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Aim of NIJ

To publish high-quality original research articles in the field of nursing that are novel and innovative in their findings that make substantial theoretical and practical advances in the nursing profession.

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From the Editor's desk. "Charting New Horizons in Nursing Research and Practice"

It is with great pleasure to present the January-June issue 2026 of the Nursing Innovators Journal (NIJ), an open-access, double-blinded, peer-reviewed international journal.

As an open-access e-journal, we are committed to providing quality nursing research content that drives innovation in the nursing profession. Each article has gone through rigorous editorial review, including a plagiarism scan, an AI detection scan, double-blinded peer reviews, and final editing. In this issue, we also commemorate International Nurses Day 2026 by recognizing the enduring legacy of Florence Nightingale and aligning with the global vision of empowering nurses to lead transformative changes in healthcare.

This January-June 2026 Volume 2, Issue 1, highlights the contemporary priorities in the field of nursing practice, education, patient safety, community health, and AI in nursing practice. Themes such as stroke prevention, breastfeeding promotion, anaemia awareness, pain management, mindfulness, patient safety, sports-related anxiety, and artificial intelligence readiness reflect the expanding scope of nursing research in addressing emerging healthcare challenges. Together, these contributions underscore the nursing profession's commitment to innovation, compassionate care, health promotion, and the advancement of quality healthcare delivery across diverse populations.

In this era of rapid technological advancement, rising global health emergencies, economic crisis, climate-related health risks, and growing mental health concerns, researchers must be prepared to undertake issues that are forward-looking, informed, resilient, and innovative, and health care practices adaptable to the changing landscape. Nurse research needs to chart a new horizon of care that is adaptive, evolving in scope, and humane in approach. Finding the right balance within this kaleidoscope of human needs is the fundamental question that nurse researchers must seek to answer. It is time to chart a new horizon.

NIJ and its editorial board are committed to providing genuine content for the readers that is based on authentic and original research and academic expertise. We ensure this commitment through our double-blinded peer-reviewed process and stringent SOP editorial process to bring out issues of high-quality academic research based on methodological rigor and its findings for the profession and public at large.

The views and opinions expressed in the published articles are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editor, editorial board, publisher, or affiliated institutions. The journal assumes no responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of the published content. On behalf of the editorial team, I extend our sincere appreciation to all contributors and readers for their continued support.

Warm regards,

Prof. Laishangbam Bijayalakshmi Devi

Editor, Nursing Innovators Journal, MKSSSBTINE, Pune

From bedside to safer care: Impact of an Integrated Digital Safety System on patient awareness.

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Abstract: Background: Patient safety is a core component of quality nursing care. Despite established hospital safety protocols, preventable adverse events continue to occur, often due to inadequate patient awareness and limited engagement in safety practices. Conventional patient education methods, such as brief verbal instructions and printed leaflets, are frequently inconsistent and poorly retained. Bedside-integrated digital safety systems provide an innovative, patient-centred approach to deliver standardized and easily accessible safety information at the point of care. **Aim:** To assess the effectiveness of a bedside-integrated digital safety system in improving patient awareness of selected hospital safety protocols among patients in selected hospitals. **Methods:** A quantitative quasi-experimental research design with experimental and control groups was adopted. Eighty-four adult patients admitted to medical wards were selected using simple random sampling and allocated equally to experimental ($n = 42$) and control ($n = 42$) groups. Baseline awareness was assessed using a structured questionnaire. The experimental group received a bedside-integrated digital safety system, while the control group received routine care. Post-test assessment was conducted after the intervention. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. **Results:** The experimental group demonstrated a significantly higher mean post-test awareness score (22.31 ± 2.83) compared to the control group (6.24 ± 2.69). The difference between groups was highly statistically significant ($t = 26.64, p < 0.001$), indicating the effectiveness of the bedside-integrated digital safety system. **Conclusion:** Bedside-integrated digital safety education is an effective strategy to enhance patient awareness of hospital safety protocols. Incorporating such systems into routine nursing practice can promote patient participation, strengthen safety culture, and contribute to safer hospital care.

Keywords: Patient safety, digital health, bedside education, patient awareness, nursing innovation, quasi-experimental study.

