

Errors in the administration of intravenous medications in hospital and the role of correct procedures and nurse experience

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ABSTRACT

Background: Intravenous medication administrations have a high incidence of error but there is limited evidence of associated factors or error severity.

Objective: To measure the frequency, type and severity of intravenous administration errors in hospitals and the associations between errors, procedural failures and nurse experience.

Methods: Prospective observational study of 107 nurses preparing and administering 568 intravenous medications on six wards across two teaching hospitals. Procedural failures (eg, checking patient identification) and clinical intravenous errors (eg, wrong intravenous administration rate) were identified and categorised by severity.

Results: Of 568 intravenous administrations, 69.7% (n=396; 95% CI 65.9 to 73.5) had at least one clinical error and 25.5% (95% CI 21.2 to 29.8) of these were serious. Four error types (wrong intravenous rate, mixture, volume, and drug incompatibility) accounted for 91.7% of errors. Wrong rate was the most frequent and accounted for 95 of 101 serious errors. Error rates and severity decreased with clinical experience. Each year of experience, up to 6 years, reduced the risk of error by 10.9% and serious error by 18.5%.

Administration by bolus was associated with a 312% increased risk of error. Patient identification was only checked in 47.9% of administrations but was associated with a 56% reduction in intravenous error risk.

Conclusions: Intravenous administrations have a higher risk and severity of error than other medication administrations. A significant proportion of errors suggest skill and knowledge deficiencies, with errors and severity reducing as clinical experience increases. A proportion of errors are also associated with routine violations which are likely to be learnt workplace behaviours. Both areas suggest specific targets for intervention.

INTRODUCTION

Medication administration errors occur frequently and are more likely to result in serious harm and death than other types of medication errors.^{1 2} Direct observational studies in hospitals have produced estimates of administration error rates of around 19–27%^{3–6} of drugs administered to patients. Errors can have negative impacts for both patients and nurses. A small proportion of errors will lead to serious patient outcomes and even minor errors can leave long-lasting effects on the nurses involved.^{7 8}

Intravenous medications pose particular risks because of their greater complexity and the multiple steps required in their preparation, administration and monitoring. Relatively few studies have specifically focused on intravenous medication administration errors, but those available confirm their high error rates (49%⁹ 48%¹⁰ 81%¹¹), with the exception of one Australian study which reported an intravenous error rate of 18% of continuous infusions among surgical patients.¹²

Serious patient outcomes are over-represented among intravenous medication administration errors compared with other adverse incidents.¹³ In 2007 in the UK, 62% of voluntarily reported incidents nationwide which led to death or severe patient harm involved intravenous administrations.¹ Research from the USA has also shown that intravenous medication errors have a significantly higher rate of associated deaths than other medication errors.²

Limited detailed analysis of the specific types of errors which occur in intravenous medication administrations, or those

associated with the most severe outcomes, has occurred. Further, investigations of specific nurse characteristics or the relationship between compliance with recognised administration practices and intravenous error rates are rare, and reduce the potential to develop effective interventions.

This aim of this study was to measure the frequency, type and severity of intravenous medication administration errors in hospital and assess the associations between errors, procedural failures and nurse experience.

METHODS

Sample

The study was undertaken at two major teaching hospitals in Sydney, Australia, located 40 miles apart. The authors undertook direct observation of 107 nurses, 53 across four wards in Hospital A (400 beds) and 54 nurses across two wards at Hospital B (326 beds) as they prepared and administered medications.

The study wards had an average of 28 beds and included geriatrics, respiratory, renal/vascular, orthopaedics and neurology, and had both surgical and medical patients. Data were collected at Hospital A between September 2006 and February 2007 (340 h of direct observation) and at Hospital B between November 2007 and March 2008 (164.75 h).

This paper reports analysis of 568 intravenous medication administrations which were a subset of data from a larger study of all types of medication administrations.³ Human research ethics approval was received from both hospitals and the University of Sydney.

Procedures

Nurses were invited to participate and were informed that the aim of the study was to identify errors in the preparation and administration of medications. Eighty-four per cent (107/126) of nurses participated. Researchers arrived on the wards at the peak medication administration times (07:00–21:30) and shadowed individual nurses who had provided consent. Observers were instructed in a ‘serious error’ protocol which allowed them to intervene if they witnessed an administration which was potentially dangerous. This occurred 10 times.

