

Associated Factors the Safety of the Patient in Hemodialysis Clinics of a Brazilian Municipality: Cross-Sectional Study

Authors : Magda Milleyde de Sousa Lima, Leticia Lima Aguiar, Marina Guerra Martins, Erika Verissimo Dias Sousa, Lizandra Sampaio de Oliveira, Livia Moreira Barros, Joselany Afio Caetano

Abstract : Patients with chronic kidney disease are vulnerable to episodes which make the safety of their health vulnerable, mainly due to the treatment process that exposes them to high rates of interventions during hemodialysis sessions. Some factors associated with health care contribute to the risk of death and complications. However, there are a small number of scientific studies evaluating the level of safety of hemodialysis clinics, and the sociodemographic characteristics of patients and professionals associated with this safety. Therefore, the present study aims to examine the level of patient safety in hemodialysis clinics in the Brazilian capital, to identify the sociodemographic and clinical factors of patients and nursing staff associated with the level of safety. This is an observational, descriptive and quantitative research conducted in three hemodialysis clinics placed in the city of Fortaleza-CE, Brazil, from September to November 2019. The sample was formed after a sample calculation for finite inhabitants of correlation with 200 chronic renal patients, 30 nursing technicians and seven nurses. Conventional sampling was used based on the inclusion criteria: being present at the hemodialysis session on the day the researcher performed the data collection and being 18 years of age or older. Participants who presented communication difficulties to listen to and/or answer the sociodemographic and clinical questionnaire were excluded. Two instruments were applied: sociodemographic and clinical characterization form and Chronic Renal Patient Safety Assessment Scale on Hemodialysis (EASPRCH). The data were analyzed using the Kruskal Walls Test for categorical variables and Spearman correlation coefficient for non-categorical variables, using the Statistical Package SPSS version 20.0. The present study respected the ethical and legal principles determined by resolution 466/2012 of the National Health Council, under the approval of the Ethics and Research Committee with an opinion number: 3,255,635. The results showed that a hemodialysis clinic presented unsafe care practices of 32 points in the EASPRCH ($p=0.001$). A statistical association was identified between the level of safety and the variables of the patients: level of education ($p=0.018$), family income ($p=0.049$), type of employment ($p=0.012$), venous access site ($p=0.009$), use of medication during the session ($p=0.008$) and time of hemodialysis ($p=0.002$). When evaluating the profile of nurses, a statistical association was evidenced between the level of safety with the variables: marital status ($p=0.000$), race ($p=0.017$), schooling ($p=0.000$), income ($p=0.013$), age ($p=0.000$), clinic workload ($p=0.000$), time working with hemodialysis ($p=0.000$), time working in the clinic ($p=0.007$) and clinic sizing ($p=0.000$). In order, the sociodemographic factors of nursing technicians associated with the level of patient safety were: race ($p=0.001$) and weekly workload at ($p=0.010$). Therefore, it is concluded that there is a non-conformity in the level of patient safety in one of the clinics studied and, that sociodemographic and clinical factors of patients and health professionals corroborate the level of safety of the health unit.

Keywords : hemodialysis, nursing, patient safety, quality improvement

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