Knowledge mean 4.79 percentage with t value 33.33 is greater than the table value that is P<4.79% level of significance.
Conclusion: The Self Instructional Module was effective in improving the knowledge of staff nurses on Medication Error.

Keywords: Self instructional module, medication error, staff nurses

Introduction
A medication error is an unintended failure in the drug treatment process that leads to, or has the potential to lead to, harm to the patient. Mistakes in the prescribing, dispensing, storing, preparation and administration of a medicine are the most common preventable cause of undesired adverse events in medication practice and present a major public health burden.

Drug treatment in the hospital setting requires a series of action to be performed correctly by several members of health care team such as the physician the unit clerk of the hospital pharmacist and nurse error are possible at any steps of the process from medication selection and ordering to drug formulation drug dispensing and to drug administration similarly the blustery setting patient the ultimate users of drug can also make error at any stage of medicine use

Many times medication error advance drug events (ADE) the advance drug reaction (ADR). Are confused with each other's. The distinction between the terminologies is crucial the institute of medicine define an ADE as an injury resulting from medical intervention related to a drug which can be attributable to preventable and non-preventable causes. (Bates *et al*. 1995) of those adverse relation include those that are unpredictable such as idiosyncrasycratic or allergic response and House that are predictable such as adverse effect or toxic effect related inherent pharmacological properties of the drug

Medication errors are common cause for iatrogenic adverse events they can lead to severe morbidity prolonged hospital stay unnecessary diagnostic test unnecessary treatment. A medication error is an episode associated with the use of medication that should be preventable through effective control system.

Material and methods
Sources of Data: The data was collected from staff nurses at selected hospitals of Vijayapur

Research Design: Descriptive co- relation Research Design

Setting: The present study was conducted in selected hospitals of Vijayapur.

Population: The population of the present study consists of the staff nurses between age group of 25 to 45 years.

Sample Size: The sample size of size of the present study comprises about 100 staff nurses.

Sampling Technique: In the present study non probability purposive sampling technique is adopted to select the sample

Sampling Criteria
Inclusion Criteria
- staff nurses who all willing to participate in the study
- Staff nurses who all available during the time of data collection

Exclusion Criteria
- Staff nurses who all not willing to participate in the study

- Staff nurses who all absent during the period of data Collection

Tool Used
1. **Section A: Socio-Demographic Profile:** In Socio-demographic Profile includes Age, Gender, work Experience, Education, & Do you have knowledge regarding Medication Error
2. **Section B: Structured Knowledge Questionnaire:** The structured knowledge questionnaire includes 30 MCQ's each MCQ's carries 4 options out of them one correct answer and others are incorrect.
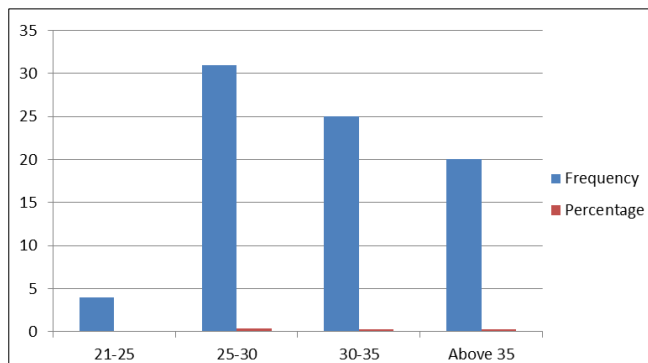
Results
Section A: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Staff Nurses

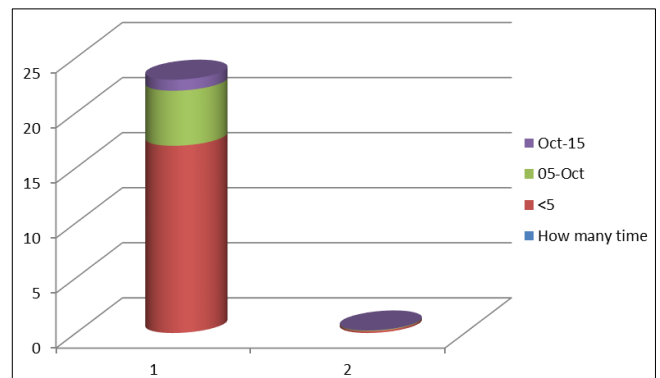**Section B:** Distribution of Knowledge scores of Staff Nurses on Medication Error

Section B: Association of Knowledge Scores among Staff Nurses with their Selected Demographic Variables

