



Molde University College  
Specialized University in Logistics

# Responsibility Development

An initiative to establish a responsible system

Master in Health Science

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# Research project

**A study of medication errors or adverse events with medication among clinical nurses in hospitals in Norway**



# Purpose of the project

**To highlight how the nurse related to the nursing culture in connection with medication errors and adverse events, and how these were handled**





# Background- Previous Research

- **Medication Errors - a relevant problem**
- **Among the most common and serious errors in health care**
- **Patient injuries; "Tip of the Iceberg"**
- **Per year in Norway at least 10-15 deaths**
- **A significant fear among nurses**



# Research Question

***What can be found in the nursing culture in connection with medication errors and adverse events in hospitals?***



# Method: **Grounded Theory**



- Inspired by **Barney Glaser's** and **Anselm Strauss'** original version **from 1967**
- The goal of Grounded Theory: to reduce the distance between the empirical and theoretical level  
Induction is the basis
- Developing theory that is applicable in practice
- A qualitative study consisting of semi-structured individual interviews



# The informants

- 10 nurses from
- 3 hospital wards from
- 2 hospitals in Norway

The interviews were conducted in 2006





# FINDINGS

- **The main concern= ERRORS HAPPENS.** The nurses felt great responsibility when medication errors occurred. They wanted to contribute to improvements that address this issue.
- **The main dilemma = TIME PRESSURE.** A lot of work had to be done at the same time with constant interruptions. This had unfortunate consequences and involved sources of error.
- **The core category= RESPONSIBILITY DEVELOPMENT**
- **A basic social process =** The nurses undergo **Responsibility of Development Process (RDP)** in four (1- 4) phases.

# Responsibility of Development Process (RDP)

## 1. Insecurity

- new
- inexperienced
- recent graduate
- feel the most responsibility for her- /himself
- focuses on individual responsibility

**UNFAMILIAR**

- afraid to make mistakes
- afraid of the consequences of making mistakes
- afraid of hurting the patient
- afraid of losing their job
- insecure about the system

## 2. The search for alliances

- trying to get to know the nursing culture

**ASK FOR HELP**

- contact with colleagues for support
- be within the rules that prevail within the culture

## 3. Trusting themselves

- are considering the limit of errors and adverse events

**FIND THEIR OWN LIMIT**

- trust themselves in collaboration with physicians

## 4. Greater security

- are familiar with the system and the management
- are familiar with the insecurity

**HAVE EXPERIENCE AND MORE KNOWLEDGE**

- have the academic expectations
- take responsibility for professional development
- take responsibility for others
- take collective responsibility
- take leadership responsibility
- exercise professional discretion

# Quote from the informants

## Phase 1: Insecurity

Nurses says when it comes to errors:

*... you are so afraid ... you get so scared ...  
I'm just confident when I know it is right*

*It should not be done wrong and in relation to medicines that you give another person, a sick person and then made mistakes.... that is the worst of all...that can CAUSE patient harm.*



## Phase 2: The search for alliances

*But I just ASK... you know. ...Because it is not possible to be unsure. I'm just uncomfortable with it. One must just know.*

## **Phase 3: To trust themselves**

*...but the question is what we do afterwards, when you discover the error. I believe we have slightly different practices*

*...if I do something wrong ... then I stop myself. I do.*

*there are different limits on what you put down... on the bedside table... We talk about it. At least I do*

*...It is not always we are equally agreed as to who will provide what (nurses and physicians) ... either they do not know or they are too busy.*

*I have to say NO sometimes.*

## **Phase 4: Greater security**

*We've got a responsibility ... if we see that something is not quite right. So we get geared up before it's done wrong*

*Yes, we have a solid training plan. But one can always ask the question in retrospect. Was it complete enough?*

# Improvement Potential

- **Patient safety:**
  - medication errors might entail serious consequences for human situations in retrospect
- **Greater transparency:**
  - In order to prevent errors and mistakes and that learning should take place;  
“Creating a safe culture”
- **Reporting culture:**
  - There is a long way left to go
- **Culture for Competence:**
  - A continuous process



# Improvement Potential

- **Culture for good psychosocial environment:**
  - Recognition and respect
- **Physical conditions:**
  - Prevent crowded and messy rooms
- **Technological solutions:**
  - Data-driven medicine system
  - Electronic solutions
- **Framework Conditions:**
  - Resources and Organization





# Conclusion

- RDP has shown that there is a complex interaction between the nurse as an individual, the nursing culture and the system.
- Nevertheless, this study is not intended to be a recipe for how medication errors can be eradicated.
- However RDP is a theory that reflects upon the nurse's competence within a system that has great potential for improvement in terms of transparency and resources, both in time and space.
- RDP is intended to be a theory that contributes to increased awareness of the nurse's point of view in a system that will ensure a great responsibility:

*human life*

Responsibility Development contributes to improvements for  
*patient safety*

