



On the Radar

Issue 533

18 October 2021

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On the Radar

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Consultation on draft intellectual disability fact sheet series

<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/cognitive-impairment/intellectual-disability-consultation>

The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care is seeking feedback on a draft fact sheet series to highlight specific strategies for improvement in the safety and quality of health care for people living with intellectual disability.

This fact sheet series is designed to support implementation of the cognitive impairment actions in the National Safety and Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standards. People with intellectual disability are included in the definition of cognitive impairment for the NSQHS Standards so existing implementation resources are relevant. These additional fact sheets provide specific, targeted strategies and resources to support health service organisations to better respond to the specific needs of people with intellectual disability.

View the consultation at <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/cognitive-impairment/intellectual-disability-consultation>

Consultation is open until 5.00pm Monday **22 November**.

The logo features a stylized human figure with arms raised, composed of grey and light blue shapes. Above the figure are three circles in shades of blue and grey.

National Safety and Quality Primary and Community Healthcare Standards



National Safety and Quality Primary and Community Healthcare Standards

<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/pchs>

Last week, the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare launched the *National Safety and Quality Primary and Community Healthcare Standards*. The Standards aim to protect Australians from harm and improve the quality of health care that people receive in these settings.

The Standards are person-centred, and describes the processes and structures in healthcare services that help keep people safe. They comprise of three key standards. The *Clinical Governance Standard* and the *Partnering with Consumers Standard* set the overarching requirements, or clinical governance framework, for the effective implementation of the third *Clinical Safety Standard*. The *Clinical Safety Standard* aims to ensure common clinical safety risks in healthcare services are identified and mitigated, including preventing and controlling infections; medication safety; comprehensive care; communicating for safety and recognising and responding to serious deterioration and minimising harm.

All Australian primary and community healthcare services directly involved in patient care will be encouraged to implement the standards. Accreditation will be voluntary, unless required by a healthcare service's regulator or funder, and is due to commence in mid-2022. For more information, access to the Standards and accompanying fact sheets, or to watch the launch video recording, visit <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/pchs>

Infection Prevention and Control Week 2021

www.safetyandquality.gov.au/ipcweek

Infection prevention and control is safe health care, for everyone, all the time.

Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Week is celebrated in the third week of October each year. IPC Week highlights the important role of IPC in protecting patients, healthcare workers and the community from infection, and the work of IPC professionals in all health service organisations. The overarching theme for IPC Week in Australia is “***Infection prevention and control is safe health care, for everyone, all the time***”.








IPC week 2021 will focus on practical actions that prevent the spread of infection, particularly COVID-19.

The key messages for IPC week 2021 are

- Infection prevention and control includes **respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette**
- Infection prevention and control includes **a clean, hygienic environment**
- Infection prevention and control includes **hand hygiene**
- Infection prevention and control includes **getting vaccinated**
- Infection prevention and control means **breaking the chain of infection.**

Stop COVID-19

Break the chain of infection

-  **STAY HOME**
if you feel unwell and get tested
-  **VACCINATE**
and keep up-to-date
-  **1.5m PHYSICAL DISTANCING**
when outside your home
-  **WEAR**
a mask as recommended
-  **CLEAN**
hands frequently
-  **CLEAN**
frequently touched surfaces
-  **COVER**
coughs & sneezes with a tissue or your inner elbow and place used tissues in bin immediately

AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION ON SAFETY AND QUALITY IN HEALTH CARE

Information and resources to promote IPC Week can be found at www.safetyandquality.gov.au/ipcweek

New electronic National Residential Medication Chart resources

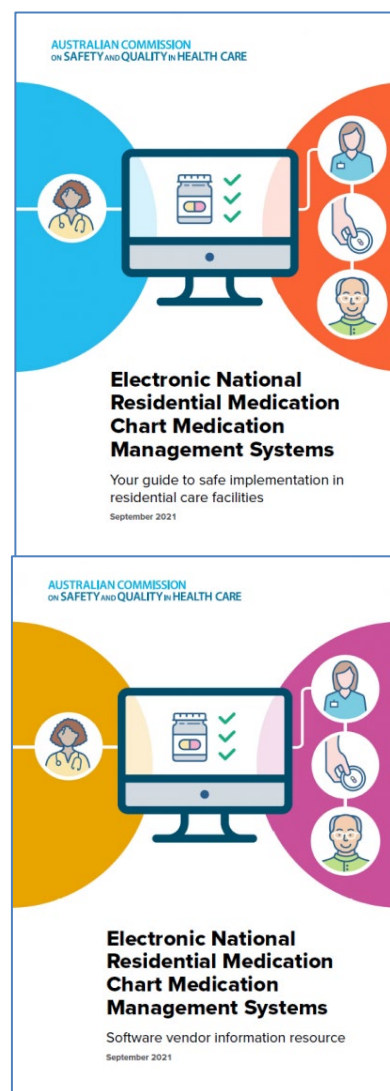
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/medication-safety/electronic-medication-charts/electronic-national-residential-medication-chart>

Practical new resources are now available for the electronic National Residential Medication Chart (eNRMC).

In addition to supporting electronic prescribing of medicines for consumers in residential care facilities, eNRMC systems have a number of other potential advantages and opportunities for streamlining medication management.

The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care has developed two resources; one to support residential care providers with the planning, procurement and safe implementation of eNRMC systems, and another to support software vendors optimise the safety and quality features of their eNRMC systems.

- *Electronic National Residential Medication Chart Medication Management Systems: Your guide to safe implementation in residential care facilities*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/electronic-national-residential-medication-chart-medication-management-systems-your-guide-safe-implementation-residential-care-facilities>
- *Electronic National Residential Medication Chart Medication Management Systems: Software vendor information resource*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/electronic-national-residential-medication-chart-medication-management-systems-software-vendor-information-resource>



Reports

Universal Healthcare in Australia: Professor John Deeble's legacy more relevant than ever

Deeble Institute Perspectives Brief No. 18

Haddock R

Canberra: Australian Healthcare and Hospitals Association; 2021. p. 10.

