

Attitude And Preference Of Rehab Sciences Students On Patient Safety And Quality Improvement Education

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND AIMS

Numerous studies established that maintenance of patient safety has utmost important in the rehabilitation. Therefore, understanding of patient safety and its quality improvement is crucial; however, there is a limited knowledge among medical students regarding it. Consequently, this study is aim to explore the attitude and preferences of rehab sciences students about patient safety and quality improvement education that can be implemented during the medical practices to improve health-related outcomes.

METHODOLOGY

A cross-sectional survey was conducted on undergraduate medical students of physical and occupational therapy, enrolled in the study via convenience sampling technique. Data was collected on self-administered questionnaire based on attitude and preferences of patient safety and quality improvement education. The questionnaire was formulated into Google Docs and distributed via email or Whatsapp group.

RESULTS

A total number of 134 responses received from (56.7%) occupational while (43.3%) physical therapy students showed that that majority of students (67.9%) and (79.9%) have rated their current knowledge of patient safety and quality improvement as an average. Majority have preferred real life examples and problem based as helpful in teaching these aspects Moreover, it was strongly believed that (97.8%) good communication, (98.5%) patient participation and motivation as well as (96.3%) multidisciplinary teamwork plays a vital role in reducing risk of error. Consecutively, (95.5%) preferred that the topic should be included as a separate curriculum in undergraduate program.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that majority of the participants has an average knowledge regarding patient safety and quality improvement education thereby shown a positive attitude and proactive preferences regarding it. However, future studies shall be directed on the clinical guidelines to devise a standardized protocol for these concepts in order to reduce the risk of errors in practicing and promote patient safety.

KEYWORDS: Patient, Rehab Sciences, Healthcare, Safety, Quality, Education

Iqra Rani
Occupational Therapist
Freelancer
Iqratanveer48@gmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

Patient safety is defined as the prevention of harm to the patient associated with the healthcare system¹. On the other hand, quality improvement education may help improving patient outcomes such as satisfaction, preventing harm, and reducing fiscal costs. Thus, both the terminologies are interconnected. Yet a number of studies have been shown that providing patient safety education may help in improve medical standards^{2,3}. According to Bari et al⁴ the concept is crucial to learn by all health care professionals in their certain levels of training. In addition, medical understudies have the potential to prevent medical errors if they have trained in patient safety skills prior to their practice⁵. However, Health care professionals need to realize the importance to educate undergraduate students about patient safety to handle the situation when dealing with an error⁶. Therefore, students are required to focus more on patient safety and physical therapy error during clinical practice^{7,8}. In Pakistan, it has been revealed that a lack of attention to patient safety among health care professionals is evident. This may lead to medical errors as many patients might have been facing other health-related issues which in turn increase their hospital stay⁹. Even though it was documented that senior medical students tend to have less knowledge regarding patient safety¹⁰.

As students are the future professionals, therefore their foundation of knowledge should be built strong during learning years to bring out effective solutions in healthcare delivery. Moreover, the awareness may lead to a greater impact on the patient, subsequently to a better prognosis. Despite the fact, lack of quality improvement education may serve as a barrier to patient safety. However, currently, no specific guidelines are available regarding the patient safety and quality improvement¹¹. A study conducted by Gaw, Alshehab, and Alsheikh¹² investigate the level of awareness, knowledge, and perceptions about patient safety of undergraduate students via the Health Professional Education in Patient Safety Survey (H-PEPSS) concluded that students in the 5th year had a high level of confidence in labeling patient safety issues in medical education whereas, students in the 6th year reported to be unhesitating to speak up about patient safety. Moreover, the study also highlights a comparison of the culture of safety and effective communication between males and females that revealed a statistically significant difference between both genders. Thus, there is an identified knowledge gap is existing among the undergraduates about patient safety concepts.

