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SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCES OF NURSING CARE ABOUT PATIENTS' SAFETY: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

EVIDÊNCIAS CIENTÍFICAS DO CUIDADO DE ENFERMAGEM ACERCA DA SEGURANÇA DO PACIENTE: REVISÃO INTEGRATIVA

EVIDENCIA CIENTÍFICA DE LA ATENCIÓN DE ENFERMERÍA ACERCA DE LA SEGURIDAD DEL PACIENTE: UNA REVISIÓN INTEGRADORA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: examining the national and international scientific production of nursing on patient's safety. **Methodo:** an integrative review conducted in CINAHL database (EBSCO), Scopus (Elsevier), Science (AAAS) and the Virtual Library - SciELO. Of the 47 articles published from 2003 to 2012, five were in accordance with the criteria for inclusion and exclusion and answered the question << *What are the national and international publications on patient's safety and how to address the scientific evidences of nursing care?* >> To assessment, the Content Analysis was used. **Results:** studies showed trends in the relationship of patient's safety, especially in hospital areas, in learning and continuing education for nurses. Qualitative studies represented all of the published articles. **Conclusion:** nursing research denote a look on the safety of the converged patient for teaching and hospital nursing care. **Descriptors:** Nursing; Patient's Safety; Research; Journal's Article.

RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar as produções científicas nacionais e internacionais de enfermagem sobre segurança do paciente. **Método:** revisão integrativa realizada nas bases de dados CINAHL (EBSCO), SCOPUS (Elsevier), Science (AAAS) e na Biblioteca virtual-SciELO. Dos 47 artigos publicados entre 2003 a 2012, cinco estavam de acordo com os critérios de inclusão e exclusão e respondiam a seguinte questão << *Quais as publicações nacionais e internacionais sobre segurança do paciente e como abordam as evidências científicas do cuidado de enfermagem?* >> Para a apreciação, a análise de conteúdo foi utilizada. **Resultados:** os estudos mostraram as tendências na relação da segurança do paciente, principalmente nas áreas hospitalar, no ensino e na educação permanente para enfermeiros. Os estudos qualitativos representaram a totalidade dos artigos publicados. **Conclusão:** as pesquisas de enfermagem denotam um olhar sobre a segurança do paciente convergente para o ensino e a assistência hospitalar de enfermagem. **Descritores:** Enfermagem; Segurança do Paciente; Pesquisa; Artigo de Revista.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: analizar la producción científica nacional e internacional de la enfermería a cerca de la seguridad del paciente. **Metodología:** una revisión integradora realizada en la base de datos CINAHL (EBSCO), Scopus (Elsevier), Science (AAAS) y de la Biblioteca Virtual - SciELO. De los 47 artículos publicados desde 2003 hasta 2012, cinco eran de acuerdo con los criterios de inclusión y exclusión, y respondió a la pregunta << *¿Cuáles son las publicaciones nacionales e internacionales sobre la seguridad del paciente y la forma de hacer frente a la evidencia científica de los cuidados de enfermería?* >> Para la evaluación, se utilizó el análisis de contenido. **Resultados:** el estudio mostró las tendencias en la relación de la seguridad de los pacientes, especialmente en las áreas del hospital, en la educación y la formación continua para las enfermeras. Los estudios cualitativos representaron todos los artículos publicados. **Conclusión:** la Investigación en Enfermería denota un vistazo a la seguridad de los pacientes convergentes para la enseñanza y los cuidados de enfermería del hospital. **Descriptor:** Enfermería; Seguridad del Paciente; Investigación; Artículo Diario.

