Nursing Malpractice

# Introduction

The health care atmosphere poses greater responsibility risks for healthcare providers nowadays. Certain factors are responsible for the amplified number of malpractices performed by the nurses including early patient discharge, well-informed clients, inappropriate management, downsizing of the healthcare facilities and amplified autonomy (Oviedo, 2016). Nurses should know malpractice legislation since they are responsible for their malpractices (Neil, 2015). Information and knowledge of relevant laws and policies are helpful both for the healthcare provider and recipient.

## Identification of Primary Problems

In case 1, Mr. Floyd, with severe chest pain, visited a healthcare facility and medically it was a pain with cardiac involvement. Nurse instead of taking the vital signs of the patient gave the directions to take Mr. Floyd to Valley Baptist Hospital, with emergency flashers on and call for help in case of complications (Croke, 2006). Ultimately, five miles away from the hospital, the patient died. The nurse did not inform the physician regarding the life-death situation of the patient and also failed to assess critical status. The nurse failed to take the medical history of the patient and his vital signs were also missed to provide him appropriate emergency care such as ECG to stabilize the condition, which resulted in patient death.

In case 2 analysis, patient Susan Muskopf was admitted with a complaint of unilateral hand repair because of carpal tunnel syndrome (Croke, 2006). The nurse failed to inform the physician about the patient's distress about the surgical site that has proximately instigated the damage.

# Conclusion

The factor that should be determined is the presence of a permissible nurse-patient association among the parties and established upon the association, it is important to observe the expected care that a patient expects from the nurse (Frank & Danks, 2019). It is also important that the patient-nurse association exists once a patient met a nurse in the healthcare facility (Oviedo, 2016). It is a nurse's duty to perform appropriate actions according to the requirement of the patient to save his life and to decrease the possible harm because of negligence.

**References**

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