



Patient Safety Program

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How to implement a patient identification system in your hospital



A Brady Business  BRADY

Where positive identification meets safe, efficient patient care.

Patient Safety Program

Who With more than 50 years of experience, **PDC Healthcare is the global leader in positive identification solutions** that provide positive clinical outcomes. Our healthcare wristband systems are used in all the leading hospitals worldwide and reach every stage in the delivery of care — from admissions to discharge.

PDC Healthcare not only promotes the standardization of identification processes in hospitals all over the world but also **introduces to you a new method of implementing a patient identification system in your hospital: THE PATIENT SAFETY PROGRAM.**

What The patient safety program is a set of processes and tools that PDC has been developing through our worldwide experience and knowledge.

We are now glad to share this program with your hospital, in order to guide you towards implementing a working identification system which will allow you to check the identity of patients and match the correct patient with the correct system.

Why Patient hospital stays are getting increasingly shorter, and there are many medical factors dealing with the same patient, which creates a need for stronger identification assurances!. Many studies have shown that patient identification is a major issue for the healthcare system.

44,000	24,382	100	205,000
<p>44,000 Americans die each year as a result of medical errors, generating a total cost of between \$17 billion and \$29 billionⁱⁱ;</p>	<p>During the 12 month period from February 2006 to January 2007, the NPSA (National patient safety agency) in the UK received 24,382 reports of patients being mismatched when in careⁱⁱⁱ;</p>	<p>Transfusion experts say patients are 100 times more likely to receive the wrong blood than to pick up a disease from donated blood^{iv};</p>	<p>In France up to 205,000 hospital stays due to care problems can be avoided^v;</p>

8 th	67%	33,308
<p>Medical error is the 8th highest cause of death in the US, ahead of both road accidents and breast cancer^{vi};</p>	<p>An American research has found that incorrect patient identification was involved in 13% of surgical errors and 67% of transfusion errors^{vii};</p>	<p>A study conducted at the Veteran Affairs Medical Center in West Los Angeles found that patient wristbands were missing entirely in 33,308 cases – representing 49.5% of errors^{viii}.</p>

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The WHO (World Healthcare Organization) and many other International and National Healthcare organizations exert hospitals to implement working identification systems:

- Joint Commission (JCAHO) – US
- The European Commission
- The national patient safety agency (NPSA) – UK
- Haute autorité de santé (HAS) – France
- Ministero della salute – Italy
- Department of Health – Australia
- Department of Health – Hong Kong



What By implementing an identification system, your hospital will get several advantages:

- **Secure patients:** through an identification system you can save patient lives by reducing medical errors and misidentification issues
- **Systematic prevention of medical errors:** create an identification system means designing processes of care to ensure that patients are safe from accidental injury^x
- **Maintain regulatory compliance:** by standardizing medical processes, error rates will get lower and staff productivity higher
- **Prevent liability expenses:** every medical error implies a cost for your hospital which could include additional hospital stays, extra medical services and legal advice. The Food and Drug Administration estimates that one error could value up to 180,000 USD^x
- **Patient experience:** your hospital's reputation will be better, bringing with it an economic output
- **Higher satisfaction** of nurses, physicians and staff



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How **Wristband** – as a gatekeeper for quality care, the wristband is the only item that remains with a patient throughout his/her hospital stay, connecting the patient to all major hospital functions. The wristband shall be non transferable.

Who **EVERY person accessing the hospital** is concerned by the identification system:

- **In patients***: patients who stay for longer than one day at the hospital
- **Out patients***: patients who stay for up to one day at the hospital
- **Mothers/newborns***: persons staying at the maternity department
- **Deceased bodies***
- **Visitors***

**PDC recommends the identification of all these persons*

When **EVERY moment**, from the admissions to the discharge, is included in the identification system.

Where **From the very first moment in the hospital^{xi}**(Admissions or/ER for adults – Maternity for Newborns)

Because of these factors, your choice of MEDIA is critical when planning your patient safety system. Don't risk patient safety by using low quality ID products.



Patient Safety Program

PDC Healthcare’s patient safety education system is organized in different modules, each one dealing with a hospital ward. There is also a “patient identification improvement pack”, dealing with additional issues that can improve the identification system in every area of the hospital.



The admissions department module 1

How to implement the identification process in the admissions department. Which data are relevant and how to apply them correctly on the identification wristband.



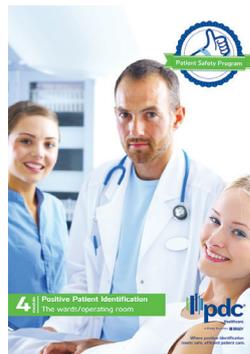
The emergency department module 2

How to implement the identification process in the emergency department. Which data are relevant and how to conduct triage through colour-coded wristbands.



The maternity department module 3

How to implement the identification process in the maternity department and how to match the right mother with the right baby. Which processes and precautions should be taken before and after the birth.



The wards/operating room module 4

How to implement the identification process in hospital wards. How to deal with patient identification during standard procedures and in case of identification issues.



The blood bank module 5

How to implement the identification process in the blood bank. How to match the right blood with the right patient ensuring maximum safety throughout the blood transfusion process.



The morgue module 6

How to implement the identification process in the mortuary. Which processes provide peace-of-mind to death-care professionals by assuring a caring touch, while meeting the respectful standards desired in caring for the deceased.



Colour coded wristbands module A

How to implement a colour coding system. What kind of highly visible, colour-specific identification are used to warn caregivers of special precautions.



The communication module B

How to implement a communication flow in the hospital and who is concerned. How to communicate with patients and medical staff to improve patient identification processes.

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Every module is divided into three parts::

- **Training module:** all the relevant information you need in order to implement a correct patient identification system
- **Test:** 10 questions on the module subjects. You need to answer correctly at least 9 questions to get a certificate
- **Check list:** the procedure list to ensure a qualitative approach and a correct implementation

Training Module



Test



Check list



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PDC Healthcare Europe, Middle East & Africa
 Rue de l'Industrie, 17
 1400 Nivelles – Belgium
 Phone +32 67 89 56 56
 Fax +32 67 21 77 70
 Email info@pdchealthcare.eu
 www.pdchealthcare.eu

PDC Healthcare North & Latin America
 27770 N. Entertainment Drive,
 Suite 200, Valencia, CA 91355
 Phone +1 800 435 4242
 Phone +1 800 321 4409
 Email info@pdchealthcare.com
 www.pdchealthcare.com

PDC Healthcare Asia Pacific
 27770 N. Entertainment Drive,
 Suite 200, Valencia, CA 91355
 Phone +1 818 897 1111
 Fax +1 818 686 9317
 Email asia@pdchealthcare.com
 www.pdchealthcare.com

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