I. Introduction:

Patient safety remains a global priority and a fundamental responsibility of nurses and healthcare organizations. Hospitals are complex environments where patients are exposed to multiple risks, including falls, healthcare-associated infections, medication errors, intravenous line complications, and pressure injuries. Many of these adverse events are preventable when patients are adequately informed and actively involved in their own care¹. Nurses play a pivotal role in educating patients about safety protocols during hospitalization. However, traditional patient education methods often rely on brief verbal explanations provided during admission or routine care. These approaches may be ineffective due to time constraints, high patient turnover, anxiety, illness severity, and information overload, leading to poor retention of safety information³. Advances in digital health technologies offer new opportunities to enhance patient education and engagement. Bedside-integrated digital safety systems allow patients to access structured safety information at their convenience, enabling repeated exposure and self-paced learning. Such systems align with the principles of patient-centred care and shared responsibility for safety². Although digital tools are being adopted in various aspects of healthcare, evidence regarding their effectiveness in improving inpatient awareness of safety protocols remains limited, particularly in the Indian context. Nurse innovators are increasingly exploring technology-enabled solutions to strengthen patient education and safety outcomes. This study was therefore undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of a bedside-integrated digital safety system in improving patient awareness of selected hospital safety protocols. The present study's problem statement was "A quasi-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of a bedside-integrated digital safety system in improving patient awareness of selected hospital safety protocols among patients in selected hospitals." Objectives of the study were: 1) To assess the baseline level of patient awareness regarding selected hospital safety protocols. 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of a bedside-integrated digital safety system on patient awareness, and 3) To compare post-intervention awareness levels between the experimental and control groups. The study hypothesis was that there would be a statistically significant difference in post-test awareness scores between patients who receive the bedside-integrated digital safety system and those who receive routine care.

Patient awareness and engagement are recognized as key contributors to improved safety outcomes. Studies conducted in hospital settings report that patients often have a limited understanding of safety measures such as fall prevention strategies, hand hygiene practices, and device-related care, which increases vulnerability to preventable complications². Educational interventions have consistently demonstrated positive effects on patient knowledge when structured and patient-centered approaches are used. Traditional teaching methods, while widely practiced, may not adequately address individual learning needs, or ensure consistent delivery of information⁴. Digital health interventions, including mobile applications, QR code-based education, and bedside digital platforms, have shown promise in improving accessibility, knowledge retention, and patient satisfaction. Research indicates that digital tools enable repeated access to information and visual reinforcement, resulting in better understanding compared to one-time verbal explanations⁵. Despite growing interest in digital education, many studies focus on outpatient education or chronic disease management. There is limited empirical evidence examining the impact of bedside-integrated digital safety systems during hospitalization, highlighting the need for further research in inpatient settings⁶.

The present study used a quantitative quasi-experimental research design with experimental and control groups to evaluate the effectiveness of the bedside-integrated digital safety system. The study was conducted in the medical wards of selected hospitals. The population comprised adult patients admitted to medical wards. A total of 84 patients were selected using simple random sampling and equally allocated to experimental (n = 42) and control (n = 42) groups. The inclusion and exclusion Criteria were patients aged 18 years and above who were clinically stable, able to understand the study language, and willing to participate. Critically ill patients and those with cognitive impairment was excluded from the study. Intervention focuses on the bedside-integrated digital safety system, which consisted of digital content accessible at the patient's bedside. The content covered selected hospital safety protocols, including fall prevention, hand hygiene, intravenous line care, and skin care. Patients in the experimental group were oriented to the system and encouraged to access the content during their hospital stay. The control group received routine verbal instructions as per standard nursing practice. Data were collected for patient awareness, measured by using a structured questionnaire developed based on hospital safety protocols. The tool was validated by subject experts and demonstrated acceptable reliability. Before data collection, informed consent was obtained. Baseline awareness was assessed for both groups before the intervention. The digital safety system was then implemented in the form of a QR code for the experimental group. Post-test assessment was conducted after the intervention period for both groups. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize demographic variables and awareness scores. An independent t-test was used to compare post-test awareness scores between the experimental and control groups.

