



Implementation of occupational safety and health targets to reduce risks in nursing procedures

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For information	Abstract
Editor; Astriaana	Background: Ensuring occupational safety and health in nursing procedures is essential to mitigate risks for both nurses and patients. Adhering to protocols and implementing patient safety targets are crucial for error prevention.
Reviewers; Irwan Budiono	Method: This descriptive study correlates occupational safety measures with error reduction in nursing procedures. Patient safety targets are analyzed for their impact on nurse performance and patient outcomes.
Corresponding; Lana Yusria	Result Innovation: Implementation of six patient safety targets enhances nurse adherence to procedures, reducing errors and promoting patient safety. Effective communication and oversight of medication administration are highlighted as key factors.
Abstract; Safety targets; patients; nurses; risks of nursing procedures	Conclusion: Prioritizing nurse safety through occupational safety measures improves patient care quality by minimizing errors. Professionalism and positive attitudes among nurses contribute significantly to error prevention and overall safety.
Type Research; Qualitative	Implications and Theory: Effective implementation of occupational safety measures not only safeguards nurses' well-being but also enhances patient care outcomes. The findings underscore the importance of proactive safety measures and positive attitudes in nursing practice.

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1. Introduction

When providing healthcare services to patients, there are numerous risks that can endanger both nurses and patients in hospitals (Baillie, 2009). Many dangers arise from negligence on the part of nurses, which can potentially harm both themselves and patients. Hospital Occupational Safety and Health is essential to prevent risks that could endanger patients (Bigham et al., 2012). Hospital occupational safety and health efforts aim to protect and ensure the safety and health of nurses and other medical staff by preventing workplace accidents and the spread of diseases originating from hospitals, as well as preventing the risk of actions that threaten the safety of nurses and patients (Che Huei et al., 2020; World Health Organization & International Labour Organization, 2022).

Healthcare workers that have direct patient contact run the risk of transmitting infections (Jiang et al., 2018). To reduce the possibility of mishaps for both the patient and themselves, they must guarantee hygiene and precision in their work (Savioli et al., 2022; Thapa & Camtepe, 2021). In order to lower nursing errors, there are six patient safety targets (Alqattan et al., 2018; Muliyadi et al., 2019). In order to achieve these goals, nurses must be as prepared as possible, paying special attention to workplace safety and health. It is crucial for



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nurses to take care of their surroundings and themselves in order to enhance their overall health as medical professionals (Søvold et al., 2021).

Keeping oneself physically and psychologically healthy is regarded as an endeavor to avoid mishaps or the transmission of illnesses brought on by carelessness in the workplace (Andryan et al., 2021). Risks resulting from nursing carelessness may endanger the health of patients (Slemon et al., 2017). This shows that nurses are not meeting patient safety objectives and workplace health and safety principles (Sujan et al., 2019). By putting patient safety goals into practice, health and safety at work can play a major part in lowering hazards in nursing practice. Nurses may minimize patient risks and protect their own well-being by putting their health and safety first (Sujan et al., 2016). This involves ensuring that procedures are carried out in accordance with protocols and keeping a safe working environment.

To achieve success in implementing patient safety goals, it is important for nurses to always be in optimal condition while working, avoiding potential errors that can cause accidents in the process of action. Through occupational safety and health efforts in nursing practice, we can improve the quality and quality of service to patients in accordance with patient safety goals. This also leads to an increase in health status and a decrease in the incidence of accidents that could potentially harm both nurses and patients. It is important to remember that potential hazards that arise not only threaten the welfare of nurses, but can also endanger the surrounding environment, including patients.

2. Method Innovation

A descriptive strategy was employed in this conversation (Leonard et al., 2004). The descriptive approach will clarify how improving patient safety through the application of health and safety at work will lower the likelihood of nursing interventions (Kirwan et al., 2013). Information is gathered from sources that can offer fresh perspectives and expertise that nurses can use (Unger et al., 2006). The goal of descriptive approaches is to thoroughly analyze and describe a phenomenon as it occurs. The services that are given to patients will be impacted by nurses who are able to protect their health and safety at all times (Murray et al., 2016). Efforts to lower the likelihood of nursing errors are significantly impacted by occupational safety and health (Liu et al., 2018). This needs to be investigated in order to determine any connections that may be made utilizing descriptive techniques (Castleberry, 2021).