Another study explored that the perceptions regarding patient safety, attitude and knowledge of medical students about patient safety showed that 50% of the students had high knowledge but patient safety education was insufficient which showed a crucial need for formal curriculum and better policies on the concept¹³. In addition, Lee, Hahm, and Lee¹⁴ evaluated undergraduate medical students' perceptions about safety, teamwork, error disclosure, and behavioral intentions during their clinical clerkship displayed that 78% of students were influenced by teamwork although 41.2% of students reported having the intention to disclose an error if their team member committed it. Furthermore, the majority of students were facing difficulty while discussing medical errors. Therefore, it is inevitable to discuss guidelines in developing to enhance patient safety education.

According to Teigland et al¹⁵ more than 80% of participants believed that patient safety education was equal or greater important than basic science or clinical skills, while 70% of students rated quality improvement education to be equal or more important. Thus, it was also showed that teaching of these concepts should be adequately integrated into clinical education. In addition to it, undergraduate medical students have shown a positive attitude towards patient safety despite having little knowledge regarding error disclosure¹⁰. Besides, physical therapy students also showed assurance towards patient safety, however, demonstrated high pressure during their work setting which leads to having compromised patient safety that can increase the risk of error or patient injury during physical therapy in a clinical setting¹⁶. Thus by teaching the students about patient safety during their study program aids to improve the work quality

within the area in which they are functioning and have them to develop the adequate clinical practice that is needed to be executed.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there is no data available that explore student attitudes and preferences about patient safety and quality improvement education in the profession of physical and occupational therapy. Besides, there are relatively few studies in Pakistan that have been evaluated patient safety awareness in the fields of medicine and nursing. Therefore, this study will serve as a bridge to ascertain the emerging concept of patient safety and quality improvement education in the medical curriculum, in particular for rehab sciences so that they are able to direct their patient well.

Hence, the knowledge of patient's safety awareness should be given to the students of physical and occupational therapy, as this will aid them to work more efficiently in future. Thus, teaching the proper guideline of patient safety to the students during their learning years, help them to eradicate the medical errors related to patient safety in future. And they will be able to work more professionally in future to avoid any harm and improve patient satisfaction.

Consecutively, this study will devise future research options in this context to facilitate better services.

METHODOLOGY

Study Setting: This study was conducted at the rehabilitation institutes of Karachi including Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (IPM&R), Liaquat National School of Physiotherapy (LNSOP), Isra Institute of Rehabilitation and Dr. Ziauddin Hospital, North and Clifton campuses respectively.

Target Population: Undergraduate physical and occupational therapy students.

Study Design: Cross-sectional survey.

Duration of Study: 6-8 months.

Sampling Technique: Non-Probability Convenience Sampling Technique.

Sample size was calculated by using Open EPI software. Therefore, at anticipated frequency of 50%, Confidence Interval of 95% with margin of error at 5%, the sample size of n=134 were calculated.

Sample Selection

Inclusion criteria

- Male and female undergraduate physical and occupational therapy students of 3rd to 5th year and house officers with an experience of > 6 months were included.

Exclusion criteria

- Students who are unwilling to participate or are their initial years of education were excluded from the study.

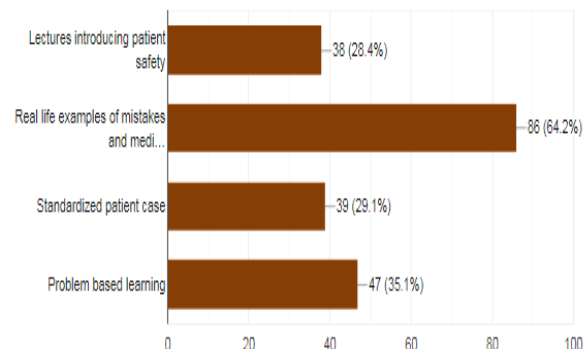
Data Collection: The self-administered questionnaire has been adapted from the study of Teigland et al¹⁵ divided into three sections i.e. section 'A' comprised of socio-demographic background of participants, 'B' consisted of questions to analyze the impact of knowledge about the patient safety and quality improvement education while 'C' constituted of statements to elicit the level of attitude and preferences of rehab students on a 5 point Likert scale listed as strongly disagree, disagree, undecided, agree and strongly agree.