URL	https://ahha.asn.au/publication/deeble-institute-perspective-briefs/deeble-institute-perspectives-brief-no-18-universal
Notes	This Perspectives Brief from the Australian Healthcare and Hospitals Association's Deeble Institute marks the third anniversary of the death of John Deeble with a reflection on the importance and significance of universal health care in Australia. John Deeble was one of the authors of the original proposals for universal health insurance in Australia in 1968; proposals that led to the establishment of Medibank and then Medicare. The brief examines universal healthcare in Australia in light of COVID-19, the potential impacts of "long COVID" and on non-COVID health care.

*Comparing Nations on Timeliness and Coordination of Health Care
Findings from the 2021 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults*
Doty MM, Shah A, Fields K, FitzGerald M, Williams II RD
New York: Commonwealth Fund; 2021.

URL	https://doi.org/10.26099/sdxp-wq12
Notes	The last issue of <i>On the Radar</i> included an item on the Commonwealth Fund’s survey findings on costs as a barrier to care. This week we have another report from the Commonwealth Fund multi-nation survey of older patients, but here the focus is on the timeliness and coordination of care. Whereas Australia did not rank so well on costs as a barrier, the experience of older Australians in terms of timeliness and coordination of care tended to fall in the middle of rankings. However, this is not to say that the results are particularly positive and there are issues, such as access to after-hours care. There were more positive findings, such as access to telehealth, medication reviews and patients having chronic condition treatment plans and that feeling that they could control and manage their chronic conditions.

The Contribution of Diagnostic Errors to Maternal Morbidity and Mortality During and Immediately After Childbirth: State of the Science
Issue Brief 6
Bajaj K, de Roche A, Goffman D
Rockville MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2021.

URL	https://www.ahrq.gov/patient-safety/reports/issue-briefs/maternal-mortality.html
Notes	The United States continues to have higher rates of maternal mortality than many other wealthy nations, particularly among certain populations. Much of this is considered preventable. This Issue Brief from the US Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), suggests that diagnostic error may play a role in severe maternal morbidity and maternal mortality. The Issue Brief authors outline how to address delays in recognizing risk factors and escalating emergency obstetric care. The authors have identified gaps in the diagnostic process, and opportunities for improvement and outline the research agenda needed to make progress.

Journal articles

Inappropriate antibiotic prescribing: understanding clinicians’ perceptions to enable changes in prescribing practices
Laka M, Milazzo A, Merlin T
Australian Health Review. 2021 [epub].

DOI	https://doi.org/10.1071/AH21197
Notes	Paper reporting on a survey of 180 Australian clinicians that sought to identify perceived barriers to appropriate antibiotic prescribing across different healthcare settings. The authors report that ‘Diagnostic uncertainty and limited access to prescribing information, including guidelines, formulary restrictions and antibiotic resistance patterns, can limit appropriate antibiotic prescribing. Clinicians’ years of experience, the healthcare settings and clinician use of guidelines are important predictors of antibiotic prescribing behaviour.’

For information on the Commission’s work on antimicrobial stewardship, see <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/antimicrobial-stewardship>

Looking back on the history of patient safety: an opportunity to reflect and ponder future challenges
 Schiff G, Shojania KG
 BMJ Quality & Safety. 2021 [epub]

Making Healthcare Safe: The Story of the Patient Safety Movement
 Leape LL
 Cham: Springer; 2021.

DOI	Schiff and Shojania http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjqs-2021-014163 Leape https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-71123-8												
Notes	<p>In reviewing Lucien Leape’s recent book, <i>Making healthcare safe: the story of the patient safety movement</i>, Schiff and Shojania also assess where the patient safety “movement” is and what has been achieved – and what challenges persist.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="347 734 1430 1765"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="347 734 1430 772">Table 1 Current challenges to improving patient safety*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 772 470 1144">Health system</td> <td data-bbox="470 772 742 1144"> Fiscal constraints Competing priorities to improve equity and reduce health disparities Misguided metrics Superficial approaches to thorny problems Expecting local solutions to unsolved safety problems Inaction on better staffing Equipment design issues </td> <td data-bbox="742 772 1430 1144"> ‘Business case for safety’ not straightforward, and financial losses and care backlogs due to pandemic will make safety even harder to prioritise Hard to justify investing in marginal reductions in harms in face of massive disparities in life expectancy and other basic health outcomes across socioeconomic groups—disparities highlighted and exacerbated by pandemic Metrics often lack validity and fail to guide improvement Many problems reflect complex interplays of deeply rooted processes and pressures^{36 37} Existing evidence often furnishes no clear solutions for common problems, yet we expect institutions to analyse reported incidents and develop prevention strategies Compelling evidence for improved nurse staffing ratios and pharmacists in clinical settings rarely acted on. Leaves onus on frontline staff and safety personnel to reduce harms while staffing shortfalls persist Minimal progress in applying human factors engineering to medical devices at either design or procurement stages </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1144 470 1541">Settings of care</td> <td data-bbox="470 1144 742 1541"> Persistence of fear and blame culture Improvement efforts consumed by measurement Overlooking qualitative inquiry Electronic health records Loop-closing failures Relative neglect of cross-cutting interventions (eg, teamwork, culture) Problems in isolation </td> <td data-bbox="742 1144 1430 1541"> Removing blame and fear is fundamental, yet still largely absent when staff are surveyed Resources focused/exhausted by perpetual surveillance, effort to collect data, rather than cycles of measurement and improvement Disproportionate emphasis on numbers rather than richer understanding afforded by qualitative data and analysis Disappointing benefits from computerised alerts and more complex decision support; resulting alert fatigue High institutional hurdles to improve existing systems, especially commercial ones Clinical documentation issues and related challenges in performing manual chart reviews³⁸ Poor infrastructures, processes, and inattention to closing loops to reliably track tests results, referrals, symptoms Effective interventions³⁹ not disseminated because perceived as too intensive; effects on patient outcomes also harder to capture,⁴⁰ so focus mostly on simpler, more marginal process improvements ‘Whack-a-mole’ approach to numerous specific safety problems becomes exhausting and has borne little fruit⁴⁵ </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1541 470 1765">Staff</td> <td data-bbox="470 1541 742 1765"> Shortages of nurses, primary care and other essential workers Lack of time and support Burnout Little authentic interest in input from frontline staff or patients Detachment from patients </td> <td data-bbox="742 1541 1430 1765"> Pre-existing shortages substantially worsened by increased departures during pandemic For both doing clinical jobs and improvement work Burnout, demoralisation, and change fatigue are already issues pre-pandemic and even more so during/after Some organisational leaders may truly appreciate input from frontlines but feel constrained by resources to do anything other than manage dialogue and appearance of action Boundaries and barriers that keep patients and staff apart rather than more deeply and personally connecting and collaborating^{41 42} </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="347 1765 1430 1861">Table 1 lists some of the major challenges to progress in patient safety, organised into categories for the health system, the settings in which care occurs (hospitals, clinics, care homes, etc) and the staff who work in these settings. These challenges provide an agenda for where to direct quality and safety efforts in the future. *Original table created by authors.</p> <p data-bbox="347 1899 1430 1995">Leape’s book, described as ‘a compelling and ground-breaking account of the patient safety movement in the United States’ is available as an open access free download at https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-71123-8</p>	Table 1 Current challenges to improving patient safety*			Health system	Fiscal constraints Competing priorities to improve equity and reduce health disparities Misguided metrics Superficial approaches to thorny problems Expecting local solutions to unsolved safety problems Inaction on better staffing Equipment design issues	‘Business case for safety’ not straightforward, and financial losses and care backlogs due to pandemic will make safety even harder to prioritise Hard to justify investing in marginal reductions in harms in face of massive disparities in life expectancy and other basic health outcomes across socioeconomic groups—disparities highlighted and exacerbated by pandemic Metrics often lack validity and fail to guide improvement Many problems reflect complex interplays of deeply rooted processes and pressures ^{36 37} Existing evidence often furnishes no clear solutions for common problems, yet we expect institutions to analyse reported incidents and develop prevention strategies Compelling evidence for improved nurse staffing ratios and pharmacists in clinical settings rarely acted on. 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Who needs, receives and misses out on palliative and end-of-life care? A population-based study to identify needs and gaps in a regional health service

