



Walk This Way

Key Steps to an Effective
Patient Safety Culture

crico

Welcome

Dana Siegal, RN, CPHRM
CRICO



Home Care
ation







...in the
Main Entrance

This is a smoke free site



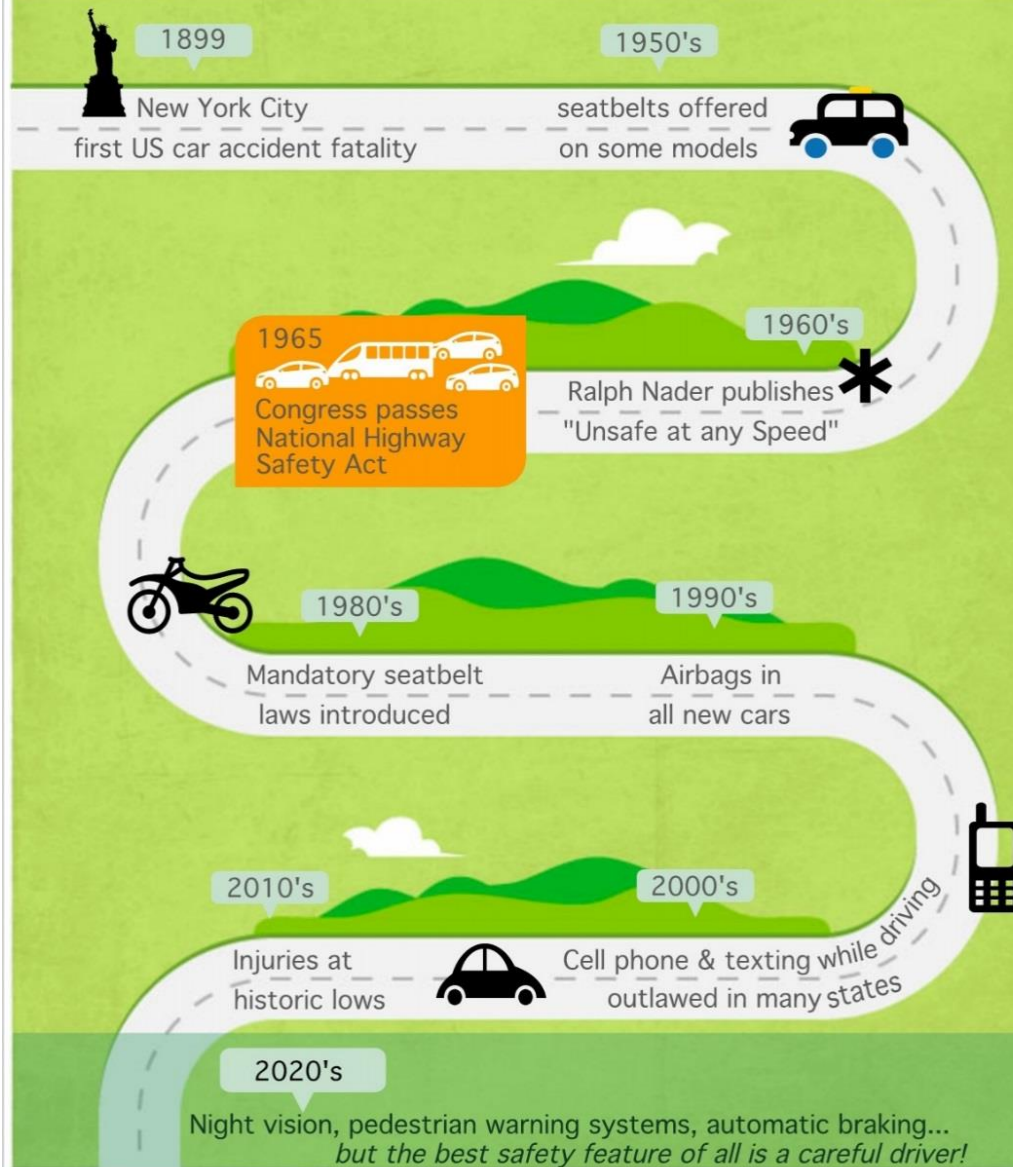
We thank you for
not smoking
outside or inside
the hospital

Help is available for patients to manage nicotine withdrawal whilst in
hospital, please ask your nurse for assistance



Timeline of Automotive Safety

compiled by Chris Purcell
www.purcell-law.com





6 Steel Travel Platform. Allows space up to 52x34 inches wide. Extends full width of standard or compact back seat, telescopes down to 17x32 inches. Attractive vinyl-covered blue print Serofoam polyurethane pad covers platform. Folds flat against front seat. Luggage can be conveniently stored on or below it. Adjustable vinyl-covered steel hook-over arms attach securely to seat.