**Table 1:** Section A: Descriptive of demographic variables of PU students

| Si No	Socio-demographic Data	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
	21-25	4	5%
	25-30	31	38.75%
	30-35	25	31.25%
	Above 35	20	25%
2	Gender		
	Male	52	65%
	Female	28	35%
3	Previous Knowledge on Medication Error		
	Yes	74	92.5%
	No	06	7.5%
4	Education		
	GNM	67	83.75%
	BSC(N)	5	6.25%
	PB BSC (N)	8	10%
	MSC (N)	0	0%
5	Work experience		
	Below 2year	5	6.25%
	2-5year	16	20%
	5-7year	18	22.5%
	More than 7year	41	51.25%

Fig 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Staff Nurses According To Age

Fig 2: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Staff Nurses According To Gender
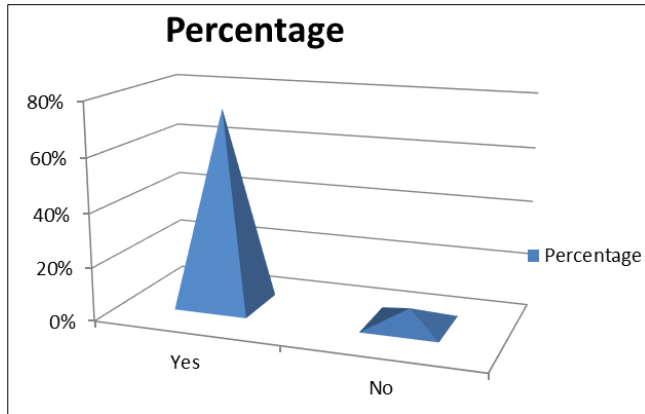
Fig 3: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Staff Nurses regarding Previous Knowledge on Medication Errors
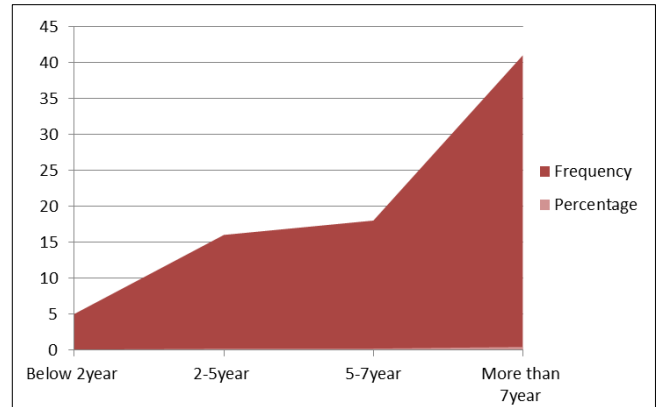
Fig 4: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Staff Nurses According To Work Experience

Table 2: Section B: Distribution of Knowledge scores of Staff Nurses on Medication Error

Level of knowledge	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0 to 8	5	5%
Average	9 to 15	60	60%
Good	16 to 25	34	34%
Excellent	25 & Above	1	1%
Total		100	100%

Table 3: Association of Knowledge Scores among Staff Nurses with their Selected Demographic Variables

Si No	Demographic Variables	Knowledge Level		Chi-square	Inference
1	**Age**	<14	>14		
	a) 21-25 years	2	2		
	b) 25-30 years	15	16	3.37	NS
	c) 30-35 years	11	14		
	d) above 35	10	10		
2	**Gender**				
	a) Male	22	30	0.93	NS
	b) Female	15	13		
3	**Previous Knowledge on Medication Error**				
	a) Yes	34	40	3.82	NS
	b) No	4	2		
4	**Education**				
	a) GNM	30	37		
	b) BSC(N)	1	4	5.99	NS
	c) PB BSC(N)	2	6		
	d) MSC (N)	-	-		
5	**Past Experiences**				
	a) Below 2year	5	-		
	b) 2-5year	8	08	3.82	NS
	c) 5-7year	9	09		
	d) More than 7year	21	20		

Discussion

The present study was designed to assess the knowledge regarding Medication Error among Staff Nurses. The reliability of the tool was found to be r= 0.8640 which indicate that the tool was found to be statistical reliable. The main study was conducted in BLDEA's Shri B M Patil Medical College, Hospital & RC, Vijayapur. The Staff nurses were selected by using convenient sampling technique. The findings indicates that majority of the participants 31 (31%) belongs to 25 to 30 years age. Majority of participants 52 (52%) were males than females. Majority of participant 41(41%) where having more than 7 years experience. Chi Square test was used in order to find out the association with selected demographic variable.

Conclusion

We all make errors from time to time. There are many sources of medication errors and different ways of avoiding them. However, we must start by being aware that error is possible and take steps to minimize the risks.

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