

PREMIUM EDITION FOR NURSING STUDENTS

Nursing Ethics and Patient Safety

NOTES READY TO STUDY



Nursing Ethics and Patient Safety

Ethics is a set of moral principles and norms of conduct that apply to a certain class of human acts or a specific group of individuals.

Ethics is a discipline of philosophy concerned with values linked to human behaviour in terms of the rightness and wrongness of specific behaviours, as well as the goodness and badness of the motivations and objectives for such activities.

NURSING CARE ETHICS

Specific ideals and moral criteria are required in nursing to sustain the profession's integrity. An ethical nurse will act and treat people in ways that are compatible with nursing standards and are guided by factors other than personal preferences or values.



CODE OF ETHICS FOR NURSES

Nursing has created a code of ethics that outlines principles for professional behaviour. Codes represent commonly recognised ethical ideals among members of professions.

RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The nurse is responsible and accountable for the nursing care given.

Responsibility entails carrying out responsibilities related with the nurse's specific function.

For example, while dispensing medications, the nurse is responsible for determining the client's need for the medication, administering it safely and appropriately, and analysing the reactions. A responsible nurse earns the trust of the client and other experts.

A responsible nurse is one who is knowledgeable and skilled, and who is willing to work within the profession's ethical rules.

Accountability entails being held responsible for one's own conduct.

A nurse is responsible to herself, her client, the profession, her employer, and society.

If a faulty medication dose is administered, the nurse is responsible to the client who received it, the physician who prescribed it, the nursing service that establishes performance standards, and society, which expects professional perfection.



To be held accountable, the nurse follows the professional code of ethics. The goal of professional accountability is as follows: to analyse new professional practises and appraise old ones to sustain health-care standards To encourage health care workers' personal introspection, ethical thinking, and personal growth. To serve as a foundation for ethical decision making

ETHICAL REASONING

"Doing ethics" is engaging in a critical thought process regarding right and wrong, good and bad, or considering situations. A procedure used in many client-nurse interactions. Understanding the complicated mental process (moral reasoning) required in dealing with ethical problems allows nurses to engage more fully in conversations. Most moral reasoning occurs after an ethical issue has been identified but before action is taken.

PRINCIPLES OF ETHICS

The most essential concept is respect for individuals. This basic premise gives rise to the four other major principles

- Autonomy is respected
- benevolence
- impartiality
- justice

Autonomy: Individuals should have the opportunity to select their own life plans and moral values.

Nonmaleficence and beneficence are considered on a scale ranging from not causing damage (nonmaleficence) to helping others by doing good (beneficence).

Justice: Justice entails treating others properly and giving people their due.

The secondary principles are as follows: veracity: the obligation to speak the truth
secrecy; the need to safeguard secret information

fidelity: the need to keep promises Informed consent: encourages and respects autonomy by increasing the client's understanding of his or her own thoughts.

Advance directives: a type of communication in which people can offer instructions on how they want to be treated when they are unable to speak for themselves.



Nursing Safety



- S** Sense Of Error
- A** Act To Prevent It
- F** Follow Safety Guidelines
- E** Enquire Into Accident/Death
- T** Take Appropriate Measure
- Y** Your Responsibility

Patient Safety Objectives

Improve patient identification accuracy
Improve the efficacy of carer communication
Increase the safety of pharmaceutical use
Reduce the possibility of healthcare-related infections
Reconcile drugs across the continuum of treatment accurately and thoroughly
Reduce the possibility of patient injury from falls.



Safety Varieties

- Environmental Security
- Medical security
- Surgical security
- The security of equipment installation
- Electrical security
- Blood security
- Infection control in sanitation

Patient Safety Practise

Be wary of Medication Names That Look and Sound the Same
Correct identification of the patient
During patient handover/take-over, explain in detail
Execution of the Correct Procedure at the Correct Body Site
Be Wary of Electrolyte Imbalance
Ensure proper treatment while shifting.



Avoid Catheters and Tubing, as well as Wrong Connections.
Injection syringes should only be used once. Hand hygiene should be improved to prevent health-care-associated infections. Proper BMW Disposal and Housekeeping.
Guidelines for Surgical Safety in Practise

