



Summary

Patient safety is an integral part of the delivery of quality care and improving patient safety is one of the most important issues facing healthcare organizations today, patients safety is the a voidance prevention and protection against adverse outcome or injuries caused by the process of health care. Patient safety is not the responsibility of person device or equipment it emerges from the interaction of components of a system, therefore if the work environment is safe the risk of accident is lower. Developing patient safety is the prevention patient from harm has become one of the central concern in quality improvement in health care system patient safety necessitate the modification of behavior of healthcare providers to perceive wide range of factors of working conditions that affect patient safety and designing of the physical environment to reduce hazards thereby reducing chance of accidents.

The aim of this study was to assess staff nurses perception about working factors conditions that affect patient safety at Benha University Hospital.

Subjects of this study were comprised of all available staff nurses working in general medical department & surgical department and critical care units (ICU & hemodialysis unit).

Tool for this study was: questionnaire sheet to assess staff nurses perception about working factors conditions that affect patient safety at Benha University Hospital and composed of two parts:

The first part includes:

Personal data: about certain relevant sociodemographic characteristics such as age, years of experience, marital status,



educational qualification.

The second part:

Included items about the nurses perception about working factors conditions that affect patient safety.

The study showed the following results:

The majority of the staff nurses have positive perception about working factors conditions that affect patient safety. There is a statistically significant difference in medical and surgical departments related to work force staffing factor and while there is no statistical significant different in ICU and dialysis unit related to work force staffing factor.

There was a statistically significant difference in (all study departments/ units) related to personal social factor.

There was a statistically significant difference in critical care unit (ICU & hemodialysis unit) related to work flow design, while there is no a statistically significant difference in medical and surgical departments related to work flow design factor.

There was a statistically significant difference in medical and surgical department related to physical environmental factor, while there is no statistically significant difference in critical care units (ICU & hemodialysis unit) related to physical environmental factor.

There was a statistically significant difference in general medical departments, surgical departments and critical care units (ICU & dialysis unit) related to organizational factor.



There was no statistical significance difference between work factors conditions related to age and year of experience that affect patient safety. There is statistical significance correlation between job title, educational qualification related to organizational factor, while there is no statistical significance correlation between other work factors conditions that affect patient safety.

Recommendations:

In the lights of the findings obtained from the present study these points are recommended:

Nursing level:

- 1- Provide adequate staff nurse to reduce the work pressure and decrease error during care given.
- 2- Developing and updating Universal protocols and guidelines about safety aspect.
- 3- Hospital should provide availability of policy for reporting as incident report and complains promote of patient safety.
- 4- Availability of infection control team in hospital and promoting of written policy to infection control.
- 5- Create a committee to monitor patient safety (quality committee) in hospital.
- 6- Hospital should provide supplies and equipment as beds with side rails.
- 7- Availability of security precautions such as iron on windows especially in general medical department and surgical department.
- 8- Hospital should provide sign and boards to prevent risk in unit (e.g guidance on how to use the fire extinguisher).

Educational level:

- 9- Implement in-service training program for nurses about patient safety.



10- Development and introduce a manual about patient safety to nurses to test affect on improving patient safety.

Research level:

11- We can't measure second aim so in the future it is recommend to make study included the effect of the work condition on patient safety.