Factors Affecting the Patient Safety Management Activity of Nursing Students : Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior

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Aim: The purpose of this study was to identify factors affecting the Patient Safety Management Activity (PSMA) of nursing students according to levels of PSMA based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB).

Methods: A descriptive correlation study was used. The participants were 135 senior nursing students from universities in Korea. Data were collected with web-based and self-reported questionnaires. The survey questionnaire consisted of PSMA scale (Yoo and Lee, 2014) and modified version of the TBP-based questionnaire developed by Park and Lee (2016), which included intentions, attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioral controls in relation to PSMA. Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression and quantile regression. Results: The average score of PSMA was 4.09±0.44 out of 5 points (Range: 2.67~5). In the multiple linear regression analysis, patient safety education, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control and intention were significant as a factor affecting PASM. In the quantile regression analysis, place of clinical practice (only in 75%), patient safety education (in 50% and 90%), subjective norm (only in 75%), perceived behavioral control (in 50% and 75%) and intention (only in 50%) were significant factors.

Conclusion: We confirmed the dynamic influences of all factors according to level of patient safety management practice of nursing students. It is proposed that the affecting factors according to the level of patient safety management practice should be considered in designing effective programs to enhance PSMA among nursing students. In addition, further study is required to investigate factors affecting on PSMA of nursing students who belong to a low quantile of PSMA

Keyword: Patient safety, Theory of Planned Behavior, Nursing student, quantile regression.

The questionnaire was developed based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) guideline and included measure of self- reported past patient safety behaviors, intentions, attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioral controls