



# PATIENT SAFETY



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Lec.7  
Dr. Kareem Waheed



## **Introduction**

A fundamental of nurses, which extends from the bedside to the home to the community, is preventing injuries and assisting the injured.



**Patient safety:** is absent of unnecessary harm to a patient during process of health care.

- Around 1 in every 10 patients is harmed in health care and more than 3 million deaths occur annually due to unsafe care.

# WHAT IS SAFETY

- S** – Sense the error
- A** – Act to prevent it
- F** – Follow Safety Guidelines
- E** – Enquire into accidents/Deaths
- T** – Take appropriate remedial measure
- Y** – Your responsibility

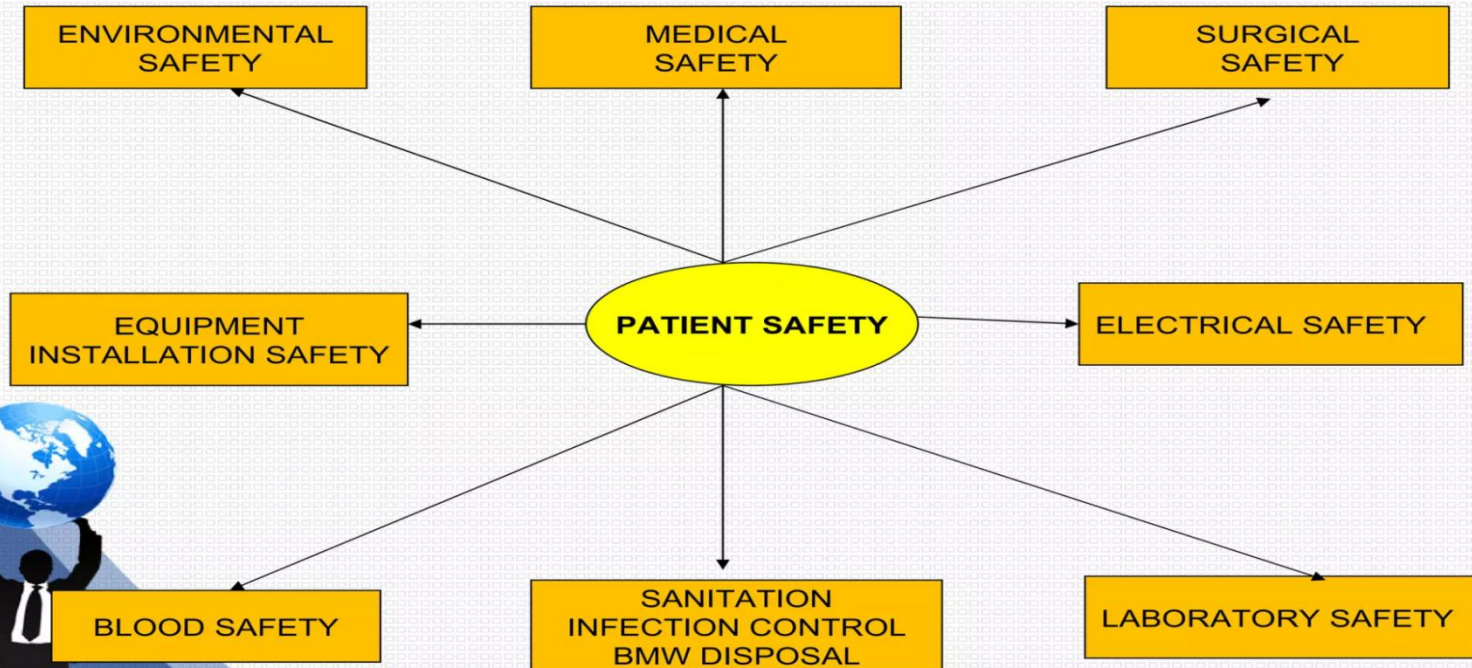


# PATIENT SAFETY GOAL

- Improve the accuracy of patient identification.
- Improve the effectiveness of communication among caregivers.
- Improve the safety of using medications.
- Reduce the risk of healthcare associated infections.
- Accurately and completely reconcile medications across the continuum of care.
- Reduce the risk of patient harm resulting from falls.
- Special emphasis on ,Dangerous abbreviations, infection control, “Look alike and sound-alike” medications, time outs.