A structured observational tool¹⁴ was developed and incorporated into software on a handheld computer (personal digital assistant—PDA) Further details of this method have been reported elsewhere.¹⁴ Figure 1 shows the data collection software with the list of the procedures (see also box 1 for definitions) which are checked during the observation and the details recorded for each drug administered. During observations researchers recorded medication administration procedures and details of the medications administered, such as drug,

Figure 1 Personal digital assistant data collection tool.

dose and route (researchers did not view patients’ medication charts during observations). Years of nursing experience for each participant were also recorded.

Box 1 lists and defines the procedures that were observed. Compliance with all procedures included in the study is required practice by nurses working in public hospitals in the state of New South Wales. To determine the rate of bolus injections we used an inbuilt timer in the PDA. The observer viewing a bolus injection would press ‘start’ when the nurse begins injecting the drug (disregarding any line flushing), and press ‘stop’ when the nurse stopped the administration. For assessing the rate of intravenous infusions the observer would record the infusion pump rate or count the number of drops per minute delivered by the administration set along with noting the type of administration set used, that is, standard macro set 20 drops/min or paediatric set 60 drops/min.

All observers (n=3) were registered nurses or doctors and trained in the use of the tool and data definitions. Inter-rater reliability was calculated by two researchers independently observing the same nurse and then comparing agreement between data elements. Inter-rater reliability tests for 16 observation sessions produced Kappa scores¹⁶ of 0.94–0.96 showing high levels of agreement. Observers were trained to be physically close to study participants (approximately within 1 m) to allow them to determine, for example, whether the nurse checked the medication label prior to administration. Thus establishing good rapport and trust was essential. This was achieved by observers undertaking

Box 1 Definitions of procedural failures and intravenous-specific clinical error types**Procedural failures**

- Failure to read medication label
 - Failure to check patient identification (Failure of nurse to check the patient's identification (wrist band OR asking the patient's name and date of birth) with the identification details on the medication chart the nurse is using, prior to administering the dose.)
 - Temporary storage of medication in unsecure environment, for example at the nurses' station
 - Failure to record medication administration on medication chart
 - Non-aseptic technique (observation of gross breaches of aseptic technique eg, not washing hands before preparation of injection)
 - Failure to check pulse/blood pressure before administration (when applicable)
 - Failure to check blood sugar level prior to administering insulin
 - Failure of two nurses to sign the dangerous drug register (applicable for dangerous drugs*)
 - If intravenous medication:
 - Failure of two nurses to check preparation
 - Failure of two nurses to witness administration of a dangerous drug
- Failure of two nurses to sign medication chart (applicable for dangerous drugs)

Clinical intravenous errors

Wrong intravenous rate: administration of intravenous drug at a faster rate than recommended in the Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook (AIDH).¹⁵ Administration of intravenous bolus or intravenous infusion $\geq 15\%$ faster than recommended.

Wrong mixture: use of a solvent/diluent/additive that was incorrect according to the Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook (AIDH).¹⁵

Wrong volume: using a volume of diluent/solvent to prepare an injectable medication that differs from the Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook (AIDH).¹⁵

Drug incompatibility: one drug given with another drug or solution via the same intravenous infusion, or same bag, which is NOT documented to be compatible. For example: frusemide and cefotaxime administered in combination.

*Some medications such as 'drugs of addiction' for example, opioids, are listed as 'controlled' substances (also known as 'dangerous drugs') according to legislation and regulations.

many practice sessions involving over 30 h over several weeks with nurses prior to formal data collection so that they became comfortable with the observers' presence and accustomed to being studied.

Classification of error type and severity

Procedural failures (box 1) were identified at the time of observation. Identification of clinical errors required a review to assess if preparation was in accordance with the Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook¹⁵ and observational data to be compared with each patient's medication chart to determine whether the medication administered differed from the order. This process involved a clinical pharmacist and an experienced nurse, both independent of the study hospitals. Box 1 provides the definitions of the four intravenous-specific error types which were the focus of analysis.

The severity of clinical errors was classified by two researchers using a five-point scale¹⁷ (table 1). Disagreement was settled by consensus and a clinical pharmacologist consulted when required. A panel was established to review the most serious errors and a random selection of other errors.

Analyses

We calculated rates of procedural failures, clinical errors and serious errors using total number of drug administrations (ie, total doses administered) as the denominator.

Each drug administration could be associated with none or multiple procedural failures and/or clinical errors. We conducted univariate analyses to identify factors associated with error rates. To assess the association between nurse experience and error we used multivariable logistic regression. We created two continuous variables from years of experience with estimated trend change at 6 years in the following way: inexperienced (< 6 years) = $\min(\text{experience}, 6)$, experienced (≥ 6 years) = $\max(0, \text{experience} - 6)$. Various trend change points were tested; however, 6 years produced the best model fit.

