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Correction: Enhancing nursing documentation in Kazakhstan: assessing utilization and standardization for improving patient care

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There was a mistake in [Tables 3–6](#) as published. The χ^2 (chi-square) values appeared to be incorrect by several orders of magnitude across multiple tables (for example, values were reported in the millions instead of in the expected thousands). The corrected [Tables 3–6](#) appear below. The data have been recalculated and verified. No other parts of the article are affected.

The original version of this article has been updated.

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TABLE 3 Which nursing documentation (checklists) do you use during the initial nursing visit? (N = 2,263).

IBC Name	Check list	Yes (%)	No (%)	Chi-square	P-value
R60.1 (Unspecified oedema)	Measurement of limb swelling	263 (11,6%)	2000 (88,4%)	1333,261 ^a	<0.001
Z96.0 (Urinary catheter placement)	Placement of urinary catheter	407 (18%)	1856 (82%)	927,795 ^a	<0.001
O46 (Bleeding from uterus in early pregnancy)	Nurse tactics on admission of pregnant/maternity/maternity patient with hemorrhage	804 (35,5%)	1456 (64,5%)	189,582 ^a	<0.001
O67.9 (Unspecified hemorrhage during and after labour)					
R03.0 (Painless breathing)	Taking a pulse oximeter	804 (35,5 %)	1459 (64,5%)	189,582 ^a	<0.001
J45 (Bronchial asthma)	Care of the patient with bronchial asthma	430 (19%)	1833 (81%)	1446,081 ^a	<0.001
K52.9 (Other specific non-infectious gastroenteritis and colitis)	Care of a patient with non-infectious gastroenteritis and colitis (age: 0–18 years)	227 (10%)	2036 (90%)	869,823 ^a	<0.001

The letter “a” indicates statistically significant differences between the compared groups ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 4 Which nursing documentation (checklists) do you use during the initial nursing visit? (N = 2,263).

IBC name	Check list	Yes (%)	No (%)	Chi-square	P-value
Z16.2 (Examination for infection and infectious disease)	Antibiotic sensitivity testing	724 (32%)	1539 (68%)	293,515 ^a	<0.001
U07.1 (COVID-19, confirmed by laboratory)	COVID-19 nursing and nursing care for children and adolescents	549 (24,3%)	1714 (75,7%)	599,746 ^a	<0.001
Z20.8 (Contact with sources of infectious and parasitic diseases, other specified)	Nursing and nursing care for initial clinic/filter visit with signs of acute respiratory infection, including COVID19	728 (32,2%)	1535 (67,8%)	287,781 ^a	<0.001
Z93.1 (Artificial respiration [permanent tracheostomy])	Feeding the critically ill patient via nasogastric tube	325 (14,4%)	1938 (85,6%)	1149,699 ^a	<0.001
L89.9 (Bedsore, unspecified)	Treating bedsores	506 (22,4%)	1757 (77,6%)	691,560 ^a	<0.001
Z93.6 (Artificial feeding)	Administration of oxygen through a nasal cannula or an oxygen mask (oxygen therapy)	519 (22,9%)	1744 (77,1%)	663,113 ^a	<0.001
	MACS (Manual Ability Classification System) assessment of hand use in children with cerebral palsy		2263 (100%)		

The letter “a” indicates statistically significant differences between the compared groups ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 5 Utilization of standard operating procedures in various clinical scenarios.

Standard operating procedures (SOP)	Yes	No	Chi-square	P-value
Diabetic foot care algorithm				
SOP “Hygiene treatment of feet in diabetic patients”	600 (26,5%)	1663 (73,5%)	1382,837 ^a	<0.001
Study of foot vibration sensitivity in diabetic patients	308 (13,6%)	1955 (86,4%)	1507,472 ^a	<0.001
Study of foot vascularity in diabetic patients	252 (11,1%)	2011 (88,9%)	1367,247 ^a	<0.001
Study of foot tactile sensitivity in diabetic patients	250 (11,0%)	2013 (89,0%)	1373,473 ^a	<0.001
Feet sensitivity study in diabetic patients	281 (12,4%)	1982 (87,6%)	1278,569 ^a	<0.001
Foot examinations in diabetic patients	279 (12,3%)	1984 (87,7%)	1389,098 ^a	<0.001
Emergency obstetric and gynecological care				
OARIT Nurse management of severe pre-eclampsia and eclampsia	411 (18,2%)	1852 (81,8%)	1411,122 ^a	<0.001
Nurse management of a pregnant and postpartum woman on admission with hemorrhage	434 (19,2%)	1829 (80,8%)	859,932 ^a	<0.001

