

Final Product Research Assessment #2

Date: 2/12/2025

Subject: Comprehensive Study of at Home Medication Errors

MLA Citation:

Lopez-Pineda, Adriana, et al. "A Systematic Review on Pediatric Medication Errors by Parents or Caregivers at Home." *Expert Opinion on Drug Safety*, vol. 21, no. 1, 12 July 2021, pp. 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14740338.2021.1950138>.

Assessment:

For my second research assessment in pursuit of creating my final product, I again decided to focus on an experiment conducted by professionals in order to understand the reason in which medical errors occur in the home. While I only had access to the preview of the study I gained a better understanding of medication errors and believe the piece could be integral to my studies. A researcher who was involved in the last study named Ariana Lopez-Pineda, led the pursuits of this second study.

The main goal of this study was to identify the factors that lead to a prevalence of medication errors in the home for the pediatric population. In using studies and reviews conducted between the years 2013 and 2021, researchers accumulated information that led them to their findings.

One thing I found most interesting was the differentiation between their statistical analysis of the prevalence of medical errors in pediatric patients in the home. The data which they collected suggested that the "frequency of pediatric MEs (medication errors) at home varied between 30% to 80%"(Lopez-Pineda 2). This large range in frequency may be due to the lack of reporting errors by parents and care-takers. Many people neglect to report when they perform an

error, possibly leading to the 50% differentiation in range of the information collected by Lopez-Pineda and her group of researchers. This also can lead one to question the accuracy of this range. If people neglect to report when an error occurs within the home often, this percentage could actually be much higher in real life. 80% is already a daunting percentage; if there is a possibility this could actually be higher then it truly signifies the importance in looking into the issue of pediatric medical errors in the home.

Another piece of information that I found interesting is that the risk of performing a medical error is greater when the person is a “non-native speaker, a man and/or young” (Lopez-Pineda 3). This statistic and other similar ones have fueled my research in the Independent Study Mentorship course thus far and I plan on using the studies of researchers such as Lopez-Pineda to contribute to my work on my final product as well. My goal through the final product project is to create an informational children’s story, giving both children and their parents the tools in order to prevent errors in the home. The general population has not received the same intensive medical education that physicians have; therefore, they will probably be less confident in the administration of medication to their pediatric patient, and may be more prone to performing an error. In creating the children’s book I hope to give parents the reassurance and information they need in order to prevent errors in the home. In addition, I aimed at creating a children’s book most importantly for the child themselves. I have already created a pamphlet for parents regarding medical errors and I hope that in creating a children’s book I can also help educate children as well, giving them the tools necessary to recognize when an error may have occurred.

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