

# Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) Competencies in Initial Nursing Staff Competencies: The Shift from a Task-Driven Competency Model to a Dynamic Competency Process that Focuses on Quality and Safety"



D. Nicole Coxe, MSN, RN, VHA-CM; Chief, Nursing Education; Charleston SC VA Medical Center Agnes Llewellyn, Ed.D., MSN, RN, NEA-BC, ACNS-BC, CWOC, VHA-CM; Martinsburg WV VA Medical Center

# BACKGROUND & SIGNIFICANCE

- Preventable medical errors are the cause of nearly 400,000 deaths per year in the US, ranking these errors as the #3 cause of deaths in the U.S
- Nurses are historically identified as most often responsible for the delivery of safe and quality care and for intercepting potential errors that could harm patients
- Joint Commission, Institute of Medicine and numerous other agencies calling for hospitals to identify standards that address quality care that improve patient outcomes
- Local catalyst two-fold:
- Leadership responded to calls from regulatory bodies to view nursing competency as a dynamic process focusing on quality and safety
- Observation of nursing students and trainees having difficulty in translating QSEN competencies into clinical practice

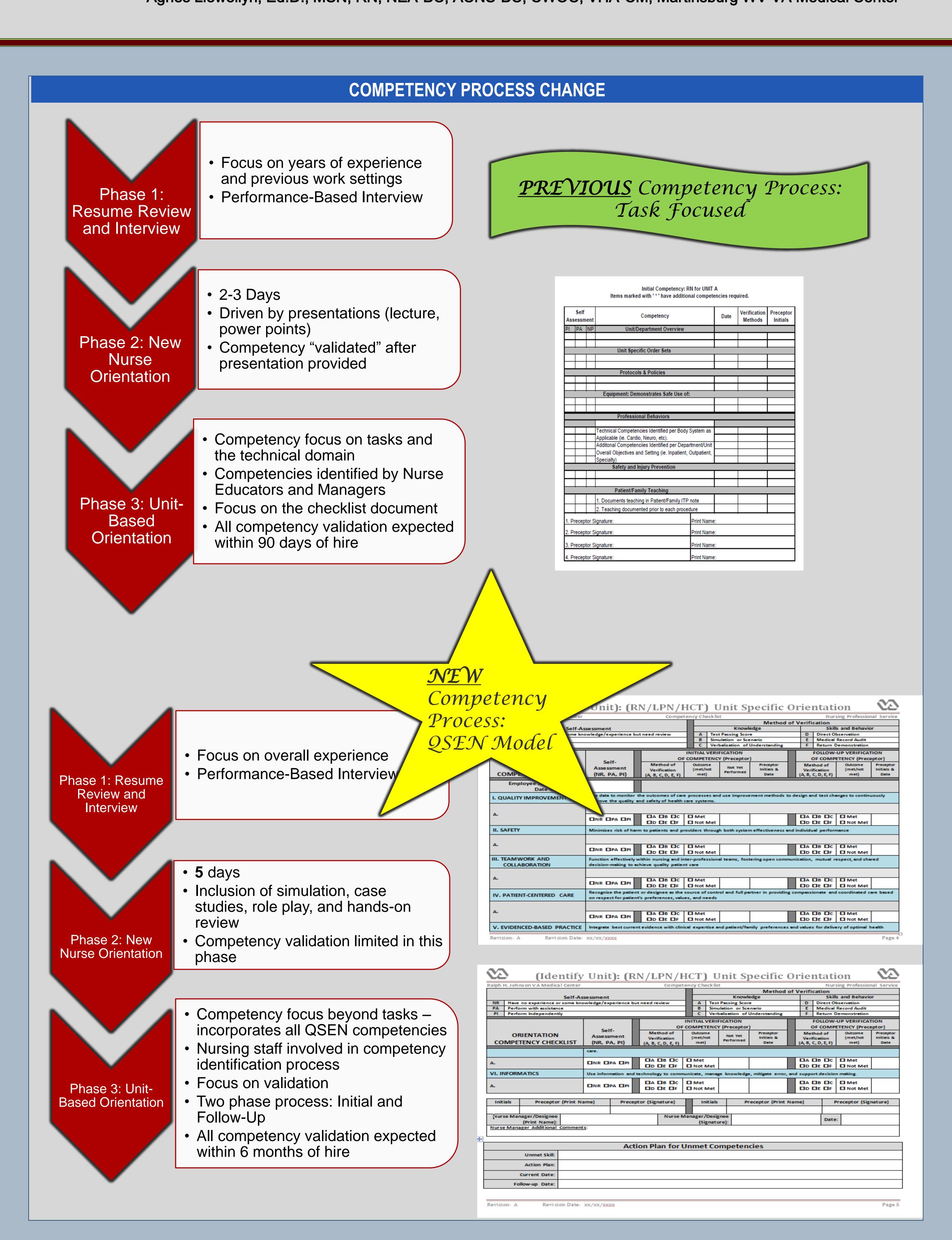
### **FRAMEWORK**

- RWF funded a 2005 study to educate nurse about quality and safety in healthcare which resulted in the development of the Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) competencies.
- The QSEN model address the knowledge, skills and attitudes of the following six competencies:
- Quality Improvement
- Safety
- Teamwork & Collaboration
- Patient-Centered Care
- Evidence-Based Practice
- Informatics



## SETTING AND POPULATION

- 149 bed teaching VA hospital with 20 long-term care beds
- 1B Complexity
- Inpatient, outpatient, specialty, and long-term care setting
- Blended nursing staff (RN, LPN/LVN, NA)
- Robust nursing academic affiliations and trainee programs:
  - Aprox 300 BSN nursing students per year
  - 30 paid nurse trainee positions per year,
  - CCNE accredited RN Residency program,
  - Mental health nurse practitioner residency program



## OUTCOMES

- QSEN competencies implemented into the initial (newly hired) competencies for 25 different practice settings and for all nursing staff
- Demonstration of cultural shift in how competencies are viewed.

  Managers and staff are considering the full competency process

  and the impact on safe and quality care.
- Revision to nursing performance measure assessment process to include unit, department and hospital level monitors. These are reflected within the unit-level competencies.
- Endorsement by JC consultant in use of QSEN competencies with recommendation for implementation for all healthcare providers requiring competency validation.

#### CHALLENGES

- Largely met with trepidation and uncertainty by executive leadership, nurse managers and senior nurse educators
- Difficulty in shifting from a competency process focused on the document and checklist to one focused on the process and patient outcomes
- Frequent, on-going confusion between education, training, and competency.
- Implementation hindered by goal to iintroduce QSEN competency into all practice settings at the same time. Recommend to trial in select areas prior to wide-spread roll out.

# **MOVING FORWARD**

- Incorporation of QSEN competencies into all competencies associated with performance measures' (ex. Pressure ulcer prevention, MRSA prevention, pain management, CAUTI)
- Annual revision of initial competencies based on competency needs identified by staff and changing needs of healthcare
- 1-2 years Redesign of annual competencies to follow QSEN model
- 3 years Full utilization of QSEN competencies in all initial and ongoing competencies to include statements of knowledge, skills and attitudes to be included for each competency



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