Patient Safety and Invasive Procedures



Learning objectives



To understand :

- The main causes of adverse events in surgical and invasive procedural care.
- How to use the guidelines, verification processes and teamwork to facilitate the correct patient receiving the correct treatment at the appropriate time and place
- The verification processes to avoid wrong patient, wrong side and wrong procedure errors (e.g. ID Wrist band, a surgical checklist)
- Adhere to practice techniques that reduce risks and errors (e.g. time-outs, briefings, debriefings, stating concerns)

The Main Causes of adverse events associated with invasive procedural and surgical care



- Poor infection control methods
- The implementation of safer infection control practices such as
- 1. Administration of prophylactic antibiotics
- 2. Hand hygiene (5mts) has reduced postoperative
- 3. Personal protective equipment
- Inadequate patient management
- inadequate implementation of protocols or guidelines
- poor leadership and poor teamwork
- conflict between different departments/groups
- inadequate training and preparation of staff
- inadequate resources
- Overwork
- lack of a system for managing performance



Failure to communicate effectively before, during and after procedures:

to communicate effectively before, during and after operative procedures (e.g. insufficient use of SBAR & Miscommunication).

Types of communication failure associated with doctors



Type of Failure	Definition	Illustrative example
Occasion	Problems in the situation or context of the communication event	The staff surgeon asks the anesthesiologist whether antibiotics have been administered. At this point, the procedure has been under way for over an hour
Content	Insufficient or inaccurate information being transferred	As they are preparing for the procedure, the anesthesia fellow asks the staff surgeon if an ICU bed has been reserved for the patient. The staff surgeon replies that the "bed is probably not needed, and there is not likely one available anyway, so we'll just go ahead
Audience	Gaps in the composition of the group engaged in the communication	The nurses and the anaesthesiologist discuss how the patient should be positioned for surgery without the participation of a surgical representative

The main adverse events due to inadequate patient management associated with Surgical Care include:

- Infections and postoperative sepsis
- Cardiovascular complications
- Respiratory complications
- Thromboembolic complications



Verification processes for improving surgical care:



 A verification process ensures that the correct procedure is performed on the right patient, right side, site and the right organ. Effective methods exist, such as evidencebased guidelines, protocols or checklists, to support health-care providers achieve safer care

Verification processes for improving surgical care:



Guideline

 Systematically derived statements that help practitioners to make decisions about care in specific clinical circumstances. These should be research or evidence based

protocol

• is a set of sequential steps that should be followed in a particular order, enabling the task to be completed.

Checklist

• is used to ensure that certain mandatory items are not forgotten. Such as (timeout)

The Verification Processes for Improving Surgical Care

Surgical consent form

a **form** signed by a patient prior to a medical procedure to • confirm that he or she agrees to the procedure and is aware of any risks that might be involved. The primary purpose of the **consent form** is to provide evidence that the patient gave consent to the procedure

Pre-operation checklist

Tool to promote patient safety in the perioperative period • Intended to give teams a simple, efficient set of priority • checks for improving effective teamwork and communication

Surgical safety checklist

communication tool that is used by a team of operating room • professionals (nurses, surgeons, anesthesiologists, and others) to discuss important details about a surgical case at three distinct stages or phases during surgery: Pre-induction, Time out, and Debriefing

Surgical consent form

•	Y
DO.8.:	
موافقیة علی	
بهذا أواقق وأقوض الدكتور/ ا: ومساعديه/ مساعديها حسيما	

	\sim
1	0
히	3
i L	ĨĨ,
100	area .

Patient No. :		
Sex :	D.O.B. :	