Westley-Wise V, Moules S, Masso M, Barclay G, Nangati Z, Allingham S, et al
 Australian Health Review. 2021 [epub].

DOI	https://doi.org/10.1071/AH21052
Notes	<p>Good quality palliative and end-of-life care can have a significant impact on the quality of life for patients. However, access to these can be inconsistent. This Australian study sought to assess the unmet need for palliative and other end-of-life care, as well as the sociodemographic and diagnostic factors associated with suboptimal access, among residents in an Australian region. Examining a population of 3175 patients aged ≥ 15 years who died in hospital in 2016 and 2017, the study found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An estimated 74.8% of decedents needed palliative or other end-of-life care in the year before death. • Approximately 13.3% did not receive any end-of-life care despite its potential benefit. • The highest proportions with ‘unmet need’ were decedents with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (31.0%) and heart failure (26.3%). • Adjusting for sociodemographic and diagnostic factors, access was lowest among those aged < 65 years and those with heart failure.

For information on the Commission’s work on end-of-life care, see
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/end-life-care>

Pediatric Quality & Safety

Vol. 6, No. 5, September/October 2021

URL	https://journals.lww.com/pqs/toc/2021/09000
Notes	<p>A new issue of <i>Pediatric Quality & Safety</i> has been published. Articles in this issue of <i>Pediatric Quality & Safety</i> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Improvement Initiative to Improve Healthcare Providers’ Attitudes towards Mothers with Opioid Use Disorder (Susan Ford, Leslie Clarke, M C Walsh, P Kuhnell, M Macaluso, M Crowley, R McCleod, S Wexelblatt, C Lannon, H C Kaplan, for the Ohio Perinatal Quality Collaborative) • Contextual Factors Affecting Implementation of In-hospital Pediatric CPR Quality Improvement Interventions in a Resuscitation Collaborative (Maya Dewan, Allison Parsons, Ken Tegtmeier, Jesse Wenger, Dana Niles, Tia Raymond, A Cheng, S Skellett, J Roberts, P Jani, V Nadkarni, H Wolfe, for the Pediatric Resuscitation Quality (pediRES-Q) Collaborative Investigators) • Application of the Improving Pediatric Sepsis Outcomes Definition for Pediatric Sepsis to Nationally Representative Emergency Department Data (Sriram Ramgopal, Mark D Adler, Christopher M. Horvat) • The Relationship between High-reliability practice and Hospital-acquired conditions among the Solutions for Patient Safety Collaborative (Kelly H Randall, Donna Slovensky, Robert Weech-Maldonado, Paul Sharek) • Healthcare Quality for Acute Illness during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Multisite Qualitative Analysis (JoAnna K Leyenaar, Corrie E McDaniel, Kimberly C Arthur, Cathryn A Stevens, Amanda R St Ivany) • Improving Physical Abuse Documentation and Photography through a Remote Peer Review Intervention (Rebecca L Moles, John Melville, Kim Martinez, Vincent Palusci)

