

2019

NATIONAL PATIENT SAFETY GOALS FOR HOSPITALS



“Patient safety principles and practices create the space for us to deliver the best care to our patients and families. Each of us has an obligation to ensure that we support and reinforce a culture of safety.”

Dr. Jandel Allen-Davis, President & CEO

IDENTIFY PATIENTS CORRECTLY

- Use at least two ways to identify patients, to make sure the patient gets the correct medicine, device, and treatment. Use barcode scanning for medications. Use the name on the armband and picture as identifiers for other treatments.
RI 11 Patient Identification
- Make sure the correct patient receives the correct blood when giving a transfusion. Check the order and use two-person verification to ensure the patient is correctly identified.
IV 04 Blood/Blood Components: Type and Cross Match and Administration

IMPROVE STAFF COMMUNICATION

- To quickly get important test results to the right staff member, critical test results are reported to the practitioner as soon as possible and timeliness is monitored by the Environment of Care Committee.
IM 25 Verbal Orders, Critical Test Results, and Fax Orders

USE MEDICINES SAFELY

- Before a procedure, label all medications that are not immediately administered and not already labeled, such as medicines in syringes, cups, or basins. Do this in the area where medicines and supplies are set up.
RX II 02 Medication Labeling
- Take extra care with patients who take medicines to thin their blood.
MED 18 Anticoagulation Therapy Management, IV 08 Heparin Protocol
- Record and pass along correct information about a patient’s medicines. Find out what medicines the patient is taking. Compare those medicines to new medicines given to the patient. Make sure the patient knows which medicines to take when they are at home. Tell the patient it is important to bring their up-to-date list of medicines every time they visit a doctor.
MED 14 Medication Reconciliation, RX II 16 Discharge Prescriptions and Medication Integration Program, NRS 87 Discharge Instructions for Patients and Families

USE ALARMS SAFELY

- Alerts for medication administration are analyzed consistently by MUSC (Medication Use and Safety Committee) and removed if they aren’t necessary.
- Important alarm signals to manage safely: vent alarms, pulse oximetry, telemetry, and code alert. Make improvements to ensure that alarms on medical equipment are heard and responded to on time.
EC 05 Alarm Management, NRS 89 Non-Invasive Cardiac and Telemetry Monitoring

PREVENT INFECTION

- Use the hand cleaning guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the World Health Organization. Set goals for improving hand cleaning. Use the goals to improve hand cleaning.
IC 30.1 Hand Hygiene
- Use proven guidelines to prevent infections that are difficult to treat (MRSA, C. diff, VRE).
IC 16 Management of Patients with Diarrhea, IC 30 Standard Precautions, IC 74 CRE Plan
- Use proven guidelines to prevent infection of the blood from central lines (CLABSI).
IV 09 IV Therapy: Central Line and PICC Management
- Use proven guidelines to prevent infection after surgery.
- Use proven guidelines to prevent infections of the urinary tract caused by catheters (CAUTI).
BL 17 Bladder Management-SCI, BL 18 Bladder Management-BI, BL 16 Perineal Catheter Care

IDENTIFY PATIENT SAFETY RISKS

- Find out which patients are most likely to try to commit suicide.
IP 20 Suicide Risk Assessment and Management

PREVENT MISTAKES IN SURGERY

- Make sure that the correct surgery is done on the correct patient and at the correct place on the patient’s body.
- Mark the correct place on the patient’s body where the surgery is to be done.
- Pause before the surgery to make sure that the mistake is not being made.
RI 46 Invasive Procedures: Active Verification of Correct Patient, Correct Procedure, Correct Site