

The purpose of this continuing education series is to increase the pediatric nurse's awareness and understanding about a sampling of safety issues, both a personal one and others with an impact on the children they serve.

Back injuries are common among nurses, yet many nurses are unaware of policies, procedures, and equipment designed to protect them. An important role for pediatric nurses is preventing injuries in children. Exploring a sampling of safety issues can help prepare pediatric nurses to better care for themselves and advocate for their safety, as well as provide appropriate care and guidance to children and their families.

This continuing education series consists of three articles. The first article discusses the principles of safe patient handling and movement (SPHM) to prevent nursing musculoskeletal injuries in the workplace. The second article reports current fall-related practices in pediatric hospitals in the United States. The third article presents findings from a study to evaluate the most effective education method to increase booster seat knowledge and use in kindergarten age children.

ASSIGNMENT

Child Health Corporation of America Nursing Falls Study Task Force. (2009). Pediatric falls: State of the science. *Pediatric Nursing*, 35(4), 227-281.

Motacki, K., & Motacki, L.M. (2009). Safe handling and movement in a pediatric setting. (2009). *Pediatric Nursing*, 35(4), 221-225.

Philbrook, J., Kiragu, A., Geppert, J., Graham, P., Richardson, L., & Kriel, R. (2009). Pediatric injury prevention: Methods of booster seat education. *Pediatric Nursing*, 35(4), 215-220.

Earn 1.3 Contact Hours

OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss the importance of understanding the potential impact of safety issues for pediatric nurses and the children they serve.
2. List three proposed safe handling and movement policies or procedures for hospitals and other places where health care services are delivered.
3. Describe the findings from a task force on falls in pediatric settings.
4. Compare the effectiveness of three methods of booster seat education in promoting booster seat use.
5. Identify opportunities for pediatric nurses to keep current on safety issues.

This offering for 1.3 contact hours is provided by Anthony J. Jannetti, Inc.

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Articles accepted for publication in the continuing education series are refereed manuscripts that are reviewed in the standard *Pediatric Nursing* review process with other articles appearing in the journal.

This test was reviewed and edited by Judy A. Rollins, PhD, RN, *Pediatric Nursing* associate editor, Veronica D. Feeg, PhD, RN, FAAN, *Pediatric Nursing* editor, and Sally S. Russell, MN, CMSRN, CPP, AJJ Education Director.

QUESTIONS

1. **Safe patient handling and movement protocol, policies, and procedures should be in place in the hospital setting for the following reasons:**
 - a. Evidence-based practice exists to apply principles of safe patient handling and movement to prevent nursing musculoskeletal injuries in the workplace nurses.
 - b. After decades of using "body mechanics" for patient lifting and transfers, the concept has not prevented musculoskeletal injuries in the health care setting.
 - c. ANA has provided a position statement accepting safe patient handling and movement programs.
 - d. NIOSH has encouraged the practice of safe patient Handling and movement.
 - e. All of the above.
2. **The NIOSH equation for safe lifting demonstrates that lifting equipment should be used when a patient's weight or patient's limb is greater than**
 - a. 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms).
 - b. 20 pounds (9.1 kilograms).
 - c. 35 pounds (15.9 kilograms).
 - d. 40 pounds (18.2 kilograms).
 - e. 42 pounds (19.1 kilograms).
3. **Safe patient handling and movement is indicated in the pediatric setting because:**
 - a. children often weigh more than 35 pounds.
 - b. the weight of teenagers may be that of adults.
 - c. a limb of a teenager may weigh more than 35 pounds.
 - d. nurses working in the pediatric setting are at risk for musculoskeletal injuries.
 - e. all of the above.
4. **One example of a stipulation in a state-passed law regarding safe patient handling and movement law may be that:**
 - a. the hospital is required to evaluate the program through the facilities process improvement protocol.
 - b. Health care workers providing direct patient care should comprise at least 50% of the committee.
 - c. 50% of members shall have experience, expertise, or responsibility relevant to the safe patient handling program.
 - d. a and b.
 - e. a, b, and c.
5. **Key assessment criteria for lifting a patient include:**
 - a. patient's level of consciousness, weight-bearing capacity, upper extremity strength, level of cooperation and comprehension, height and weight, conditions, and specific physician order.
 - b. patient's level of assistance, weight-bearing capacity, upper extremity strength, level of cooperation and comprehension, height and weight, patient conditions, and specific physician order.
 - c. patient's level of assistance, weight-bearing capacity, lower extremity strength, level of cooperation and comprehension, patient height and weight, conditions, and specific physician order.
6. **Implementation and evaluation of a falls reduction program is required by the:**
 - a. ANCC Magnet Recognition Program.
 - b. The Joint Commission.
 - c. National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators.
 - d. Nursing Quality Forum.
 - e. OSHA.
7. **Which of the following fall risk assessment tools has/have been validated with pediatric patients?**
 - a. CHAMPS
 - b. GRAF PIF
 - c. Humpty Dumpty Falls Scale™
 - d. CHAMPS and GRAF PIF
 - e. GRAF PIF and Humpty Dumpty Falls Scale™
8. **Based on identified pediatric risk factors for fall, which of the following children would be at the greatest risk?**
 - a. A child on bedrest who does not have parents at the bedside.
 - b. A child in the intensive care unit.
 - c. A child receiving an aminoglycoside.
 - d. A child receiving physical therapy for gait training.
 - e. A child just admitted to the hospital who has never before been in a hospital.
9. **Findings from the reported survey**
 - a. provided insight into best practices for the prevention of pediatric falls.
 - b. validated the "I'm Safe" falls risk assessment tool.
 - c. identified the need for consensus in definitions and metrics.
 - d. resulted in calculation of a fall rate for pediatric patients.
 - e. yielded an incidence rate for fall-related injury in pediatric patients.

