NURSSING DIGESSING Official Newsletter - Association of Nurse Executives (India) JANUARY, 2022 VOLUME 1

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WHERE NURSING, MEETS NURSES



NURSING DIGEST

Official Newsletter of the Association of Nurse Executives (India)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Ms. Thankam Gomez

PAGE 1

Dear ANEI members,

2021 just flew by so quickly and, here we are in 2022. A BIG THANK YOU is to each one of you for supporting all that ANEI could achieve in 2021. The virtual world has been a blessing in disguise. ANEI could have so many activities with so many participating in all activities.

Our first ANEICON 2021 saw a participation of close to 4000 (That is a large number). We will continue hosting ANEICON with innovative themes in the coming years. The First Patient Safety Webinar was also very successful. ANEI not only believes in hosting events. We translate them into actions. Initiating ANEI Patient Safety Fellowship in collaboration with the Patient Safety Movement Foundation(US) is one such action.

I hope you will enjoy reading this January edition, with the details of 2021 and other articles. 2022, you will see a bimonthly digest showcasing what ANEI members have done for nurses and nursing.

Special Thanks to Executive Committee Members, Chapter Officials, Committee Members, and Special Task Groups without whom ANEI could not have accomplished all that we could in 2021.

Here is wishing an exciting and safer 2022 to all of us.

If you have ideas/concerns that you would like ANEI to take up, let me know at : aneipresident@gmail.com

Till March, Take Care and Take Care of Each other.



NURSING DIGEST

Official Newsletter of the Association of Nurse Executives (India)

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

As the Secretary of ANEI, I am highly indebted to summaries the accomplishments of ANEI in the year 2021. It goes without saying that these achievements would not have been possible without active contribution of all members of ANEI in particular, the Executive Committee members, State Chapter members, Committee members, Task Group members and Officials of ANEI with whom I have been closely associated. The year went by very fast and few of the important activities that we completed together by meeting regularly, tracking the progress and reviewing the way forward are listed as follows:



Ms. Shubhada Sakurikar

- Twelve session of the 'Empower Hour' webinars on patient safety were successfully conducted and all recordings uploaded in ANEI's Youtube channel.
- ANEICON 2021 held in May 2021 was the first international leadership conference attended by over 4000 participants. The Delhi Chapter spearheaded this event competently and recordings can be accessed on ANEI's Youtube channel
- National webinar on Patient Safety Towards No Harm was held in 3 September 2021 Included national and international experts.
- ANEI committed itself to "ZERO HARM" on Patient Safety Movement Foundation's website and continues focusing on raising awareness to prevent avoidable patient harm.
- ANEI initiated mentoring nursing students in collaboration with the NGO "My Daughter Is Precious." Eight senior nurse leaders from the Executive Committee are hand-holding with eight nursing students from Holy Family College of Nursing, Delhi.
- A task group was formed and started working for Global Green and Healthy Hospitals to initiate nurses into taking steps to reduce carbon footprints.
- For augmenting resilience in these hard times a special training program was delivered under aegis of the National Association of Indian Nurses of America (NAINA) called 'the Resilient Option" by world-class reputed trainer Dr. Amit Sood, for 100 ANElans.
- ANEI hosted yet another training on Mental Health First Aid in collaboration with Thomas Jefferson University (USA) attended by 25 ANEI members.
- Three Nurses who have shown exemplary courage outside their hospital duty were invited on the virtual platform and were honoured with a certificate and free lifetime ANEI Membership.
- For aiding nurses, ANEI published two position papers on our website. Also Nursing Leadership Competencies were released for reading by any interested person.

We look forward to a promising year 2022 and reiterate our commitments to ANEI's mission, vision and objectives with true spirit.



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Ms. Vevila Braganza Mr. Vipin Peter Charan

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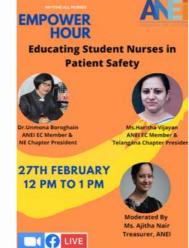
The ANEI Newsletter and Media Committee was formed to plan, create, and distribute quarterly newsletters to disseminate important information to the ANEI members. Its purpose is to facilitate ongoing interaction between members, inform on various leadership and professional development programs conducted by the ANEI, and provide a forum to share ideas, research, and insights. The ANEI Newsletter serves to empower, inspire, and connect the nursing community to create a better and brighter tomorrow for nurses in India and provide a safer environment for our patients.

NURSING DIGEST

Ms. Himanshi

EMPOWER HOUR Of 2021











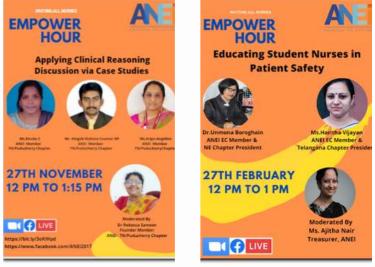












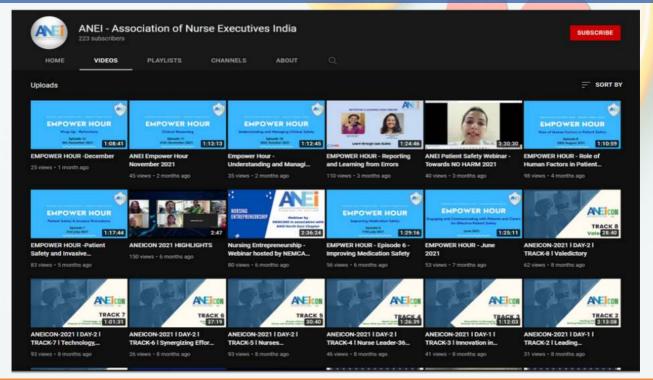
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MR. BHUVANESHWARAN D



MS. HARAVATI



MR. JAYAKUMAR P.

