



Analyzing Nurses' Responsibilities in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Using SHERPA and SPAR-H Techniques

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Abstract

Background: Neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) is a critical unit in terms of nursing care with a high risk of error incidence.

Objectives: This research aimed at determining the type of nursing task mistake, the risk level of the nurse's duties, and assessing the probability of human error in the duties of the nurse.

Methods: This research was a case study. The location of NICU research was Alavi and Bouali Hospitals in Ardabil University of Medical Sciences in 2018. The study was performed using HTA, SHERPA and SPAR-H methods.

Results: Having analyzed the occupational hierarchy, 17 main tasks and 35 subtasks were identified and studied in NICUs. Among 156 error cases, 43.59% were action errors (highest frequency) and 8.97% were selection errors (lowest frequency). The most common errors in terms of the type of task and probability of errors were "air and respiratory ventilation", "thermal and respiratory monitoring", "examination, evaluation and control of the newborn's pain", and "administering drugs".

Conclusions: The factors affecting performance such as time, psychological and physical stress, workload, work complexity, mental effort, experience and education, instruction, ergonomics principles, work planning, safety culture, management policy, and organizational support had the greatest impact on the probability of nurse errors.

Keywords: Intensive Care Unit, Human Errors, Nurse

1. Background

Studies regarding the field of human error in treatment process showed that human error has mostly occurred by physicians, nurses and other health system staff; but the promising point for studying the errors in the diagnosis and treatment process was the possibility to identify and prevent the incidence of its consequences. According to the studies, 70% of medical errors are preventable (1-3). Almost any human health expert causes damage to the patient by human error. In the industrial sector, it has been reported that human error occurs, thus the systems are designed to detect errors and prevent their incidence. However, several large studies have confirmed the occurrence of medical errors in clinical activities with possible patient damages. However, the problems caused by these errors have long been underestimated (4). The neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) is a critical unit in terms of nursing care with a high risk of error incidence (5). The advances made in NICU have increased the survival rate of

premature infants, but these infants need treatment measures and complicated medical care (6). Preserving and improving the health of infants as a vulnerable group in healthcare services is of great importance. Premature infants experience their critical growth period in the NICU (7). There are several methods for doing job analysis. One of the methods mostly used to identify human errors, is the hierarchical task analysis (HTA), which was described by Stanton in 2006 (8). The HTA divides all job tasks into a hierarchical process into a set of sub-tasks, and presents it in the form of a figure or table. The HTA refers to the presentation of a detailed image of a nurse's activity in a system and in the execution of tasks that it carries. The most important advantage of this method is to decompose tasks to smaller ones, in order to predict the errors better. In the study by Lane et al., HTA was used for the drug prescription model, and then systematic human error reduction and prediction approach were used to predict possible errors (9). Another study by Sarker et al. found that HTA could be used to evaluate the technical skills specific

to surgeons and residents (10). The second most commonly used method for identifying human error is the systematic human error reduction and prediction approach (SHERPA) method. SHERPA was created by Embrey in 1986 (11). This technique examined action error, retrieval error, checking error, selection error, and communication error. In the Khandan et al. study, SHERPA has been used as an approach for managing errors in nurses' health and treatment and improving patient safety (12). In another study by Kermani et al. nurses' errors in the emergency department were identified using the SHERPA technique (13). The third method was standardized plant analysis risk-human (SPAR-H) reliability analysis. This method was first used by Blackman et al. (14) in 1994, as a simple method for calculating human error probabilities. The objective of the performance shaping factor (PSF), was to determine the nominal human error probability (NHEPs), and calculating the ultimate human error probability by considering the degree of dependency between tasks. In the study of Mohammadfam et al., the SPAR-H method was used to assess quantitative human error in nursing tasks (15). In another study by Tanha et al., SPAR-H method was used to assess the nurses' mistakes in the emergency department of delivery in a hospital affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences (16). This research has been conducted to determine the type of nursing task mistake, the risk level of the nurses' duties, and assess the probability of human error in the duties of the nurses.

