

Annotated Bibliography

Name

Institution

Date

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In my research, I will be focusing on the topic of patient safety in hospitals. In this paper, I will give a brief overview of six of the articles that I am going to use in the research paper.

Kroening, L. H., Kerr, B., Bruce, J., Yardley, I. (2015). Patient complaints as predictors of patient safety incidents. *Patient Experience Journal*, Article 14, Volume 2, Issue 1

As the title of the research article by Kroening, Kerr, Bruce, and Yardley (2015) hints, the research that was carried out by the researchers sought to investigate whether patient complaints can be used as predictor of patient safety incidents. Indeed, according to the scholars, even though a lot of focus should be placed on the patients when addressing the issue of patient safety, the patients have been overlooked even though they can offer valuable insights to the issue. The researchers thus undertook a qualitative study which sought to establish if complaints by patients could be acted upon in order to enhance the safety of the patients. From the study, it was found that complaints by the patients could highlight particular risks to patient safety and act as early warning system. From those findings, the researchers concluded that healthcare facilities need to ensure that they have a mechanism in place that makes it possible for the patients to express their complaints since these complaints could be used to enhance safety of other patients.

Ulrich, B., Kear, T. (2014). Patient Safety and Patient Safety Culture: Foundations of Excellent Health Care Delivery. *Nephrology Nursing Journal*, Vol 14, No. 5 p. 447 -

The article by Ulrich and Kear (2014) focused on the topic of patient safety in the United States by providing an overview of the concepts of the patient safety as well as patient safety culture. However, the researchers did not undertake any primary research and instead focused on secondary sources of information. Nevertheless, a closer review of the secondary sources of information that were used by the researchers shows that they mainly used peer reviewed sources and for that reason, the information contained in the article can be considered to be valid. The article features an in-depth history of the patient safety movement in the United States and defines the notions of patient safety as well as the patient safety culture as the basics for exceptional health care delivery.

Kirwan, M., Matthews, A., Scott, A. P. (2012). The impact of the work environment of nurses on patient safety outcomes: A multi-level modelling approach.

*International Journal of Nursing Studies* 50, P. 253–263

The study by Kirwan, Matthews and Scott (2012) aimed at investigating the connection between the ward environment where the nurses practice and specific patient safety outcomes by using ward level variables as well as nurse level variables. From the study, it was found that ward-level nurse elements such as nurse education level as well as the work environment needs to be recognized and manipulated due to the fact that they have a major impact to patient safety.

Cuadros, K. C., Padilha, K. G., Toffoletto, M. C., Henriquez-Roldán, C., Canales, M. A. J.

(2017). Patient Safety Incidents and Nursing Workload. *Rev. Latino-Am. Enfermagem*.25:e2841.

The research that was carried out by Cuadros et al. (2017) focuses on the topic of patient safety as it sought to investigate the relationship between the workload of the nursing team and the occurrence of patient safety incidents that are linked to nursing care in a public hospital in Chile. In order to achieve the aim, the researchers used a sample of 85 nurses and 157 nursing assistants. From the study, it was found that when the workload of the nurses is high, the safety of the patients is negatively impacted since high workloads implies that the nurses do not have ample time to spend with the patients thus leaving the safety of the patients at risk. In Chile, the workload for the nurses was found to be high implying that the safety of the patients in Chile hospital is not enhanced.

Aiken, H. L., Van den Heede, K., Sloane, M. D., Busse, R., McKee, M., Bruyneel, L., Rafferty, M. A., Griffiths, P., Moreno-Casbas, T. M., Tishelman, C., Scott, A., Brzostek, T., Kinnunen, J., Schwendimann, R., Heinen, M., Zikos, D., Sjetne, S., I., Smith, L. H., Kutney- Lee, A. (2012). Patient safety, satisfaction, and quality of hospital care: cross sectional surveys of nurses and patients in 12 countries in Europe and the United States. *British Medical Journal*;344: e1717

This article features the findings of a study that was undertaken by Aiken et al. (2012) which aimed at finding out whether that have good organisation of care can impact patient care as well as nurse workforce stability in European countries. To achieve the specified aim, the researchers undertook cross sectional surveys of patients as well as

nurses. In total, 33 659 nurses and 11 318 patients in Europe took part in the study while 27 509 nurses and over 120 000 patients in the US took part in the research. From the analysis of the findings of the study, the scholars concluded that deficits in hospital care quality were evident in all countries. On the other hand, enhancement of hospital work environments was suggested to be a relatively low-cost strategy to enhance safety and quality in hospital care while at the same time enhancing patient satisfaction.

James, T. J. (2013). A New, Evidence-based Estimate of Patient Harms Associated with Hospital Care. *Journal of Patient Safety*, Volume 9, Number 3, P. 122 - 128

The article by James (2013) relied on four studies that had used the Global Trigger Tool to flag certain evidence in medical records and aimed at finding whether patient safety in the US had been enhanced by comparing the number of patients who died from medical errors in the 1980s with the statistics of the 2000s. From the study, James (2013) found that the number of the patients dying from medical errors had declined. Nevertheless, the scholar was categorical that in order to enhance patient safety in hospitals, patients' needs to be involved in the measures undertaken.

### References

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