ANEICON 2021- MAY 21-22 2021 (DELHI CHAPTER)



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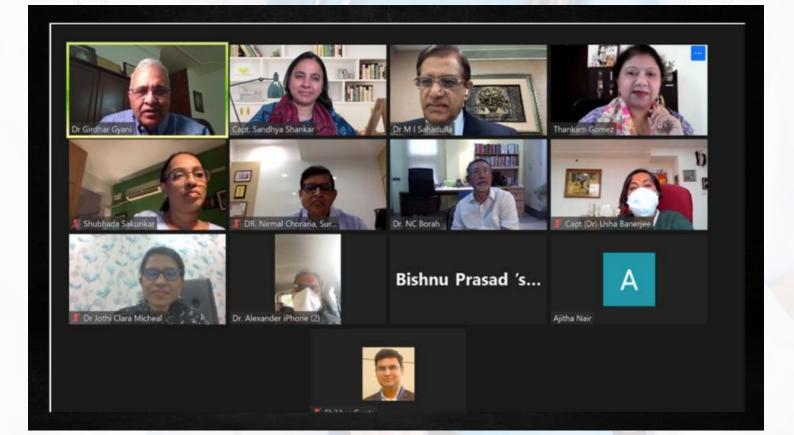








PASSION TO ACTION



NURSING DIGEST

INTERNATIONAL CONNECT





ATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN NURSES OF AMERICA

P.O. Box 3002, Northlake, Illinois - 60164 www.nainausa.com nainasecretary@gmail.com

NAINA CARITAS TEAM

Amazon India care package voucher for Nurses from India

National Association of Indian Nurses of America (NAINA) is a nonprofit professional 501c3 nursing organization incorporated in the state of Illinois, USA.

During this year of the nurse and the COVID pandemic year, NAINA has embarked on a special project to raise fund for the sole purpose of supporting our fellow nurses in India who are struggling to provide care for the COVID patients. To recognize and appreciate our fellow nurses from India, NAINA leaders together with the help of nurse leaders from India agreed to award an amazon in. voucher for all selected nurses for their commitment and extra ordinary struggles and sacrifices in caring for COVID patients during this pandemic.

NAINA experienced some unforeseen difficulties in issuing amazon India voucher directly from the US and adapted an alternate method to expedite this process through AINE. Dr. Utemona Borgohani Siakia, the principal of AINE gracicusly agreed to collaborate with NAINA to accept funds from NAINA for the sole purpose of issuing the amazon voucher for individual nurses from India. Additional to the amazon voucher NAINA/Caritas team will send a personalized letter and certificate from NAINA president after they received the care package voucher.

I am happy to inform you that we started issuing the vouchers for the nurses successfully.

As I explained earlier over the phone, we are pleased to confirm that NAINA will provide RS. 1500 per nurse for 250 nurses from Delhi and nearby States/hospitals that are greatly affected by the COVID







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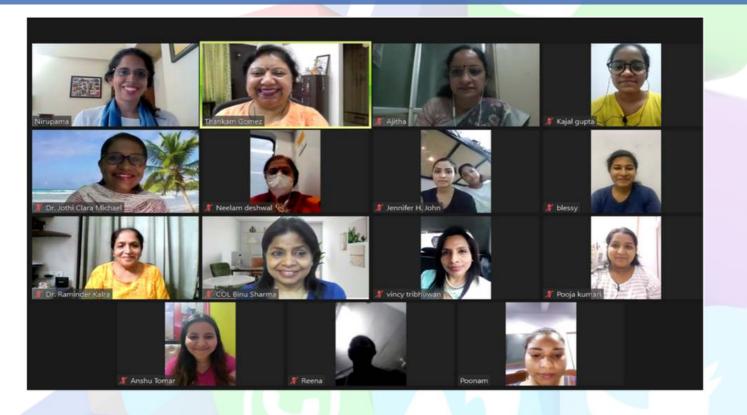
PATIENT SAFETY DAY 2021



NURSING DIGEST

ANEI'S SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mentoring 7 Nursing Students (Holy Family College Of Nursing) In Collaboration With 'My Daughter Is Precious'



Championing Climate Change



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POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC REHABILITATION AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

Dr. Sudha A Raddi Dean & Principal KAHER Institute of Nursing Sciences, Belagavi

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a potentially fatal acute respiratory infection caused by the coronavirus 2 that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV-2)! It's concerning to see that 20.3 percent of COVID-19 patients require ICU hospitalisation, primarily due to the development of acute respiratory distress syndrome. ARDS (Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome) (32.8 percent)

A pandemic is more than just a medical emergency; it affects people and society, causing chaos, anxiety, stress, stigma, and xenophobia. Individual conduct as a unit of society or a community has a significant impact on the dynamics of a pandemic, including the intensity, flow, and aftereffects²

Despite this, adequate resources are rarely provided to manage or mitigate the consequences of pandemics on mental health and wellbeing. While this is acceptable in the early stages of an outbreak, when health systems are focused on testing, transmission reduction, and crucial patient care, psychological and psychiatric requirements should not be disregarded at any time during pandemic management.³

It is critical for every community to implement community-based initiatives to promote resilient and psychologically susceptible individuals during the COVID-19 crisis. The psychological impact of pandemicinduced dread and anxiety must be explicitly acknowledged as a public health priority by both authorities and policymakers, who must quickly adopt clear behavioural policies to reduce disease burden and the devastating mental health implications of this outbreak.

When so much was demanded of rehabilitation nurses in the challenging and ever-changing years of 2020 and 2021, they remained strong, caring, and remarkable. Rehabilitation nurses work closely with patients, their families, and caregivers shortly after the onset of a debilitating accident or chronic disease, putting them in a good position to teach other nurses how to care for long-term COVID patients.