3. Innvation Result and Dicution

The impact achieved is optimal service delivery by nurses by reducing or even completely eliminating the risk of errors. Outcomes A total of sixteen systematic reviews met the inclusion criteria. There is evidence to support the effectiveness of a multimodal strategy that combines risk management techniques, education, and bar code technology to reduce medication errors (Castleberry, 2021). This risk can result in accidents for nurses and patients. Wåhlin et al. (2020) stated that falls were documented in 17% of cases, mostly involving patients who were unsupported, and that up to 15% of injured patients required treatment. Of the accidents and injuries reported by nurses and nursing assistants, 16% were healthcare workers who needed medical attention. The yearly average for the prevalence of events was 3.5%. Needlesticks, occupational aggression, and injuries from manual patient handling are among the common injuries. Seventy-four percent of the occurrences involved patients. Accidents experienced by nurses are not only caused by errors in action, but can also be influenced by environmental factors in the hospital environment. Kim et al. (2018) hypothesized that the unit's work environment circumstances might have an impact on nursing care delivery failures. This suggests that patient safety culture and the elements affecting nurses' work environments interact to cause carelessness. Therefore, nurses can carry out their duties effectively and in accordance with established procedures, which aim to improve the safety and health of both patients and nurses themselves. Thus, the result is an improvement in the quality of health services and a decrease in the risk of accidents, which has a positive impact on safety and health for all parties involved in the care process.



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Errors that could hurt nurses and patients can frequently occur when nursing care is implemented through nurse intervention. Koehn et al. (2016) special experiences of registered nurses who have made medical mistakes are highlighted in this study. Initiatives to enhance error reporting and assist nurses who make mistakes may benefit from the findings. These mistakes could potentially lead to new illnesses that endanger the nurse's life (Galehdar, 2020). The International Labor Organization (ILO) has conducted research that indicates 6,000 individuals die daily on average as a result of work-related illnesses and accidents (Bittle et al., 2018; Lette et al., 2018). As such, workplace health and safety is a crucial issue that needs to be given careful consideration. This will directly affect the standard of patient care that nurses give. Patients have a right to the best treatment possible as recipients of care services. A nurse's physical and mental health must be adequately maintained in order to give optimal care.

Because of their work, nurses in hospitals are frequently at danger of contracting various illnesses. Direct contact with patients afflicted with infectious diseases or exposure to biological materials can cause this. Infection risk is not the only thing that poses a threat to nurses' health and safety; there are other physical risks to consider, such as the possibility of accidents or uncomfortable working postures. Nurses' physical and mental health can be negatively impacted by subpar working circumstances, which can lead to weariness, tension, and disorientation. It is critical that nurses follow the hospital's safety and health policies in order to overcome these obstacles. Another essential component of maintaining a safe and healthy work environment is effective communication with other healthcare teams. Interprofessional cooperation can support the integration of a safety culture into routine practice and assist in identifying and mitigating potential risks. Thus, initiatives to enhance occupational safety and health have an effect on nurses' well-being in addition to guaranteeing patients receive high-quality treatment and fostering an atmosphere at work that is safer and more productive overall.

The possibility of action errors stems from the nurse's inaccuracy when acting. In order to attain peak performance, nurses need to keep their physical and mental well-being at their best. Nurses need to be professional and make sure they stay in good shape despite a variety of risks. Nurses must use safety gear, including masks and gloves, and double-check their work before acting in order to lower the dangers to the health and safety of their patients. These precautions are intended to avoid procedural mistakes that can endanger the patient as well as the nurse.

Nurses must put six patient safety goals into practice in order to increase patient safety and lower the possibility of mistakes in nursing practice. The execution of these objectives seeks to raise the standard of care and prevent mistakes that can endanger both patients and caregivers. The six objectives are: enhanced patient identification; efficient communication; monitoring of the administration of medications with high concentrations; precise surgical site placement; alertness to infection risks; and alertness to fall risks. When performing nursing practice in this setting, nurses are required to exhibit a high degree of professionalism. Nurses may minimize errors and give patients the best care possible by putting patient safety first and adhering to set goals.

