Eleven Key Areas of Renal Nurse Responsibility - The Foundations of Quality Patient Dialysis Outcomes

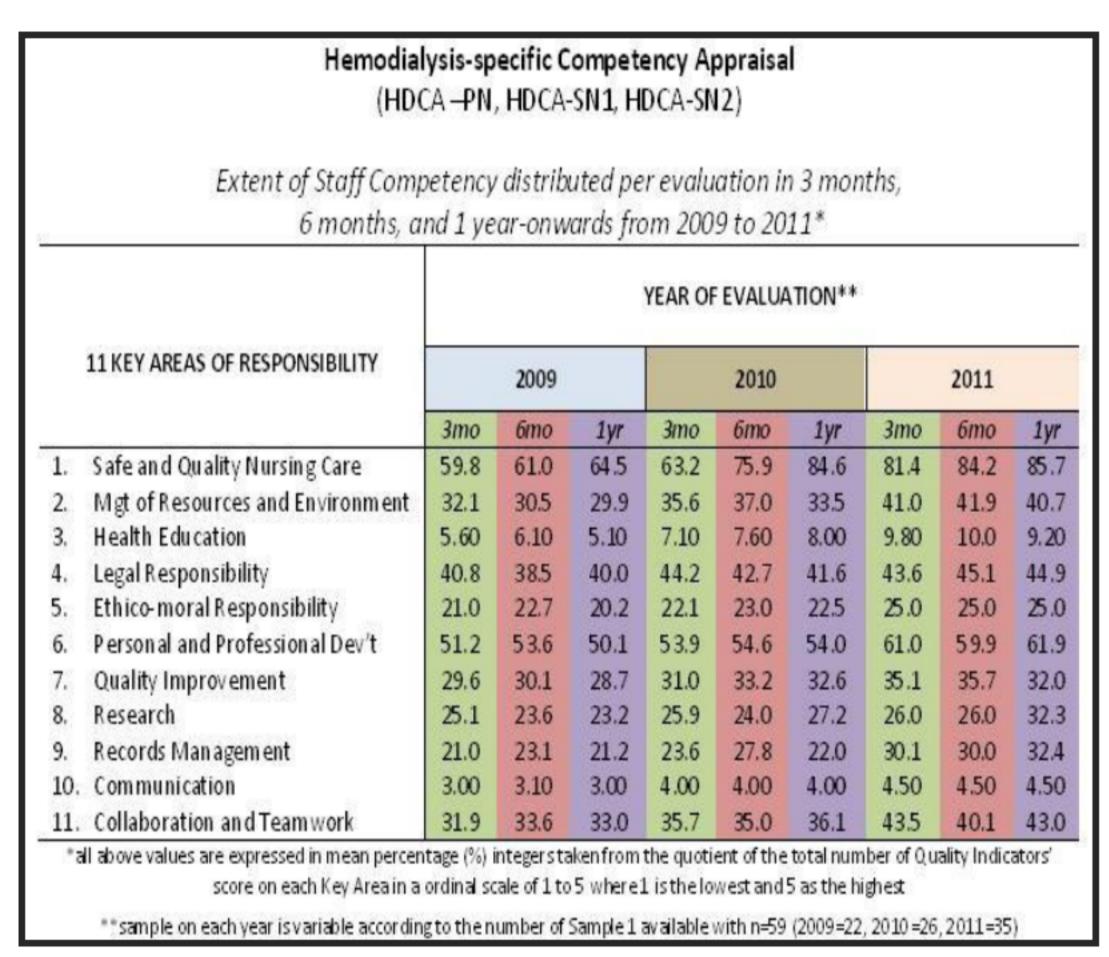
Dr Ali M Al Lehbi MD² Mr Archie D Bunani MN¹,

DaVita Lehbi Care Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (¹Clinical Services, ²Medical Department)



RATIONALE

Renal Nurses develop their expertise over time and in the exercise of their professional skills deliver the essence of safe, competent, and compassionate care. The knowledge, attitude, and skills of a nurse develop progressively where complexities of clinical procedures and experiences are intertwined (Berman et al, 2008). The progression is developed in a manner, as proposed by Patricia Benner's theory of "Novice to Expert Nurse."



Relationship Analysis	Period of Evaluation (n*)				INTERPRETATION
	3 months	6 months	1 year onwards	MEAN	DESCRIPTION
Pearson rho correlation 1. Staff Competency and Quality Patient Dialysis Outcomes 2. Quality Patient Dialysis Outcomes as to Staff	ρ=(+0.5)	ρ=(+0.68)	ρ=(+0.72)	ρ=(+0.61)	STRONGLY CORRELATED
a. Age b. Gender	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	NONE
c. Nationality	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NONE
Logistics regression 1. Staff Competency and Quality Patient Dialysis Outcomes 2. Quality Patient Dialysis Outcomes as to Staff	F(1) (63%)	F(1) (77%)	F(1) (84%)	F(1) (74.6%)	HIGHLY ASSOCIATED
a. Age b. Gender	F(1) (0%)	F(1) (0%)	F(1) (0%)	F(1) (0%)	NONE
c. Nationality	F(1) (0%) F(1) (0%)	F(1) (0%) F(1) (0%)	F(1) (0%) F(1) (0%)	F(1) (0%) F(1) (0%)	NONE NONE

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

Objectives

The study identifies whether Quality Patient Dialysis Outcomes is directly affected by the extent of the eleven Renal Nurse's responsibility -when used to evaluate (1) Staff Competency in HD, (2) patient HD outcomes, (3) HD related infection incidences, and (4) physical component of Quality of Life

Methods

59 Staff Nurses were appraised evaluating SC while 525 hemodialysis patients were evaluated using the QPDO parameters. Univariate linear regression and Pearson rho moment correlation were used to build relationships.

RESULTS

Data indicated both increase and decrease trends in relation to staff competency. Competencies related to Health Education (†172.6), Communication (\uparrow 147.5), Records Management (\uparrow 141.6), Safe and Quality Nursing Care (†135.0), and Management of Resources (†133.5) demonstrated increase trends. Competencies related to Research (↑-35.2), Quality Improvement (\uparrow -12.3), and Legal Responsibility (\uparrow -6.68) were relatively decreased as the period of competency evaluation progressed. It was notable that QPDO related to Kt/V, Albumin, Hemoglobin, and Hematocrit Levels were directly proportional to increasing extent of SC ρ =(+0.61) while calcium and phosphorus levels were directly associated to areas where staff were demonstrated an decreasing trend ρ =(+0.66).

IMPLICATIONS TO PRACTICE

The eleven key areas of responsibility used to measure SC in a periodic evaluation demonstrated a strong correlation to the increasing extent of QPDO. Additionally, as the nurses progressed to becoming expert a direct correlation to the QPDO was notable. The study became the foundation for staff training and developing a competency appraisal framework in renal nursing practice thereby promoting quality assurance procedures while attaining QPDO.

DaVita Lehbi Care is formerly known as Al Lehbi Medical Center or KtDOQI Dialysis Centers located in Riyadh Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Research Correspondence: Mr Archie D Bunani Clinical Resource Nurse

ktdogi@lehbi.com +966 . 4808922 ext 123