1 G 85974L—Shpg. wt. 13 lbs....\$14.50



100 YEARS of SAFETY

THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL COMMEMORATES THE HISTORY OF SAFETY, ADVOCACY AND INNOVATION

The National Safety Council estimates nearly 6 million lives have been saved through the collaborative efforts of the people working to save lives and prevent injuries within the past 100 years. Below, *Safety+Health* presents workplace safety-related highlights from the NSC 100 Years of Safety timeline. To view the full timeline, visit nsc.org/100years.

1906

Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle" is published. As a social commentary on unsafe working conditions, the novel contributes to the eventual creation of the Food and Drug Act of 1906 and the Meat Inspection Act of 1906.



1911

A fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist factory in New York kills 146 workers. This tragedy sparks the birth of many occupational safety organizations, including the National Safety Council.



1913

The National Safety Council is founded. Delegates of the Second Safety Congress establish the National Council for Safety. The name is changed one year later to the National Safety Council. Robert W. Campbell is named the first president of the council.



1930s

Personal protective equipment includes high-visibility safety gear and steel toe boots.



1934-1936

The first basic labor standards and federal benefits emerge from the formation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Standards are set for minimum wage, overtime and underage employment.



1940s

The Bureau of Mines is created, and is granted inspection authority. Congress authorizes the first code of mine safety regulations within six years.



1958

The American Society of Safety Engineers and the U.S. Air Force conduct research that results in advances in fall protection devices and harnesses that are later established as American National Standards.



1971

OSHA is officially established.



1991

OSHA introduces the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.



2001

NSC works with OSHA and the Environmental Protection Agency to protect recovery and cleanup workers responding to the World Trade Center and Pentagon terrorist attacks.



2007

OSHA announces a new rule clarifying that employers are responsible for paying for most types of required PPE for workers.

1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010

1908

The Pittsburgh Survey includes documentation on trade-related risks, disasters and deaths. This revelation results in support from labor and businesses of early workers' compensation laws.

1912

The First Safety Congress takes place. A small group of business leaders come together in Milwaukee to determine the need to establish an organization responsible for "the preservation of human life."



1920s

Personal protective equipment – including masks and respirators – is introduced in chemical plants.



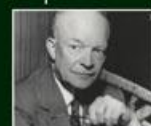
1928

An industrial plant manager adapts a drinking fountain into the first emergency eyewash station.



1940

President Franklin D. Roosevelt calls on NSC to mobilize nationwide resources by educating business leaders and training new employees "in a concerted and intensified campaign against accidents."



1953

President Dwight D. Eisenhower approves an act of Congress that grants a congressional charter to NSC.



1970

President Richard Nixon signs into law the Occupational Safety and Health Act.



1984 and 1986

Union Carbide plant's toxic chemical release kills thousands of people; the Chernobyl nuclear power plant releases large quantities of radioactive contamination into the atmosphere.



1983

OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard is established.



2006

The Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response (MINER) Act is passed.





30TH ANNIVERSARY

Sun Safety Time Line: 1918 – 2009



1979

■ The Skin Cancer Foundation is founded.

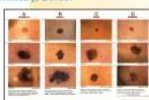
■ The Foundation's Photobiology Committee, with SPF expert Madhukar A. Pathak as chairman, introduces the Seal of Recommendation for sunscreen products with an SPF of 15 or greater. The Skin Cancer Foundation is the only organization to verify SPF test results.

1985

■ The SCF launches The Children's Sun Protection Program — the first program of its kind — and the accompanying brochure "For Every Child Under The Sun."

