



Our Commitment to the National Patient Safety Goals

Note: Gaps in the numbering indicate that the goal is not applicable to the hospital accreditation program or the goal has been integrated into the standards.

The purpose of the National Patient Safety Goals is to improve patient safety. The goals focus on problems in health care safety and how to solve them.



Goal 1: Improve the accuracy of patient identification.

- Use at least two ways to identify patients.
- Make sure the correct patient gets the correct blood, when blood is ordered for transfusions.

Goal 2: Improve the effectiveness of communication among caregivers.

- Get important test results to the right person (nurse, physician, tech) on time.
- Use SBAR for hand off reporting.

Goal 3: Improve the safety of using medications.

- Before a procedure, label medications that are not labeled.
- Take extra care with patients who take medications to thin their blood.
- Record and pass along correct information about a patient's medications. Medication reconciliation and communication across transitions of care for each patient.

Goal 6: Use Alarms Safely

- We will make improvements to ensure all medical equipment alarms are audible and answered as soon as possible.

Goal 7: Reduce the risk of healthcare-associated infections.

- Hand hygiene.
- Use the hand cleaning guidelines from the Centers for Disease.
- Use proven guidelines to prevent infections that are difficult to treat.
- Use proven guidelines to prevent central line associated infections.
- Use proven guidelines to prevent surgical site infections.
- Use proven guidelines to prevent urinary catheter associated infections.

Goal 15: Identify patients at risk for suicide.

- Identify patients who are at risk for suicide and communicate to appropriate clinical personnel.

Universal Protocol: Prevent errors in surgery and other areas where procedures are performed.

- Ensure the correct surgery is done on the correct patient and at the correct place on the patient's body.
- Mark the surgical site on the patient's body.
- Pause, complete TIME OUTS, before surgery or procedures to prevent wrong site surgery or wrong procedures.