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INTRODUCTION

Health care is characterized as one of the main strategies for promotion, prevention, cure and rehabilitation of diseases and disorders related to health. Thus, health professionals strive to provide the best possible care to patients; however, this behavior does not prevent the occurrence of failures and accidents during the given care, subject to health complications and even death. Thus, requiring that health institutions and health workers primarily incorporate a safety culture.¹

In the 90's, the publication "To make mistakes is Human: building a safer health system" caused major repercussions in stating that in the U.S., 44.000 to 98.000 patients die each year due to errors related to health care.²

The adoption of good practices and the reduction of errors related to health care is critical to patient safety in care settings, is essential for effective quality health care attribute. To ensure this improvement is necessary to recognize the importance of the culture of patient safety in the health care organizations.³

The participation of the authors in the Graduate Program in Clinical Care Nursing and Health linked the State University of Ceará, provided theoretical and philosophical basis to research and enhance knowledge for nursing care. With the linkage to the Group for Research and Extension Family and Adult Health, whose research line is Policy and Management for Clinical Practice in Nursing and Health was where the authors were able to direct studies on healthcare quality and patient safety.

The group is currently developing an international project which has as its theme the x Patient Safety Management Quality of Care in Nursing: Assessment of Structure, Process and Outcome and aims to assess the management of nursing care related to quality of care and safety of patient in hospital and primary care and want to make a program of service quality using the methodology as a tool of Nursing care Nursing Process Systematization of Nursing Care.

This training process came to support and, further, strengthening the interest on the topic, making it an enjoyable challenge, which enabled the authors to the delight deepening the theme. It is known that patient safety is directly linked to quality of care. However, imagine that the complex is making possible a care to the patient that can, even unconsciously, harm him to get him to death.

Patient safety has been gaining attention in the context of research, the need to enhance nursing care and minimize potential harm to health arising from their client practice.

Despite the growing interest in the area in the last decade, the concept of quality is for the current health scenario challenging.⁴ In order to monitor the Brazilian healthcare system, the Ministry of Health of Brazil (MS) launched on the first of April 2013 at the National Patient Safety Program, which has the support of representatives from government, professional associations, civil society and universities for data monitoring and prevention of accidents related to health care.⁵

Item essential for quality of care, patient safety has gained prominence in the context of research, the need to enhance nursing care and minimize possible harm to the health of the client arising from its practice. However, national and international research is essential for reasons of quality care.

Drawings about how behave the aspects connected to patient's safety exposed in nursing researches outline a situational diagnostic of their approach, as well as the gaps left by the knowledge and demands of their production in certain aspects of care. Therefore, this study aims to:

- Analyzing the national and international scientific production of nursing on patient's safety.

METHOD

Study the type integrative review conducted from May to July 2013. Integrative review is a research method because it allows the incorporation of evidential bases to guide clinical practice, providing support for decision making, through the synthesis of knowledge published studies.⁶

Articles published in the last ten years (2003-2012) were used. The search was performed using the CAPES portal (Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel) in the electronic databases of CINAHL with Full Text (EBSCO), SCOPUS (Elsevier), Science (AAAS) and the Scientific Electronic Library Online / SciELO.

This research followed the six steps: identification of the subject and selection of the research question, establishing criteria for inclusion and exclusion / literature search, defining the information to be extracted from selected / categorization of studies, interpretation of results and presentation of the synthesis studies knowledge.⁶

For the formulation of the first stage of the research is the identification of the subject was considered to need further clarification on issues of patient safety and nursing care in health.

Understanding the essence of nursing is to care for human beings and that patient safety is an essential focus for service quality emerged following research question: What are the national and international publications on patient safety and how they address the scientific evidence of nursing care?

In the second stage of the research established that the inclusion criteria were publications of scientific articles in journals that corresponded to the Qualis A1 or A2 nursing. Since the Qualis is a set of procedures used by CAPES for stratifying the quality of intellectual output of graduate programs, and the classification A1 and A2 are those that present indicative of higher quality. Exclusion criteria were limited to the fact that the article obtained in the database may not be in its complete form, and submit it doubly does not match the thematic patient safety.

During the third step we define the information to be extracted from articles will be related to the transversal thematic fields: Nursing Care and Patient Safety. For this we extract the articles author names, year of publication, type and sample study, the interventions of the research, results and conclusion.

