

Patient and Nurse Outcomes of Bedside Nursing Report Implementation

Posted on September 29, 2018

Introduction

Importance of the Introduction section

The introduction section is important as it makes the main purpose of the research known. For this reason, it attracts the attention of the reader and gives an overview of what to expect in the inner details. The introduction section provides the problem statement. The problem statement elaborates more on what is missing in the organization, in this case, the hospital, thus creating a certain problem. Therefore, the identification of the underlying problem is done in the introduction. The introduction also provides the chance for the introduction of the theory guiding the entire research. The introduction also gives a brief overview of the entire content. It thus acts as a summary of the research as a whole.

Problem Statement

Being in the healthcare sector, it is the expectation of the nursing profession that the best will be offered to the patients. As such, the nursing profession aims for a negligible fall in the number of patients, a minimum level of nursing overtime, and an increased level of nursing and patient satisfaction determined by the number of satisfied as well as a reduced level of medical errors. However, the situation happens the opposite of the current situation. In this regard, the research aims to determine the role that blended bedside nursing reports could play in the improvement of the aforementioned aspects (Sand-Jecklin & Sherman, 2014).

Theory

The theory that takes effect in the research under consideration is the relationship between the number of patient falls, level of satisfaction, and nursing overtime to the number of blended nursing reports. Various research findings support the relationship theory. The findings provide that an increase in the number of blended reports leads to an increase in the level of patients' and nurses' satisfaction. In addition, it is found that an increase in the number of blended reports results in a reduction in patient falls. Also, an increase in the blended reports results in a reduction in the number of overtime hours that the nurses have to work. This indicates a positive correlation between the various aforementioned factors and the number of blended reports induced (Sand-Jecklin & Sherman,

2014).

Research Questions

What is the effect of the number of blended nursing reports on the number of patients fall in the healthcare facility?

What is the effect of the increase in the number of blended reports on the number of overtime hours worked by the nurses on the patients?

What is the effect of an increase in the level of blended reports on the level of satisfaction of the patients as well as the patients under consideration?

Hypothesis

An increase in the number of blended bedside reports results in an increase in the number of patients and nurses satisfied, reduces the number of patients falling in the healthcare facility, reduces the number of overtime hours worked by the nurses, and reduces the number of medical errors made by the nurses on the records (Sand-Jecklin & Sherman, 2014).

Methods

The methods section provides a deeper insight into the techniques applied by the researcher in the collection of the data. Thus, it elaborates on details of the tools and procedures that assist the researcher to come up with a suitable conclusion as well as a recommendation. The type of research dictates the tools and procedures to use in the research. The methods section also provides for the population and the sample used to derive the required information.

Population And Sample

The population considered in this research includes all the nurses in the health facility as well as the patients. On the other hand, the sample includes ten nurses and ten patients. The sample was picked randomly from the nurses to ensure that all of them had the chance to participate in the research. The patients were also selected randomly to increase the objectivity of the research.

Tools For Measurement

Medical-surgical units were used as the tools for the data collection. In this case, the medical-surgical units were related to the presumed outcomes on overtime, satisfaction, as well as patient, falls. The tools also included ratings as well as rankings (Sand-Jecklin & Sherman, 2014).

Design

The design used was quasi-experiment as well as pre and post-implementation. In the quasi-experiment, the various variables were tested without the need for random selection. On the other hand, the pre and post-implementation designs included testing before the actual experiment and after the main experiment. The two were done to confirm the claims of the main testing. The designs were thus applied to determine the effect of an increase in the number of blended records on the aforementioned variables including patients' falls, number of medical errors as well as the number of patients and nurses satisfied (Sand-Jecklin & Sherman, 2014).

Procedures

The data collection procedure applied in this case included the one-on-one assessment. In this case, the patients and the nurses were interviewed on a one-on-one basis. Thus, the recording was also done on the actual timing as the experiments were being conducted. This served well in that first-hand information was being induced for the determination of the results.

Results

The results section is quite important in the research as it answers the questions set at the beginning. It is important as it either confirms the hypothesis or nullifies it, providing the correct assumption. It provides the avenue for the provision of recommendations for the future.

Statistical Analysis Used To Analyze The Data

Both descriptive and inferential statistical analysis was conducted. In this regard, the description described the results as they were provided from the findings. On the other hand, the inferential analysis enhanced the support of the information that was determined. The two worked for hand in hand in ensuring that the best conclusion was made in regard to the research.

Discussion

The discussion section is quite important as it presents the findings of the study. The discussion section outlines the findings taken from the research analysis. Therefore, it answers the questions of the research and confirms the hypothesis. It also determines if the hypothesis posed by the researcher is correct or wrong.

Description Of The Findings

From the discussion, the findings indicated that an increase in the number of blended reports increased the level of patient and nurse satisfaction. Also, the increased number of blended files reduced the overtime for nurses as well as the medical errors induced by the nurses. The rate of patient falls reduced with the introduction of blended reports. The findings confirmed the relationship theory posed at the beginning of the research. The findings confirmed that there is a direct correlation between the number of blended reports to the level of nurses and patients' satisfaction, overtime of the nurses as well as the level of patient fall and medical errors. The theory applied was thus accurate (Sand-Jecklin & Sherman, 2014).

Limitations And Suggestions

The main reason why one ought not to fully trust the research is that the findings made could be subjective. This is because the analysis was fully based on the responses made by the nurses and the patients. Also, the sample used was too small to represent all the practitioners in the nursing profession as well as all patients. To improve on this, a bigger sample ought to be used in the future. A bigger sample would increase the accuracy of the results and, thus, the reliability.

References

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24606553>