Background

- The National Patient Safety Goals (NPSGs) were established in 2002 to help accredited organizations address specific areas of concern in regards to patient safety

- The first set of NPSGs was effective January 1, 2003

- The Joint Commission determines the highest priority patient safety issues, including NPSGs, from input from practitioners, provider organizations, purchasers, consumer groups, and other stakeholders
Patient Identification

Goal 1:

Improve the accuracy of patient identification.
Patient Identification

- **NPSG.01.01.01**: Use at least two patient identifiers when providing care, treatment and services.

- Applies to: Ambulatory, Behavioral Health Care, Critical Access Hospital, Home Care, Hospital, Laboratory, Nursing Care Center, Office-Based Surgery
Patient Identification

- **NPSG.01.03.01**: Eliminate transfusion errors related to patient misidentification.

- **Applies to**: Ambulatory, Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Office-Based Surgery
Improve Communication

Goal 2:

Improve the effectiveness of communication among caregivers.
Improve Communication

- **NPSG.02.03.01**: Report critical results of tests and diagnostic procedures on a timely basis.

• **Applies to**: Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Laboratory
Medication Safety

Goal 3:

Improve the safety of using medications.
Medication Safety

- **NPSG.03.04.01**: Label all medications, medication containers, and other solutions on and off the sterile field in perioperative and other procedural settings.

- Applies to: Ambulatory, Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Office Based Surgery
Medication Safety

- **NPSG.03.05.01**: Reduce the likelihood of patient harm associated with the use of anticoagulant therapy.

  - Applies to: Ambulatory, Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Nursing Care Center
Medication Safety

- **NPSG.03.06.01**: Maintain and communicate accurate patient medication information.

- Applies to: Ambulatory, Behavioral Health Care, Critical Access Hospital, Home Care, Hospital, Nursing Care Center, Office-Based Surgery
Clinical Alarm Safety

Goal 6:

Reduce the harm associated with clinical alarm systems.
Clinical Alarm Safety

- NPSG.06.01.01: Improve the safety of clinical alarm systems.

- Applies to: Critical Access Hospital, Hospital
Health Care-Associated Infections

Goal 7:

Reduce the risk of health care-associated infections.
Health Care-Associated Infections

- **NPSG.07.01.01**: Comply with either the current Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) hand hygiene guidelines or the current World Health Organization (WHO) hand hygiene guidelines.

- **Applies to**: Ambulatory, Behavioral Health Care, Critical Access Hospital, Home Care, Hospital, Laboratory, Nursing Care Center, Office-Based Surgery
Health Care-Associated Infections

- **NPSG.07.03.01**: Implement evidence-based practices to prevent health care-associated infections due to multidrug-resistant organisms in acute care hospitals.

  - *Applies to: Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Nursing Care Center*
Health Care-Associated Infections

- **NPSG.07.04.01**: Implement evidence-based practices to prevent central line-associated bloodstream infections.

  - **Applies to**: Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Nursing Care Center
Health Care-Associated Infections

NPSG.07.05.01: Implement evidence-based practices for preventing surgical site infections.

• Applies to: Ambulatory, Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Office-Based Surgery
Health Care-Associated Infections

- **NPSG.07.06.01**: Implement evidence-based practices to prevent indwelling catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI).

  - **Applies to**: Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Nursing Care Center
Reduce Falls

Goal 9: Reduce the risk of patient harm resulting from falls.
Reduce Falls

NPSG.09.02.01: Reduce the risk of falls.

Applies to: Home Care, Nursing Care Center
Pressure Ulcers

Goal 14:

Prevent health care-associated pressure ulcers (decubitus ulcers).
Pressure Ulcers

- **NPSG.14.01.01**: Assess and periodically reassess each patient’s and resident’s risk for developing a pressure ulcer and take action to address any identified risks.

- **Applies to**: Nursing Care Center
Risk Assessment

**Goal 15:**

The organization identifies safety risks inherent in its patient population.
Risk Assessment

- **NPSG.15.01.01**: Identify patients at risk for suicide.

- **Applies to**: Behavioral Health Care, Hospital

  *(Applicable to psychiatric hospitals and patients being treated for emotional or behavioral disorders in general hospitals.)*
Risk Assessment

- **NPSG.15.02.01**: Identify risks associated with home oxygen therapy, such as home fires.

  - Applies to: Home Care
Universal Protocol for Preventing Wrong Site, Wrong Procedure, Wrong Person Surgery™

- **UP.01.01.01**: Conduct a preprocedure verification process.

- **Applies to**: Ambulatory, Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Office-Based Surgery
Universal Protocol for Preventing Wrong Site, Wrong Procedure, Wrong Person Surgery™

- **UP.01.02.01**: Mark the procedure site.

- Applies to: Ambulatory, Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Office-Based Surgery
Universal Protocol for Preventing Wrong Site, Wrong Procedure, Wrong Person Surgery™

- **UP.01.03.01**: A time-out is performed before the procedure.

- **Applies to**: Ambulatory, Critical Access Hospital, Hospital, Office-Based Surgery
For more information...

- The National Patient Safety Goals for each program and more information are available on The Joint Commission website at www.jointcommission.org

- Questions can be sent to the Standards Interpretation Group at 630-792-5900 or via the Standards Online Question Form