- A QI Partnership to Decrease **CT Use for Pediatric Appendicitis** in the Community Hospital Setting (Michael P Goldman, William Lynders, Michael Crain, Mariann Nocera Kelley, Daniel M Solomon, Syed A J Bokhari, Gunjan Tiyyagura, Marc A Auerbach, Beth L Emerson)
- Improving Discharge Instructions Following a **Concussion Diagnosis** in the Pediatric Emergency Department: A Pre-post Intervention Study (Aaron M Yengo-Kahn, Natalie Hibshman, Michael Bezzerides, Michael J Feldman, Adam A Vukovic, Nishit Mummareddy, Shilin Zhao, Cody H Penrod, Christopher M Bonfield, E Haley Vance)
- Improving **Antibiotic Stewardship among Asymptomatic Newborns** Using the Early-onset Sepsis Risk Calculator (Marty Ellington, Kavita Kasat, Kim Williams, Victoria Reichman, Guillaume Stoffels, Tung Ming Leung, Ana Degoy, R Fisk, L Gonzalez-Ballesteros, D Peralta-Reich, A Potash, K Rao)
- Confidence-weighted Testing as an Impactful Education Intervention within a **Pediatric Sepsis** Quality Improvement Initiative (Emma D Nathaniel, H F Scott, B Wathen, S K Schmidt, E Rolison, C Smith, M J Hays, J M Lockwood)
- Improving Compliance and Quality of Documentation of **Cerebral Function Monitoring** in a Neonatal Neurocritical Care Unit (Ipsita Goswami, Panadda Chansarn, Jose A Aguirre, F Taher, D Wilson, C Hahn, A ElShahed, K-S Lee)
- An Opioid-free Anesthesia Protocol for **Pediatric Strabismus Surgery**: A Quality Improvement Project (Jennifer L Chiem, Laura D Donohue, Lynn D Martin, Daniel K Low)
- **Culture Ordering for Patients with New-onset Fever**: A Survey of Pediatric Intensive Care Unit Clinician Practices (Lauren D Booth, Anna C Sick-Samuels, Aaron M Milstone, J C Fackler, L K Gnazzo, D C Stockwell)
- Education and Visual Reminders Fail to **Reduce Overuse and Waste in Interhospital Transfers to a Pediatric Intensive Care Unit** (Bernadette L O'Neil, Jason M Kane)
- Effect of Time of Daily Data Collection on the Calculation of **Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infection Rates** (Lane F Donnelly, Matthew Wood, Ling Loh, Natasa Tekic, Andrew Y Shin, David Scheinker)
- A Prospective Study of Family Engagement for Prevention of **Central Line-associated Blood Stream Infections** (Tracy B Chamblee, Darryl K Miles)
- A Quality Initiative to Decrease Time Until **Analgesic for Fracture-associated Pain** in the Pediatric Emergency Department (Justin Davis, Kristin Kappler, Skye Stoker)
- A Quality Improvement Project to Delay **Umbilical Cord Clamping Time** (Amanda N Pauley, Amy Roy, Y Balfaqih, E Casey, R Marteney, J E Evans)
- Initiative to Increase the Rate of **Emergency Department Physician Preprocedure Time-out Documentation** (Arjun Sarin, N Sharma, S Jain)
- Using a **Communication Passport within a Multidisciplinary Genetics Clinic** (Stephanie L Santoro, Diana Brenner-Miller, Clorinda Cottrell, Joy Bress, Amy Torres, Brian G Skotko)
- Use of Lean Healthcare to Improve **Hospital Throughput and Reduce LOS** (Christopher D Mangum, Rachel L Andam-Mejia, Leslie R Hale, Ana Mananquil, Kyle R Fulcher, Jason L Hall, Laura Anne C McDonald, Karl N Sjogren, F D Villalon, A Mehta, K Shomaker, E A Johnson, S A Godambe)
- Cost Effectiveness and Impact in Quality of Care of a **Pediatric Multidisciplinary Stone Clinic** (Jessica M Ming, Roberto I Lopes, Elizabeth

	<p>A Harvey, Michael E Chua, Megan A Saunders, Mina Matsuda-Abedini, Darius J Bägli, Walid A Farhat, Joana Dos Santos)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Care Delivery: Location Timestamps to Enhance Process Measurement of a Clinical Workflow (Lindsey Barrick, Danny T Y Wu, Theresa Frey, Derek Shu, Ruthvik Abbu, Stephen C Porter, K M Overmann) • Improving Lead Screening Rates in a Large Pediatric Primary Care Network (Joel R Davidson, David R Karas, Michael T Bigham) • Initiative to Reduce Antibiotic Exposure of Asymptomatic Infants Born to Mothers with Intraamniotic Infection (Katherine J Weiss, Richard S Song, Nikole M DeVries, Amy L McLean, Laurel B Moyer) • Complex Care Program Enrollment and Change in ED and Hospital Visits from Medical Device Complications (Christina B Barreda, Mary L Ehlenbach, Allison Nackers, Michelle M Kelly, Kristin A Shadman, Daniel J Sklansky, M Bruce Edmonson, Qianqian Zhao, Gemma Warner, R J Coller) • A Quality Improvement Initiative Addressing Provider Prescription of Weight Management Follow-up in Primary Care (Roohi Y Kharofa, Robert M Siegel, John F Morehous)
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International Journal for Quality in Health Care
Volume 33 Issue 3

URL	https://academic.oup.com/intqhc/issue/33/3
Notes	<p>A new issue of the <i>International Journal for Quality in Health Care</i> has been published. . Many of the papers in this issue have been referred to in previous editions of <i>On the Radar</i> (when they were released online). Articles in this issue of the <i>International Journal for Quality in Health Care</i> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cross-national applicability of lean implementation measures and hospital performance measures: a case study of Finland and the USA (Elina Reponen, Thomas G Rundall, Stephen M Shortell, Janet C Blodgett, Ritva Jokela, Markku Mäkijärvi, Paulus Torkki) • Understanding complaints made about surgical departments in a UK district general hospital (Oliver Claydon, Barrie Keeler, Achal Khanna) • Evaluating health-related quality of life and emotions in Muslim and Jewish kidney transplant patients (Mahdi Tarabeih, Ya'arit Bokek-Cohen, P Azuri) • Improving accuracy of American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status using audit and feedback and artificial intelligence: a time-series analysis (Dan M Drzymalski, Sonika Seth, Jeffrey R Johnson, Agnieszka Trzcinka) • Implementation research on measuring quality in primary care: balancing national needs with learning from the Eastern Mediterranean Region (Mondher Letaief, Lisa R Hirschhorn, Sheila Leatherman, Alaa A Sayed, Aziz Sheikh, Sameen Siddiqi) • Express check-in: developing a personal health record for patients admitted to hospital with medical emergencies: a mixed-method feasibility study (Christian P Subbe, Hawys Tomos, Gwenlli Mai Jones, Paul Barach) • North-south inequalities in healthcare response to Covid-19 in Italy (Pasquale Gallina, Saverio Caini) • A predictive model for identifying patients at risk of delayed transfer of care: a retrospective, cross-sectional study of routinely collected data (Andrew Davy, Thomas Hill, Sarahjane Jones, Alisen Dube, Simon C Lea, Keiar L Watts, M D Asaduzzaman)