COVID-19 patients with severe symptoms are linked to rehabilitation demands due to the effects of ventilatory support, as well as prolonged immobilisation and bed rest. Impaired lung function; physical deconditioning and muscle weakness; delirium and other cognitive impairments; impaired swallowing and communication; and mental health issues and psychosocial support needs.

Rehabilitation professionals should be maintained in ICUs, hospital wards, step-down institutions, and the community to meet the needs of patients with severe COVID-19 during the acute, sub-acute, and long-term stages of care. Rehabilitation therapies for individuals with severe COVID-19 who require ventilatory support, particularly in the acute phase, typically necessitate a specific skill set gained through specialised training⁴

COVID-19: ROLE OF REHABILITATION

The WHO has defined medical rehabilitation as "a set of interventions designed to optimize functioning and reduce disability in individuals with health conditions, in interaction with their environment". It has been recommended that physiatrists should be included in the interdisciplinary teams for acute management as well as management of sequelae of COVID-19⁵

To avoid Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS), a multidisciplinary care paradigm known as the ABCDE bundle should be followed. Awakening (with light or minimal sedation), **B**reathing (spontaneous breathing trials), **C**oordination of care and communication across many specialties, **D**elirium monitoring, assessment, and management, and **E**arly ambulation in the ICU are all components of the ABCDE bundle.

The following are the goals of rehabilitation for COVID-19 patients:

- (a) Improve pulmonary function
- (b) Reverse adverse effects of prolonged immobilisation
- (c) Improve cognitive functioning and dysphagia management
- (d) Reduce impairments and disabilities

CURRENT INDIAN SCENARIO & REHABILITATION INTERVENTIONS

Rehabilitation of COVID-19 patients can be categorized broadly into mildly symptomatic and severely symptomatic patients

The majority of patients in India have **mild symptoms** and are treated at home or in government-run quarantine facilities. Various government institutes have made teleconsultation services available, allowing doctors to keep in touch with COVID-19 positive patients who are isolated at home and refer them to a hospital if the patient is a high-risk patient with red flags. Print and digital media have been used to tell the general public about the new telemedicine services. Many private hospitals have also offered packages that include daily teleconsultations with doctors and regular vitals monitoring. The Government of India has made mental health services available to health-care providers through teleconsultation.

Acute hospitalisation is required for very unwell patients. There are two steps to the rehabilitation care of COVID-19 patients with **severe symptoms**. The initial phase, often called as the acute phase, entails comprehensive non-invasive ventilation management as well as constant monitoring of clinical parameters and infection symptoms. Except for posture recommendations and range of motion exercises, pulmonary rehabilitation is not suggested for patients in the acute stage of ARDS or those who are unstable⁶.

OUTPATIENT REHABILITATION & TELE-REHABILITATION IN INDIA

Virtual rehabilitation, also known as tele-rehabilitation, is the most secure method of providing outpatient services. It reduces touch and virus transmission while also providing prompt rehabilitative care from afar. Media apps like WhatsApp and other teleconsultation tools like Hospital Information System are widely used in India. Many smartphone applications, such as Practo and Lybrate, have become very popular in private practise for teleconsultations.

Virtual rehabilitation can be beneficial in critical care services in the ICU, where anyone with COVID who has been admitted for more than 7 days in the ICU can have a virtual consultation with a physiatrist for rehabilitation service evaluation. In the Indian context, this is a route that should be pursued further. Once discharged, these patients should be followed up on via tele-rehabilitation or in-person out-patient department visits in rehabilitation clinics to examine pulmonary, cognitive, behavioural, physical, balance, and dysphagia difficulties, as well as to rule out conditions like PICS.⁶

CONCLUSION

Rehabilitation therapies are so essential if patients are to improve their physical and cognitive functioning while also reducing impairment. However, during a pandemic, when social isolation is essential, healthcare providers must develop creative rehabilitation ways to ensure that COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients receive proper treatment and support. They must also examine how to serve a bigger number of patients than usual.

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ANEI advocates to give attention to mental health post covid among all health care workers, family members and society in general.

NURSING DIGEST

BUILDING STRONG CAPABILITIES: A JOURNEY OF A NURSE AT FEHI

PROJECT LEADER	Ms. Himanshi, Fortis Escorts Heart Institute (FEHI)
SPONSOR	Capt. Sandhya Shankar, Corporate Chief of Nursing, Fortis Healthcare
UNIT CHAMPION	Ms. Minimole John, Chief of Nursing, FEHI
TEAM MEMBERS	Ms. Susan Sebastian (FEHI), Ms. Chandni (FEHI), Ms. Bibiana Niamchungmei Ganmei (FEHI)

PROBLEM IDENTIFIED:

The discussion identified problems with, and potential ways to enhance, existing strategies for building improvement capability:

- Significant number of nurses left us within one year of joining, High attrition during 6th 12th month; i.e. New Nurses attrition is >60% of the total attrited nurses
- Need for a structured onboarding program for nurses focusing of their technical competency, resilience, awareness, and confidence building
- <u>Interview of exited nurses</u> One question drew attention through its multiple responses, Q: "What would you like to suggest to improve the work environment for new nurses at the Fortis hospital you worked at": varied answers captured as follows:
- Hand holding during initial deployment; Give us time to learn and serve; tell us clearly as what we need to do on floors; someone approachable to whom we can turn to for all our doubts
- Championing improvement science: demonstrating how it can help in understanding and addressing the issues faced by the new nurses in the system
- Providing advice: Someone in nursing acting as a repository of knowledge and understanding, with links to wider sources of expertise
- Coaching and teaching the New Nurses who lack skills and have inadequate Knowledge to embark on their professional.