■ The Skin Cancer Foundation publishes *The ABCDs of Moles and Melanoma*, based on recommendations by the Melanoma Clinical Cooperative Group at New York University School of Medicine. People are urged to be alert for moles with Asymmetry, Border irregularity, Color variegation and Diameter greater than 6 mm.

■ President Ronald Reagan diagnosed with basal cell carcinoma on nose. Dr. Perry Robins appears on television to discuss early warning signs and the importance of early detection and effective treatment.



ABCD's of Melanoma

1994

■ The Foundation honors its first Skin Sense Award recipients, Estee Lauder and the Lauder family.



1998

■ SCF becomes a founding member of the National Council on Skin Cancer Prevention.



2001

■ First International Dermatology Exchange Program Conference of The Skin Cancer Foundation held in Cuba.



2005

■ New Skin Cancer Foundation graphic identity launched.

■ Researchers at New York University expand the "ABCDE" acronym to "ABCDE". "E" stands for evolving. People are advised to look for moles that evolve or change in any way.



2008

■ The Skin Cancer Foundation's Road to Healthy Skin Tour, presented by AVEENO™ and Rite Aid, travels the country to provide more than 3,000 free skin exams.



2006

■ The SCF website, www.skincancer.org, is relaunched.

■ 7.8 million

Average number of page views, per year, received by www.skincancer.org.



■ 700 million impressions
Number of media impressions the Foundation generates for skin cancer awareness.

2009

■ 800 products
Number of sun protection products now bearing The SCF's Seal of Recommendation. (Six hundred and four US and 196 international.)



1918
■ Norman Paul of Sydney, Australia publishes *The Influence of Sunlight in the Production of Cancer of the Skin*.



1970

■ Atmospheric chemist (and future Nobel laureate) Paul Crutzen suggests that chemicals in the atmosphere could destroy the earth's ozone layer, allowing large amounts of dangerous ultraviolet (UV) radiation to reach the earth.



1972

■ The FDA reclassifies sunscreens as over-the-counter drugs rather than cosmetics.

1974

■ SPF numbering system developed in US by Harvard University photobiologist Madhukar A. Pathak, MB, PhD.

1975

■ Thomas Fitzpatrick, MD, of Harvard University develops a skin classification system based on genetic disposition and reaction to sun exposure. Quizzes based on Fitzpatrick's system help users gauge their vulnerability to sun damage.



1978

■ SPF numbers first appear on US sunscreens.



1979

■ The first UV tanning salons open in US.



1981

Reggae legend Bob Marley dies of melanoma.



1988

■ The FDA approves chemical absorber avobenzone, the first chemical sunscreen to protect against the UVA portion of the UV spectrum.

1998

■ A study from Philadelphia's The Wistar Institute shows a relationship between UVB and melanoma.



1998

■ The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists develops criteria for the ultraviolet protection factor (UPF), a measurement of fabrics' ability to block ultraviolet radiation.



2002

■ The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences declares ultraviolet (UV) radiation a carcinogen.

2004

■ An Australian-American study suggests that UVA radiation may be as carcinogenic as UVB.



2006

■ The FDA approves the long-awaited UVA sunscreen ingredient ecamsule (a.k.a. Mexoryl™).

2002

■ A study in *The Journal of the National Cancer Institute* reveals that UV tanning bed users have 2.5 times the risk of squamous cell carcinoma and 1.5 times the risk of basal cell carcinoma as non-tanners.

2004

■ Approximately 50,000 tanning salons serve 28 million customers annually.

2004

■ The American Academy of Dermatology reports that 26 percent of people under age 25 use tanning booths regularly, compared to just 2 percent in 1983.

2007

■ A report from the World Health Organization links indoor tanning to melanoma.



TIMELINE KEY

- Skin Cancer Foundation
- UV Protection Advancements
- Sunlight/UV Research
- Growth of Tanning Salons

1918 1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

MADD MILESTONES



1980

- Sept. 5, MADD incorporates
- First national press conference held Oct. 1 in Washington, D.C.



