

NURS FPX 4020 Assessment 4

Improvement Plan Tool Kit

The improvement plan toolkit helps nurses implement and sustain quality improvement efforts, and it provides an organized and accessible resource of evidence-based knowledge, tools, and solutions to solve healthcare issues. The toolkit helps nurses improve patient safety skills. It promotes continuous learning and development by systematically understanding, implementing, and maintaining improvement strategies (Tucker et al., 2021). This assessment develops an online toolkit to address healthcare and medication safety issues in vulnerable populations such as homeless, migrants, and prisoners. To strategically address these concerns, the improvement plan toolkit provides nurses with evidence-based interventions and pharmaceutical safety resources for vulnerable populations.

Annotated Bibliography

Cultural Competence Training

Handtke, O., Schilgen, B., & Mösko, M. (2019). Culturally competent healthcare – A scoping review of strategies implemented in healthcare organizations and a culturally competent healthcare provision model. *Public Library of Science ONE (PLOS ONE)*, 14(7), 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0219971>

The article explores the crucial role of pharmacists in collaborative chronic pain management within healthcare systems. It emphasizes the necessity for healthcare organizations to embrace cultural competence to address disparities faced by culturally and linguistically diverse patients. By adopting evidence-based, culturally appropriate healthcare solutions, vulnerable populations such as the homeless, migrants, and prisoners can benefit significantly. The resource advocates for inclusive, patient-centered approaches to ongoing discomfort management, achieved through enhanced cultural competence and interdisciplinary teamwork. Moreover, the insights provided in the resource are valuable for emergency nurses, enabling them to enhance patient safety. By fostering cultural competence and multidisciplinary collaboration, nurses become better equipped to address the diverse needs of patient populations and improve pain treatment outcomes. The resource also advocates for institutional support and regulatory changes to empower pharmacists in pain management. It suggests a comprehensive strategy centered around patient needs, incorporating trauma-informed care and efforts to reduce stigma.

Osmanovic, S., Großschädl, F., & Lohrmann, C. (2023). Cultural competence among

Nursing students and nurses working in acute care settings: A cross-sectional study. *BioMed Central (BMC) Health Services Research*, 23(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-023-09103-5>

Cultural competence is a critical aspect of nursing practice, particularly concerning the safe delivery of medications to vulnerable populations. The source underscores the significance of culturally competent nursing students and acute care nurses in meeting the distinct needs of groups such as the homeless, migrants, and prisoners. This understanding enhances the safety and effectiveness of drug administration. The study assesses the cultural competency of acute care nursing students and practicing nurses to determine their ability to address diverse patient needs effectively. Findings from this research could catalyze initiatives to improve cultural competence within nursing training programs. By evaluating their cultural competence levels, nurses can adapt their practices to serve at-risk populations better. Furthermore, the resource advocates for targeted educational interventions that address cultural differences in drug administration practices enhancing safety across different patient groups. Additionally, the study offers a framework for evaluating the effectiveness of cultural competence initiatives over time, providing a valuable baseline assessment for nurses.

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Brottman, M. R., Char, D. M., Hattori, R. A., Heeb, R., & Taff, S. D. (2019). Toward cultural competency in health care. *Academic Medicine*, 95(5), 1. <https://doi.org/10.1097/acm.0000000000002995>

Cultural competency is crucial in healthcare, particularly concerning the safe delivery of medications to vulnerable populations. The referenced source emphasizes the importance of cultural competence within healthcare settings and its relevance in understanding the unique needs of patients from marginalized groups such as the homeless, migrants, and prisoners. Adapting drug administration practices to align with cultural norms is essential for ensuring both safety and efficacy. Nurses can enhance their understanding of cultural differences and effectively address the needs of diverse patient groups by employing various teaching strategies outlined in the review. This guide is valuable for developing drug administration training programs that consider cultural differences. The research recommends evidence-based educational interventions to assist nurses in navigating cultural diversity, overcoming communication barriers, and delivering culturally sensitive care to vulnerable populations. The systematic review underscores the importance of ongoing learning and adaptation in cultural competence training.

Patient Education

Bhattad, P. B., & Pacifico, L. (2022). Empowering patients: Promoting patient education and health literacy. *Cureus*, 14(7). <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.27336>

The article underscores the importance of patient education, health literacy, and empowerment in ensuring the safe administration of medications, particularly among vulnerable groups such as the homeless, migrants, and prisoners. Educating patients enhances their understanding of medication usage and promotes compliance, thus contributing to safer medication practices within diverse and economically disadvantaged populations.

Health literacy is pivotal in improving patient knowledge, adherence, and communication skills, all essential for medication safety in these marginalized communities. Providers can leverage available tools to develop educational materials focused on medication knowledge literacy, thereby supporting pharmaceutical safety initiatives by offering precise and accessible information to vulnerable patients. Implementing such tools aids healthcare workers in enhancing patient communication and empowering them to participate actively in healthcare decision-making processes. By utilizing the toolkit, nurses can effectively reduce prescription errors and improve pharmaceutical safety for homeless, migrant, and prisoner patients. This resource underscores healthcare providers' need to prioritize patient education and health literacy initiatives to address medication safety concerns among vulnerable populations effectively.