Participants were enrolled in study through convenience sampling technique from primary and tertiary care hospitals. The questionnaire was formulated in Google Docs and sent to participants via email or WhatsApp group. Prior to collection, all participants were given consent form to ensure their voluntary participation. After their consent, understanding about the questionnaire was ensured in order to record the responses on self-administered questionnaire. The data was analyzed upon completion of sample.

Data was analyzed on the Google Docs Editor. The demographic characteristics of the participants were represented through frequency, mean and standard deviations whereas the participant responses were evaluated through frequency and percentage.

According to the participants the ethical consideration criteria includes:

Ethical consideration was taken via verbal and written consent by the participant before starting the data collection. All information of the participants will be kept anonymous under investigator's supervision. However, there will be fair selecting criteria without being unjust to the participants.



RESULTS

A total number of 134 responses received from the participants included (56.7%) occupational while (43.3%) physical therapy students of 3rd year (36.6%), 4th year (31.3%) and 5th year (32.1%) respectively with the highest number of responses reported from the age group of 21 to 23 years (31.3%). In Section-B, it was reported that majority of students (67.9%) have rated their current knowledge of patient safety as an average, (26.1%) excellent while only (6%) rated as poor, in comparison to the importance of basis science knowledge, students reported the patient safety information (64.9%) and clinical knowledge (56%) as more important. It was revealed that (50.7%) have attended formal education regarding patient safety from lecture, workshops or seminars while (48.5%) have received from informal education. Besides, students have preferred real life examples (64.2%), problem based learning (35.1%), lectures (28.4%) and cases (29.1%) that will be helpful in teaching about the patient safety as shown in Figure-1.

Figure-1 represents the perception of students regarding teaching aids in patient safety education

In Section-C, (79.9%) students reported to have an average knowledge of quality improvement while on (6%) have rated having poor knowledge. In comparison to basic science knowledge, (50.7%) marked the quality improvement knowledge as of same important, (48.5%) more important while (56.7%) and (41%) rated clinical knowledge of same and more importance. Moreover, (46.3%) have attended quality improvement education from formal (41.8%) and (34.3%) informal education respectively. Furthermore, students have preferred real life mistakes (59%), problem based learning (38.1%), lectures (30.6%) and cases (26.9%) that will be helpful in teaching about quality improvement education as shown in Figure-2.

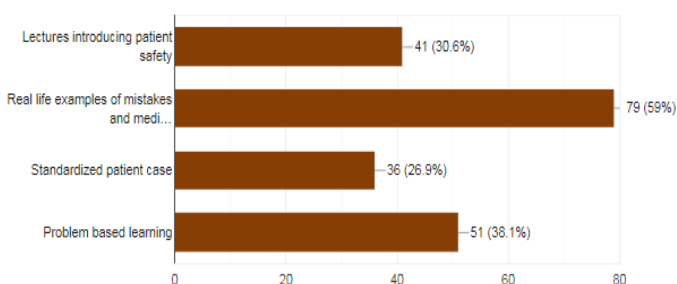


Figure-2 represents the perception of students regarding teaching aids in quality improvement education

In section D, (51.5%) students believed that most of the medical errors are impossible to avoid while (48.5%) disagreed, however majority (63.4%) thought that if there is no harm to client than there is no need to report the error while in the presence of error that may lead to patient harm should be disclosed by the therapists (82.8%)

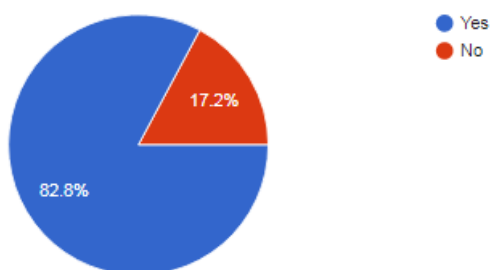
as shown in Figure-3, although it was strongly believed that (97.8%) good communication, (98.5%) patient participation and motivation as well as (96.3%) multidisciplinary teamwork plays a vital role in reducing risk of error.