Informed Consent for Surgical Operation / Procedure

جامعــة الملك سعـ

المستشفيات الحاممي King Saud University University Hospitals

To be filled by the Patient or his/ her relative	يعيـــا من قبـل المريض أو قريــــه
hereby give my consent and authorize Dr. :	بهذا أواطل وأطوض الدكتور/ الدكتورة:
his or her assistants as may be necessary, to perform the following	وحساعديه/ حساعديها حسبما تقلضي الضرورة لإجراء العملية / التدخل الطبيء
operations / procedures:	
Type of Anesthesia / Sedation	
General Local/Regional Intravenous	توع «للخدير» عام موضعى بالوريد
Spinal Epidermal Other	ا عام ا موضعي ا بالوريد. ا بالحيل الشوكن ا فوق الجافية ا أخرى .
acknowledge that The nature and purpose of the operation/	اَ بَالْحَيْلُ الشَّوْكِيَ اَ هُوَى الْجَاهَيَةَ اَ اَخْرَى اَ
procedure mentioned above, anesthesia (if appropriate), the risks	
	بشرح طبيعة العملية / التدخل الطبي أعلام ، الهدف منها، التخدير (إذا دعت الحاجة)
involved, the possibility of complications, and possible alternatives	الأخطار الكامنة، اغضاعفات، كما تم إيضاح بدائل هذا العلاج.
have been explained to me by Dr:	
I was given the opportunity to ask questions related to my operation/	وقد أعطيت لي الفرصة الطرح أي أسلنة متعنقة بالعملية / التدخل الطبي، وقد تعت
procedure and all my questions have been answered, and I have	الإجابة عليها والوافقة على هذه العملية / التدخل الطين.
agreed to the mentioned operation / procedure.	
It, during the contemplated operation, other conditions are discovered	إذا تغيرت الطروف العادية أكناء إجراء العملية. والذي قد يتطلب تحديد مدة العملية
which requires an extension, alteration, or abandonment of the original	أو تغيير وإيقاف العملية أو إجراء عملية إضافية ، فإننى أوافق وأفوض وأطلب عمل
operation / procedure, or a different operation / procedure , I authorize	الإجراءات اللازمة.
and request that it proceed.	
Complications associated with this operation / procedure:	اغضاعنات اغساحية لهذه العملية / الثدخل الطبيء
The following applies to surgery in high risk patients only: By signing the following portion of the consent acknowledge that.	يتطبق ما يلي على الرضى ذوى الوضيع شديد الخطبورة فقط،
I have been fully informed of the high risk associated with the	بتوقيعي على هسينا، فإنتي أقسير بأنه قسيد تيم توضيح كافية العلوميات الخاصية بالعملية الجراحية/التدخل الطبي شيديدة الخطورة التي سوف تجري تي والاحتمالات
operation/ procedure and that the possibility of serious morbidity as	والنتائسج المترتبة على تلك الجراحة/التدخل الطبي والتي من المكسن أن تسؤدي إلى
a result of this surgery/ procedure has been explained to me.	أخسرار جديدــــة (لا قـــدر الله).
Full Name:	
Patient Legal guardian Relative:	🗖 اللريض 🔄 ولي الامر 🔄 القريب،
Other:	🗆 اخيري .
Signature: Date & Time:	التوقيمع،
Witness/Translator (for the above signature) Name: Name:	الشاهيد/القترجم (على التوقيع أعلام) الاسيم:
Signature: Signature:	التوقيح. التوقيح.
Date & Time: Date & Time:	التاريخ/الوقت
To be filled by the Physician	يعيـــا من قبـل الطبيـــب
confirm that have explained and documented in the medical records the nature, purpose, alternatives and potential complications	بهاذا أؤكد بأنتي قيد قمت بشرح طبيعة، البدائل واغضاعفات المحتملة لتلك العملية
of the operation/ procedure to the above signed as well as	الجراحية / التدخل الطبي للموقع أعلاه، وقد قمت بتوثيق ذلك رلا اللف الطبي.
possible risks associated with anesthesia.	
The opportunity was given to him/ her to ask questions related to the operation and those were answered.	وقد أعطيت له الفرصة لطرح أي أستنة متعلقة بهذا الإجراء وقدقعت بالإجابة عليها.
Dr. Name: Dr 's No:	اسم العليبية. رقم الطيبية.
Signature: Date & Time:	التوفيع: التاريخ/الوقت:
,	

Name

Nationally:

يراء عمليية جراحية / تدخل طبي

f	n	n	۴.	~	\sim	m	
Ч	μ	Ρ	ι.	C	U	m	

Surgical safety checklist



 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z5 foq-6ahXI

Surgical safety checklist



· · · ·	-
جامعة	赤
الملك سعود	4
King Saud University	â

NOTHE	
Nutionally	
Paflert No. :	
5ex :	0.0.8

Surgical Safety Checklist

Date:

Time:	Time:			т	me:		
SIGN IN - BEFORE INDUCTION OF ANESTHESIA	TIME OUT - BEFORE SKIN INCISION		SIGN OUT - BEFORE PATIENT LEAVES OR				
Pre-operative Verification:	Carry out a Surgical Pause and confirm from the surgical team:			Post-Op Verification: Nurse verbally confirms with surgeon:			
1 Correct patient (Wrist Band with name & MRN; DOB)	1 Correct patient (Wrist Band with name & MRN,DOB)			1 Confirmation on the procedure performed			
2 Correct site/ site marked (right, left), organ	2 Correct side/ site marked			2	2 Instruments, needles, sponge and all counts are correct		
3 Correct, signed and valid consent	3 Correct procedure and corre	ect patient's position	n	3	All specimens are labelled	correctly and cor	rect patients
4 Correct procedure	4 Correct relevant images or	properly displayed	on		name		
5 Relevant documentation:	PACS screen			4	🛙 🗖 Any equipment problems t	o be reported	
History & Physical Assessment, Care & Discharge Plans Pre-op Checklist				5 Duration of Antibiotic prop physician orders	phylaxis is docum	ented in the	
Anesthetist Record - Pre Operative Assessment Medication Record /Medication Reconciliation	Remarks:						
6 Correct diagnostic and laboratory test results 7 Availability of request for blood and blood products 8 Availability of required implants' device/ special equipments							
10 Known allergies							
11 Pre-op medications & antibiotic prophylaxis given							
12 Communicate anticipated critical events							
Name Signature Comp. No / Pager No	Name	Signature	Comp. No / Pager No		Name	Signature	Comp. No / Pager No
5	s*			s'			
*	×.			۸.			
N*	N [*]			N [*]			
S* + Surgeon	A" - Anaesthetist N° - Nurr						