The aim was to provide an overview of what capability for safety improvement organizations need, and the best ways to go about developing this capability is in Nurses. Capability building programs are designed to address learning in the three primary domains:

- 1.Learning in the cognitive domain revolves around knowledge acquisition, comprehension, and critical thinking. It employs discussion and explanation
- 2.Learning in the behavioural domain focuses on the actual performance of procedures, operations, methods, and techniques. It employs practice and coaching
- 3. Learning in the affective domain includes fostering of attitudes, feelings, and preferences

TABLE.1: SHOWING THE CAPABILITY BUILDING STRATEGIES

COMPONENT WHEN TO ACT RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITY

1	Pre-Hiring	At the time of Interview		Sensitization, briefing on subsequent actions
	Orientation	Joining experience (Day 0- Day 1)	Human Resource	Welcome gesture, Introduction, point of contact
	Onboarding (the Virohan)	Series of events (Day2- Day30)	Human Resource	Welcome gesture, Introduction, point of contact
	Assessment and Reassessments	Daily Quiz after sessions, at Day30 (OSCE)	Nursing training Multidisciplinary Panel	Daily effectivity through digital questionnaire and Quizzes Final assessment through OSCE model
	Privileging and Competency Assessment Tool	Privileging: Day 30 – 90 CAT: Day 30–180 Days, continuous	Nursing Incharge Nursing training	Specialty and Role Specific Departmental Specific
2	Unit Based Training / Top 10 modules / In-service Session / CNEs	After 30 days of Virohan and subsequent deployments	Nursing Admin	Unit Specific Trainings, Top 10 module (Top 10 cases, medication, investigation, procedures, documents and challenges faced), In service Session / CNEs, SAKSHAM - A Clinician LED Certification Programme for 6 months, Cardiac Surgery Certification Started wef., 04th Feb'2021
3	CNE (Continue Nursing Education)	Two Case Presentations in a Month	Nsg Incharges, Nsg Trg	Incharges / Task Force Managers Bedside Case Presentations
4	Departmental dashboard on patient satisfaction	Monthly Reports	Service Excellence, Nursing Leadership	Dept wise : Pt. Appreciation, Pt. Complaints, Pt.Escalations, Pt.Satisfaction score

NURSING DIGEST

TABLE.2: SHOWING THE TRAINING TRAJECTORY METHODS

COMPONENT AREA/TOPIC

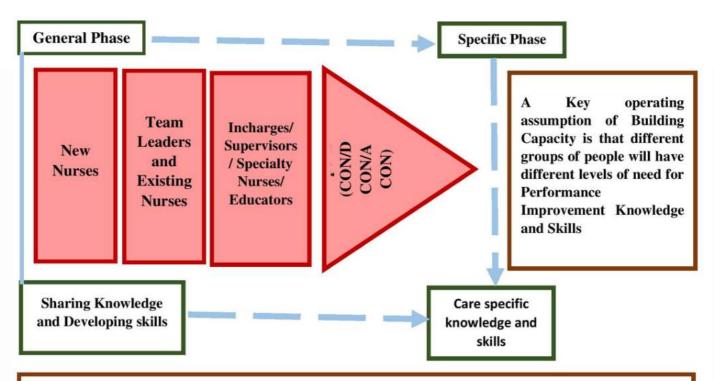
HIGHLIGHTS

Power Point Presentations	On all the topics included in the Induction	 Revamped, process and Documentation printed Placed in one drive
Checklists	Area specific checklists and Process trackers designed, implemented and monitored	 Checklists for ICU, Ward, ER, NICU, OT Orientation Orientation checklists for the incharge Implementation Checklist Monthly compliance tracker
Knowledge Resources	Must Know's for Nurses Handout's Handbook for nurses	 A ready reckoner for nurses for quick access to information Handouts to help refer quick actions in clinical practice e.g. Drug dilutions, Escalation Matrix, Policy and Protocols, etc.
Group Activity, Role Play Demonstration, Mock Drills	, Based on Clinical Scenarios and stories from the reported incidents and escalations	Playing a scenario helps the learner to build the capacity to perform the task independently
Digital Quiz & OSCE framework	Everyday sessions Final Assessment Objective Structured Clinical Examination	Multi-station, clinical skills assessment method that is based on objective testing and direct observation of the Nurse's performance

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:					
CRITERIA	DEFINITION	HIGHLIGHTS			
<01 year nurses attrition	The nurses who attrited within 12 months of joining (fresher, tenured; absconded, absented etc) and is struck off HR roll	 Numerators – Total nurses attrited 			
within	New Nurse joining Fortis undergoes induction within 15 days of joining the unit	Numbers			
Success rate of New Joinee Nurses	Nurses qualifying successfully after undergoing OSCE	 Benchmark - 75% Only two attempts to be given Unsuccessful Candidates - Case to be taken up for the needful by CON 			

