



Improving Healthy Work Environments through Specialty Nursing Professional Development

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Problem/Background

- Favorable staff nurse work environments are associated with lower burnout, job dissatisfaction, and intent to leave (McHugh & Chenjuan, 2014)
- Healthy Work Environments enable nurses to engage in work processes and relationships identified by Magnet hospital clinical nurses as standards of quality care to patients (AACN, 2018)

Six standards of a healthy work environment

Skilled communication

True collaboration

Effective decision making

Appropriate staffing

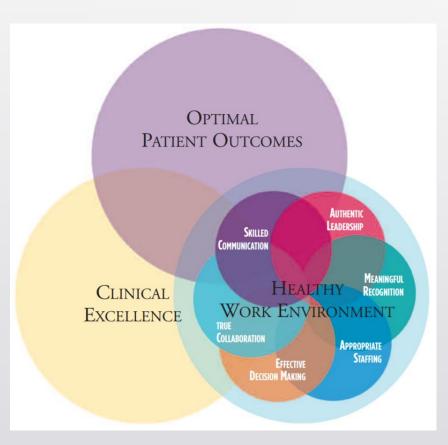
Meaningful recognition

Authentic leadership

Review of the Literature

- Literature: Institute of Medicine report, American Association of Critical Care Nurses Healthy Work Environment (HWE) Standards, HWE Assessment Tool, Magnet Recognition Program....
- Despite the abundance of evidence confirming a link between healthcare work environments and organizational outcomes, unhealthy work environments remain...

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- Nursing study conducted in acute care hospital during 2018
- Previous assessment conducted in 2016
 - Largest opportunity was Appropriate Staffing standard
 - Discussion about Healthy Work Environment in Evidence-Based Practice and Research committee led to further discussion about Healthy Work Environment study collaboration between Southeastern Louisiana School of Nursing and Magnet hospital

Appropriate Staffing

 Staffing must ensure the effective match between patient needs and nurse competencies

		Evening		Night		Day	
Census					Techs	RNs	Techs
1		1	0	1	0	1	0
2		1	0	1	0	1	0
3		1	0	1	0	1	0
4		1	0	1	0	1	0
5		1	1	1	0	1	1
6		1	1	1	0	1	1
7		1	1	1	1	1	1
8		1	1	1	1	1	1
9		1	1	1	1	1	1
10		2	1	1	1	2	1

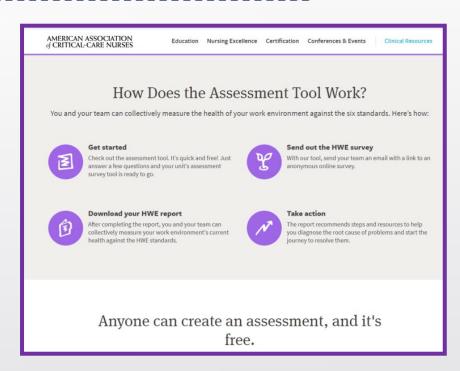


Purpose

Investigate the impact of an acute care
 specialty professional development
 intervention in three nursing units on staff nurse
 perception of healthy work environment

Methods

- Pre-post study design, single group
- 3 nursing acute care specialty units
- Institutional Review Board approved, anonymous survey
- Informed consent
- Demographic questions
- AACN Health Work Environment Assessment Survey:
 - 18 questions
 - 3 questions for each standard
 - Valid and Reliable with Cronbach's Alpha 0.80 or better (Connor et al, 2018)



Study Procedures

Pre-test (voluntary, sent via email to staff nurses)

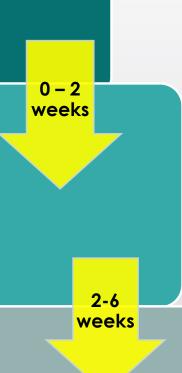
- Demographic questions
- AACN healthy work environment survey

Intervention: Specialty Nursing Professional Development Intervention (mandatory)

- 4 to 8 hours
- Specialty topic tailored on patient population served on each unit (ex. Cardiac, pulmonary/sepsis, stroke)

Post test (voluntary, sent via email)

- Demographic questions
- AACN healthy work environment survey



Specialty Professional Development

- Specific to each unit's patient population(s)
- Focused on advanced specialty knowledge
- Opportunities identified through:
 - Quality metrics, concurrent review, Performance Improvement team projects
 - Educational needs identified by nurses on unit shared governance councils and vetted by supervisors
 - Clinical Nurse Specialist and Educator input



