

Utilizing Visual Cues to Improve Patient Satisfaction on Medication Side Effects

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Background

In a progressive care unit (PCU), the Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems Survey (HCAHPS) on medication side effects education is low against the hospital average (42.7% vs. 47%, April 2023). This lack of education may result in severe adverse drug reactions and increased morbidity and mortality (Shchory et al., 2020).

Medication side effect education is standard care, but is not completed consistently on the PCU, when administering medication to patients. Nurses on the PCU has positive attitudes towards medication education frequency, but often forget to emphasize medication side effects when administering medication. Frontline nurses acknowledge the issue and express the desire to improve.

Aim of the Project

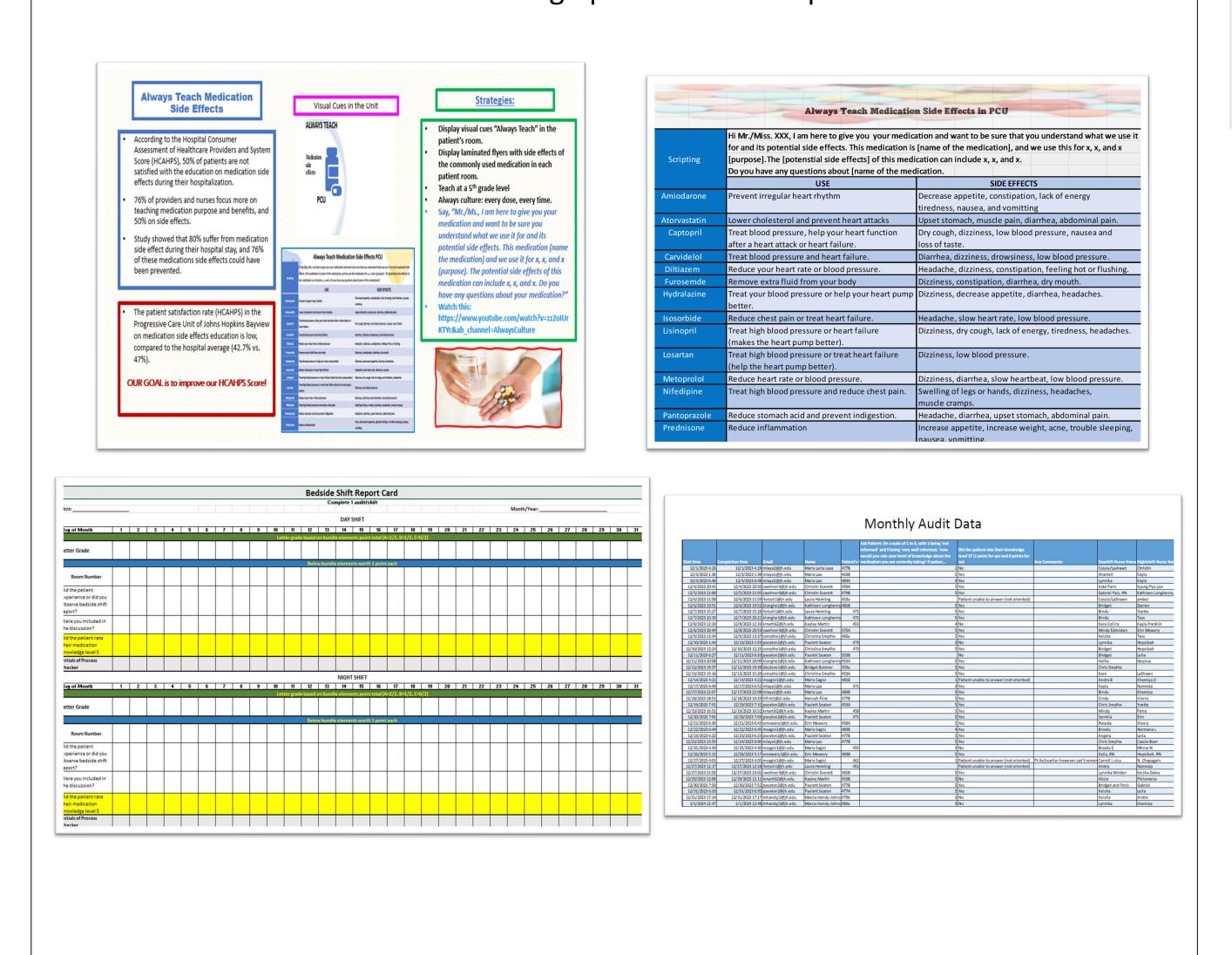
Aim 1: To improve the frequency of nurses' teaching behavior on medication side effects education.

Aim 2: To improve patient satisfaction rate (HCAHPS) on medication side effects education.