Pottie, K., Mathew, C. M., Mendonca, O., Magwood, O., Saad, A., Abdalla, T., Stergiopoulos, V., Bloch, G., Brcic, V., Andermann, A., Aubry, T., Ponka, D., Kendall, C., Salvalaggio, G., Mott, S., Kpade, V., Lalonde, C., Hannigan, T., Shoemaker, E., & Mayhew, A. D. (2019). Protocol: A comprehensive review of prioritized interventions to improve the health and well-being of persons with lived experience of homelessness. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 15(3). <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1048>

The article outlines a comprehensive approach to addressing the healthcare needs of homeless individuals, involving the collaboration of nurses and other healthcare professionals to cater to the diverse requirements of this population. Nurses are equipped with evidence-based interventions and strategies tailored specifically for homeless individuals, enabling them to address health disparities, mental health issues, and social determinants of health from a holistic perspective. This resource is a valuable tool for nurses, enabling them to understand the unique challenges homeless individuals face and providing guidance on delivering targeted interventions. Nurses can advocate for comprehensive care for people experiencing homelessness by collaborating with interdisciplinary teams. Implementing this protocol empowers nurses to enhance safety measures and improve patient outcomes within various settings, including shelters, clinics, and outreach programs. Overall, it enables nurses to play a vital role in addressing the healthcare needs of homeless individuals and promoting their overall well-being.

Bonato, P. P. D. Q., Ventura, C. A. A., Maulide Cane, R., & Craveiro, I. (2024). Health education initiatives for people who have experienced prison: A narrative review. *Healthcare*, 12(2), 274. <https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare12020274>

The article examines health education initiatives targeting individuals in prison settings. It delves into various strategies, interventions, and educational approaches aimed at addressing the health needs of this population both during and after their incarceration. Nurses can gain valuable insights from this resource on developing and implementing health education programs tailored specifically for individuals transitioning out of incarceration. The resource guides address a range of health concerns, including physical and mental health issues, substance abuse, and challenges related to reintegration into society. Nurses can utilize this information to understand better individuals' healthcare needs post-incarceration and design patient-centered safety improvement initiatives. Furthermore, the resource emphasizes the importance of providing culturally sensitive and trauma-informed care to individuals who have been incarcerated. By incorporating these principles into healthcare delivery, nurses can effectively promote health, prevent illness, and intervene when necessary for this population. Overall, this resource is a valuable tool for nurses involved in health promotion and safety improvement efforts within post-incarceration healthcare facilities. It ensures that interventions are contextually relevant and aligned with the unique needs of individuals transitioning out of incarceration, ultimately contributing to improved patient outcomes.

Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Ho, J., & Burger, D. (2020). Improving medication safety practice at a community hospital: A focus on bar code medication administration scanning and pain reassessment. *British Medical Journal (BMJ) Open Quality*, 9(3). <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2020-000987>

The study underscores the significance of bar code medication administration (BCMA) scanning and comprehensive pain assessment to enhance medication safety within a community hospital setting. Interventions to augment medication administration accuracy and efficacy are crucial in this context. Healthcare practitioners and nurses can leverage the BCMA scanning and pain reassessment techniques elucidated in this study to optimize medication administration processes. Implementing BCMA scanning into medication administration workflows facilitates precise patient identification and mitigates errors, enhancing patient safety. Additionally, the systematic reassessment of pain ensures a comprehensive approach to pain management, further contributing to patient well-being. Nurses stand to benefit from streamlined drug administration protocols supported by BCMA technology, leading to improved efficiency and reduced errors. The study's findings demonstrate a tangible reduction in medication errors, suggesting potential enhancements in patient safety and nurse workflow. Furthermore, integrating the insights from this study into a framework such as "Six Sigma" can yield additional benefits.

Smithman, M. A., Descôteaux, S., Dionne, É., Richard, L., Breton, M., Khanassov, V., & Haggerty, J. L. (2020). Typology of organizational innovation components: Building blocks to improve access

to primary healthcare for vulnerable populations. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 19(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-020-01263-8>

The article introduces a framework of organizational innovation components to enhance access to primary healthcare for vulnerable populations. It underscores the importance of organizational structures, methods, and strategies in augmenting healthcare delivery and accessibility. This resource is valuable for nurses seeking to comprehend the organizational factors contributing to improved access to primary healthcare for vulnerable populations. Nurses can leverage the framework of innovation components to identify areas within their healthcare settings that require intervention and development, particularly in safety improvement initiatives targeting vulnerable populations. By utilizing this resource, nurses can assess the practices within their healthcare organizations and identify opportunities for enhancement. Furthermore, nurses can collaborate with interdisciplinary teams to implement essential techniques such as patient-centered care models, care coordination improvements, and technology integration. This resource holds significance for healthcare organizations aiming to enhance their capacity to deliver equitable and accessible care to marginalized groups.