Demographics

Characte	eristic	Pre-Test - % (n =53)	Post-Test - % (n=47)	
Age	20-29	30	27	
	30-39	15	11	
	40-49	2	2	
	>50	6	7	
Gender	Male	3	4	
	Female	50	43	
Degree	ASN	12	12	
	BSN	41	35	
Hours Worked Per	PT (<24)	3	5	
Week	FT (>24)	50	42	
How long on hospital unit	<1years	13	14	
	1-5 years	27	24	
	>5 years	13	9	
How long in nursing profession	<1years	12	12	
	1-5 years	23	19	
	>5 years	18	16	

Results

- Independent t test performed
- All mean scores increased from group 1 (pre) to group 2 (post)!
- 9 of the 18 items were a statistically significant increase (p<0.05)
- <u>Each Healthy Work Environment standard had at least 1 item with a significant increase</u>

Limitations:

- Design: Could not match pre and post
- Intervention: Recruitment, Potential bias of those who volunteered to complete the survey

Healthy Work Environment Standards	Question	t	df	р
	Question 1	-2.701	94.521	0.011**
Skilled Communication	Question 6	-2.217	97.437	0.29
	Questions 14	-1.188	81.913	0.238
	Question 2	-1.221	103.830	0.225
True Collaboration	Question 10	-2.521	98.755	0.005**
	Questions 15	-3.131	86.842	0.039**
	Question 7	-3.836	69.444	0.02**
Effective Decision Making	Question 11	-0.278	103.855	0.073
	Question 16	-3.024	88.915	0.078
	Question 3	-4.099	75.445	0.00**
Appropriate Staffing	Question 8	-2.462	90.092	0.016**
	Question 12	-1.950	96.306	0.054
	Question 4	-2.982	96.842	0.004**
Meaningful Recognition	Question 9	-2.269	102.235	0.025**
	Question 17	-1.814	97.893	0.073
	Question 5	-0.461	99.194	0.647
Authentic Leadership	Question 13	-1.959	80.266	0.045**
	Question 18	-1.3	99.190	0.197

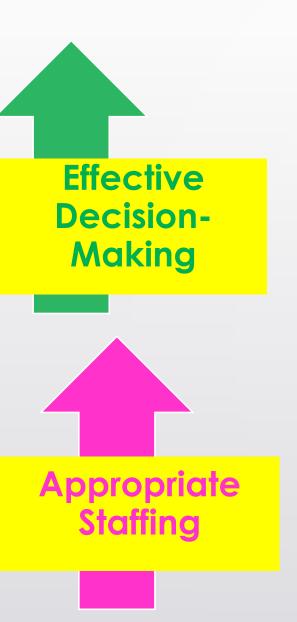




Administrators, nurse managers, physicians, nurses, and other staff maintain frequent communication to prevent each other from being caught off guard by decisions. (p=0.011)

Nurses and other staff feel able to influence the policies, procedures, and bureaucracy around them. (p=0.005)

When administrators, nurse managers, and physicians speak with nurses and other staff, it's not one-way communication or ordergiving. Instead, they seek input and use it to shape decisions. (p=0.039)



Administrators, nurse managers, physicians, nurses, and other staff are consistent in their use of data-driven, logical decision-making processes to make sure their decisions are the highest quality. (p=0.02)

Administrators and nurse managers work with nurses and other staff to make sure there are enough staff to maintain patient safety. (p=0.00)

Administrators and nurse managers make sure there is the right mix of nurses and other staff to ensure optimal outcomes. (p=0.016)



Meaningful Recognition 3 Questions, two significant The formal reward and recognition systems work to make nurses and other staff feel valued.

Administrators, nurse managers, physicians, nurses, and other staff members speak up and let people know when they've done a good job.



Nurse leaders (managers, directors, APRNs) demonstrate an understanding of the requirements and dynamics at the point of care, and use this knowledge to work for a healthy work environment.

Conclusions

- This study demonstrated the benefit of a specialty-focused professional development staff nurse intervention in improving staff nurse perception of a Healthy Work Environment.
- Improving nurse work environment can lead to nurse empowerment, nurse satisfaction, and improved patient outcomes.
- This study could serve as a resource for units or hospitals aiming to improve nurse perception of a Healthy Work Environment.

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Thank you to the rest of our Study Team

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