Description of the Intervention

Interventions include:

- Visual cues in patient room
- Posters displaying common medication side effects
- Unit shift huddle standard education with scripting guidance
- Nurse 1:1 teach back education sessions related to pre-survey data
- Real-time feedback identified through process check report cards and audits

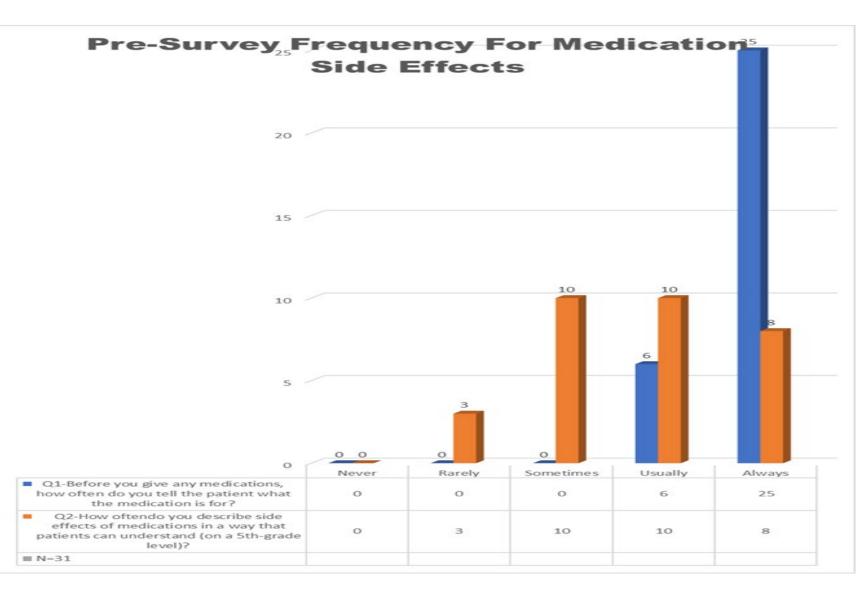


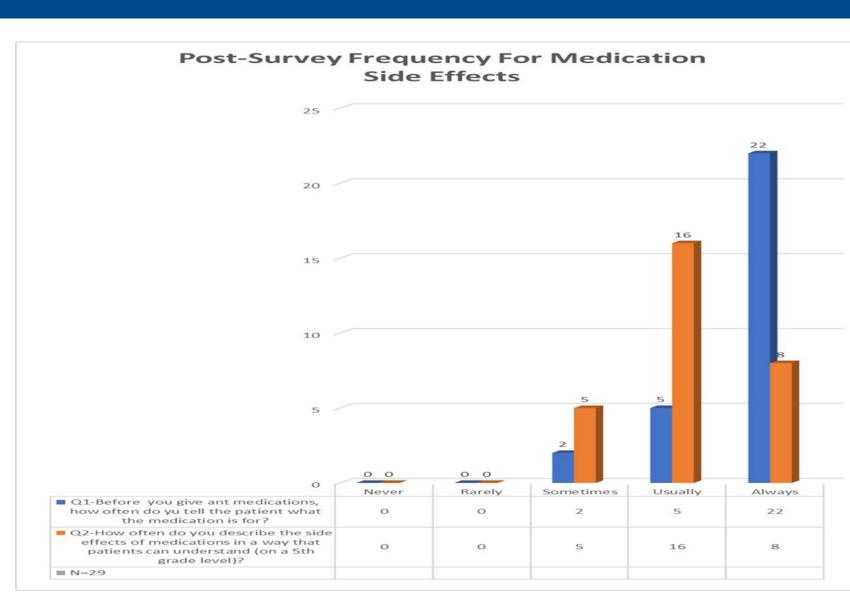
Description of Data Collection and Analysis

Measures on the frequency PCU nurses educate patients on medication side effects when administering medication and patient satisfaction scores related to medication communication (new medication use and medication side effects).

- Frequency Medication Side Effects Survey
 - 31 PCU nurses completed pre-survey and 29 PCU nurses completed post- survey during preintervention and post- intervention, over a 3 month period. The survey assesses the frequency of PCU nurses' educating patients on medication side effects. Nurses rated how often they inform patients about medication purposes and describe side effects using a 5-point Likert scale. A descriptive analysis was utilized. The test determines significance between pre- and post-intervention, indicating the visual cue program's impact.
- **HCAHPS: Medication Communication**
 - Patients satisfaction scores from HCHAP survey collected during pre-intervention and post-intervention in a 3 month period.

Outcomes Measures or Results





PCU HCAHPS DATA NOVEMBER 2023 – FEBUARY 2024

		(FOCUS	nmunication (ED) erformance		
60 —				50	Medication Communication
40 —	37.5		41.67		
30 —		29.17			Tell you what new medication
					was for
20 —					Staff describes medication side
10 —					effects
0	November	December	January	February	
Series 1	37.5	29.17	41.67	50	
Column2	37.2		1	50	

November	December	January	February
FY2024	FY2024	FY2024	FY2024
37.50^	29.17^	41.67^	50.00^
November	December	January	February
FY2024	FY2024	FY2024	FY2024
50.0^	25.0^	66.7^	100.0^
25.0^	33.3^	16.7^	0.0^
	1	January	February
November	December	January	,
November FY2024	FY2024	FY2024	FY2024

Implications for Practice

Using 1:1 teach back method and real-time feedback improved nurses understanding in the importance of educating patients on side effects of medications administered. The visual cues prompt nurses to discuss medication side effects with the patient. Educating patients on medication side effects is essential in increasing patient awareness and knowledge in managing their health and wellbeing.

Lessons Learned

The pre and post -survey results indicated, structured in services during unit huddles/ staff meetings, utilization of the teach back method and real-time feedback resulted in an increase on PCU nurse knowledge in educating medication side effects during patient medication administration. Future developments should include analyzing data related to improved clinical outcomes and readmission rates due to lack of knowledge related to medication side effects.

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