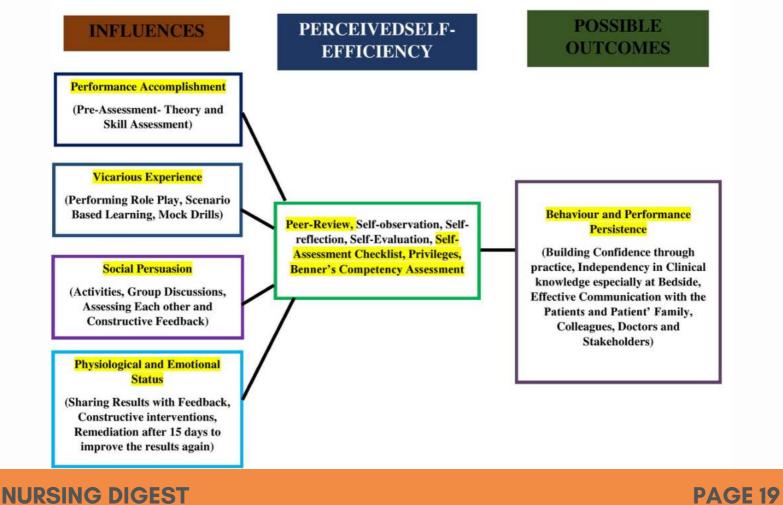
TABLE.3: SHOWING THE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FIG. 1: CAPABILITY BUILDING - IMPROVEMENT PLAN IN THE HOSPITAL

Methodology adopted



Our Approach will be to make sure that each group receives the knowledge and skills sets it needs when it needs them and in the appropriate amounts

FIG. 2: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK BASED ON "BANDURA'S SELF-EFFICACY THEORY"



CHALLENGES FACED DURING IMPLEMENTATION

#1: Virtual training: Due to Covid, inductions were planned via virtual meetings. This made the new nurses to sit in front of the computer for the entire 8 hours. This caused Virtual meeting fatigue which was challenging

Steps taken to overcome the challenge

We launched VIROHAN on Feb'2021.The inaugural batch with 17 staff and Virohanwas conducted in training hall maintaining COVID protocols

#2: Timely Availability: On time replacement for resigned nurses was not happening which led to difficulty to get the on boarded new nurses for Virohan. This led to pendency of compliance to Virohan

Steps taken to overcome the challenge

- Recommended proposal given to HR to fix the recruitment process twice in a month and resignation
- VIROHAN Classroom Sessions started in the first week of every month so all the new Joinees will be able to join the session on time

#3: Language Barriers among New Nurses: Most of our new nurses are from Southern and North-East region of country, and are language compromised with Hindi/English which are the key language in central India. Language was a barrier in understanding patient concern and understanding

Steps taken to overcome the challenge

- Rigorous analyses of patient feedback helped to identify the key areas and nurses were buddied with Hindi/English speaking teammates.
- Soft skills sessionsfor the nurses, to check the sustainability of the soft skills in the clinicalpractice, this was coupled with follow up session of periodic learning forums

Degree of improvement in the services provided – Total 142 nurses completed VIROHAN successfully and deployed in the bedside.

Scale of implementation: Simple, Effective with nil cost involvement.

VIROHAN- New Nurses Induction program is designed in a way that every need of a new nurses is been met to make herself/ himself a well-equipped confident bedside nurse.

Phases of Virohan – Onboarding of new nurses, HR Phase, Nursing phase, CCDC Phase, Functional Phase and OSCE Phase. Since each phase is interlinked and involves multidisciplinary team approach, Overall program was designed in a structured way and same was percolated to the stakeholders. Extensive training activity happened for the Nurse trainer on the implementation of Virohan and to check its compliance using implementation checklist and compliance tracker.

At Fortis Escorts Heart Institute we not only makes sure that the initiative is efficient and effective, but also ensures that they are sustainable. The beneficiaries drive maximum benefit from the effort.

PERIOD OF IMPACT

Parameters	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Patient Appreciation Score (Nursing)	3.87	3.89	3.96	3.92	3.85	3.91
Patient Satisfaction % (Nursing)	98.2%	98.6%	99.6%	99.2%	99.2%	99.1%
New Nurses Appreciation	6	4	4	13	4	15
New Nurses Attrition	6	4	6	4	5	1

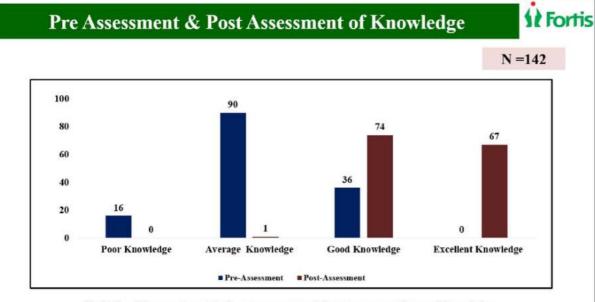


Fig.3: Bar Diagram shows the Pre-Assessment and Post-Assessment Score of Knowledge

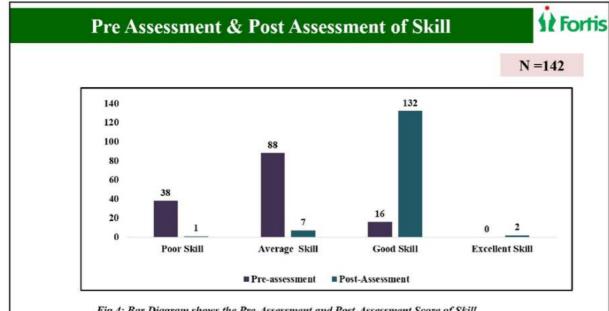


Fig.4: Bar Diagram shows the Pre-Assessment and Post-Assessment Score of Skill

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Sustainability:

Implementation Checklist - Implementation checklist is designed to have a check point on each phase and its completion status. This will ensure the essence of the every phase planned is sustained throughout.

New Nursesrecord sheet - Individual record sheet is createdand their journeyis recorded in everyphase of Virohanand

thereafter. (certification program, Top ten module completion, etc.)