<u>Sign In</u>





Date:

Time:

SIGN IN - BEFORE INDUCTION OF ANESTHESIA

Pre-operative Verification:

- 1 Correct patient (Wrist Band with name & MRN; DOB)
- 2 Correct site/ site marked (right, left), organ
- 3 Correct, signed and valid consent
- 4 Correct procedure
- 5 Relevant documentation:
 - History & Physical Assessment, Care & Discharge Plans Pre-op Checklist

Anesthetist Record - Pre Operative Assessment Medication Record /Medication Reconciliation

- 6 Correct diagnostic and laboratory test results
- 7 Availability of request for blood and blood products
- 8 Availability of required implants/ device/ special equipments
- 10 Known allergies
- 11 Pre-op medications & antibiotic prophylaxis given
- 12 Communicate anticipated critical events

	Name	Signature	Comp.No / PagerNo
s			
^-			
N.			

Time Out

Time:

20		6	·b
C	5 6		Page
- Br		YQ	
}	П		Z
2		5	6

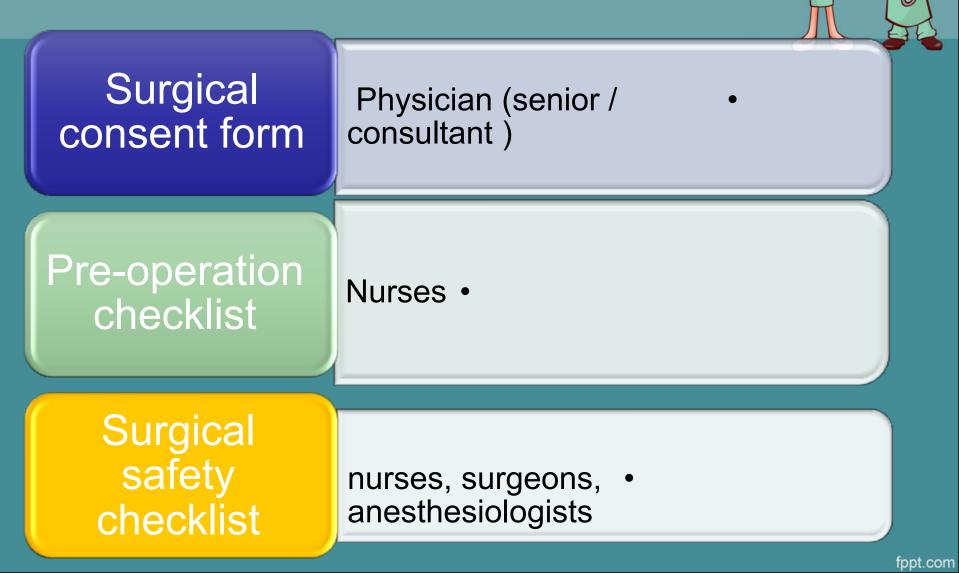
	TIME OUT - BEFORE SKIN INCISION					
	Carry out a Surgical Pause and confirm from the surgical team:					
1	1 Correct patient (Wrist Band with name & MRN;DOB)					
2	Correct side/ site marked					
3	Correct procedure and corr	ect patient's positio	n			
4	Correct relevant images or PACS screen	properly displayed	on			
5	Correct implants, devices a	nd special equipm	ent			
6	Antibiotic prophylaxis giver	1				
-			O 1 1 1			
	Name	Signature	Comp. No / Pager No			
s						
^-						
N						
۸.	- Anaesthetist N [*] - Nur:	50				

Sign Out

Th	me:			
SIGN OUT - BEFORE PATIENT LEAVES OR				
Post-Op Verification: Nurse verbally confirms with surgeon:				
1	1 Confirmation on the procedure performed			
	2 Instruments, needles, sponge and all counts are correct			
3	3 All specimens are labelled correctly and correct patient's name			
4 Any equipment problems to be reported				
5	5 Duration of Antibiotic prophylaxis is documented in the			
	physician orders			
F	Remarks:			
-				
	Name	Signature	Comp. No / Pager No	
s*				
^*				
N [*]				
	OR-01			



Done by whom?



Practice \Techniques in Operating Room that Reduce Risks and Errors

- Comply with the surgical checklist
- Participating in team briefings and debriefings
- Appropriately sharing information
- Asking questions
- Stating or sharing intentions
- Teaching
- Managing workload

Summary



- Adherence to infection control policy
- Importance implementation of surgical guidelines
- Health-care professionals need to understand the reasons for the guidelines
- Protocols and verification steps can minimize mistakes in patient identity
- The use if everyday techniques can improve communication and minimize errors



THANK YOU AND **WISH YOU ALL THE BEST**



fppt.com