- 10. Which of the following is a true statement?**
- Falls account for the majority of pediatric hospital accidents.
 - Most pediatric falls occur when the infant/child are unattended.
 - Pediatric falls often result in major injury.
 - Adult falls assessment tools are applicable to the pediatric population.
 - Falls in infant/children are rare and not expected.
- 11. What is the leading cause of death among children ages 4 to 14 years of age?**
- Falls
 - Poisoning
 - Motor vehicle crashes
 - Cancer
 - Drowning
- 12. What is the recommend restraint device in motor vehicles for children ages 4 to 8 years?**
- Car seat
 - Lap and shoulder seat belt alone
 - Booster seat with a lap and shoulder belt
 - Lap seat belt alone
- 13. In Philbrook et al.'s study, which education method was most effective in increasing booster seat use in kindergarten-age children?**
- Written information sent home with the child
 - Classroom education
 - Parent education classes
 - Parent education along with an incentive booster seat
- 14. Of the three education methods used, which group had a decrease in booster seat use after the intervention?**
- Classroom education
 - Parent education
 - Written information sent home with the child
 - None
- 15. In addition to education about the need for a booster seat, what factor can effect if a child uses a booster seat?**
- State laws
 - Access to the seat
 - Child resistance
 - All of the above

Answer Form: Safety Issues

***PED J0904**

Check the box next to the correct answer.

1.	A	2.	A	3.	A	4.	A	5.	A	6.	A	7.	A	8.	A	9.	A	10.	A	11.	A	12.	A	13.	A	14.	A	15.	A
	B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B		B
	C		C		C		C		C		C		C		C		C		C		C		C		C		C		C
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	E		E		E		E		E		E		E		E		E		E		E		E		E		E		E

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

This test may be copied for use by others.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Evaluation	Strongly disagree					Strongly agree				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1. The objectives relate to the overall purpose/goals of the education activity.										
2. The activity met the stated objectives.										
a. Discuss the importance of understanding the potential impact of safety issues for pediatric nurses and the children they serve.										
b. List three proposed safe handling and movement policies or procedures for hospitals and other places where health care services are delivered.										
c. Describe the findings from a task force on falls in pediatric settings.										
d. Compare the effectiveness of three methods of booster seat education in promoting booster seat use.										
e. Identify opportunities for pediatric nurses to keep current on safety issues.										
3. Home study format was appropriate.										
4. The content was relevant to my practice.										
5. The content met my needs.										
6. How much time was used to complete reading assignment and posttest:										
a. Less than 1 hour _____						b. 1-2 hours _____				
c. 2-3 hours _____						d. 3 hours or more _____				

POSTTEST INSTRUCTIONS

- Select the best answer and check the corresponding box on the answer form. Retain the test questions as your record.
- Complete the information requested in the space provided.
- Detach the answer form or a copy of the answer form and mail to: *Pediatric Nursing*, CNE Series, Jannetti Publications Inc.; East Holly Avenue Box 56; Pitman, NJ 08071-0056 with a check or money order payable to Jannetti Publications, Inc. for \$10.00 (subscriber) or \$15.00 (regular price).
- Test returns **must** be postmarked by August 31, 2011. If you pass the test (70% or better), a certificate for 1.3 contact hours will be awarded by Anthony J. Jannetti, Inc.

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