- Predictors of **job satisfaction and intention to stay in the job among health-care providers** in Uganda and Zambia (Min Kyung Kim, Catherine Arsenault, Lynn M Atuyambe, Margaret E Kruk)
- Telling the story of complex change: an **Impact Framework for the real world** (Jo Willett, Michelle Barclay, Felix Mukoro, Grace Sweeney)
- Characteristics of **quality activities in a tertiary teaching hospital** in Western Australia (Qun Catherine Li, Jonathan Karnon, Simon Towler, Jim Codde)
- Addressing overestimation and insensitivity in the **85% target for average bed occupancy** (Adrian C Pratt, Richard M Wood)
- **Patient coaching in secondary care:** healthcare professionals' views on target group, intervention and coach profile (Irène M R Alders, Sandra Van Dulmen, Carolien H M Smits, Anne Esther Marcus-Varwijk, Leontine Groen-Van de Ven, Paul L P Brand)
- Reducing **postoperative opioid pill prescribing** via a quality improvement approach (Kristian D Stensland, Peter Chang, David Jiang, David Canes, Aaron Berkenwald, Adrian Waisman, Kortney Robinson, Gabriel Brat, Catrina Crociani, Kyle Mcanally, Sarah Hyde, Brian Holliday, Jodi Mechaber, Analesa Baraka, Alireza Moinzadeh, Andrew A Wagner)
- Research on **obstetric ward planning** combining lean thinking and mixed-integer programming (Dongmei Mu, Hua Li, Danning Zhao, Yuanhong Ju, Yuewei Li)
- Factors associated with **self-reported medical errors among healthcare workers:** a cross-sectional study from Oman (Amal Ahmed Al Balushi, Mohamad Alameddine, Moon Fai Chan, Muna Al Saadoon, Karen Bou-Karroum, Samir Al-Adawi)
- Appropriateness of **imaging decisions for low back pain** presenting to the emergency department: a retrospective chart review study (Adrian C Traeger, Gustavo C Machado, Sally Bath, Martin Tran, Lucinda Roper, Crystian Oliveira, Aimie Peek, Danielle Coombs, Amanda Hall, Elise Tcharkhedian, Chris G Maher)
- Improving **primary care access to respirologists** using eConsult (Jean-Grégoire Leduc, Erin Keely, Clare Liddy, Amir Afkham, Misha Marovac, Sheena Guglani)
- Quality gap in **venous thromboembolism prophylaxis practices in inpatients:** Assessment of prophylaxis practices in a University Hospital (Alper Tuna Güven, Sabri Engin Altintop, Murat Özdede, Oğuz Abdullah Uyaroglu, Mine Durusu Tanriöver)
- Home before Hospital: a whole of system re-design project to improve rates of **home-based dialysis therapy:** Experience and outcomes over 8 years (Omar Tombocon, Peter Tregaskis, Catherine Reid, Daniella Chiappetta, Kethly Fallon, Susannah Jackson, Fiona Frawley, Dianne Peart, Ann Weston, Kim Wong, Leanne Palaster, Robert Flanc, Sandra Macdonald, Scott Wilson, Rowan Walker)
- **Variation in hospital performance measures** from the Turkey Ministry of Health (Mehmet Saluvan, Carly E Milliren, Dionne A Graham, Mecit Can Emre Simsekler, Merve Babacan Akin, Pinar Koçatakan, Mustafa Gören, Al Ozonoff)
- Impact of an **educational intervention on WHO surgical safety checklist and pre-operative antibiotic use** at a referral hospital in southwestern

	<p>Uganda (Joseph Ngonzi, Lisa m Bebell, Adline a Boatin, Aspihas Owaraganise, Leevan Tiibajuka, Yarine Fajardo, Henry mark Lugobe, Blair j Wylie, Yves Jacquemyn, Celestino Obua, Jessica e Haberer, Jean-pierre van Geertruyden)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provider experience and satisfaction with a novel ‘virtual team rounding’ program during the COVID-19 pandemic (Nora V Becker, Mallika L Mendu, Kate L Martin, Jesse P Hirner, Salina Bakshi, Narath Carlile) • Predictors of patient-reported quality of care in low- and middle-income countries: a four-country survey of person-centered care (June-Ho Kim, Griffith A Bell, Hannah L Ratcliffe, Leah Moncada, Stuart Lipsitz, Lisa R Hirschhorn, Asaf Bitton, Dan Schwarz) • A retrospective single-site data-linkage study comparing manual to electronic data abstraction for routine post-operative nausea and vomiting audit (M Miller, E Strazdins, S Young, N Kalish, K Congreve) • Effect of nationwide concurrent drug utilization review program on drug–drug interactions and related health outcome (Dong-Sook Kim, Nam Kyung Je, Juhee Park, Sukhyang Lee) • Combined lumbar spine MRI and CT appropriateness checklist: a quality improvement project in Saskatchewan, Canada (Maryam Madani Iarijani, Amir Azizian, Tracey Carr, Scott j Adams, Gary Groot) • Extended roles in primary care when physiotherapist-initiated referral to X-ray can save time and reduce costs (Gunnel Peterson, Marie Portström, Jens Frick) • Improving first-pass success rates during emergency intubation at an academic emergency department: a quality improvement initiative (Abdullah Bakhsh, Ahd Alharbi, Raghad Almeahadi, Sara Kamfar, Arwa Aldhahri, Ahmed Aledeny, Yasmeen Ashour, Imad Khojah) • Using telemedicine to improve the quality of life of parents of infants with CHD surgery after discharge (Qi-Liang Zhang, Yu-Qing Lei, Jian-Feng Liu, Hua Cao, Qiang Chen) • Overcoming telemental health disparities during the COVID-19 pandemic (Feng Qian, Julia F Hasting, Rukhsana Ahmed) • How is the Theoretical Domains Framework applied in designing interventions to support healthcare practitioner behaviour change? A systematic review (Judith Dyson, Fiona Cowdell) • What makes a good quality indicator set? A systematic review of criteria (Laura Schang, Iris Blotenberg, Dennis Boywitt) • A meta-review of methods of measuring and monitoring safety in primary care (Paul O’Connor, Caoimhe Madden, Emily O’Dowd, D Byrne, S Lydon) • How to effectively engage patients and families in quality improvement: a deep, transparent partnership (Meena Seshamani, A Nahum, J Decosmo) • Editorial: Multi-prong quality improvement initiatives improve sepsis prevention and reduce surgical site infection after childbirth (Emma Sacks, Katherine E A Semrau) • Editorial: Boxed in but out of the box: novel approaches to addressing obstacles to specialty care (Hilary J Goldberg) • Quo Vadis? Face-to-face visits (Paolo T Pianosi) • The intersection of big data and epidemiology for epidemiologic research: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Chunlei Tang, Joseph M Plasek, Suhua Zhang, Yun Xiong, Yangyong Zhu, Jing Ma, L I Zhou, David W Bates)
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BMJ Quality & Safety online first articles

