

The perception of nursing students on patient's safety in a private college of the Federal District

A percepção dos acadêmicos de enfermagem sobre segurança do paciente em uma faculdade privada do Distrito Federal

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RESUMO

Objetivo: Conhecer a percepção dos acadêmicos de enfermagem sobre segurança do paciente, em uma faculdade privada do Distrito Federal. **Método:** É estudo exploratório, descritivo, por meio da aplicação de questionário estruturado para acadêmicos do 10º semestre de enfermagem, após aprovação pelo Comitê de Ética e posterior análise dos dados. **Resultados:** Na amostra analisada a idade média foi de 30 anos, com predominância do sexo feminino, 56,5% não atuavam na área de formação ou apenas estudavam, outros 25% já atuam como técnicos de enfermagem; do total 81,25% afirmaram que tanto as disciplinas teóricas como os campos de estágios contribuíram para os conhecimentos de ações que promovam uma assistência segura e 75% reconhece o conceito chave de segurança do paciente definido pela Organização Mundial de Saúde. **Conclusão:** As variáveis vivências de ações, sentimento de segurança para prestar assistência segura e domínio sobre o conceito de segurança, sugerem que o curso oferecido tem preparado o egresso técnico e cientificamente para o mercado de trabalho, mas não ficou evidente qual o semestre do curso o tema é enfatizado, no entanto os estágios se mostraram essenciais para nortear o processo formativo para prestação da assistência. **Descritores:** Enfermagem; Segurança do paciente; Acadêmicos.

ABSTRACT

Objective: to know the perception of nursing students on patient's safety in a private college from the Federal District. **Method:** This is an exploratory and descriptive study whose data were gathered through a semi-structured form applied in 10th semester students after Ethical Council approval and data analysis. **Result:** In the sample assessed, the mean age was 30 years, with predominance of females, 56.5% were not working in the main area of training or were just studying and 25% work as nursing technician. Of the total, 81.25% reported that both theoretical disciplines and internship fields contributed to know actions that promote safe healthcare and 75% recognize the key concept of patient safety described by the World Health Organization. **Conclusion:** The several actions experiences, the feeling of security to provide safe assistance and the mastery over the security concept suggest that the offered course has prepared technically and scientifically for the job market. It's unclear which semester of the course the theme is emphasized, however the internships proved to be essential to guide the education process for healthcare. **Descriptors:** Nursing; Patient safety; Academics

ORIGINAL

Introduction

Customer care is complex because it is a factor of knowledge, the specific and specific needs and knowledge of the practice, as well as the procedures used and the procedures performed. Most of the time, care is provided successfully, it is no longer difficult to perform, as it is more prepared and skilled than a permanent work team, can occur as a mistake.¹

More than ten years ago, a report released by the United States Institute of Medicine (Making a human being wrong: building a safer health care system) analyzed 30,121 hospitalizations and found that serious iatrogenic damage had occurred in 3.7% of hospitalizations (6.5% of which caused permanent dysfunction and 13.6% involved the patient's death). Based on these results, it was estimated that the damage had contributed to the occurrence of 180,000 deaths per year in that country.²

In 2002, in the wake of international repercussions, the World Health Organization (WHO) created a working group to systematically assess patient safety in health services and defined in 2005 the program called World Alliance for Patient Safety, which proposed guidelines and strategies to encourage and disseminate, in different countries, practices that would ensure patient safety and define the development of evidence-based research with best practices for patient safety. Currently the term used by WHO is Patient Safety Program.³

Patient safety has permeated several debates in the world health scenario, aiming to institute best practices in patient care environments. Addressing this theme at the various levels of education is fundamental to the construction of safety culture. Such measure allows the development of skills throughout the training, stimulating in students proactive attitudes to mitigate health incidents.⁴

The National Patient Safety Program (PNSP) was the cornerstone of our commitment to safe care in Brazil. Among the PNSP implementation strategies is the articulation, with the Ministry of Education and the National Education Council, of the inclusion of the patient safety theme in the curricula of technical, higher and postgraduate health training courses.⁵

Studies related to patient safety and the creation of a safety culture in training courses ensure the preparation of professionals ready for the job market, meeting the best practices recommended worldwide.

Although the risks related to nursing care are being discussed internationally, it is necessary to understand how students in the 10th semester perceive the relationship between risks and characteristics of health care, as well as the disciplines and methodologies that have met the good practices that may ensure safety in the care provided. Thus, the guiding aspects of this study is to know the perception of nursing students about nursing patient safety in a private college in the Federal District.

Method

This is an exploratory and descriptive study, conducted through the application of a structured questionnaire for nursing students. The descriptive-exploratory study allows a better understanding of the investigation process and describes the phenomena of a given reality.⁶

The descriptive nature favors obtaining data necessary for the development of a research and, through the description of the facts we can interpret reality by analyzing the events. Quantitative research involves the systematic collection of numerical information, usually under very controlled conditions, and the analysis of this information. This research modality is used when the situation requires an exploratory study for a deeper knowledge of the problem or object of study or when an initial diagnosis of the situation is required.⁷

The research was carried out at ICESP University Center, Águas Claras unit, Brasília-DF. The choice of these from the sample location is justified because it is a Private Education Institution focused on training professionals prepared for the job market.