For the selection of scientific articles there were used the following descriptors in English: 'Nursing Care' and 'Patient Safety' combined in Nursing Care + Patient's Safety, without using logical operators such as "AND", "OR" or "AND NOT" to their combination. The descriptors indicated for the search were selected in consultation with the DeCS (descriptors in health sciences). It was possible to identify 47 research articles; however, occurred when the selection using the criteria of inclusion and exclusion left five articles that were fully in line with the study objective.

In the fourth stage, the articles selected for the research through content analysis were evaluated by conducting a dialogue of the authors of the studies, where we observed the convergences and divergences and complementarities, and methodological consistency with consequent classification of levels of scientific evidence.⁷

The levels of scientific evidence are classified into six. In Level I, the evidence is related to the systematic review or meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials or from clinical guidelines based on systematic

reviews of randomized controlled trials; level II, evidence derived from at least one well-designed randomized clinical controlled trial; level III, evidence from well-designed clinical trials without randomization; level IV, evidence from cohort studies and well-designed case-control; level V, evidence from systematic reviews of descriptive and qualitative studies; at level VI, evidence derived from a single descriptive or qualitative study; and level VII, evidence derived from opinion of authorities and / or committees of experts report.⁷

The interpretation of the results corresponds to the fifth stage of the construction of the research. For this, the discussion of the main findings that emerged through critical evaluation, context, comparison was made, showing the gaps and implications of the studies analyzed.

Shortly after the above steps a document that allowed the description of covered steps and results was prepared. The presentation of the results; thus, corresponding to the sixth stage of the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The consumption of bibliographic research, meta-analysis and integrative nature are increasing on increasing the production of nursing research in the years 2010 and 2011, and the need to approach the objects of study in the formulation of the desired state of affairs, especially by students undergraduate and postgraduate. Thus, it is worth noting that this research focuses on patient safety, an issue that has gained recent prominence in Brazil after the launch of the National Patient Safety.⁸

The search resulted in 47 articles, which applied the exclusion criteria, are ended in five eligible articles analyzing the adequacy criteria for inclusion and exclusion in the research objectives. Selected articles were carefully analyzed, culminating in the formation of thematic categories, based on primary research focus.

♦ Characterization of the studies

There were read in-depth articles for raising the discussion of this important study data presentation in Figures and discussion based on the literature, allowed the reader to discern what nursing has published internationally on the subject patient safety.

Follows in Figure 1 the characterization of the articles collected for study.

Article	Databases/Library SciELO	Magazine/Qualis	Year of Publication	Evidence Levels
E1	SciELO e CINAHL with Full Text (EBSCO)	Rev. Latino-Americana de Enfermagem (A1)	2010	VI
E 2	SCOPUS (Elsevier)e CINAHL with Full Text (EBSCO)	AORN Journal (A1)	2011	VI
E 3	SCOPUS (Elsevier)	International Nursing Review (A1)	2011	VI
E 4	SCOPUS (Elsevier)	Nursing In Critical Care (A2)	2011	VII
E 5	CINAHL with Full Text (EBSCO)	Nephrology Nursing Journal (A1)	2011	VI

Figure 1. Characterization of the articles on patient’s safety, according to its databases, magazine and Qualis and the year of publication. Fortaleza-Ceará, 2014.

In Figure 1 are presented general information about the five studies included in this research, called the letter 'E', followed by the ordinal number that corresponds. All scientific articles have been published in the past three years, distributed in the databases CINAHL with Full Text (EBSCO) 20%, Scopus (Elsevier) 40%, articles found in the first two 20%, in the database CINAHL with Full Text (EBSCO) and also in the Scientific Electronic Library Online - SCIELO 20%, so that in the database Science (AAAS) no data was found. The majority (80%) of the articles was published in journals with Qualis A1 in nursing and in 2011 (80%).

