



2016 Joint Commission Patient Safety Goals Related to Hospitals

Patient Safety Goals from The Joint Commission are updated periodically. In the interest of patient safety, PPR wants to ensure

that our healthcare professionals are kept informed of the latest modifications. Any violation of patient safety can be immediately reported to The Joint Commission or to PPR Travel Nursing.

Identify patients correctly.

- NPSG.01.01** Use at least two ways to identify patients. For example, use the patient's name and date of birth. This done to make sure that each patient gets the correct medicine and treatment.
- NPSG.01.03.01** Make sure that the correct patient gets the correct blood when they get a blood transfusion.

Improve staff communication

- NPSG.02.03.01** Get important test results to the right staff person on time.

Use medications safely

- NPSG.03.04.01** Before a procedure, label medicines that are not labeled. For example, medicines in syringes, cups and basins. Do this in the area where medicines and supplies are kept.
- NPSG.03.05.01** Take extra care with patients who take medicines to thin their blood.
- NPSG.03.06.01** 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.

Use alarms safely

- NPSG.06.01.01** Make improvements to ensure that alarms on medical equipment are heard and responded to on time.

Prevent infection

- NPSG.07.01.01** 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.
- NPSG.07.03.01** Use proven guidelines to prevent infections that are difficult to treat.
- NPSG.07.04.01** Use proven guidelines to prevent infection of the blood from central lines.
- NPSG.07.05.01** Use proven guidelines to prevent infection after surgery.
- NPSG.07.06.01** Use proven guidelines to prevent infections of the urinary tract that are caused by catheters.

Identify Patient safety risks

- NPSG.15.01.01** Find out which patients are most likely to try to commit suicide.

Prevent mistakes in surgery

- UP.01.01.01** Make sure that the correct surgery is done on the correct patient and at the correct place on the patient's body.
- UP.01.02.01** Mark the correct place on the patients' body where the surgery is to be done.
- UP.01.03.01** Pause before the surgery to make sure that a mistake is not being made.

Sentinel Events

A sentinel event is an unexpected occurrence involving death or serious physical or psychological injury, or the risk thereof. Serious injury specifically includes loss of limb or function. The phrase, "or the risk thereof" includes any process variation for which a recurrence would carry a significant chance of a serious adverse outcome. Such events are called "sentinel" because they signal the need for immediate investigation and response. As a PPR nurse, we advise that you contact us as soon as possible if you are involved with any such clinical situation. You can contact Ruth Stiehl, Vice President of Clinical Quality, or your recruiter to discuss any involvement you may have with a sentinel event.