

2020 National Patient Safety Goals

Improve the accuracy of patient identification

- Use at least two patient identifiers when providing care, treatment, and services (Name and Date of Birth)
- Label containers used for blood and other specimens in the presence of the patient
- Use distinct methods of identification for newborn patients
 - Standardize practice and establish communication tools among staff
- Eliminate transfusion errors related to patient misidentification

Improve the effectiveness of communication

- Report critical results of tests and diagnostic procedures on a timely basis (time result is available to the time result is given to the practitioner-60 minutes)

Improve the safety of using medications

- Label all medications, med containers (including syringes, med cups and basins), and solutions on and off the sterile field in perioperative and other procedural settings
- Reduce the likelihood of patient harm associated with the use of anticoagulant therapy (this does not apply to short-term prophylactic use)
- Maintain and communicate accurate patient medication information
 - Compare current list and newly ordered medications
 - Provide current medication information to the patient at discharge
 - When the only medication added is of short duration only information about that medication is necessary to be provided to the patient
 - Settings where medications are used minimally, obtain an accurate list of the patient's current medications

Improve the Safety of Clinical Alarm Systems

- Leaders establish alarm safety as a priority
- Identify most important alarm signals to manage
- Establish policies and procedures for managing alarm safety
- Educate staff and practitioners about alarm safety

Reduce the risk of health care associated infections

- Comply with the CDC hand hygiene guidelines and conduct surveillance
- Prevent multi-drug resistant organism (MDRO) infections
- Prevent central-line associated blood stream infections (CLABSI)
- Prevent surgical site infections (SSI)
- Prevent catheter associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI)

Identifies safety risks inherent in its population-Identify Patients at risk for suicide

- Conduct a risk assessment and screen all patients treated of behavioral health conditions as their primary reason for care
- Address patient's immediate safety needs, document risk and mitigation plan
- Follow policy addressing training and competency of staff, guidelines for reassessment and monitoring of patient (possibly one-to-one)
- Provide counseling and follow-up care upon discharge per policy

Universal Protocol (in the OR and Non-OR settings)

- Conduct a pre-procedure verification process
- Mark the procedure site if indicated by the practitioner accountable for the procedure
- Perform a Time-Out (final verification) prior to the procedure (active communication)
 - Correct patient
 - Correct site (marked if necessary)
 - Correct procedure

2020 National Patient Safety Goals Home Health Care

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- Use at least two patient identifiers when providing care, treatment, and services (Name and Date of Birth)
- Label containers used for blood and other specimens in the presence of the patient

Improve the safety of using medications

- Maintain and communicate accurate patient medication information
 - Obtain and update information on current medications
 - Define the medication information to be collected (example: name, dose, route, frequency, purpose)
 - Compare medication information brought to the organization with the medication ordered
 - Provide current medication information to the patient and/or family at discharge
 - Explain the importance of managing their medications

Reduce the risk of health care associated infections

- Comply with the CDC hand hygiene guidelines and conduct surveillance
 - Set goals for improving compliance
 - Improve compliance

Reduce the risk of harm resulting from falls

- Assess for falls risk
- Implement interventions to reduce falls
- Educate patient and family on reduction strategies
- Evaluate the effectiveness of fall reduction

The hospital identifies safety risks inherent in its population

- Identify risk associated with home oxygen therapy
 - Conduct a risk assessment
 - Reevaluate potential fire risks at intervals
 - Inform & educate patient and family about fire risks
 - Assess patient's comprehension & document assessment
 - Implement strategies to improve patient and/or family compliance.