In these models the outcomes of interest were, respectively, risk of at least one clinical error and risk of serious error. The explanatory factors included nurse experience, intravenous administration type (infusion or bolus), patient identification procedure and hospital. We removed hospital from the models as the hospitals differed with respect to the variable of interest, experience. We included interaction terms but removed them when they failed to reach significance, which was set at $p=0.05$.

RESULTS**Procedural failures**

At least one procedural failure was recorded for 73.9% of 568 intravenous medication administrations (table 2).

Table 1 Potential severity assessment code¹⁷

Rating	Description	Categories used in analyses
1.	Incident is likely to have little or no effect on the patient	Minor errors
2.	Incident is likely to lead to an increase in level of care, for example, review, investigations, or referral to another clinician	
3.	Incident is likely to lead to permanent reduction in bodily functioning leading to, for example, increased length of stay; surgical intervention	Serious errors
4.	Incident is likely to lead to a major permanent loss of function	
5.	Incident is likely to lead to death	

Most procedures had a high compliance rate, but compliance with all relevant procedures was low at 26.1%. Patient identification was checked in less than 50% of all intravenous administrations.

Clinical intravenous errors

One or more clinical errors occurred in 396 (69.7%; 95% CI 65.9 to 73.5) intravenous administrations. Of these, 25.5% (95% CI 21.2 to 29.8) were rated as serious (≥ 3). No errors were rated '5' as contributing to the death of a patient. In total, 511 clinical errors were identified—297 administrations had one error, 85 had two, 12 had three, and two administrations had four clinical errors.

Four error types (wrong mixture, wrong volume, wrong rate or drug incompatibility) accounted for 91.7% (n=363) of all clinical errors, 99 of which were rated as serious. The remaining errors were: wrong timing (n=31); wrong route (n=1) and wrong drug (n=1). Hence 63.9% (363/568; 95% CI 60.0 to 67.9) of intravenous administrations had at least one of four intravenous-related error types, which were the focus of the following analyses. Wrong intravenous rate was the most

frequent error and most likely to be rated as serious (table 3).

Intravenous error rates and serious error rates varied by type of drug as shown in table 4. In the most frequent type of drug administered, anti-infectives, two-thirds of administrations had at least one error. Although used infrequently, antilulcerants and antiemetics had very high error rates (respectively 93% and 75%) and for antiemetics 44% were rated as serious. Type of drug was also associated with different types of error (table 5).

Effects of intravenous administration type on errors and severity

Intravenous administrations performed via bolus (n=312) had higher error rates than infusions (n=256) (77.2% vs 47.7%; $\chi^2=53.37$, df=1, $p<0.0001$) and also higher serious error rates (23.4% vs 10.6%; $\chi^2=15.34$, df=1, $p<0.0001$). For bolus intravenous infusions, all 72 serious errors involved incorrect rate, with nine also involving wrong volume, wrong mixture or incompatible drug. For intravenous infusions, wrong rate was involved in 23 and wrong volume in 15 of 28 serious errors. Inexperienced nurses incurred more errors in bolus

Table 2 Compliance with required medication administration procedures

Procedure	Number of administrations complying	Number of administrations where procedure required	Percentage compliance with procedure (95% CIs)
Read medication label	552	568	97.2% (95.8 to 98.5)
Checked patient's identification	272	568	47.9% (43.8 to 52.0)
Used an aseptic technique	511	568	90.0% (87.5 to 92.4)
Recorded medication administration	530	568	93.3% (91.3 to 95.4)
Temporarily stored the medication prior to administration	388	568	68.3% (64.5 to 72.1)
Two nurses checked the preparation of a dangerous drug* or intravenous infusion	544	568	95.8% (94.1 to 97.4)
Two nurses witnessed the administration of a dangerous drug	3	6	50.0% (10.0 to 90.0)
Two nurses signed the dangerous drug register	3	6	50.0% (10.0 to 90.0)
All relevant procedures complied with	148	568	26.1% (22.4 to 29.7)

*Some medications such as 'drugs of addiction' for example, opioids, are listed as 'controlled' substances (also known as 'dangerous drugs') according to legislation and regulations.

Table 3 Type and severity of intravenous administration errors

Type of intravenous-related error	Number of errors (%)	Number of errors rated as serious (% of intravenous error type)
Wrong rate	266 (73.3)	95 (35.7)
Wrong volume	121 (33.3)	21 (17.4)
Wrong mix	21 (5.8)	5 (23.8)
Drug incompatibility	3 (0.8)	1 (33.3)
Total intravenous administrations with at least one clinical error	363*	99* (27.3)

*Sums exceed totals because of multiple errors within the same intravenous administration.

intravenous infusions (83.0% for nurses with <6 years experience vs 71.2% for nurses \geq 6 years ($\chi^2=6.15$, $df=1$, $p=0.02$)).