URL	https://qualitysafety.bmj.com/content/early/recent
Notes	<p><i>BMJ Quality & Safety</i> has published a number of ‘online first’ articles, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editorial: Value of a value culture survey for improving healthcare quality (Sara J Singer) • Looking back on the history of patient safety: an opportunity to reflect and ponder future challenges (Gordon Schiff, Kaveh G Shojania) • Impact of COVID-19 restrictions on diabetes health checks and prescribing for people with type 2 diabetes: a UK-wide cohort study involving 618 161 people in primary care (Matthew J Carr, Alison K Wright, Lalantha Leelarathna, Hood Thabit, Nicola Milne, Naresh Kanumilli, Darren M Ashcroft, Martin K Rutter) • Editorial: Reaching 95%: decision support tools are the surest way to improve diagnosis now (Mark L Graber)

International Journal for Quality in Health Care online first articles

URL	https://academic.oup.com/intqhc/advance-articles
Notes	<p><i>International Journal for Quality in Health Care</i> has published a number of ‘online first’ articles, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect of a Waiting Room Communication Strategy on Imaging Rates and Awareness of Public Health Messages for Low Back Pain (Sweekriti Sharma, Adrian C Traeger, Elise Tcharkhedian, Paul M Middleton, Louise Cullen, Chris G Maher) • How Safe is Prehospital Care? A Systematic Review (Paul O’Connor, Roisin O’Malley, Kathryn Lambe, Dara Byrne, Sinéad Lydon)

Online resources

[USA] *Effective Health Care Program* reports

<https://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/>

The US Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) has an Effective Health Care (EHC) Program. The EHC has released the following final reports and updates:

- ***Malnutrition in Hospitalized Adults***
<https://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/products/malnutrition-hospitalized-adults/research>

COVID-19 resources

<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/covid-19>

The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care has developed a number of resources to assist healthcare organisations, facilities and clinicians. These and other material on COVID-19 are available at <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/covid-19>

These resource include:

- ***COVID-19 infection prevention and control risk management***
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/covid-19-infection-prevention-and-control-risk-management-guidance>

- *Poster - PPE use for aged care staff caring for residents with COVID-19*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/poster-ppe-use-aged-care-staff-caring-residents-covid-19>

STOP
DO NOT VISIT A RESIDENT BEFORE SEEING RECEPTION

Precautions for staff

caring for aged care home residents who are suspected, probable, or confirmed COVID-19 cases*

*Use of P2/N95 respirator masks to care for aged care home residents with suspected, probable or confirmed COVID-19, should be implemented as advised by local/jurisdictional guidelines regarding use of personal protective equipment in areas with significant community transmission of COVID-19. The Infection Control Expert Group has provided guidance regarding use of P2/N95 masks and protective eye wear/face shields in these circumstances at: <https://www.health.gov.au/comm/press-and-stories/infection-control-2020-10-05>

Before entering a resident's room with suspected, probable, or confirmed COVID-19

- 1

Perform hand hygiene
Wash hands with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand rub. Rub all parts of your hands, then rinse and dry with a paper towel if using soap and water, or rub till dry if using alcohol.
- 2

Put your gown on
Put on a fluid-resistant long sleeved gown or apron.
- 3

Put on your P2/N95 respirator mask
A. Hold the mask by its loops, then put the loops around your head.
B. Make sure the mask covers your mouth and nose. Ensure there are no gaps between your face and the mask, and press the nose piece around your nose.
C. Continue to adjust the mask along the outside until you feel you have achieved a good and comfortable facial fit.*
- 4

Check the fit of your P2/N95 respirator mask
A. Gently place hands around the edge of the mask to feel if any air is escaping.
B. Check the seal of the mask by breathing out gently. If air escapes, adjust the mask, and check again, until no air escapes. It may be harder to get a good fit if you have a beard.
C. Check the seal of the mask by breathing in gently. If the mask does not come in toward your face, or air leaks around the face seal, readjust the mask and repeat. You may need to check the mask for defects if air keeps leaking.
D. Finally, completely cover the mask with both hands before breathing in sharply to ensure the fit is good.
- 5

Perform hand hygiene again
Perform hand hygiene again after checking the fit of your mask, if you have touched your face. Then put on eyewear, and then gloves.

- **Never touch the front of the mask after the fit check is completed, and while providing care.**
- **Change the mask when it becomes wet or dirty.**
- **Never reuse masks.**
- **Keep doors of rooms closed if possible.**

After you finish providing care

- 1

Remove your gloves, gown and eyewear
A. Remove your gloves, dispose of them in a designated bin/garbage bag and perform hand hygiene.
B. Remove your gown, dispose of it in the same bin and perform hand hygiene.
C. Remove your eyewear, and place in a designated bin/garbage bag, if disposable, or in the designated reprocessing container if reusable.
- 2

Remove your mask
Take the mask off from behind your head by pulling the loops over your head and moving the mask away from your face.
- 3

Dispose of the mask
Dispose in a designated bin/garbage bag and close the bin/bag.
- 4

Perform hand hygiene again
Wash hands with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand rub.