Primary	18	21
Secondary	34	40
Graduate	12	14
Post Graduate	2	2

The descriptive analysis of demographic variables revealed that 32% of the participants belonged to the 31–45 years age group, indicating that a considerable proportion of the study population comprised middle-aged adults. With respect to educational status, the majority of participants had completed secondary education, suggesting a moderate level of formal education among the respondents. Both the experimental and control groups were comparable at baseline, ensuring the validity of subsequent outcome comparisons.

Table 2: Comparison of post-test awareness scores between experimental and control groups

Group	n	Mean ± SD	t-value	p-value
Experimental	42	22.31 ± 2.83	26.64	< 0.001
Control	42	6.24 ± 2.69		

Table 2 indicates a highly statistically significant difference in post-test awareness scores between the experimental and control groups. It illustrates the marked difference in mean post-test awareness scores between the experimental and control groups, demonstrating the effectiveness of the bedside-integrated digital safety system.

V. Discussion:

The findings of the present study indicate that bedside-integrated digital safety education significantly improves patient awareness of hospital safety protocols. The results support existing evidence that digital and technology-assisted educational interventions enhance patient understanding and engagement⁵. The substantial difference in awareness scores between the experimental and control groups suggests that continuous access to safety information at the bedside plays a crucial role in reinforcing learning. Digital systems allow patients to revisit information multiple times, which supports better retention compared to traditional verbal instructions³. Improved patient awareness is an essential step toward fostering safer behaviours and reducing preventable adverse events. By empowering patients with accessible safety information, bedside digital systems promote shared responsibility for safety and align with patient-centered care principles advocated by global safety organizations².

VI. Implications for nursing practice:

The study highlights the importance of integrating digital innovations into nursing practice to strengthen patient education. Bedside-integrated digital safety systems can support nurses by reinforcing safety messages, reducing variability in teaching, and enhancing patient participation. Adoption of such systems may contribute to improved safety culture and quality of care in hospital settings.

VII. Limitations:

The study assessed short-term awareness outcomes and did not evaluate long-term retention or actual safety behaviours. The findings may not be generalizable beyond similar hospital settings.

VIII. Conclusion:

The bedside-integrated digital safety system was found to be an effective intervention for improving patient awareness of selected hospital safety protocols. Incorporating digital safety education at the bedside represents a practical nursing

innovation that can enhance patient engagement, support safer practices, and contribute to improved quality of hospital care.

Declaration:

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest related to this study or its publication. This study did not receive any specific financial support from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or profit sectors. During the preparation of this manuscript, artificial intelligence tools were used only for language editing and grammar improvement. The research idea, study design, data collection, data analysis, interpretation of results, and preparation of the manuscript were carried out by the author. The author takes full responsibility for the accuracy and originality of the work.

Informed consent:

Written informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to their enrolment in the study. Participants were informed about the purpose of the study, the procedures involved, their right to withdraw at any stage without any consequences, and the confidentiality of the information provided. Participation was entirely voluntary.

Conflict of interest:

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest related to this study.

Acknowledgment:

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Individual author contribution statement:

Author 1: Conceptualization of the study, development of the intervention, data collection, data analysis, interpretation of findings, and manuscript preparation.

Author 2: Assistance with methodology, validation of the research tool, and review of the final manuscript.

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The Maharshi Karve Stree Shikshan Samstha's Smt. Bakul Tambat Institute of Nursing Education started on the campus of the Samstha in Pune in August 2000. The institute is Committed to Developing "Conscientious, Confident, and Caring quality professionals of International repute". The Institute is recognized by the Indian Nursing Council, Delhi, Maharashtra Nursing Council, Mumbai, Maharashtra State Board of Nursing and Paramedical Education (MSBNPE), Mumbai, and affiliated to Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik. The Institute is accredited with NAAC 'A' Grade. The institute has around 600 girl students pursuing various courses i.e. GNM, B.Sc. Nursing, P.B.B.Sc Nursing, M.Sc. Nursing and Ph.D. in Nursing. Clinical learning is conducted in the parent hospitals i.e. Deenanath Mangeshkar Hospital and Mai Mangeshkar Hospital, Pune.

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About Nursing Innovators Journal:

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Our NIJ Aim:

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- Publish up-to-date research for professionals and the public.
- Serve as a reference for cutting-edge nursing innovations.



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