Various studies have been conducted regarding the evaluation of nurses' errors. However, no study has been conducted using SHERPA and SPAR-H techniques simultaneously for evaluating nurses' errors.

Among evaluation techniques of human errors, SHERPA technique has been selected for recognizing the type of error and presenting ways for reducing the errors. Moreover, SPAR-H technique was chosen for recognizing performance shaping factors and presenting the last possibility of the error.

2. Objectives

The current study aimed at quantitatively and qualitatively analyzing the neonatal intensive care unit nurses' duties by HTA, SHERPA and SPAR-H methods to identify tasks with the highest probability of incidence of errors. Having identified the factors affecting the occurrence of errors, the results were delivered to treatment managers and supervisors of the department to provide the necessary interventions such as management, ergonomics and train-

ing to control the errors.

3. Methods

This research was a case study. The location of NICU research was Alavi and Bouali hospitals in the Ardabil University of Medical Sciences in 2018. The study was performed using HTA, SHERPA and SPAR-H methods.

The checklists of the study were completed by two health experts through having interviews with nurses and documentary observations.

The project was carried out with the consent of the unit's officials and the findings of the plan were made available to the authorities to improve the working conditions.

The present study was conducted to determine the type of errors, description of errors, description of the consequences, determination of the level of risk, description of the corrective strategies, determining the factors affecting the performance, determining the error probability and determining the tasks with the highest probability of error. Prior to the implementation of the techniques, determining the jobs and tasks was critical.

3.1. HTA Method

The first step was to use the HTA method. There were several methods for job analysis. One of these methods, which was most often used to identify human errors, was the hierarchical task analysis method. An analysis of job tasks was done through the HTA method. The first step was to determine the critical tasks (8-10).

HTA phases:

- Phase 1: Determine job
- Phase 2: Determine task
- Phase 3: Determine sub-task

3.2. SHERPA Method

The second step was to use the SHERPA method (Table 1).

● Phase 1: Task classification: Each phase of task for classification of the error was considered as:

- Action: Setting the temperature, opening or closing key, filling the daily report notebook.
- Retrieval: Receiving information via monitor or instructions.
- Checking: Monitoring and following up a review process.
- Selection: Selecting a solution with higher authority orders.

Table 1. SHERPA Worksheet

| Task | Error Type | Description of the Error | Consequence of the Error | Risk Level | Corrective Proposal |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Monitoring the airway and ventilation | Action errors | A1 | Pneumothorax | C2 | Attendance of expert personnel and educational skills of the personnel; training interpretation of parameters-device alarm |
| | | A3 | Lung bleeding | | |
| | | A4 | Baby death | | |
| | | A9 | Respiratory distress | | |
| Thermal and respiratory monitoring | Action errors; checking errors | C1 | Respiratory problems | D2 | Reporting and recording temperature |
| | | C2 | Hypothermia | | |
| | | C5 | Hyperthermia | | |
| Analyzing and assessing pain situations | Action errors; checking errors | C1 | Disappointment to control pain causes disturbance in the growth and mental history of pain in the future | B3 | Use of injection and non-surgical pain control methods; relaxation in the unit; controlling pains create a safe and relaxed situation; adequate staffing |
| | | C2 | | | |
| | | C5 | | | |
| Administering medicine to infants | Action errors | A1 | The likelihood of death or inaccessibility of recovery services; the reaction to drug injection | C3 | 8 Right Principles-How to Calculate Drugs-Use Experienced Nurses; accident in drug-check-up by two people |
| | | A4 | | | |
| | | A8 | | | |
| | | A9 | | | |
| Infant feeding process TPN/NGT | Action errors | A3 | Aspiration; leak subcutaneous; infection probability; death of infants | D2 | Proper implementation of solutions; control; frequent control; training |
| | | A4 | | | |
| | | A8 | | | |
| Necessary care before, during and after all procedures | Action errors | A1 | Infection of baby; | D3 | 6 Employ experienced staff; providing the training needed with regard to the equipment |
| | | A2 | Bleeding | | |
| | | A8 | Baby death | | |
| Establish a safe and relaxed environment | Action errors | A3 | Neural damage and interruption of correct growth and development | E3 | Devices with low noise; light control; voice control; training |
| | | A4 | | | |
| | | A9 | | | |

- Information communication: Negotiations with colleagues

- Phase 2: Human error identification: In this step, various human errors were examined.

