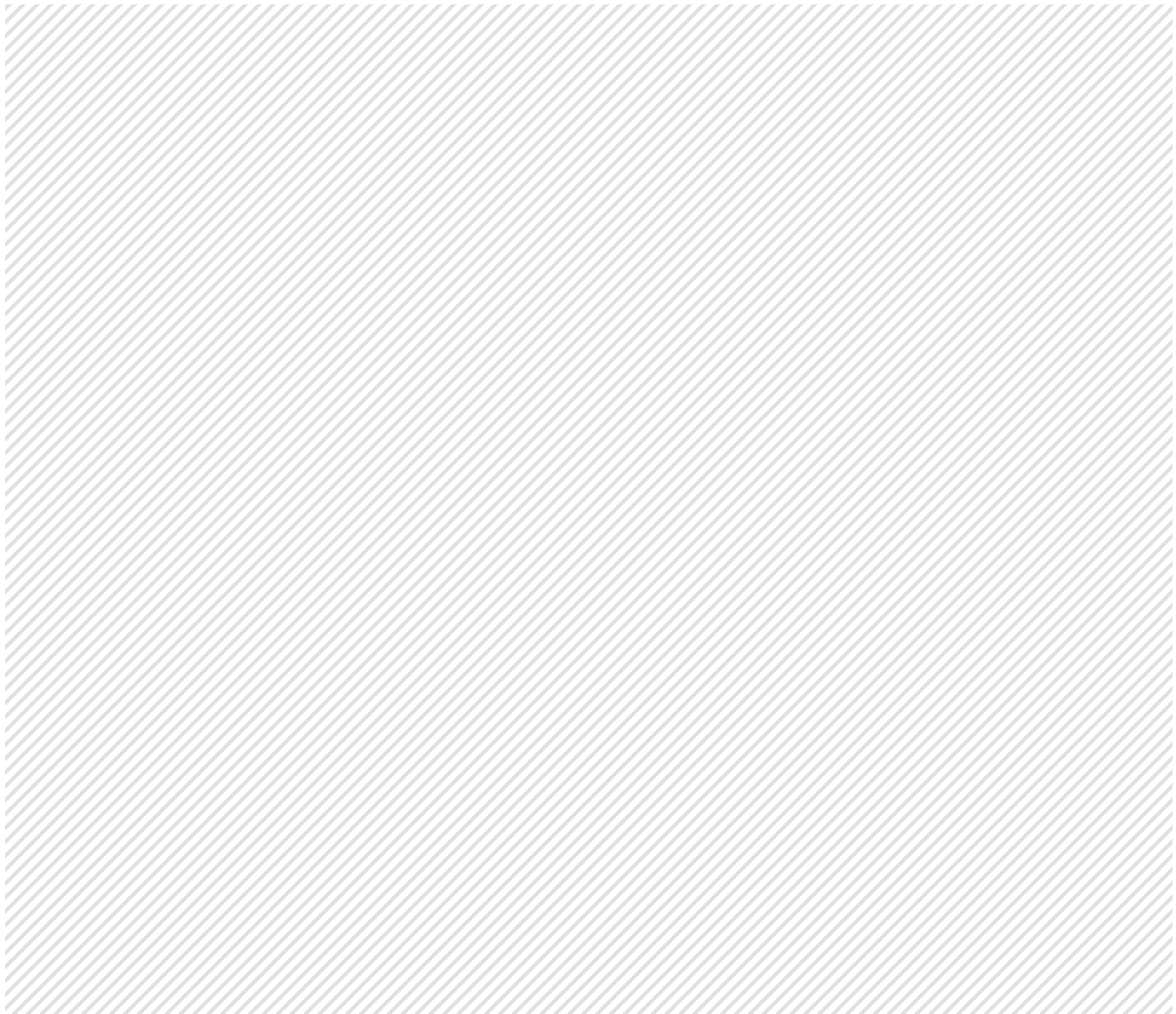


National Patient Safety Goals

Core Competency Inservice

January 2020



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Identify Patient/Residents Correctly

- Use at least two ways to identify patient/residents. For example, use the patient/resident's name and date of birth. This is done to make sure that each patient/resident gets the medicine and treatment meant for them.
- Make sure that the correct patient/resident gets the correct blood type when they get a blood transfusion.

Improve Staff Communication

- Quickly get important test results to the right staff person on time
- Report critical results of tests and diagnostic procedures on a timely basis

Use Medicines Safely

- Before a procedure, label all medications, medication containers, and other solutions that are not labelled before a procedure. For example, medicines in syringes, cups and basins. Do this in the area where medicines and supplies are set up.
- Take extra care with patients who take medicines to thin their blood.
- Record and pass along correct information about patient/resident's medications. Find out what medicines each patient/resident is taking at home. Make sure that it is OK for the patient/resident to take any new medicines with their current medicines. Give a list of the patient/resident's medicines to their next caregiver or to their regular doctor before the patient/resident goes home. Give a list of the patient/resident's medicines to the patient/resident and their family before they go home. Explain the medications to the patient and family.

Alarm Management

- Make improvements to ensure that alarms on medical equipment are heard and responded to in a timely manner to prevent patient injury.

Prevention of Infection

- Use hand washing guidelines from Center for Disease Control and Prevention or the World Health Organization. Set goals for improving hand cleaning. Use the goals to improve hand cleaning.
- Use proven guidelines to prevent health care-associated infections due to multidrug-resistant organisms.
- Use proven guidelines to prevent infection of the blood from central lines.
- Use proven guidelines to prevent infection after surgery.
- Use proven guidelines to prevent infections of the urinary tract that are caused by catheters.

Identify Patient/Resident Safety Risks

- Identify safety risks inherent in the patient/resident population.
- Find out which patient/residents are most likely to try to commit suicide.
- Find out if there are any risks for patient/residents who are getting oxygen. For example, fires in the patient/resident's home (Home Care).

Prevent Patient/Residents from Falling

- Reduce the risk of patient harm resulting from falls.
- Find out which patient/residents are most likely to fall (for example, is the patient/resident taking any medicines that might make them weak, dizzy or sleepy) and take appropriate actions to prevent falls.

Prevention of Pressure Ulcers

- Assess patients/residents for risk for developing pressure injury/ulcers and take actions to address any identified risks. From time to time, re-check residents for pressure ulcers (Long Term Care).
- Find out which patients and residents are most likely to develop or have pressure injury/ulcers.
- Take action to prevent pressure injury in these patients and residents. From time to time, re-check patients and residents for pressure injury/ulcers.

Prevent Mistakes in Surgery

- Make sure 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 surgery is to be done.
- Pause before the surgery to make sure that a mistake is not being made.

References

National Patient Safety Goals: Easy to read versions. November 2020.
http://www.jointcommission.org/standards_information/npsgs.aspx