1982

- Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving formed
- Bill enacted giving states federal highway funds for anti-drunk driving efforts
- 100 MADD chapters by year-end

1983

- An NBC made-for-TV movie about MADD airs
- 129 new anti-drunk driving laws pass by year-end
- National office moves to Texas



1984

- Federal 21 Minimum Drinking Age Act signed into law on July 17
- Organization changes its name to Mothers Against Drunk Driving
- More than 330 MADD chapters in 47 states by year-end



1986

- Victim Assistance Institutes established
- Project Red Ribbon—known today as *Tie One On For Safety*—launched



1987

- 1-800-GET-MADD launched
- MADD amicus brief to U.S. Supreme Court helps uphold federal drinking age

1988

- MADDvocate magazine launched
- All states and D.C. pass federal 21 drinking age law
- Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act signed—amendments include extending crime victim compensation rights to DUI/DWI victims and increased incentives for states enacting key DUI/DWI laws

1989

- Victim Impact Panel program launched



25 Years of Making a Difference

1990

- MADD amicus brief to U.S. Supreme Court helps establish sobriety checkpoints as constitutional
- "20 x 2000" plan introduced



1992

- MADD testifies on the Sensible Advertising and Family Education Act
- Gallup survey reveals Americans cite drunk driving as No. 1 problem on nation's roads

1993

- Second *Rating the States* survey released—national grade "B"

1994

- Alcohol-related deaths drop to a 25-year low



1995

- Federal Zero Tolerance Law passes Congress

1996

- Youth In Action* program launched
- www.madd.org launched
- Third *Rating the States* survey released—national grade "C"



1997

- "20 x 2000" goal

1998

- First youth elected to national board of directors
- Zero Tolerance legislation passes in all states
- MADD commemorates 10th anniversary of Kentucky Bus Crash—the nation's worst alcohol-related crash



1999

- MADD's mission expands to

2000

- 20th anniversary rally at the U.S. Capitol
- MADD grows to approximately 600 chapters and 2 million members/supporters
- National .08 BAC measure (part of the Federal Transportation Appropriations Bill) signed into law Oct. 23
- Second MADD *National Youth Summit to Prevent Underage Drinking* held in Washington, D.C.



2001

- MADD named one of *Worth* magazine's 100 Best



2002

- Eight-point plan to reduce alcohol-related traffic deaths and injuries unveiled
- Spanish-language www.madd.org launched
- Protecting You/Protecting Me* established as model program by SAMHSA, CSAP
- MADD testifies before Congressional leaders on reauthorization of Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century

2003

- MADD testifies before the Senate subcommittees regarding highway safety initiatives
- First MADD Media Awards held
- MADD receives Fries Prize for Improving Health from the Healthtrac Foundation

2004

- First Law Enforcement Leadership Summit held
- MADD testifies before Congress in the U.S. House Education Reform Subcommittee on under-



2005

- Glynn Birch announced MADD's first male national president
- 1-877-MADD-HELP 24-hour victim helpline launched
- 21st anniversary of 21 Minimum Drinking Age Law commemorated with 21-city national "Night of Compliance"
- 25th anniversary rally at "Moment of Drums" held in Washington, D.C.

- MADD receives Haddon Award from International Council on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety
- MADD honored

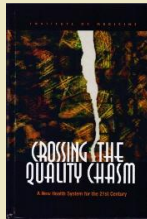
Patient Safety Timeline



"To Err is Human"
IOM Report



1999



"Crossing the Quality Chasm"



Executive
Memo from
President



2001

JCAHO
National Patient
Safety Goals



2003

Institute for
Healthcare
Improvement
100K *lives*
Campaign



2004



DOD TeamSTEPPS
for Healthcare

Patient Safety
and Quality
Improvement
Act of 2005



2005



□ Transforming
Healthcare: A Safety
Imperative

□ Unmet Needs: Teaching
Physicians to Provide Safe
Care

2007



Dr. Lucien Leap
Leapfrog
(F500 Consumer
involvement)



President Bush
HITECH
(10 year plan)

2012

Many organizations, despite significant focus and effort, are not achieving maximum impact from their risk management and patient safety programs

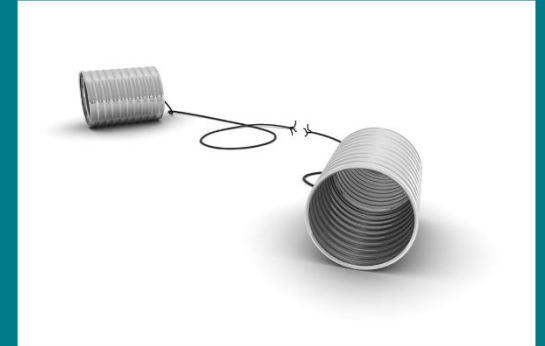
Consistent adoption of key risk and patient safety initiatives often varies from practice to practice, and across shifts, units, and departments