Use of infusion pumps

Infusion pumps were rarely used (17.6% of 256 infusions). Use of a pump was not associated with a significant decrease in error rate (pump: 13.3% (6/45 infusions) vs no pump: 18.5% (39/211); $\chi^2=0.6790$, $df=1$, $p=0.4099$), nor serious error rate (pump: 83.3% serious errors vs no pump: 46.2%; $\chi^2=2.8766$, $df=1$, $p=0.0899$). Nurses with <6 years experience were less likely than experienced nurses to use an infusion pump (9.3% vs 23.6%; $\chi^2=8.92$, $df=1$, $p=0.0028$).

Nurse experience

The median nursing experience of the 107 nurses was 6 years (range <1–43 years). Logistic regression showed that during the first 6 years of nursing experience the risk of error declined by 10.9% with each successive year of experience (table 6). After this point, further experience provided no additional benefit. Checking patient identification reduced error risk by 56%, while administration via intravenous bolus increased it by over 300%.

The risk of serious error declined by 18.5% per annum during the first 6 years of experience, with no additional

benefit thereafter. Checking patient identification reduced risk of serious error, and administration via intravenous bolus greatly increased the risk of serious error (table 7).

DISCUSSION

Nearly 70% of all intravenous medications administered had at least one clinical error, and a quarter of these were serious errors likely to result in permanent harm to patients. Few comparative studies are available. Direct observational studies in the UK⁹ and Germany¹⁰ revealed overall error rates of 49% (212/430 intravenous administrations) and 48% (58/122). A more recent study of vancomycin intravenous administrations reported a high rate of 81% (116/143 intravenous administrations) in four wards in a hospital in Brazil.¹¹ An Australian study¹² of continuous infusions among surgical patients reported an 18% error rate but excluded infusions such as antibiotics. This drug group was the most frequent in our study and may be one reason for our rate differences. Only two studies^{9 10} assessed error severity and used a 10-point scale anchored at 0 no harm to 10 death. Severity categories were collapsed into <3 (minor), 3–7 (moderate) and >7 severe. In the UK study⁹ 1% of intravenous errors

Table 4 Type of drug by error rate

Drug group	Number of intravenous administrations of this drug type	Number of administrations in drug group with at least one intravenous error (percentage in drug group)	Number of intravenous errors rated as serious (percentage in drug group)
Anti-infective	455	305 (67.0)	81 (26.6)
Antiemetic	24	18 (75.0)	8 (44.4)
Antiulcerant	15	14 (93.3)	3 (21.4)
Steroid	21	14 (66.7)	2 (14.3)
Diuretic	8	4 (50.0)	1 (25.0)
Anticoagulant	10	3 (30.0)	3 (100.0)
Narcotic	3	2 (66.7)	1 (50.0)
Other	7	2 (28.6)	0 (0.0)
Iron	8	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)
Paracetamol	17	0 (0.0)	0
All drug types	568	363 (63.9)	99 (27.3)

Table 5 Error type by drug group

Drug group	Total intravenous administration errors	Frequency of error type* (percentage in drug group)			
		Wrong rate	Wrong volume	Wrong mix	Drug incompatible
Anti-infective	305	225 (73.8)	109 (35.7)	7 (2.3)	0 (0)
Antiemetic	18	17 (94.4)	1 (5.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Antiulcerant	14	8 (57.1)	0 (0.0)	12 (85.7)	3 (21.4)
Steroid	14	7 (50.0)	8 (57.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Diuretic	4	3 (75.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)
Anticoagulant	3	3 (100.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)
Narcotic	2	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other	2	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Iron	1	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Paracetamol	0	0	0	0	0
All drug types	363	266 (73.3)	121 (33.3)	21 (5.8)	3 (0.8)

*Sums exceed totals due to multiple errors within the same intravenous administration.

were rated as severe and 29% moderate; in the German study 3% were severe and 31% moderate. Given the differences in severity scales, our result of 25.5% serious errors appears reasonably consistent with these findings.

A systematic review and Bayesian analysis of nine studies of intravenous administration errors reported an overall probability of at least one error in 73% of intravenous administrations.¹⁸ This is similar to our finding of at least one clinical error in 70% of administrations observed. The analysis by McDowell *et al*¹⁸ relied on data from studies published between 1990 and 2006 (more than half reflected data collected over 10 years ago). When no data were available estimates were used. Few of these previous studies collected detailed information about procedural failures. For example, only two studies in McDowell's review collected information about checking patient identification and both reported no errors. McDowell *et al*¹⁸ reported that the reconstitution step was the most error prone and that the checking of patient identification was the least. We found the opposite. Factors such as the increased use of pre-prepared injections, which is recommended practice in New South Wales public hospitals, as part of contemporary medication administration practice may be one reason for our lower error rate in this category.