- Action error: The action was not performed on time and properly.

- Retrieval error: Immediate action after the problem to return to normal mode.

- Checking error: Checking was not done on time and properly.

- Selection error: A phase, section, or item was mistakenly chosen or forgotten.

- Communication error: Information was not received correctly.

- Phase 3: Analysis: Studying and examining the consequences of each error

- Phase 4: Human risk assessment: Identified errors were assessed based on probability and severity.

- Phase 5: Remedy analysis: (equipment, training, instructions, management, and organization) efforts for reducing the error were suggested (11-13).

3.3. SPAR-H Method

The third step was to use the SPAR-H method (Table 2): In step 3, to calculate the human error probability (HEP), the SPAR-H technique was used as follows (14-16):

- Phase 1: Dividing human tasks as recognition or action

There were similar questions and performance shaping factors for both diagnostic activities and practice, but the PSF coefficients were different. In some cases, when tasks were both diagnostic and functional, both cases were considered.

- Phase 2: Determining PSF score

At this phase, indicators affecting the performance of

each identified task were determined. 8 indicators that affected the performance were:

1. Available time: (0.01, 0.1, 1 or 10 for recognition score) and (0.01, 0.1, 1 or 10 for action score)
2. Stress and stressors: (1, 2 or 5 for recognition score) and (1, 2 or 5 for action score)
3. Experience and training: (0.5, 1 or 10 for recognition score) and (0.5, 1 or 3 for action score)
4. Complexity: (0.1, 1, 2 or 5 for recognition score) and (1, 2 or 5 for action score)
5. Ergonomics: (0.5, 1, 10 or 50 for recognition score) and (0.5, 1, 10 or 50 for action score)
6. Procedures: (0.5, 1, 5, 20 or 50 for recognition score) and (1, 5, 20 or 50 for action score)
7. Fitness for duty: (1 or 5 for recognition score) and (1 or 5 for action score)
8. Work processes: (0.8, 1 or 2 for recognition score) and (0.5, 1 or 5 for action score)

- Phase 3: Determining the NHEPs

At this phase, the nominal human error probability was determined and then multiplied by the factors affecting the performance ($PSF_1 \times \dots \times PSF_8$). NHEPs was 0.01 for recognition and 0.001 for action.

- Phase 4: Calculating HEP

PSF greater than or equal to 1 was considered as negative PSF. If there were less than 3 PSF cases detected in the number of PSF, the same number of steps, 3, was considered to be HEP. If there were three or more than three negative PSFs in the number of PSFs identified, the following formula was used to calculate the HEP.

$$HEP = (NHEP \cdot PSF) / NHEP \cdot (PSF - 1) + 1$$

- Phase 5: Calculating HEP with dependency

The amount of HEP was calculated by considering the dependence. Dependency in this case meant that the negative impact of a human error in the subsequent errors was reflected in the calculation of HEP.

In full dependence, the probability of error was considered to be 1.

In the high dependence the error probability was equal to $(1 + HEP \text{ without dependency})/2$

In the medium dependence, the probability of the error was equal to: $(1 + 6 \times HEP \text{ without dependency})/7$

In low dependencies, the error probability was equal to: $(1 + 19 \times HEP \text{ without dependency})/20$

In zero dependence, the error probability is equal to: HEP without dependency.

4. Results

4.1. Findings of the HTA Method

Having implemented the HTA method, 17 task and 35 sub-tasks were identified and studied for NICU nurses. The main identified tasks included the monitoring of the airway and ventilation, thermal and respiratory monitoring, analyzing and assessing pain situations of infants, administering medicine to infants, infant feeding process, recognition and treatment procedure healthcare, establish a safe and relaxed environment starting cardiopulmonary resuscitation for infant, phototherapy, sampling of arterial blood and interpreting the results, prevention of complications of arterial and venous sampling, tracheal intubation of infant, help in exchange transfusions of infant, help in catheterization of vein and umbilical artery, injecting surfactant care, Kangaroo care of infant, caring during transportation to dispatch counseling and para-clinical issues.