Haustreis, S., Småbrekke, L., Kamycheva, E., & Garcia, B. H. (2022). Interdisciplinary collaboration across secondary and primary care to improve medication safety in the elderly (The IMMENSE study) – a randomized controlled trial. *BioMed Central BMC Health Services Research*, 22(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-022-08648-1>

The article examined the IMMENSE experiment, which examined secondary and primary care collaboration to improve elderly medication safety. This controlled experiment examines how collaborative interventions improve medication behaviors and safety in older persons. Healthcare providers, particularly nurses, can implement IMMENSE trial findings through collaboration between secondary and primary care settings. The study provides evidence-based ideas for developing and implementing collaborative, safe drug administration for vulnerable individuals, like the homeless, migrants, and prisoners. Nurses gain from more excellent communication and coordination across healthcare settings, resulting in safer medication for senior patients. The IMMENSE trial's interdisciplinary strategy can help nurses manage pharmaceutical issues. To apply these findings, healthcare teams can use the Chronic Care Model (CCM), corresponding with the study's focus on improving collaboration across care levels. IMMENSE trial interventions can be implemented using the CCM's organized framework for interdisciplinary teamwork to improve patient outcomes.

Technology Integration

Hawkins, S. F., & Morse, J. M. (2022). Untenable expectations: Nurses' work in the context of medication administration, error, and the organization. *Global Qualitative Nursing Research*, 9(23). <https://doi.org/10.1177/23333936221131779>

The article investigates nursing experiences related to medication delivery, errors, and organizational challenges, with a focus on improving drug administration by technological intervention for vulnerable populations such as the homeless, migrants, and prisoners. By gaining insights into the complexities of nurses' medication administration practices, healthcare professionals can devise targeted strategies to address the specific needs and challenges faced by these marginalized groups, thereby ensuring safer and more effective drug administration. Understanding and addressing the mentioned difficulties can facilitate the creation of a supportive environment within healthcare organizations, thereby enhancing nurses' daily work experiences. By adopting a realistic and empathetic organizational approach, healthcare institutions can alleviate stress and mitigate unrealistic expectations associated with drug administration tasks. Nurses benefit from utilizing the study's findings to advocate for improved working conditions and enhanced patient safety measures. Moreover, healthcare organizations can leverage the Donabedian Framework as a guide for implementing necessary changes. This framework, which evaluates healthcare quality based on structure, process, and outcomes, provides a structured approach for organizations to assess and enhance medication delivery structures and procedures, ultimately contributing to improved patient care and safety.

Holmgren, J., McBride, S., Gale, B., & Mossburg, S. (2023). Technology as a tool for improving patient safety. *Patient Safety Network*, 23(2). <https://psnet.ahrq.gov/perspective/technology-tool-improving-patient-safety>

Technology plays a pivotal role in enhancing patient safety, thereby benefiting vulnerable populations by ensuring the safe administration of medications. Electronic prescribing systems and medication monitoring applications offer significant potential to improve medication safety and adherence among vulnerable groups such as the homeless, travelers, and prisoners. Integrating modern monitoring, communication, and data analysis systems is essential for enhancing safety measures. Nurses benefit from incorporating technology into healthcare workflows, as it facilitates streamlined processes, enhances communication channels, and enables more effective patient monitoring. Moreover, healthcare organizations can leverage the Institute for Healthcare Improvement's (IHI) Framework for Spread to implement these technological insights effectively. This framework provides a structured approach to innovation implementation and diffusion, allowing organizations to systematically execute and scale technology-driven patient safety initiatives. By utilizing the IHI Framework, healthcare institutions can standardize implementation processes and drive continuous improvement in patient safety practices.

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Devin, J., Cleary, B. J., & Cullinan, S. (2020). The impact of health information technology on hospital prescribing errors: A systematic review and behavior change technique analysis. *Systematic Reviews*, 9(1).

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-020-01510-7>

The study investigates hospital prescribing errors and their correlation with health information technology (HIT), analyzing research to discern patterns and insights regarding the deployment of HIT and medication errors. Through a comprehensive examination, the study explores how health IT influences hospital prescribing errors, identifying behavior modification techniques and HIT solutions within hospital settings to mitigate prescription errors, particularly among vulnerable populations such as the homeless, migrants, and prisoners. Through this systematic study, nurses stand to gain valuable insights into the impact of HIT on prescribing errors in hospital environments. Moreover, the study offers nurses a framework to advocate for optimized HIT systems and processes that enhance patient safety, shedding light on the challenges and opportunities associated with HIT adoption for healthcare organizations seeking to effectively leverage the findings of this systematic study, alignment with the Health Information Technology Acceptance Model (HITAM) is recommended. This model provides a structured approach to analyze and enhance HIT adoption, utilizing factors such as perceived utility, convenience, and organizational support to drive behavior change and maximize patient safety within healthcare settings.

Conclusion

The comprehensive review encompasses tools and strategies such as improvement plans, cultural competence training, patient education initiatives, interdisciplinary collaboration studies, technology integration research, and health information technology impact analysis. It underscores the necessity of adopting multifaceted approaches to ensure safe drug administration for vulnerable populations, including the homeless, migrants, and prisoners. These resources provide nurses with evidence-based strategies, educational interventions, and organizational frameworks tailored to address diverse and marginalized populations' needs and challenges.

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