Figure-3 represents the perception of students regarding error disclosure

It was showed that (89.6%) believed that clinical errors made it easy to learn from errors of others however (94%) agreed to have detailed knowledge about medical errors, although (97%) prefer that therapist should insist on the importance of proper therapeutic resources for patient safety and should admit the errors and must devise effective strategy. In addition, (58.2%) believed that patient safety is learned through clinical experience only and (95.5%) preferred that the topic should be included as a separate curriculum in undergraduate program.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study showed that that majority of students (67.9%) and (79.9%) have rated their current knowledge of patient safety and quality improvement as an average. Besides, majority of students have preferred real life examples and problem based as helpful in teaching



Moreover, it was strongly believed that (97.8%) good communication, (98.5%) patient participation and motivation as well as (96.3%) multidisciplinary teamwork plays a vital role in reducing risk of error while (89.6%) believed that clinical errors made it easy to learn from errors of others. Consecutively, (95.5%) preferred that the topic should be included as a separate curriculum in undergraduate program.

The last decades have shown significant progress in teaching about patient safety and quality improvement among medical professionals¹⁷. The students of our study reported having recognition of these concepts despite having varied exposure. Besides, in general, the majority of students preferred these topics in their curriculum comprising of hands-on approaches, lectures and independent study methods, and real life mistakes or participation in as most helpful. The findings of our study were consistent with the study of Teighland et al¹⁵ who demonstrated that teaching of patient safety and quality improvement to medical understudies shall be integrated into clinical education rather than taught alone.

Despite this, the attitudes and learning preferences of students are important to consider when implementing a curriculum change that may assist in prioritizing the effective pedagogical methods also leads to the understanding liable curriculum¹⁸. On the contrary, Thain and colleagues¹⁹ concluded that 70% of students preferred internet-based learning for patient safety although our study didn't explore the participant's perception in this regard. However, similar results demonstrated in our and Thain's study declared that the majority of students thought real-life mistakes as most valuable to learn and reduces the risk of error.

It was further revealed that students of the modern era preferred quality improvement education in simulated environments like virtual reality that perhaps due to the divergence in students' attitudes towards internet-based learning. However, as per our study results, it seemed that students preferred to have real-life situations to be engaged in proper learning therefore, education should be delivered in as real an environment as possible.

A number of authors have also suggested that lacking fully trained educators in medical curricula may lead to slow integration of these topics^{20,21}. Therefore, the curriculum should be devised as a promising paradigm in medical education. Furthermore, students' participation in the integration of the knowledge may serve as an effective support to improve quality care^{22,23}. Likewise in our study, the majority of students have taken a number of lectures, seminars, workshops, etc. that highlight their interest in learning these concepts with appropriate knowledge and skills in the topic. Therefore, integration of knowledge and student's recognition in these topics may leads to enhancement in medical curriculum and shall endorsed high quality teaching^{24,25}.

Thus in present days, it is hard to get enough guideline on patient safety. And due to lack of awareness, the amount of knowledge that should be given were taking for granted by the students which leads to have compromised patient safety and causing the increase of medical errors in the work setting by them.

However, this study will help rising new thoughts about improving quality and will work towards effective educational programs of patient safety, that to be implemented in their clinical practice in order to provide the finest possible service to the patient. Beside this will benefit students to reduce medical errors in future clinical practice by discussing and learning the guideline about patient safety.

To the best of author's knowledge, this study is the first to be conducted in Pakistan considering about patient safety and quality improvement education. The study has highlighted the importance aspects in medical curricula that is crucial for healthcare professionals to understand, in particular rehabilitationists to provide better and safer patient care in their clinical practice.

Several limitations have been encountered in our study included that participants may have been more likely to be interested in patient safety and quality improvement. Furthermore, the survey represents the opinions from a single rehab facility therefore the preferences may not be generalizable to other schools.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that majority of the participants has an average knowledge regarding patient safety and quality improvement education thereby shown a positive attitude and the proactive preferences regarding it. However, future studies shall be directed on the clinical guidelines to devise a standardized protocol for these concepts in order to reduce the risk of errors in practicing and promote patient safety. Consequently, it is recommended that the medical curricula should be upgraded taking into account the patient safety and quality improvement education as a sole course with real-life exemplariness and problem based learning.

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