Regarding the levels of evidence, one can identify that nursing does not yet have sufficient amount of scientific research that portray strong related to patient safety and evidence searches like: randomized controlled trial well-designed, well -designed clinical trials without randomization and cohort studies and well-designed case-control .

Article	Study Focus	Study Method	Authors
E1	Medicines' management	Qualitative research with photographic research	Raduenz, A. C Hoffmann, P Radunz ,V. Dal Sasso, G.T.M Maliska, I.C.A Marck, P.B
E 2	Hospital nursing assistance	Experience report	Starbuck, H. P
E 3	Nursing teaching	Qualitative research with content analysis	Vaismoradi, M. Salsali, M. Marck, P.
E 4	Hospital nursing assistance	Bibliographical Research	Pedreira, M.L
E 5	Continuing education in nursing	Intervention study	Jensen, L. J Ocampo, L. L Sera Josep, L.M

Figure 2. Characterization of the articles on patient safety as the focus of study, method and authors. Fortaleza-Ceará, 2014.

All items were used qualitative methods for their development, with techniques and approaches such as: experience report, content analysis, research and photographic literature.

The focus of the studies turned to issues related to the hospital environment (60%) and nursing education (40%) over several other fields of work of nurses.

Article	Analysis of the results presented in the studies		
	Convergencies	Divergencies	Complements
E1	E2, E3, E4, E5	-	E2, E4
E 2	E1, E3, E4, E5	-	E4, E5
E 3	E2, E4, E5	-	E5
E 4	E1, E2, E5	-	E2, E5
E 5	E1, E2, E3, E4	-	E3

Figure 3. Analysis of the results presented in the scientific articles through convergences, divergences and complementarities in the texts. Fortaleza-Ceará, 2014.

Figure 3 denotes an approximation of the discourse on patient safety addressed in the papers surveyed, it is clear when the divergence of ideas not appear. Complementarity states are expected at this juncture given the approach of the focus of the study and the mainstreaming of education / teaching in nursing research.

♦The importance of patient’s safety in nursing services. Nursing care should be

focused to promote quality of care and the safety of patients.¹⁰ Advances in research of health care influences to improve the care provided. However, even with advances in health systems, users are still exposed to various risks during care. Because of this, patient safety has become a central focus for the health system worldwide since the 1990s.¹¹

Adverse events related to drugs are usually expensive and generators of harm to patients,

health professionals and hospitals. So many actions, focusing on the safety of medication have been taken around the world, however there is still need for more research to determine the most cost-effective interventions to create safer and care, risk free systems, patient.¹¹

Structural process in units of health care and deficiencies can cause high nursing workload and stress that can prevent the practice of the art of nursing. Resulting in a patient care mainly composed by the team of assistants or technicians.¹⁰ Even with the limited number of resources, nurses, administrators, and other healthcare professionals can use the findings of scientific research to explore improvements in services or troubleshooting.¹¹

Using scientific research to minimize risk to patients can help reduce the time of hospitalization, decrease the incidence of temporary or permanent disability and prevent needless deaths.¹¹

♦ Innovative practices for optimizing patients' safety nursing services

Worldwide, nurses make up the largest contingent of caregivers through workforce.¹⁰ Nurses can direct their efforts working with patients, colleagues and students to design and evaluate educational interventions that focus on the improvement of actions patient safety and health care.¹² These should maintain strategies to promote innovation and dynamics of health practices, envisioning the protection of fundamental nursing values. I.e, distinguishing between the actions of nursing interventions from other health professionals.⁹

Despite the overall differences in the availability, quantity and quality for nurses and nursing appreciation, it could lead to major changes in health systems.¹⁰ During the analysis of the articles, it was possible to identify innovative approaches to patient safety in nursing.