4.2. Findings of the SHERPA Method

Overall, the type of identified errors included 156 modes, 43.59% were associated with action error with the highest error type, and 8.97% was associated with the selection error, which was the lowest error type. Risk level assessment indicated that 3% of identified errors had an undesirable risk level and 42.94% had an acceptable risk level, where, doing corrective interventions was necessary to reduce their risk level (Figure 1).

Figure 1 illustrates the number of recognized errors based on their type. For classifying the risks, a risk matrix has been utilized, whose risk possibility and intensity determined the risk level. In case the possibility and intensity of the risk was high, then one of the following: acceptable without revision, acceptable with revision, undesirable and unacceptable would be determined.

4.3. Findings of SPAR-H Method

The tasks identified with the highest probability of incidence of an error were: monitoring of the airway and ventilation, thermal and respiratory monitoring, analyzing and assessing pain situations, administering medicine to infants, infant feeding process, establish a safe and relaxed environment (Table 3). Identified factors having the greatest impact on the probability of human error included having available time less than required time to perform a task, high levels of psychological stress due to

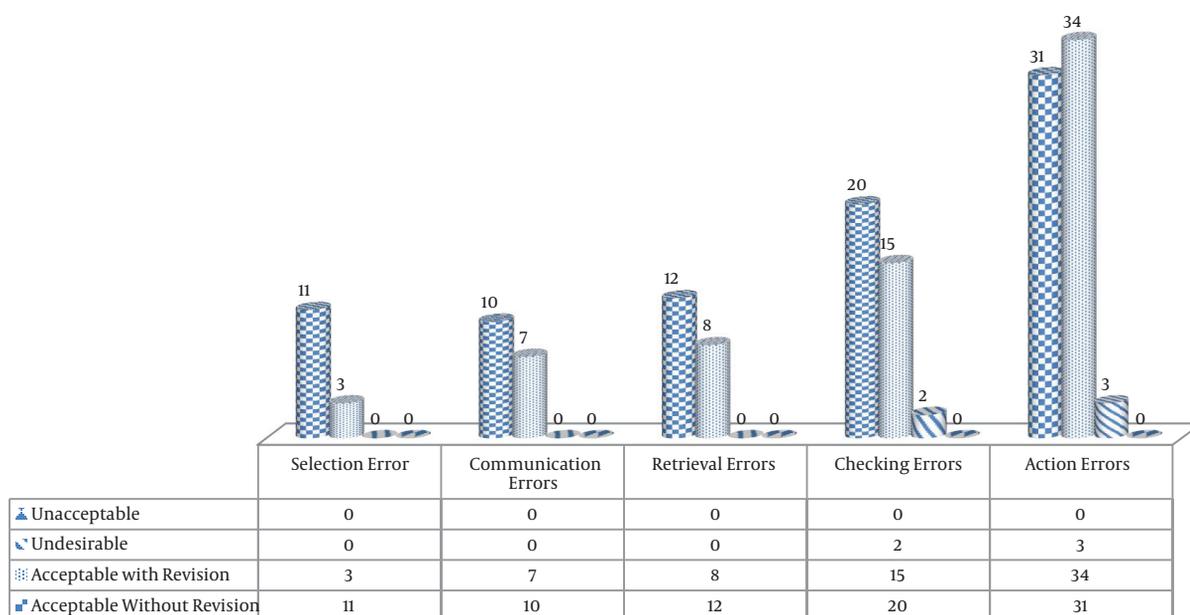


Figure 1. Level of risk, taking into account the type of error

excessive workload, physical stress due to fatigue, complexity of tasks such as performing multiple tasks, mental effort, further perceptual skills for doing tasks, education and experience to the task, instructions working in terms of quality and quantity, ergonomic monitoring equipment, appropriate arrangement of the display and controllers, task scheduling, safety culture, policy management, and organizational support.