Many well-planned initiatives, once implemented, struggle for a consistent and/or long-term foothold in the day-to-day processes of staff and providers

Factors reflective of (potential) cultural issues - 5,937 cases

	# cases with culture factors	% cases with culture factors (N=5,937)
Communication	1,680	36%
Policy/protocol not followed	973	16%

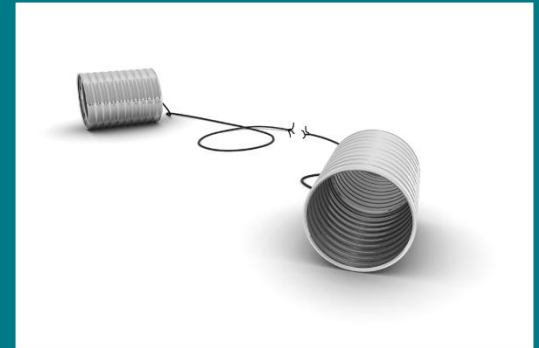
Communication among providers (details)



Contributing Factors Issues Codes - Details	# cases_CO factors
...regarding patient's condition.	1,680
...poor professional relationship/rapport	109

% of Communication issues within a Service

- OB 33%
- Hospitalist 33%
- Orthopedic 30%
- Emergency 28%
- Internal Medicine 26%
- General Surgery 23%
- Cardiac Surgery 18%



Retained Foreign Body

2002	67
2003	53
2004	44
2005	49
2006	85
2007	68
2008	75
2009	68
2010	64
2011	40
2012	20



Wrong Site Surgery

2002	16
2003	17
2004	10
2005	26
2006	20
2007	37
2008	20
2009	26
2010	27
2011	14
2012	7

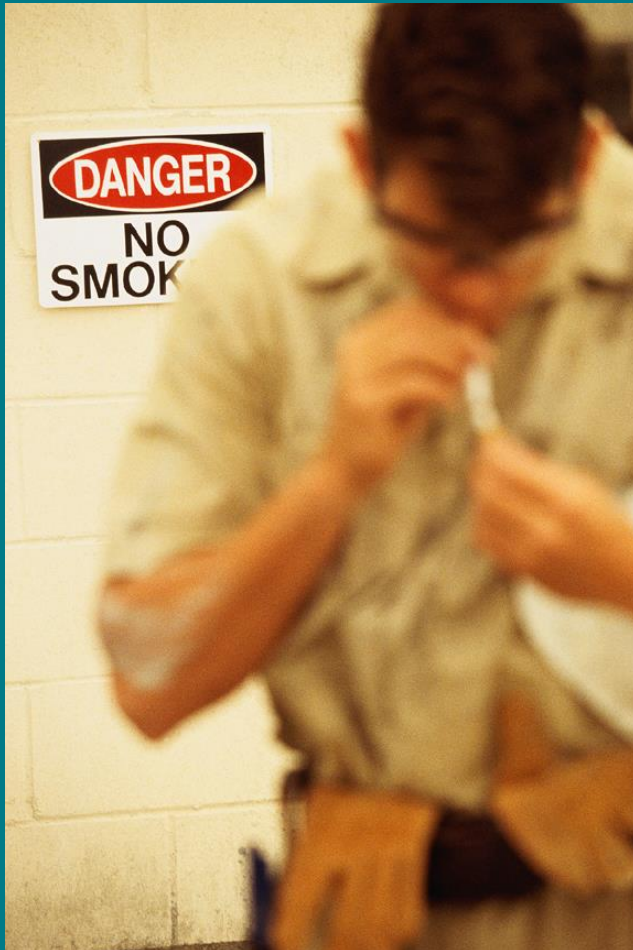


Failure to Report Adverse Events



Contributing Factors Issues Code -	# cases
Failure to report adverse event	105

What's your smoking story?



- Fill out a card and we'll share your future OMG later today.