

**[EngO8]English Session8**

Chair: Takaki Naito (Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Japan)

Sat. Mar 2, 2019 4:10 PM - 5:10 PM 第11会場 (国立京都国際会館1F Room C-2)

## **[EngO8-2]Development of an easy-to-use questionnaire for critical care nursing competence related to patient safety in Japan: a cross-sectional study**

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### **Background**

ICU nurses need a wide range of competences, but the most critical competence will be related to patient safety. However, there is no method to easily measure ICU-nurse competences for patient safety. There is a saying that “If you can’t measure it, you can’t manage it.” We should measure and evaluate ICU-nurse competences, intervene in inferior competences, and reevaluate. The purpose of this study was to develop an easy-to-use questionnaire for critical care nursing competence related to patient safety.

### **Methods**

A cross-sectional, descriptive, explorative study was designed for ICU-nurses in Aichi Medical University Hospital. Data were collected from August 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018.

Critical Care Nursing Competence Questionnaire for Patient Safety (C3Q-safety) is a 24-item scale designed to detect the nursing competence related to patient safety in intensive care unit. Items were developed through the nurse competencies of American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN), the clinical ladder of Japanese Nursing Association, and interviews of ICU physicians and ICU nurse practitioners.

### **Results**

A total of 130 nurses participated in this study (response rate 76%). The participants were primarily women (n = 74, 80.4%). The age distribution was mostly a group of 20-29 years old (n = 63, 68.5%). Years working as a nurse ranged from 1 to 25 (mean 6.5; SD 6.0). Years working as an ICU-nurse ranged from 1 to 17 (mean 4.1, SD 3.4). The clinical ladder of Japanese Nursing Association was 0 most (n=42, 45.7%). The Certified Nurse in Intensive Care in Japanese Nursing Association was nine (9.8%). Factor analysis identified five factors, and we named them Basic practical skill, Advanced practical skill, Professionalism, Clinical judgement, and Collaboration respectively. Cronbach’s alpha indicated 0.65 to 0.75. Each of the five factors showed a positive correlation with each other (0.31 to 0.52). Total score was significantly higher for certified nurses, longer-nursing-experience nurses, longer-ICU-experience nurses, and higher-ladder nurses.

### **Conclusion**

We developed an easy-to-use questionnaire for critical care nursing competence related to patient safety. The questionnaire was able to detect five factors, and the factors showed a positive correlation with each other. Further assessments of its reliability and validity are recommended.