

Investigating the Attitude and Practice of Operating Room and Anesthesia Staff and Interns towards the Completion of the Surgical Safety Checklist in the Operating Rooms of Hospitals Affiliated with Jahrom University of Medical Sciences in 2016

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Abstract

Introduction: Patient safety is one of the main indicators of risk management in clinical governance system. Surgical care is a crucially sophisticated medical care in treatment centers. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the attitude and practice of operating room and anesthesia staff and interns towards the completion of the surgical safety checklist in the operating rooms of hospitals affiliated with Jahrom University of Medical Sciences in 2016.

Research method: This was a cross-sectional study. Data were collected using a researcher-made questionnaire, containing 45 questions in three parts. The first part of the questionnaire contained demographic information of personnel and interns and the second part contained general and detailed attitude of participants on the checklist. The third part included a surgical safety checklist, consisting of 19 items and the necessity of each item and its effectiveness in improving service quality which was measured on a 5-point Likert scale. Data were analyzed in SPSS 11, using descriptive statistics (mean, frequency and percentage).

Results: Among all the 81 participants, there were 28 interns and 53 operating room and anesthesia staff. 61.5% believed that the surgical safety checklist is being completed at the right time. The first part of the questions measured the level of familiarity and preparedness and opinions of individuals on checklist completion. In general, only 23% of the participants had a good level of familiarity and preparedness; 45% of them had a moderate level and 13% had a poor level of familiarity and preparedness with checklist completion. There was no significant relationship between the field of expertise and the level of familiarity and preparedness ($p=0.85$). None of the participants had a poor attitude toward the checklist items. The second part of the questions measured the attitude of the participants towards various items of the checklist. 11.1% of the participants had a moderate attitude and 88.9% had a good attitude towards the accuracy and applicability of the checklist items. There was a significant relationship between the field of expertise and the attitude of the participants ($p=0.05$); as, the operating

room staff had a more positive attitude towards the checklist items than the anesthesia staff.

Conclusion: The results indicated that the surgical safety checklists were completed for all patients and were attached to their medical records. The only challenges were probably accuracy and completing checklists properly, at the right time and in the right place. Appropriate training courses should be planned for staff, in this regard.

Author Keywords: surgical safety; operating room; anesthesia; checklist

KeyWords Plus: PATIENT-SAFETY; SURGERY; CARE