# TYPES OF SAFETY



## **Common adverse events that may result in avoidable patient harm are :**

- Medication errors
- Unsafe surgical procedures
- Health care-associated infections
- Patient falls
- Pressure ulcers
- Patient misidentification
- unsafe blood transfusion and venous thromboembolism

# ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

- Adequate light
- Adequate ventilation, exhaust fan
- Stairs with hand rails
- Window-door-closer
- Slip preventing floors
- Fire extinguishers and fire alarms
- Prevent noise pollution
- Heavy and fixed beds
- Safe wheel chairs and trolleys
- No water logging in bathrooms
- Call bell system for patients
- Adequate no. of bed screens to maintain privacy of the patient.







## **Improve The Safety of Using Medications**

- 1.** Obtain and/or update information on the medications the patient currently takes.
- 2.** Define the types of medication information (for example, name, dose, route, frequency, purpose).
- 3.** Provide the patient (or family as needed) with written information.

# Don't use this abbreviation

**TABLE 15-5** Official "Do Not Use" List\*

Do Not Use	Potential Problem	Use Instead
U, u (unit)	Mistaken for "0" (zero), the number "4" (four), or cc	Write "unit"
IU (for International Unit)	Mistaken for IV (intravenous) or the number 10 (ten)	Write "International Unit"
Q.D. QD, q.d., qd (daily)	Mistaken for each other	Write "daily" and "every other day"
Q.O.D., QOD, q.o.d., qod (every other day)	Period after the Q mistaken for "I" and "O" mistaken for "I"	
Trailing zero (X.0 mg)**	Decimal point is missed.	Write X mg
Lack of leading zero (.X mg)		Write 0.Xmg
MS	Can mean morphine sulfate or magnesium sulfate. Confused for one another	Write "morphine sulfate" or "magnesium sulfate"
MSO <sub>4</sub> and MGSO <sub>4</sub>		

# SURGICAL SAFETY

1. **Consent of the patient/ relative in writing**
2. **Proper identification of patient, name wrist band**
3. **Proper identification mark of parts to be operated**
4. **Pre- anesthetic check-up**
5. **Anesthetic Safety**
6. **Ensure no foreign body left inside**
7. **Safety measures from ward to OT & coming back (Safety check list)**
8. **Prevention of surgical wound infections**
9. **Use of Surgical safety proforma in all operations**
10. **Check Safety code if available**



DNR	Purple
Falls Risk	Yellow
Allergies	Red

**(Red for Allergy Alert, yellow for Fall Risk, and Purple for Do Not Resuscitate).**

# BLOOD SAFETY

1. Proper grouping & cross matching
2. Tests of HIV, Inf. hepatitis & VDRL
3. Proper leveling of group, name of the patient
4. Control of mismatch reaction
5. Standard operating procedure
6. Screening against HIV, Hepatitis. VD, Malaria.
7. Inform adverse reaction to BB



- **The National Patient Safety Foundation developed an educational tool titled “Ask Me 3™.”**
- The clients should ask all health care providers in all health care interactions:
  - What is my main problem?
  - What do I need to do?
  - Why is it important for me to do this?

- **Teaching clients it is important to use communications techniques the nurse most be:**
  - Use simple, nonmedical language.
  - Speak clearly and at a moderate pace.
  - Limit information to two or three important points at a time.
  - Repeat key points.
  - Use graphics such as drawings or models.

# **PRATICE OF PATIENT SAFETY ( WHO )**

- 1. Be aware of Look-Alike, Sound-Alike Medication Names.**
- 2. Proper Patient Identification.**
- 3. Explain in Detail During Patient Hand/Take- Overs.**
- 4. Performance of Correct Procedure at Correct Body Site.**
- 5. Careful About Electrolyte Imbalance.**
- 6. Assuring Proper Treatment During Shifting.**
- 7. Avoid Catheter and Tubing, Wrong Connections .**
- 8. Single Use of Injection Syringes.**
- 9. Improved Hand Hygiene to Prevent Health Care-Associated Infections .**
- 10. Proper Disposal of BMW and Good House Keeping.**
- 11 Practice Surgical Safety Guide Lines.**





**Thank you**