National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators

May Schomer
CentraCare Health, schomerma@centracare.com

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.centracare.com/nursing_posters

Part of the Other Nursing Commons

Recommended Citation
Schomer, May, "National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators" (2016). Nursing Posters. 68.
https://digitalcommons.centracare.com/nursing_posters/68

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Posters and Scholarly Works at DigitalCommons@CentraCare Health. It has been accepted for inclusion in Nursing Posters by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@CentraCare Health. For more information, please contact schlepers@centracare.com.
What are National Database Nursing Quality Indicators (NDNQIs)?

- National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators (NDNQI) was launched by American Nursing Association (ANA) in 1998, with an initial set of ten quality indicators that assessed the quality of patient care. (Isis, M. 2007)
- The continued mission of the NDNQI’s is to improve patient and safety by providing evidence based national research to nurses comparing nursing care data and the connection this data has on patient outcomes. (Isis, M. 2007)
- According to Press Ganey (2016), they provide the storage of NDNQIs research data from member hospitals, so that member hospitals across the country can have access to this data, and be able to compare their unit level data to other hospitals of similar size and specialty.

- A relationship between patient outcomes and nurse staffing practices was noted, but further data collection was needed to appraise the quality of nursing care on each hospital unit in order to assess, evaluate and improve patient care outcomes. (Isis, M. 2007)
- Unit level of care measurements empowers the nursing units to enhance their quality of patient care. (Hinshaw, 2011) To improve the quality of patient care, evidence-based practices are researched, developed, trialed, and implemented where needed.
- According to Press Ganey (2016), there are currently eight structure indicators (includes skill mix, RN education, turnover, etc.), four process indicators (includes physical restraints, infections such as CAUTI, CLABSI, etc.), and eight outcome indicators (includes falls, pressure ulcers, CLABSI, CAUTI, etc.).

St. Cloud Hospital Unit Comparison

- Of the twenty NDNQIs, I took four of the nurse sensitive indicators to compare to other units (Rehab, Bone & Joint, Neuro, plus the mean of these units) The comparison indicators include: Falls with Injuries, Hospital Acquired Pressure Ulcers +2 (HAPU+2), Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections (CLABSI), and Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTIs).

References