A good model for improving care is the art of nursing. This may be the solution to promote patients' safety in health services.¹⁰ In intensive care the art of nursing is demonstrated by the response to a patient and his relatives. These values and needs are the basis underlying the implementation of health professionals in the best evidence-based practice. The art of nursing puts the patient and their families at the center of attention, and allows the nurse to advocate on behalf of patients.¹⁰

Another innovative strategy that directly influences the quality of nursing care and safety of patient care, are the methods of

photographic research. These can assist directly in risk management in health work.¹¹ This type of work allows the health professional to discern immediately the real need for improvement during his practice in health services.

It is known that for the conduct of research and innovation in a structured health services with professional service and ongoing continuing education process and a nursing education focused on nursing practice and patient safety is needed. Educational programs allow the opportunity to learn the principles of patient safety at a deeper level that allowed them to internalize and enact the principles and values of patient safety in their daily practice enabling them to care for patients with commitment, knowledge, practice and awareness for the prevention of accidents in the healthcare environment.¹²

It is worth noting that nurse educators need to develop strategies to increase the application of overt security knowledge and skills to practice nursing. In addition, nursing administrators and nurses need to actively empower nursing students to work with other team members and recognize unsafe acts, unsafe conditions, communicating and implementing security in their actions.¹²

Patient safety and quality of care is a broad question that requires a multidisciplinary approach, and should be permeated by a political commitment to promote the practice of nursing as a central strategy for achieving change and better results in any area of care health.⁹

The international nursing research is a thermometer on innovative aspects of care and even different approaches to understanding the phenomena studied by nursing broad and creative way, and inspiring new research based on the Brazilian reality.¹³ The current look turned to the subject patient's safety is reported by year of publication of the articles studied, between 2010 and 2011, as result of errors and complications caused by the questionable quality of care provided, as exposed in the media in recent years has drawn attention.¹³

Why these posts are so recent it is a question as old as the nursing itself? What would be providing this increased production in recent years? Would exposure to situations where care causes harm instead of the expected benefits? Would fail in training? What would motivate innovation in the quality of care? Maybe those questions of this nature that all the articles studied chose the qualitative method, certainly from the perspective of capturing the reality clues to

answer similar questions and may provide possible approaches to their causes.¹⁴

The thematic areas were concentrated in hospital nursing care to adult patients and teaching / education, with focus on the administration of medicines, hospital care, and nursing, nursing education and continuing education for nurses. The number of articles found points to the need for greater exploration of this theme, especially the explicit lack of research in other areas of nursing knowledge in the referenced international databases exploited, where they are facing the eyes of researchers and consumers of research.¹³

States of convergence and complementarity in the discourses of nursing are reflections of the discussions of the studies discussed here, expected at this juncture, given the focus of the study approach and mainstreaming of education and teaching in nursing research objects. There are gaps to be filled by the scientific production of nursing that although promising, still sometimes reverts to the "fad" of production in less willingness to other issues and concerns such as patients' safety, which has always been part of its roster of activities.

CONCLUSION

The last social events on nursing errors exposed through television and the launch of the National Patient's Safety Program, in April 2013, makes direct eye on production in this area.

It finds in interactional in nursing journals produced few articles on the theme of greater impact for Qualis A1 and A2. The thematic areas of the articles studied were limited to hospital nursing care and education, with a focus on nursing administration, hospital services, education and continuing education in nursing, Explaining gaps in scientific production and other important foci for nursing areas.

Patient's safety and quality of nursing care are parts of a whole: the nursing care of the human being. Was he overlooked? Mechanized by hard technologies? What promotes the risk and the error when giving care?

Such issues do not disturb today's nursing, but in the course of its history. Many questions still have no answers. What has changed? The requirement of the patient about quality care? Nursing education? Familiarity with the technologies used in care? The "hardening mechanization" of nursing professionals by hard technologies?

The scientific production of nursing on patient safety brings old problems and new perspectives. It is necessary to produce and sensitivity to conceive that the quality of care depends on each nurse that performs from its interaction with caregivers and others involved in the care process.

The study conducted herein revealed the need for further search for publication on this theme, with the aim of researching and publishing concerns and uncover new ways to take care and preserve patient safety and quality of nursing care.

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