Analysis of relationship between nurse staffing and medication errors article by ...

Phase 2: Comparison

During the research, a conflicting definition of nurse staffing developed different results. One view of nurse staffing was the duration that patients are under the complete care of nurses. The other view is the Canadian view. This view looked at the literal numbers of nurses proving healthcare services to patients. The results achieved from the former view in relation to medication errors established that the two factors never related statistically. The latter view revealed a correlation between the number of nursing staff and the medical errors reported in a nursing unit.

Phase 3: Analysis

The Mplus program and the ALT model was used to analyze the data collected. The analysis resulted in the establishment of four coefficients. The first coefficient reveals the relationship between predictors and medical errors. The second category of coefficient determines the relationship between medical errors and a particular predictor variable. It reveals the changes implicated on medication errors. The third category of coefficients focuses on monthly medication errors on the following errors. The last coefficient category focuses on the variables in medical error and nurse staffing variables.

Phase 4: Evaluation

The divergent views in the definition of nurse staffing implicate difficulties in the establishment of the relationship between nurse staffing and medical errors. Only two coefficients from the 16 were fruitful. Many limitations experienced during the research could not assist in deriving the substantial relationship between nurse staffing and medical errors.