Compliance tracker – Unique master sheet with KPI of Virohan is mapped. This will allow us to assess and monitor monthly compliance to the activities planned and the outcome measurement which is marked to the team's key performance indicator

Scalability:

Elsevier Clinical Skills and Clinical Key - Elsevier Clinical Skills is a comprehensive online solution accessible on any mobile device that enables organizations to standardize education and manage competency among their nurses with the available contents, demo videos and online assessments. Virohan content and Top 10 contents are mapped to enhance next level of learning to the nurses

Replicability:

By analyzing the effectiveness of this initiative, same methodology can be implemented in other area specific/ Specialty specific training activities

Conclusion: The training based on identified skill gaps to sharpen employees' skills, capabilities, knowledge and competencies to capacitate them to cope with the dynamic working environment in the advent of significant financial innovation and financial development and liberalisation. Furthermore, the health care sector should develop training policies and ongoing training programmes with a view to enhance employee performance, motivation and job-satisfaction. Not only will these increase employees' loyalty and commitment towards their organisations but will also ultimately assist organisations to achieve strategic objectives, vision and mission.

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PLACING HEALTH IN SAFER HANDS-MEDICATION WITHOUT HARM

Ms. Latha Nonis Chief of Nursing Fortis Hospital, Bannerghatta Bangalore

Medication is defined as a substance used to promote health, to prevent, to diagnose or to cure diseases. Medication safety has been recognized to be important in the provision of patient care with the evidence now pointing to the medication errors as one of the leading causes of avoidable complications and deaths, there is a pressing need for the better understanding of the nature and scope of medication errors and this will improve current clinical delivery systems.

Medicines heals, but this fact doesn't hold true for every 300th patient admitted to hospital. Call it the law of averages or blame human error for it, but the WHO believes that one in 10 hospital admissions leads to an adverse event and one in 300 admissions in death.

Medication are great tools; we have to use them wisely and safely!

With inadequate nursing education about patient safety and quality, fatigue, illegible provider handwriting, flawed dispensing systems, and problems with the labeling of drugs, nurses are continually challenged to ensure that their patients receive the right medication at the right time. We should be able to understand placing health in safer hand is very important piece and especially medication without harm

Why Medication Management is Important: - If we really look at it:

- A large percentage of people are taking prescription medications,
- A large percentage of seniors are taking multiple prescription drugs
- Improper Medication Management can lead to adverse reactions and hospitalizations
- Proper medication adherence and management can lead to a successful recovery of a short-term illness or control of a chronic illness

Medication safety and taking precautionary steps are extremely important to prevent adverse reactions, overdoses, and death. Whether a patient is prescribed an opioid or a general antibiotic, they should follow general steps to ensure medication safety

Medication safety, which may be defined as the freedom from accidental injury during the course of medication use, or those activities to avoid, prevent, or correct medication-related harm

How to ensure medication safety?

- Verify any medication order and make sure it's complete.
- Check the patient's medical record for an allergy or contraindication to the prescribed medication
- Prepare medications for one patient at a time
- Educate patients about their medications
- Follow the rights of medication administration

A medication error is defined as "any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm while the medication is in the control of the healthcare professional, patient, or consumer,"

With the growing reliance on medication therapy as the primary intervention for most illnesses, patients receiving medication interventions are exposed to potential harm as well as benefits. Benefits are effective management of the illness/disease, slowed progression of the disease, and improved patient outcomes with few if any errors. Harm from medications can arise from unintended consequences as well as medication error (wrong medication, wrong time, wrong dose, etc.).

The medication should be stored in cool and dry place and should be kept away from direct sunlight .it should be stored as per temperature suggested by manufacturer.

The most common medication errors are:

- Prescribing error
- Transcription error
- Indenting error
- Dispensing error
- Administration error
- Documentation error

The medication errors are categorised as follows:

- Category A Circumstances of events that have the capacity to cause error No error
- Category B An error occurred but the medication did not reach the patient Error, no harm
- Category C An error occurred, that reached the patient, but did not cause patient harm
- Category D An error occurred, that resulted in the need for increased patient monitoring, but no patient harm
- Category E An error occurred that resulted in the need for treatment or intervention and caused temporary patient harm Error, Harm
- Category F An error occurred that resulted in initial or prolonged hospitalization and caused temporary patient harm
- Category G An error occurred that resulted in permanent patient harm
- Category H An error occurred that resulted in a near death event (eg: anaphylaxis, cardiac arrest)
- Category I An error occurred that resulted in patient death

Before administration of medication Rights of medication administration to be followed and the prescription should have 7 factors as

- PATIENT FULL NAME
- DATE AND TIME
- DRUG NAME
- DOSAGE
- ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION
- TIME AND FREQUENCY ADMINISTRATION
- SIGNATORE OF THE PYSICIAN

Moreover, than this we have to encourage the self-reporting of errors.

The goal is to develop a culture of patient safety and design systems that are "Fault Tolerant". So that when an individual error occur it will not cause any harm to the patient. Feedback and Dissemination of Information can create an awareness of errors that can improve system designs to reduce or eliminate errors. So there is a huge responsibility in all of us to bring a culture of safety in the system, everyone to accept the mistake, Understand the need of reporting the error.

Generally agreed upon that the definition of patient safety is... DO NO HARM

ANEI NORTH EAST ACTIVITIES August to October, 2021

Dr.Unmona Boroghain ANEI North East Chapter, President



17th September, 2021

ANEI in collaboration of AINE celebrated of World Patient safety day. The chief guest Dr. Manoj Agarwal, Medical Superintendent, GNRC Hospital addressed the patients and their relatives about how the patient safety can be ensure at hospital and home.