The total reported was 21 students enrolled in the 10th semester, 1/2019 after data collection, provided by the college office. Nursing students were voluntarily invited to sign the Informed Consent Form (ICF) and the data were collected only after approval by the Research Ethics Committee of the Interdisciplinary Research Center of the Integrated Colleges ICESP of Brasília, CAAE No. 07597318.6.0000.8118, in accordance with opinion 466/2012.

After contact with the academics by telephone, the data were collected by applying a structured questionnaire, in person.

The study included all the students from the aforementioned periods who signed the Informed Consent Form and answered the entire questionnaire. Exclusion criteria consisted of students who were not enrolled in classes or who did not complete the questionnaire or refused to answer it.

For analysis of the results, descriptive statistics were used to approximate the theme (absolute and relative frequency distribution, mean) to describe the characteristics of the sample. Results will be described in tables, graphs, charts and descriptive language.

Results

The undergraduate nursing course at ICESP University Center lasts 5 years and the institution offers the course in the morning and evening periods. During the course, students participate in theoretical and practical laboratory classes, technical visits, extension projects and compulsory curricular internship in the 9th and 10th semester.

For data collection, we used a structured questionnaire delivered to the academics by the advisor and the project participant student, giving all the information needed to complete the questionnaire at times when the group met in college to discuss case studies, in the last phase of the course.

The questionnaire was structured in three moments, the first with the objective of characterizing the sample, the second analysis of the current

professional situation and the third to evaluate the influence of the course on the student's preparation on the subject and level of knowledge about it.

Graduation Characterization

In the tenth semester of nursing we identified 21 students enrolled, from this total we were able to apply the questionnaire and get the complete answer from 16 students. In the sample analyzed, age ranged from 23 to 43 years. Regarding gender, 13 (81.25%) were female and 3 (18.75%) male.

Analysis of the current professional situation

We also identified the occupations that graduates exercised during graduation and presented in table 1.

Table 1 - Distribution of graduates according to occupation.

Ocupação	Frequência	Porcentagem
Técnicos em enfermagem	4	25
Estagiário na área de atuação	3	18,75
Estagiário fora área de atuação	3	18,75
Não exercem atividades profissionais	6	37,5
Total	16	100

Of the total sample 9 (56.5%) did not work in the area of training or just studied. Regarding the type of company of those who work in the area of training or outside it, we present in table 2, where it can be seen that 90% work in private companies.

Table 2 - Distribution according to the type of company that operates. Federal District, 2018.

Ocupação	Tipo de empresa	Frequência	Percentage m
Técnico em enfermagem	Privada	4	40
Estagiário na área de atuação	Privada	3	30
Estagiário fora área de atuação	Privada	2	20
Estagiário fora área de atuação	Não se aplica	1	10
Total		10	100

We identified that those who are already nursing technicians, 75% have been working on average for 3 years, higher than the trainees who worked in the area who reported average time of 1 year.

Graduates' Perceptions of Patient Safety

Based on the table 1, we chose to describe the characteristics by groups regarding the perception of the theme in question, and we will identify by letters, following the distribution of the table in A, B, C and D.

For Group A, whose members act as a nursing technician, we will present the knowledge profile described below.

When asked about the concept of patient safety 50% (2 academics), agree that patient safety refers to risk reduction associated with health care to an acceptable minimum, the other 50% (2) consider that patient safety is related to any care provided to the patient by a health professional in the workplace.

As for the place where they experienced the actions on patient safety, we found the scenario presented in table 3, where 75% say that this experience occurred during graduation.

Table 3 (group A) - Location that experienced actions on patient safety. Federal District, 2018.

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Education Institution	2	50
Internship Field	1	25
Workplace	1	25
Total	4	100

Even with the scenario described in table 3, the 4 academics (100%), reported having been instructed in the subjects offered on the theme between the 4th and 6th semester, said they were prepared to provide safe assistance and there was agreement for all items questioned as indicators. patient safety.

Group B is comprised of academics who work as trainees in the area of training. In this sample all components state that patient safety refers to risk reduction associated with health care to an acceptable minimum. As for the place where they experienced the actions on patient safety, we found the scenario presented by table 4.

Table 4 (group B) - Site that experienced patient safety actions. Federal District

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Education Institution	1	33,33
Internship Field	1	33,33
Workplace	1	33,33
Total	3	100

For this group, 2 academics (66.7%) stated that the subjects offered contributed to the knowledge on the topic discussed and that they feel prepared to provide safe care. We point out that an academic in this group reports that the subjects offered could better address the subject and feels prepared to provide safe assistance. However 100% of them agree with the questioned items recognizing them as indicators of patient safety.

Following the description, group C is composed of interns who work outside the training area. In this group 1 academic (33.3%) understands that patient safety refers to the reduction of risk associated with health care to an acceptable minimum. The other 2 students (66.7%) consider that patient safety is related any care provided to the patient by a healthcare professional in the workplace. Regarding the place where they experienced the actions on patient

safety, we found the scenario presented in table 5, where 100% of the group cite the period of graduation as a place to experience actions for safe care.