IMPORTANT

To protect yourself and your family and friends, when your shift finishes, change into clean clothes at work, if possible, and put your clothes in a plastic bag. Go straight home, shower immediately and wash all of your work clothes and the clothes you wore home.

To help stop the spread of COVID-19 and other infections, always:

- ✓ Stay home from work if you are sick.
- ✓ Perform hand hygiene frequently, and before and after you attend every resident, and after contact with potentially contaminated surfaces.
- ✓ Follow respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette.
- ✓ Keep 1.5 metres away from other staff and residents, except when providing resident care, if possible.
- ✓ Ensure regular environmental cleaning, especially of frequently touched surfaces.
- ✓ Wear gloves and a gown or apron to handle and dispose of waste and used linen in designated bags/bins.
- ✓ Close the bags/bins, and perform hand hygiene after every contact.
- ✓ Clean and disinfect all shared resident equipment.

*There are many types of respirator masks. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for the brand you are using.

- *Poster – Combined contact and droplet precautions*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/poster-combined-contact-and-droplet-precautions>










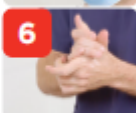





VISITOR RESTRICTIONS IN PLACE

For all staff

Combined contact & droplet precautions

in addition to standard precautions*

Before entering room/care area	At doorway prior to leaving room/care area
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">1</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Perform hand hygiene</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">1</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Remove and dispose of gloves</div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">2</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Put on gown</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">2</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Perform hand hygiene</div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">3</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Put on a surgical mask</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">3</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Remove and dispose of gown</div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">4</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Put on protective eyewear</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">4</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Perform hand hygiene</div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">5</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Perform hand hygiene</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">5</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Remove protective eyewear</div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">6</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Put on gloves</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">6</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Perform hand hygiene</div> </div>
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">7</div>  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Remove and dispose of mask</div> </div>
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Leave the room/care area</div> </div>
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">After leaving the room/care area perform hand hygiene</div> </div>

*e.g. Acute respiratory tract infection with unknown aetiology (low COVID-19 risk), seasonal influenza and RSV
For more detail, refer to the *Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare*, your state and territory guidance and <https://www.health.gov.au/committees-and-groups/infection-control-expert-group-ic-eg>

- *Poster – Combined airborne and contact precautions*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/poster-combined-airborne-and-contact-precautions>

VISITOR RESTRICTIONS IN PLACE

For all staff

Combined airborne & contact precautions

in addition to standard precautions

Before entering room/care zone

- 1

Perform hand hygiene
- 2

Put on gown
- 3

Put on a particulate respirator (e.g. P2/N95) and perform fit check
- 4

Put on protective eyewear
- 5

Perform hand hygiene
- 6

Put on gloves

At doorway prior to leaving room/care zone

- 1

Remove and dispose of gloves
- 2

Perform hand hygiene
- 3

Remove and dispose of gown
- 4

Leave the room/care zone
- 5

Perform hand hygiene (in an anteroom/outside the room/care zone)
- 6

Remove protective eyewear (in an anteroom/outside the room/care zone)
- 7

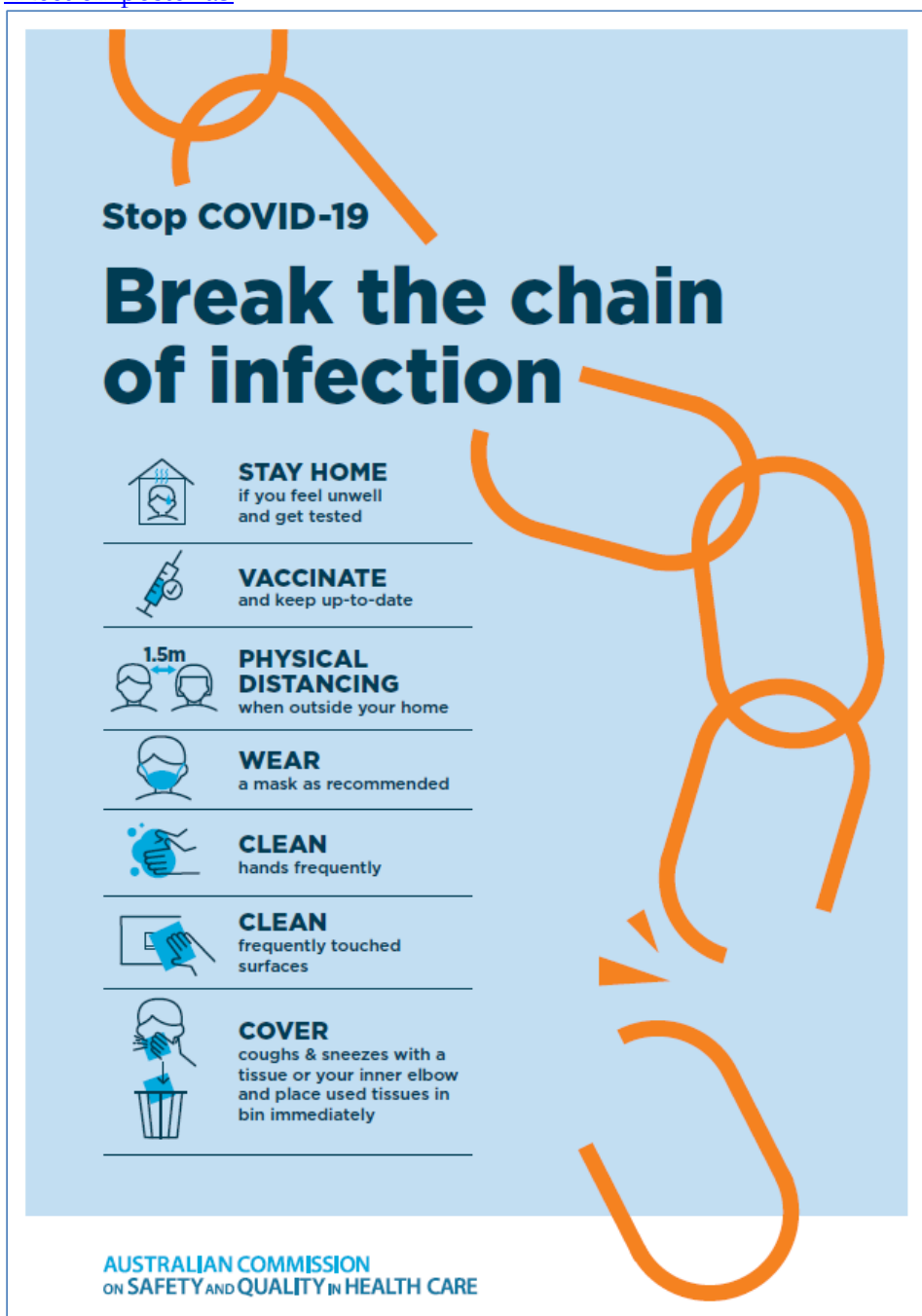
Perform hand hygiene (in an anteroom/outside the room/care zone)
- 8