The students of AINE performed a role play on the theme **"Safe maternal and newborn care"**

21th September, 2021

ANEI in collaboration of AINE celebrated **"World Alzheimer's Day"**



10th October, 2021

World Mental Health Day was celebrated at GNRC Hospital, Dispur among the Nurses. Dr. Unmona Borgohain Saikia, President ANEI NE delivered a lecture on "strengthen your resilience power". The programme was graced by Dr Nahid

29th October, 2021

ANEI in collaboration of AINE celebrated "Breast Cancer Awareness"

REPORT ON WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY 2021

Theme: "Mental Health in An Unequal World" Dr. Raminder Kalra

Every year World Mental Health Day is celebrated on 10th October; this year's theme was: "MENTAL HEALTH IN AN UNEQUAL WORLD" with the slogan, "Mental Health for all, let's make it Reality"

ANEI Delhi Chapter in collaboration with Holy Family College of Nursing hosted a webinar on the occasion of World Mental Health Day on 12.10.2021 to spread awareness for Mental Health and enhance online learning skills.

Ms. Thankam Gomez, President ANEI talked about empowerment of Nurses in present era. Capt. Sandhya Shankar conveyed her warm wishes to the entire fraternity on the occasion of world mental health day.

Prof. (Dr) Bimla Kapoor, ANEI EC Member, in her keynote address, put emphasis on quality of care in psychiatry units and mental health of Nursing Personals. Prof. (Dr.) Raminder Kalra, was the Moderated the webinar. Eminent speakers were invited to talk upon diverse topics- Ms. Atashi Sengupta, HOD Personal Development, Holy Family Hospital talked on stigma violating human rights, Ms. Meena Rawat, Rehabilitation Psychologist, shared her experiences on Psychological issues related to transgender, Dr. Nishtha Kumar Sabharwal, Consultant Clinical Psychologist briefed on the Rights of mentally ill. Ms. Arshi Anjum Khan, Assistant Professor, Holy Family College of Nursing on gave tips on Promoting mental health and preventing mental illness. Dr. Deepika C. Khakha, Associate Professor, AIIMS, New Delhi discussed on improving emotional resilience combating mental health issues, and Dr. Swati Kedia Consultant Clinical Psychologist shared her experiences on Telepsychology/ Tele-Psychiatry decreasing mental health gap.

Webinar was attended through web link by 132 participants. It was streamed live through Facebook page of ANEI. In the concluding remarks by Prof. Raminder Kalra said, people in authority need to work together to decrease the gap of Mental health services in an unequal world for better world around, which will help in enhancing quality of care in mental health services that is need of the hour. Ms. Umang Kain, delivered the vote of thanks to the moderator, speakers, organizing committee and the participants.



Kauvery Hospital & Association of Nurse Executives (India) Tamil Nadu Chapter

presents

Webinar on Clinical Pathway in Cardiac Nursing

Hosted by: Kauvery Hospital Date: 14th October, 2021

Cardiovascular Diseases are the leading cause of death globally taking an estimated 17.9 million lives each year statistics by WHO. Cardiovascular diseases have that much impact on human lives. Clinical pathways optimize clinical outcomes, reduces in-hospital complications, reduces in-hospital stay, improves documentation and has a positive impact on professional practice. Hence to share the clinical pathway on managing the cardiac illness, Kauvery Hospital hosted along with ANEI a Webinar on the theme "Clinical Pathway in Cardiac Nursing" on 14th of October 2021.

The Conference was summoned at 2.00pm, Ms. Gethsial Kiruba, Organizing Secretary declare opened the workshop with her welcome address. Followed by that, Dr Jothi Clara, ANEI Vice-President addressed the gathering by briefing the workshop and unfolding the theme highlighting Clinical Pathway in managing cardiac illness as the need of the Hour. Then Ms. Leena Chandrasekaran, ANEI Tamil Nadu Chapter President shared about the Inception of ANEI and about ANEI Membership process & benefits.

The Workshop included sessions by eminent speakers on Clinical Pathway on PTCA by Ms. Deepa Mohan, Nursing Coordinator, MMM Hospital, Chennai & Clinical Pathway on CABG by Ms. Divia Acha Jacob, Nurse Educator, Kauvery Hospital Heartcity, Trichy. The next scientific session was on Care of patient on ECMO by Ms. Sundari.G, Senior Nurse in MICU, Gleneagles Global Hospital, Chennai. The final session was an interesting session with emerging trend on COVID and Heart by Ms. Delphine, CEO Nursing, KG Hospital, Coimbatore.

The webinar also had interactive discussion to answer the questions raised by the participants. Ms. Thankam Gomez, ANEI President addressed the gathering and highlighted the conference summary and also the importance of clinical pathway in managing cardiac illness. The conference was concluded with Vote of Thanks by Ms. Mahalakshmi, Organizing Chairperson.

Around 250 delegates participated in the Workshop from other states and in & around Tamil Nadu. The objective of the webinar was fulfilled and the feedback from the delegates was very much appreciated and excellent. Interactive lectures and discussions made them to be acquired in depth knowledge and better understanding on the Clinical Pathways in managing cardiac illness, Care of patient on ECMO and COVID and its impact on Cardiac illness.



Nurses and Climate Action Opportunities to Lead National Efforts

Ms. Vincy Tribhuvan

ANEI Maharashtra Chapter - President

There is a growing body of concerning evidence regarding changes in Earth's climatic patterns and subsequent health effects. The Lancet Countdown, an international research collaboration that provides an independent overview of the connections between climate change and health, estimates there's been a tripling in the amount of scientific reports on this topic in the past decade.

Although climate change can directly affect health, it's more commonly the environmental, ecological, and social consequences of an altered climate that harm human health.

