

Title:

Implementation of Nursing Peer Review Within Shared Governance to Improve Patient Outcomes

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Session Title:

Rising Stars of Nursing Invited Posters - Group 2

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 2: Friday, September 26, 2014: 10:00 AM-10:30 AM

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 2: Friday, September 26, 2014: 11:45 AM-1:00 PM

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 2: Friday, September 26, 2014: 3:00 PM-3:30 PM

Keywords:

nursing peer review and shared governance

References:

American Nurses Credentialing Center. (2013). 2014 Magnet application manual. Silver Spring, MD: Author. American Nurses Association. (1988) Peer Review Guidelines. In Haag-Heitman, B., & George, V. (2011). Peer review in nursing: Principles for successful practice. Sudbury: MA Barden, A.M, Quinn, M.T., Donahue, M., & Fitzpatrick, J. (2011). Shared governance and empowerment in registered nurses working in a hospital setting. Nursing Administration Quarterly, 35(3), 212-218, doi: 10.1097/NAQ.0b013e3181ff3845 Brann, M. J. (2014, January). Improving unit performance with a staff-driven peer review process. Nursing Forum, 1-6. doi: 10.1111/nuf.12082 Brooks, B. A. (2004). Measuring the impact of shared governance. The Online Journal of Issues in Nursing, 9(1). Retrieved from <http://nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/ANAMarketplace/ANAPeriodicals/OJIN/ableofContents/Volume92004/No1Jan04/MeasuringtheImpact.aspx> Hess, R. (2011). Slicing and dicing shared governance: In and around the numbers. Nursing Administration Quarterly, 35(3), 1-7. Institute of Medicine (IOM). (2010). The future of nursing: Leading change, advancing health. Washington, D.C.: Author. Retrieved from <http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record-id=12956> Nightingale, F. (1860). Notes on nursing. New York, NY: Cosmo Classics. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health Affairs. (2012, October 11). Health policy, Author.

Learning Activity:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES	EXPANDED CONTENT OUTLINE	TIME ALLOTTED	FACULTY/SP EAKER	TEACHING/LEARNING METHOD	EVALUATION/FEEDBACK
Example Critique selected definition of the term,	Example Definitions of "curriculum"	Example 20 minutes	Example Name, Credentials	Example Lecture PowerPoint presentation Participant feedback	Example Group discussion: What does cultural training mean to you?

"curriculum"	Course of study Arrangements of instructional materials The subject matter that is taught Cultural "training" Planned engagement of learners				
The learner will be able to state one driving force for nursing to improve patients' clinical outcomes from care received in the acute care setting.	Display on the Poster: The Patient Protection and Accountability Care Act of March 2010 required the Center for Medicare and Medicaid to implement the Value Based Purchasing program. The transparency of publicly reporting	5 minutes	Joanne Reich RN, MA, NEA-BC	Poster Presentation	Poster Presentation Feedback

	hospitals' quality metrics drives consumer choice and expectations for care.				
The learner will be able to state the definition and characteristics of nursing peer review derived from the American Nurses Association (ANA) Peer Review Guidelines.	Display on the Poster: The ANA definition of nursing peer review. The six characteristics of nursing peer review derived from the ANA definition of nursing peer review.	5 minutes	Joanne Reich RN, MA, NEA-BC	Poster Presentation	Poster Presentation Feedback
The learner will be able to describe nursing's role in improving patient outcomes through the implementation of	Display on the Poster: Review the definition and benefits of shared governance. Share the implementation plan of nursing	5 minutes	Joanne Reich RN, MA, NEA-BC	Poster Presentation	Poster Presentation Feedback

nursing peer review in a shared governance structure.	peer review within shared governance at a community hospital.				
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Abstract Text:

Nursing is at the core of our nation’s current demand for perfect care and the care that nurses provide is central to patients’ achieving quality outcomes. The current healthcare landscape is filled with public reporting of hospitals’ quality measures. The national regulations administered by the Center for Medicare and Medicaid are determined to provide financial awards and penalties to hospitals for their reported clinical outcomes (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2012). The Institute of Medicine (2010) report, *The Future of Nursing: Leading Change, Advancing Health*, recognizes the extensive ability of nursing to touch patients in all healthcare settings and confirms that the care provided by professional nurses is an essential component of patients achieving optimum clinical outcomes. The practice environment of nurses in the acute care setting has been studied to determine what constitutes the ideal structure that facilitates optimal professional nursing practice. The literature supports that shared governance is the structure that enables nurses to practice with input into decisions impacting delivery of care (Barden, Quinn, Donahue, & Fitzpatrick, 2011). The nursing profession is guided by professional standards such as the American Nurses Association’s guidelines for nursing peer review, published in 1988 (ANA, 1988).

The professional responsibility of peer review was first acknowledged by Nightingale (1860) in her book, *Notes on Nursing*, where she wrote that it is a greater challenge to have the right thing always done as opposed to always doing the right thing yourself; reflecting on the need for nurses to provide peers with support and feedback for optimal care. Hospitals attaining designation as a Magnet hospital by the American Nurses Credentialing Center are accepted to demonstrate the highest level of nursing practice (ANCC, 2013). The Magnet program requires that hospitals have shared governance and nursing peer review in place (ANCC, 2013).

The literature review notes that shared governance was introduced in the 1980’s in an attempt to decrease the nursing turnover that was occurring in hospitals at that time (Barden et al., 2011). There are numerous studies that confirm nursing shared governance is linked to nurses having increased job satisfaction and increased perceptions of empowerment in the workplace, however there are few studies linking shared governance to improved patient outcomes (Hess, 2011). Fewer studies exist linking the implementation of nursing peer review within shared governance to positive patient outcomes (Brann, 2014, Brooks, 2004). The purpose of this project is to demonstrate a positive link between the implementation of nursing peer review within shared governance to the clinical outcome of reduced patient fall rates.