



Alignment with National Health Care Improvement Initiatives

General Aim Alignment	
Organization	Areas of Focus Aligned with Campaign Aims
Institute of Medicine (IOM)	3 of 20 “priority areas for transforming health care”: ¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ischemic heart disease—prevention, reduction of recurring events, and optimization of functional capacity • Medication management—preventing medication errors and overuse of antibiotics • Nosocomial infections—prevention and surveillance
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	6 of 25 patient safety practices with “the greatest strength of evidence regarding their impact and effectiveness” or “high strength of evidence regarding their impact and effectiveness”: ² <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate prophylaxis to prevent venous thromboembolism • Use of perioperative beta-blockers • Use of maximum sterile barriers during insertion of central lines to prevent central line infections • Appropriate use of antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent SSIs • Use of pressure relieving bedding materials to prevent pressure ulcers • Semi-recumbent positioning to prevent VAP
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)	3 of 4 conditions targeted by the Hospital Quality Initiative: ³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) / Heart Attack • Heart Failure • Surgical Infection Prevention

<p>Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)</p>	<p>3 of 8 National Patient Safety Goals for Hospitals in 2007:⁴</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 3: Improve the safety of using medications. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3B- Standardize and limit the number of drug concentrations used by the organization. ○ 3C- Identify and, at a minimum, annually review a list of look-alike/sound-alike drugs used by the organization, and take action to prevent errors involving the interchange of these drugs. • Goal 7: Reduce the risk of health care-associated infections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7A - Comply with current Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) hand hygiene guidelines. • Goal 8- Accurately and completely reconcile medications across the continuum of care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 8A- There is a process for comparing the patient's current medications with those ordered for the patient while under the care of the organization. ○ 8B- A complete list of the patient's medications is communicated to the next provider of service when a patient is referred or transferred to another setting, service, practitioner or level of care within or outside the organization. The complete list of medications is also provided to the patient on discharge from the facility.
<p>National Hospital Quality Measures (JCAHO & CMS)</p>	<p>Partial or full overlap with 3 of 5 National Hospital Quality Measures sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Myocardial Infarction (partial) • Heart Failure (full) • Surgical Care Improvement Project (full)
<p>Surgical Care Improvement Project (SCIP)</p>	<p>3 of 3 Target Areas:⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgical site infections • Adverse cardiac events • Deep vein thrombosis <p><i>Postoperative pneumonia(4th target area) is still under development .by SCIP</i></p>
<p>Get With The Guidelines (American Heart Association)</p>	<p>Overlap with four of five heart failure performance measures (IHI strongly recommends but does not require the fifth measure in this initiative – beta blocker at discharge)⁶</p>

National Patient Safety Foundation	<p>6 of 6 National Patient Safety Foundation Beliefs:⁷</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient safety is central to quality health care as reflected in the Hippocratic Oath: “Above All, Do No Harm”. • Prevention of patient injury, through early and appropriate response to evident and potential problems, is the key to patient safety. • Continued improvement in patient safety is attainable only through establishing a culture of trust, honesty, integrity and open communications. • An integrated body of scientific knowledge and the infrastructure to support its development are essential to advance patient safety significantly. • Patient involvement in continuous learning and constant communication of information between care givers, organizations and the general public will improve patient safety. • The system of health care is fallible and requires fundamental change to sustainably improve patient safety.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	<p>4 of 7 Guidelines for Protecting Patients:⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention Healthcare-Associated Pneumonia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recommendation IV-B-2a: Elevate head of bed 30-45 degrees • Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings • Prevention of Intravascular Device-Related Infections • Prevention of Surgical Site Infections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1-a: Preparation of patient, 2-3) hair removal 4) glucose control ○ 1-d: Antimicrobial prophylaxis, 1)selection 2)timing of pre-op dose

<p>The National Quality Forum (NQF) and the Leapfrog Group</p>	<p>6 of the 30 safe practices endorsed by the National Quality Forum and The Leapfrog Group:⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a health care culture of safety. • Ensure that care information... is transmitted in a timely and clearly understandable form to all of the patient's current healthcare providers who need that information to provide care. <i>(The transmission of such information is a necessary part of medication reconciliation)</i> • Evaluate each patient undergoing elective surgery for risk of acute ischemic cardiac event during surgery, and provide prophylactic treatment of high-risk patients with beta blockers. <i>(This applies to patients already receiving beta blockers for Campaign)</i> • Evaluate each patient upon admission, and regularly thereafter, for the risk of developing pressure ulcers. This evaluation should be repeated at regular intervals during care. Clinically preventative methods should be implemented consequent to this evaluation. • Evaluate each patient upon admission, and regularly thereafter, for the risk of developing deep vein thrombosis (DVT)/venous thromboembolism (VTE). Utilize clinically appropriate methods to prevent DVT/VTE. <i>(This applies to ventilated and surgical patients for Campaign)</i> • Adhere to effective methods of preventing central venous catheter-associated bloodstream infections. • Evaluate each pre-operative patient... for the risk of surgical site infection, and implement appropriate antibiotic prophylaxis and other preventive measures based on that evaluation. • Decontaminate hands with either a hygienic hand rub or by washing with a disinfectant soap prior to and after direct contact with the patient or objects immediately around the patient.
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¹ Adams K, Corrigan JM (eds). *Priority areas for national action. Transforming health care quality.* Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2003.

² Wachter RM, Project Director. *Making Health Care Safer: A Critical Analysis of Patient Safety Practices.* AHRQ Evidence Report Number 43 (AHRQ Publication No. 01-E058).

³ *Hospital Quality Initiative Overview.* Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, August 2005. Available at: <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/HospitalQualityInits/downloads/HospitalOverview200512.pdf> Accessed November 30, 2006. .

⁴ 2007 Hospitals' National Patient Safety Goals. JCAHO. Available at: http://www.jointcommission.org/PatientSafety/NationalPatientSafetyGoals/07_hap_cah_npsgs.htm Accessed November 30, 2006.

⁵ Target Areas. Surgical Care Improvement Project - A National Quality Partnership. Available at: <http://www.medqic.org/dcs/BlobServer?blobcol=urldata&blobheader=multipart%2Foctet-stream&blobheadername1=Content-Disposition&blobheadervalue1=attachment%3Bfilename%3DTarget+Areas.pdf&blobkey=id&blobtable=MungoBlobs&blobwhere=1136495492875> Accessed November 30, 2006.

⁶ Get With The Guidelines – Heart Failure. Available at: <http://www.americanheart.org/presenter.jhtml?identifier=3029030>. Accessed December 4, 2006.

⁷ About NPSF. Available at: http://www.npsf.org/html/about_npsf.html Accessed December 7, 2005.

⁸ Infection Control Guidelines CDC Infection Control in Healthcare. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhqp/guidelines.html> Accessed November 30, 2006.

⁹ Safe practices for better healthcare. The National Quality Forum. Available at: (<http://www.ahrq.gov/qual/nqfpract.pdf>) Accessed November 30, 2006.