(Continued)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Standard operating procedures (SOP)	Yes	No	Chi-square	P-value
Blood pressure investigations				
Measure patient's blood pressure	1409 (62.3%)	854 (37.7%)	136,114 ^a	<0.001
Measure patient's pulse on the radial artery	565 (25.0%)	1698 (75%)	567,251 ^a	<0.001
Recognition of white coat hypertension by advanced practice nurse	356 (15.7%)	1907 (84.3%)	1063,014 ^a	<0.001
Interventions for patients with respiratory conditions				
Conducting a computerised spirometry	203 (9.0%)	2060 (91.0%)	1523,840 ^a	<0.001
Restorative breathing exercise	443 (19.6%)	1820 (80.4%)	837,883 ^a	<0.001

The letter "a" indicates statistically significant differences between the compared groups ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 6 Utilization of standard operating procedures in the management of patients with chronic heart failure, cerebral palsy and stroke.

Standard operating procedures (S?P)	N Yes	No	Chi-square	P-value
Management of a patient with chronic heart failure				
Measuring the patient's body weight in CHF	817 (36.1%)	1446 (63.9%)	174,830 ^a	<0.001
Self-care education for the cardiac patient	472 (20.9%)	1791 (79.1%)	768,785 ²	<0.001
Determining daily diuresis and water balance in CHF	422 (18.6%)	1841 (81.4%)	889,775 ^a	<0.001
Counselling the CCN patient who requires palliative care	289 (12.8%)	1974 (87.2%)	1254,629 ^a	<0.001
Monitoring the ICF patient at the terminal stage	238 (10.5%)	2025 (89.5%)	1411,122 ^a	<0.001
Providing individual care for a terminally-ill cardiac patient	245 (10.8%)	2018 (89.2%)	1389,098 ^a	<0.001
Algorithm of actions by medical registrar when communicating with a patient	695 (30.7%)	1568 (69.3%)	336,778 ^a	<0.001
How to manage an aggressive or distressed patient	444 (19.6%)	1819 (80.4%)	835,451 ^a	<0.001
Support for children with cerebral palsy				
Assessment of hand use according to the MACS classification system in children with cerebral palsy	206 (9.1%)	2057 (90.9%)	1514,008 ^a	<0.001
CFCS Communication Function Classification System (CFCS) assessment in children with cerebral palsy	290 (12,8%)	1973 (87.2%)	1251,652 ^a	<0.001
Eating and Drinking Ability Classification System (EDACS) assessment in children with cerebral palsy	121 (5,3%)	2142 (94.7%)	1804,879 ^a	<0.001
Rehabilitation after a stroke				
Recovery of motor skills in patients with cerebral stroke	247 (10.9%)	2016 (89.1%)	1382,837 ^a	<0.001
Preventing injuries and falls	740 (32.7%)	1523 (67.3%)	270,919 ^a	<0.001
Cognitive rehabilitation of post-stroke patients	224 (9.9%)	2039 (90.1%)	1382,837 ^a	<0.001
Physical therapy for stroke patients	279 (12.3%)	1984 (87.7%)	1284,589 ^a	<0.001
Mindfulness therapy for stroke patients	208 (9.2%)	2055 (90.8%)	1507,472 ^a	<0.001
Physical activity evaluation of the patient	433 (19.1%)	1830 (80.9%)	862,399 ^a	<0.001

The letter "a" indicates statistically significant differences between the compared groups ($p < 0.05$).