Climate change as a health threat manifests as changes in food, water, and air quality; an increased risk of vector-borne illnesses, such as Zika and Lyme infection; a rise in temperature-related illnesses; and mental health effects owing to community displacement and disruption.1, 3, 4 Certain populations—including children and the elderly, those who have chronic health conditions, some communities of color, and people who have fewer resources—are more vulnerable to these health risks. Climate change also serves as a threat multiplier, exacerbating existing health inequities and barriers. In October 2018, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released a report emphasizing the need for accelerated decarbonization to limit global warming to 1.5°C higher than preindustrial levels.

The report, Global Warming of 1.5°C, evaluates the difference in climate-related risks at this temperature and at 2°C above preindustrial levels. The authors identified an increase in the risk of health effects including vector-borne disease, premature deaths from air pollution, and heat-related illness and death—as temperatures rise.

Although the full severity of health threats and the pace of change remain unknown, the need to reduce the impact of climate change by limiting the emissions of greenhouse gases—compounds that trap heat in Earth's atmosphere—and to prepare communities for anticipated changes is clear. Because human activity is considered to be the predominant cause of global warming since 1950, altering human behaviour can help to slow the trajectory of climate change.

Various civil society organizations (for example, non-governmental organizations, community groups, and faith-based organizations), businesses, and government agencies are taking steps to avoid catastrophic changes. In addition, countries and cities are assessing their unique vulnerabilities to climate change and developing disaster response and adaptation plans in which they identify interventions and actions that will prepare their communities for the social, economic, and health consequences of climate change.

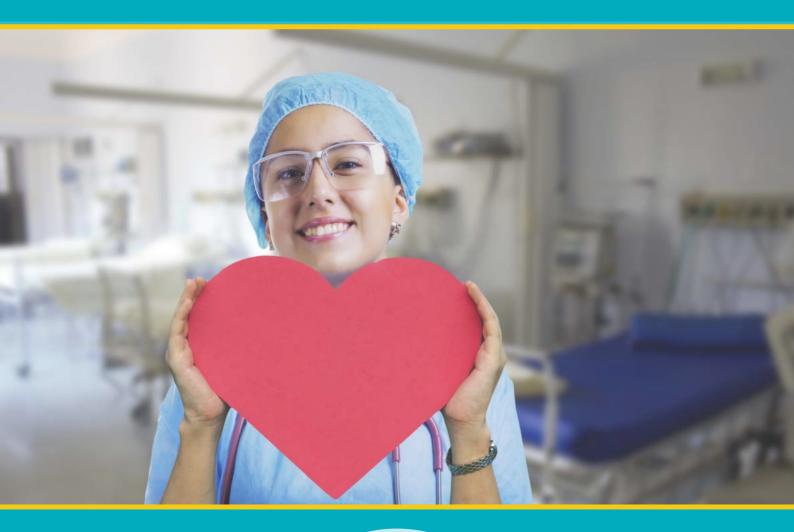
Beyond this societal and governmental response, the health sector—including health departments, systems, and facilities—also has a responsibility to address climate change. The health industry is resource-intensive and as such is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Health care organizations must reduce their emissions—most importantly emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide—and account in their strategic planning for the anticipated impact of climate change on individuals and communities. Health care professionals, especially nurses, will play an important role in these efforts and are ideally situated to help reduce the burden of the health effects of climate change in various practice settings. To follow is a closer look at the way the health industry contributes to pollution and the practical actions nurses can take to help mitigate the resulting health risks.

Implications for Nurses

Nurses have long understood the connection between environmental factors and health outcomes. Since the era of Florence Nightingale, they have been at the forefront of addressing the complex issues that influence public health, such as the need for clean air to breathe, clean water to drink, and a safe place to live and work. As frontline caregivers, today's nurses are witnessing and being challenged to respond to the effects of a changing climate. From increases in global temperature to more frequent and intense extreme weather events to air quality deterioration, the consequences of climate change are creating health risks that nurses are seeing in all practice settings. Nurses must be a part of efforts by the health sector and communities to prepare for further changes. Health professionals, including nurses, have reported a lack of knowledge regarding the connection between climate change and health, and they've identified a need for further resources to foster an issue, a lack of inclusion of sustainability or climate change information in the nursing curriculum, time restrictions and competing workplace priorities, and a lack of institutional support.

Adding to nurses' misunderstanding and lack of awareness of the way climate change affects health is the historical framing of this as an environmental issue. Research indicates that focusing on the health benefits of addressing climate change and framing it as a public health issue may serve to aid understanding and build public support for solutions.20, 21 An improvement in awareness among nurses and other health professionals has the potential to advance the widespread adoption of interventions that reduce carbon emissions and subsequently improve health. Recognizing that nurses represent the largest portion of the health care workforce and as such have a vital role in leading the health sector in responding to climate change, the Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments (ANHE) is working to improve nursing awareness and engagement (for more information, see ANHE and the Nursing Collaborative on Climate Change and Health). In addition, other professional nursing associations have shown leadership by publicly recognizing climate change as a health threat and as a concern that necessitates nursing advocacy.

Widespread nursing engagement with climate change as a health threat is crucial, especially at the institutional level. Nurses are in key positions to address the environmental impact of health care facilities by influencing decisions to help reduce greenhouse gases and other pollutants in hospitals. Most practicing nurses in the United States work in acute care settings, where the most pollutants are generated.24 In addition; Standard 17 of the American Nurses Association's Standards of Professional Nursing Practice highlights environmental responsibilities: "The registered nurse practices in an environmentally safe and healthy manner." 25 Yet, it remains unclear how aware nurses are of health care pollution, or how many nurses participate in activities to reduce it.26 Few health care organizations have nursing-specific green teams, in which nurses work together to decrease health care pollution, or shared governance councils, which focus on reducing pollution. Such teams provide an excellent avenue for nurses to become engaged and apply their clinical expertise to decreasing pollution caused by nursing practice.





We Would Love To Hear From You

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