5. Discussion

Among NICU nurses' responsibilities, 17 main responsibilities were recognized, through which 156 error moods were recognized, most of which belonged to the action error. Evaluating the risk level indicated that 3% of recognized errors had undesirable risk levels.

The recognized responsibilities that had affected the possibility of humane error occurrence included "the lack of time for doing the work", "high levels of psychological stress", "varieties and high loads of work", "physical stress due to fatigue" and "complicatedness of jobs", which were more important than the others.

In order to prevent mistakes in the care of the infant airway, the presence of expert personnel in shifts, training skills to personnel and training interpretation of ABG arterial blood gases and interpreting parameters from ABG before the creation of complications and attention to device

alarms can be helpful. Events reported in the NICU on mechanical ventilation, blood products, intravascular lines, intravenous infusion and drug dose errors, showed the highest risk for patients in NICU (17). To prevent the occurrence of errors in the thermal and respiratory monitoring tasks, the reporting and recording of temperature should be done carefully. In order to prevent the occurrence of errors in the assessment and evaluation of the pain situations in infants, non-injectable and injectable pain control methods and establishing relaxation in the department and control of pain triggers could be used. In order to prevent mistakes in the task of administering medicine, to control errors from the correct principles of the patient medication, based on 8 Rights (correct patient, correct medication, correct time, correct use method, correct dose consumption, proper drug registration, correct administration of prescription, appropriate patient response to medication), training how to calculate medications periodically, using experienced nurses in all sections, careful medication and checking by two people. The study of frequency of diverse non-injectable medication errors among nurses of cardiac care units of Mazandaran province by Bagheri-Nesami et al. showed that using strategies such as increasing the knowledge of pharmacology of nurses and nursing students, providing standard conditions and improving communication between nurses and doctors,

Table 3. Human Error Probability

| Task/Sub-Task | HEP |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Monitoring the airway and ventilation | 0.0589 |
| Monitoring the airway | |
| Monitoring the ventilation | |
| Thermal and respiratory monitoring | 0.0303 |
| Thermal monitoring | |
| Respiratory monitoring | |
| Analyzing and assessing pain situations | 0.0244 |
| Analyzing and assessing pain situations | |
| Administering medicine to infants | 0.0124 |
| Correct patient, correct medication, correct time, correct use, correct dose, proper drug record, proper drug administration, appropriate patient response to medication | |
| Infant feeding process TPN/NGT | 0.0124 |
| Nasogastric tube (NGT) | |
| Total parenteral nutrition (TPN) | |
| Necessary care before, during and after all procedures | 0.0062 |
| Necessary care before all procedures | |
| Necessary care during all procedures | |
| Necessary care after all procedures | |
| Establish a safe and relaxed environment | 0.0003 |
| Monitoring and control of sound, light and temperature of the section | |
| CPR for infants | 0.0002 |
| CPR for infants | |
| Care before, during and after phototherapy | 0.0002 |
| Care before phototherapy | |
| Care during phototherapy | |
| Care after phototherapy | |
| Arterial blood sampling and interpretation of results | 0.0002 |
| Arterial blood sampling interpretation of results | |
| Prevention of possible complications of arterial, intravenous sampling | 0.0002 |
| Prevention of possible complications of intravenous sampling | |
| Prevention of possible complications of arterial sampling | |
| Neonatal tracheal intubation | 0.0002 |
| Neonatal tracheal intubation | |
| Assisted in the Infants blood exchange | 0.0001 |
| Assisted in the Infants blood exchange | |
| Assisted in the catheterization of vein and umbilical artery | 0.0001 |
| Assisted in the catheterization of vein | |
| Assisted in the catheterization of umbilical artery | |
| Care before, during and after injection of surfactant | 0.0001 |
| Care before injection of surfactant | |
| Care during injection of surfactant | |
| Care after injection of surfactant | |
| Kangaroo care of infants with physician's advice | 0.0001 |
| practice of skin-to-skin contact between infant and parent | |
| Accompaniment, supervision and vital signs support of the infant during transportation for counseling and para clinical matters | 0.0001 |
| Accompaniment, supervision and vital signs support of the infant during transportation for counseling and para clinical matters | |