Wrong administration rate has been shown consistently to be the most significant problem in intravenous medication administration^{9 12 19 20} consistent with our

finding. In an ethnographic study involving direct observations and interviews with nurses, Taxis and Barber²¹ found wrong rate errors, particularly the fast administration of bolus doses, were most frequently direct violations where nurses reported deliberately deviating from the correct rate. Concerns have also been raised that a proportion of wrong rate errors are due to poor calculation skills.²² Poor supervision of junior colleagues and a general lack of adequate training in intravenous medication administration are further contributors to error.²¹

While infusion pumps have the potential to reduce errors, their effectiveness in everyday practice is often seriously compromised by a failure to use devices as intended, for example by-passing safety features and ignoring alerts.^{23 24} We found a low utilisation of pumps especially among less experienced nurses, the group with the highest error rate. However, use of pumps was not associated with reduced errors. The extent to which this was due to incorrect use is unknown.

Few studies have examined the association between nurse experience and intravenous medication errors. We found that as nurses gained experience up to 6 years, their rates and severity of errors declined significantly. This is an important finding and clearly suggests that inexperienced nurses should be a target for training and supervision with a focus on correct intravenous rates. Han *et al*¹² found no relationship between experience

Table 6 ORs from final model for risk of at least one intravenous clinical error

Parameter	OR (95% CI)	p Value
Effect of nurse experience per annum up to 6 years	0.891 (0.810 to 0.980)	0.0176
Effect of nurse experience per annum at 6 years and over	1.009 (0.982 to 1.038)	0.5146
Intravenous administration type—bolus	4.115 (2.818 to 6.008)	<0.0001
Patient identification checked	0.439 (0.299 to 0.646)	<0.0001

Table 7 ORs from final model for risk of serious intravenous clinical error

Parameter	OR (95% CI)	p Value
Effect of nurse experience per annum up to 6 years	0.815 (0.731 to 0.908)	0.0002
Effect of nurse experience per annum at 6 years and over	1.028 (0.994 to 1.062)	0.1110
Intravenous administration type—bolus	2.700 (1.648 to 4.426)	<0.0001
Patient identification checked	0.423 (0.260 to 0.689)	0.0005

and intravenous administration errors, but their sample was vastly more experienced (median 18 years) compared with our study (median 6 years).

We found a significant relationship between failing to check a patient's identification and making an intravenous administration error. While failing this check does not cause a clinical error, we hypothesise that it is an indicator of a general failure to follow correct administration protocols, whether this is because the nurse is under stress, time pressures, or selects to not comply. This finding suggests that this variable could be used as a proxy measure for increased risk of clinical error, and interventions which reinforce compliance with administration protocols may be effective in reducing clinical errors. The poor compliance found with checking patients' identification (47.9%) suggests that this is a routine violation²⁵ performed by a large proportion of nurses.

We used an undisguised observational technique and nurses were aware that our study was investigating problems in medication administration procedures and errors. It is possible that nurses changed their behaviours when observed. The outcomes of this possible bias would be to lead to an underestimation of the 'true' error and procedural failure rates. The length of the study, which involved researchers being on the wards for many months, reduces the likelihood of sustained behaviour change by nurses on busy hospital wards. Further, observational studies of clinicians in situ have suggested that the extent of behaviour change is minimal.^{26 27} For example, Dean Franklin and Barber²⁸ found no difference in the rate of omitted medication doses when nurses in a UK hospital were observed versus those times when they were not. Our sample also only relates to Australian nurses and thus may not be generalisable to countries with very different nursing practice.

Our findings suggest that a significant proportion of IV administration errors reflect knowledge and/or skill deficiencies, with errors reducing in the first few years of clinical experience. A proportion of errors are also associated with routine violations²⁵ which are likely to be learnt workplace behaviours which persist regardless of increased clinical experience. Both areas suggest specific targets for intervention. Such interventions could include more training and supervision of new nurse

graduates and consideration of a reduced use of bolus intravenous infusions. Raising nurses' awareness of the high intravenous administration error rate is also likely to be helpful in reinforcing compliance with correct procedures. Nurses receive very limited feedback of outcome data about performance and the nearly total absence of studies on this topic in the last 5 years is likely to have contributed to its low profile as an important safety issue.

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