Remove and dispose of particulate respirator (in an anteroom/outside the room/care zone)
- 9

Perform hand hygiene

KEEP DOOR CLOSED AT ALL TIMES

- *Environmental Cleaning and Infection Prevention and Control*
www.safetyandquality.gov.au/environmental-cleaning
- *Infection prevention and control Covid-19 PPE* poster
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/infection-prevention-and-control-covid-19-personal-protective-equipment>
- *COVID-19 infection prevention and control risk management – Guidance*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/covid-19-infection-prevention-and-control-risk-management-guidance>
- *Safe care for people with cognitive impairment during COVID-19*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/cognitive-impairment/cognitive-impairment-and-covid-19>
- *Stop COVID-19: Break the chain of infection* poster
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/break-chain-infection-poster-a3>



- *FAQs for clinicians on elective surgery* <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/node/5724>
- *FAQs for consumers on elective surgery* <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/node/5725>
- *FAQs on community use of face masks*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/faqs-community-use-face-masks>
- *COVID-19 and face masks – Information for consumers*
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/covid-19-and-face-masks-information-consumers>

The Commission’s fact sheet on use of face masks in the community to reduce the spread of COVID-19 is now available in Easy English and 10 other community languages from <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/wearing-face-masks-community>.

The factsheet was developed to help people understand when it is important to wear a mask to reduce the risk of the spread of COVID-19, and to explain how to safely put on and remove face masks. It also reinforces the importance of staying home if you have symptoms, physical distancing, hand hygiene and cough etiquette.

**AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION
ON SAFETY AND QUALITY IN HEALTH CARE**

INFORMATION
for consumers

COVID-19 and face masks

Should I use a face mask?

Wearing face masks may protect you from droplets (small drops) when a person with COVID-19 coughs, speaks or sneezes, and you are less than 1.5 metres away from them. Wearing a mask will also help protect others if you are infected with the virus, but do not have symptoms of infection.

Wearing a face mask in Australia is recommended by health experts in areas where community transmission of COVID-19 is high, whenever physical distancing is not possible. Deciding whether to wear a face mask is your personal choice. Some people may feel more comfortable wearing a face mask in the community.

When thinking about whether wearing a face mask is right for you, consider the following:

- Face masks may protect you when it is not possible to maintain the 1.5 metre physical distance from other people e.g. on a crowded bus or train
- Are you older or do you have other medical conditions like heart disease, diabetes or respiratory illness? People in these groups may get more severe illness if they are infected with COVID-19
- Wearing a face mask will reduce the spread of droplets from your coughs and sneezes to others (however, if you have any cold or flu-like symptoms you should stay home)
- A face mask will not provide you with complete protection from COVID-19. You should also do all of the other things listed below to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

What can you do to prevent the spread of COVID-19?

Stopping the spread of COVID-19 is everyone’s responsibility. The most important things that you can do to protect yourself and others are to:

- Stay at home when you are unwell, with even mild respiratory symptoms
- Regularly wash your hands with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand rub
- Do not touch your face
- Do not touch surfaces that may be contaminated with the virus
- Stay at least 1.5 metres away from other people (physical distancing)
- Cover your mouth when you cough by coughing into your elbow, or into a tissue. Throw the tissue away immediately.

National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce

<https://covid19evidence.net.au/>

The National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce is a collaboration of peak health professional bodies across Australia whose members are providing clinical care to people with COVID-19. The taskforce is undertaking continuous evidence surveillance to identify and rapidly synthesise emerging research in order to provide national, **evidence-based guidelines and clinical flowcharts for the clinical care of people with COVID-19**. The guidelines address questions that are specific to managing COVID-19 and cover the full disease course across mild, moderate, severe and critical illness. These are ‘living’ guidelines, updated with new research in near real-time in order to give reliable, up-to-the minute advice to clinicians providing frontline care in this unprecedented global health crisis.

COVID-19 Critical Intelligence Unit

<https://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/critical-intelligence-unit>

The Agency for Clinical Innovation (ACI) in New South Wales has developed this page summarising rapid, evidence-based advice during the COVID-19 pandemic. Its operations focus on systems intelligence, clinical intelligence and evidence integration. The content includes a daily evidence digest and evidence checks on a discrete topic or question relating to the current COVID-19 pandemic. There is also a ‘Living evidence’ section summarising key studies and emerging evidence on **COVID-19 vaccines** and **SARS-CoV-2 variants**. The most recent updates include:

- ***Acute mental health inpatient unit risk mitigation and models*** – What are the published risk mitigation and models of care for COVID-19 positive people in an acute mental health inpatient unit or in the community
- ***COVID-19 vaccine booster shots*** – Evidence check on COVID-19 vaccine booster shots
- ***Molnupiravir*** – What is the evidence for and regulatory context of molnupiravir for treatment of COVID-19?
- ***Test, trace, isolate and quarantine*** – What is the evidence for and jurisdictional policies on test, trace, isolate and quarantine strategies for COVID-19?
- ***COVID-19 vaccines in Australia*** – What is the latest evidence on COVID-19 vaccines in Australia?

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