Table 5 (group C) - Site that experienced actions on patient safety. Federal District, 2018.

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Education Institution and Internship Field	3	100
Total	3	100

This group draws attention for reporting that the thematic experience was only in the 9th and 10th semester, but agree that the subjects offered contributed to their knowledge of safe care, all claim to be prepared to assist the patient safely and were unanimous in agreeing with the items questioned are able to recognize them as patient safety indicators.

Finally, Group D, composed of 6 academics, 37.5% of the total sample, who do not perform professional activities inside or outside the training area. Regarding the concept of patient safety, 50% (3 academics) agree that patient safety refers to risk reduction associated with health care to an acceptable minimum, the other 50% (3) consider that patient safety is related to any care provided to the patient by a healthcare professional in the workplace.

Regarding the place where they experienced the actions on patient safety we find the scenario presented by table 6, where 100% of the sample experienced these actions during graduation.

Table 6 (group D) - Location that experienced actions on patient safety. Federal District, 2018.

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Education Institution and Internship Field	5	83,3
Internship Field	1	16,7
Total	6	100

Regarding the experience with actions that consider patient safety 5 students (83.3%) report that it was between 4 and 10 semester and only 1 (16.7%) reported having knowledge about patient safety only in the 10th semester, in the However, all agree that the subjects offered contributed to the knowledge on the subject and claim to be prepared to provide safe care and there was agreement in recognizing all items questioned as indicators of patient safety.

Discussion

A similar study with graduates from private higher education institutions also found the average age of 30.⁸

In relation to sex, corroborating other studies, nursing is still a basically female profession.⁶ It is common for students to be inserted in the labor market upon entering undergraduate degree, already working in the area of Nursing, data similar to those identified in other studies.⁹

In the study in question, 50% of the sample described was already working in the training area and of this only 28.7% reported that they experienced safety actions in the workplace. It is noteworthy that from the total sample (16 academics), this proportion drops to 12.5%.

Teaching should be guided by actions in the ideal, and it is often noticeable the mismatch between the proposed and what is experienced in care practice. There is incompatibility between training and professional practice related to pedagogical investments detached from the reality of student development.⁹

The real role of the educational institution is to promote teachings that develop minimum skills to practice the profession. The teaching of applied science and the education of nurses must be listed so that the student is able to reflect and act, being prepared for the challenges that the practice requires.¹⁰

Internships represent almost all nurses' practical training and in the sample analyzed 81.25% stated that both the disciplines and the internship fields contributed to the knowledge of actions that promote safe care, contrary to what was described by Colenci E Berti.⁹

The deficiencies faced by the Brazilian public sector affect hospitals and health posts, where, among other factors, poor facilities and equipment are observed. The situation of the fields of practice is a factor with significant limitations to contribute to training, but this condition should give the student the opportunity to confront the problems and daily situations of nursing and yet ensure the safety of care provided.¹⁰

We have been noted that undergraduate courses in the country have invested in professionals who intentionally intervene in changes in health care models, with a new conception of the system, where the critical-reflexive training had repercussions on the qualification of the care offered, confirming the need of scientifically qualified nursing and ethically committed to systemic actions of evaluation, prevention and reduction of undesirable outcomes.¹¹

As reported by the sample analyzed, all feel prepared to provide assistance and able to identify situations that characterize safety or lack thereof. In Brazil, a study conducted at a university hospital showed that 50% of patients discharged from hospital and 70% of those who died suffered at least one adverse event.¹²

The concern with safety in health services, although it may seem a contemporary theme, has existed since the 19th century. All initiatives in Brazil culminated in the elaboration of the National Patient Safety Program in 2013, aiming to involve patients and their families. patient safety actions; expanding society's access to patient safety information; producing, systematizing and disseminating knowledge on patient safety; including promoting the inclusion

of the patient safety theme in the training of professionals.¹³

Patient safety is an innovative theme focused on quality care aimed at reducing adverse events and / or errors in unsafe practices that endanger patients' health. Which makes nursing graduates extremely relevant to be able to follow the holistic view of the patient, so that they can provide safe care.¹⁴

The key concepts of the World Health Organization's International Patient Safety Classification are to reduce to an acceptable minimum the risk of unnecessary harm associated with health care.

In the sample studied 75% recognize the key concept of patient safety defined by the World Health Organization.

Conclusion

The predominance of female nursing graduates remains, a scenario that follows the history of nursing over the years.

In the sample analyzed the graduates recognize the concept of safety according to WHO, experienced actions that promote safe care during lectures and internships, and therefore feel prepared for safe care.

These variables suggest that the course offered by the educational institution has prepared technically and scientifically for the job market, with no significant difference between the groups that already worked in the area and the others.

It is noteworthy that ensuring patient safety teaching process in undergraduate nursing is essential, since this professional represents the largest health workforce, dealing directly with the patient and their families which requires them to be prepared to respond to health system needs.

However, it was not clear in which semester of undergraduate the patient safety theory is actually addressed in a specific way, but there was consensus that the experience during the 9th and 10th semester stages are complementary in the preparation of the egress on the subject.

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