A key component of preventing medical errors is strengthening patient identification. With the use of identification wristbands, individuals can be categorized according to their health conditions and the interventions that are necessary. Vital details, such as the patient's gender and potential health hazards, are communicated through the bracelet. For instance, wristbands are colored blue for men, pink for women, white for other genders, red for allergies to drugs, green for allergies to latex, yellow for fall risk or needing extra care, purple for DNR (Do Not Resuscitate), and gray for chemotherapy patients. Medical staff can quickly and accurately identify patients with this identification bracelet and treat them based on their ailments and needs.

Enhancing the utilization of efficient communication is a crucial element in attaining safety objectives. Efficient communication is aimed at patients in order to elucidate procedures and transmit information with clarity for effortless comprehension. Furthermore, it is imperative to establish effective communication channels among healthcare professionals in order to effectively transmit pertinent information pertaining to patient safety and the well-being of nurses. Effective communication facilitates the accurate transmission of pertinent information, fosters a shared comprehension among all stakeholders, and enhances awareness of patient safety and caregiver well-being.



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In conjunction with effective communication, heightened oversight of pharmaceutical utilization is equally vital. To ensure proper administration of medications and prevent errors that may cause harm to patients and caregivers, it is necessary to adhere to a set of 36 procedures. A survey carried out in 98 hospitals between January and December 2010 revealed that 2,947 healthcare workers had injuries from sharp items, including needles, according to data released by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) USA in March 2012. This highlights the need of enhancing attentiveness in the utilization of medications for patients, both prior to and following their administration. The improper positioning of syringes following their usage might heighten the likelihood of needlesticks, hence posing a possible danger of infection for both nurses and patients. Hence, meticulous oversight of drug utilization is an essential measure in upholding safety and well-being within the hospital setting.

Hospitals are healthcare facilities that pose a significant danger of disease transmission and worker accidents. Hospitals are required to develop a Hospital Occupational Safety and Health (K3RS) program in response to these concerns. These efforts are implemented to enhance the quality of service and increase patient satisfaction. The safety and well-being of nurses are crucial for enhancing the quality of service by minimizing errors in the practice of nursing, which is facilitated by maintaining good physical and mental health. Continuous management of the management system is vital for hospitals in order to enhance workforce safety, hence influencing the standard of services rendered to patients. Hospitals can optimize work results and enhance overall patient care by giving priority to occupational safety and health.

Reducing the likelihood of errors in the practice of nursing is significantly influenced by nurses' attitudes as well. Nurses exhibiting a pessimistic demeanor are more prone to committing errors that may jeopardize their own well-being and that of their patients. A study conducted in Thailand revealed a notable correlation between the attitudes of nurses and their endeavors to mitigate injuries and accidents caused by sharp items (Honda et al., 2014). Hence, it is imperative for nurses to uphold a constructive mindset to effectively execute tasks and mitigate the likelihood of errors in the field of nursing. The cultivation of a cheerful attitude not only contributes to the enhancement of care quality, but also serves to bolster the overall safety and well-being of both nurses and patients.

4. Conclusion

In order to give patients the best care possible, efforts are made to enhance the safety and health of nurses. This measure is implemented to avert nursing blunders that may cause harm to patients and nurses alike. Hospitals, being the primary setting for healthcare professionals, bear the obligation of establishing a comprehensive framework that guarantees health and safety at work, thereby enhancing the caliber and effectiveness of the services rendered. Nurses must examine and apply six goals in order to achieve enhanced patient safety. These objectives are not solely associated with the safety and well-being of patients, but also have an influence on the overall standard of nursing care.

5. Feedback and suggestions

To improve patient care, it is important to pay attention to the welfare of nurses in order to avoid mistakes that can harm both patients and nurses themselves. Hospitals have a responsibility to provide a safe and healthy working environment for nurses, which in turn will improve the quality of care provided. Nurses need to consider six goals to improve patient safety, which also impacts the overall standard of nursing care.



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