were recommended to limit the medication errors (18). The study of frequency and type of drug errors in the NICU of Yazd hospitals by Salmani and Hasanvand have shown that

given the high frequency of errors, especially in the night shift, and knowing the involvement of imbalance of nurse to patient, it was necessary to further examine the causes

and solutions of prevention of drug errors in future studies (19). The study of Alaei Karahroudy et al. about the nursing care associated with drug leakage in infants admitted to NICU was far from standard. This could be attributed to nurses' lack of awareness of the importance of proper care of drug leakage and its consequences, fault in training, lack of control of care by the officials and lack of facilities and equipment and shortage of nursing staff (20). Regarding the task of performing infant feeding including nasogastric tube (NGT), total parenteral nutrition (TPN) to track potential error of the correct interpretation of NGT and catheter, frequent control of shifts, and training the proper method, both should be considered. To prevent the occurrence of errors in the task of nursing care, before, during and after all diagnostic and treatment procedures, puncture, exchange of blood, umbilical catheter and peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC), the use of experienced personnel in the preparation of items needed before and after the procedure and training and retraining of nurses was necessary. In establishing a safe and relaxed environment to prevent neural stimulation, use of devices with low noise, control of light and sound in the department and training of personnel in this regard was necessary. Available time for doing work, workload, psychological and physical stress levels, complexity of tasks, mental effort, experience, training, instructions, ergonomic principles, work planning, safety culture, management policy and organizational support had the greatest impact on the probability of nurse error incidence. The shortage of nursing workforce in infants' intensive care unit had increased the number of working hours and led to the incidence of errors (21). The working balance of nurses in the hospital unit is important for the satisfaction and safety of nurses and patients. Workforce planning has to be done based on the variety and volume of work (22). Most incident reporting systems use a voluntary and unpunished approach to infant care. Voluntary reporting systems have identified many contributing factors in the incidence of errors (23). Hospital managers and nursing directors should make a lot of effort to promote group work, encourage the reporting of mistakes and improve patient safety (24). Interventions to identify nurses with mothers' expectations of quality and communication between nurse and mother seems to be necessary (25). Parents' training reduces their stress based on training needs. Having reduced the stress and enhanced the role of parents, the provision of high quality care during infant admission is ensured (26). Moreover, cyberspace training has been effective in increasing the psychological empowerment of nurses in infant inten-

sive care units (27). By changing and modifying the educational process and educational planning through managers and nursing training authorities, it becomes possible to prevent the incidence of errors and repeating them in the future (28).

5.1. Conclusions

Increasing the number of nursing workforce, balancing workload of nurses, promoting group work, reducing mental and physical stress, compiling voluntary and unpunished incident reporting systems, increasing the quality of communication between nurses and mothers, strengthening parents' role, changing and modifying training processes, educating nurses and parents, establishing an environment with ergonomic principles and promoting a safety culture is suggested to reduce the risk of human error in the NICU section.

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Footnotes

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Table 2. Worksheet SPAR-H

| Task | Determine the Type of Tasks (Recognition or Action) | PSF (Performance Shaping Factors) | | | | | | | NHEPs | HEP | HEP Without Dependency | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | Available Time | Stress and Stressors | Experience and Training | Complexity | Ergonomics | Procedures | Fitness for Duty | | | | Work Processes |
| Monitoring the airway and ventilation | Action | 10 | 5 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.001 | 0.0589 | 0.0589 |
| Thermal and respiratory monitoring | Action | 10 | 5 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.001 | 0.0303 | 0.0303 |
| Analyzing and assessing pain situations | Action | 10 | 1 | 0.5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.001 | 0.0244 | 0.0244 |
| Administering medicine to infants | Action | 10 | 1 | 0.5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.001 | 0.024 | 0.024 |
| Infant feeding process: ITPN/NGT | Action | 10 | 1 | 0.5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.001 | 0.024 | 0.024 |
| Necessary care before, during and after all procedures | Action | 10 | 1 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.001 | 0.0062 | 0.0062 |
| Establish a safe and relaxed environment | Action | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.001 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 |