

TOP 5 REPORTS



Every Patient Safety Department
Should Be Building

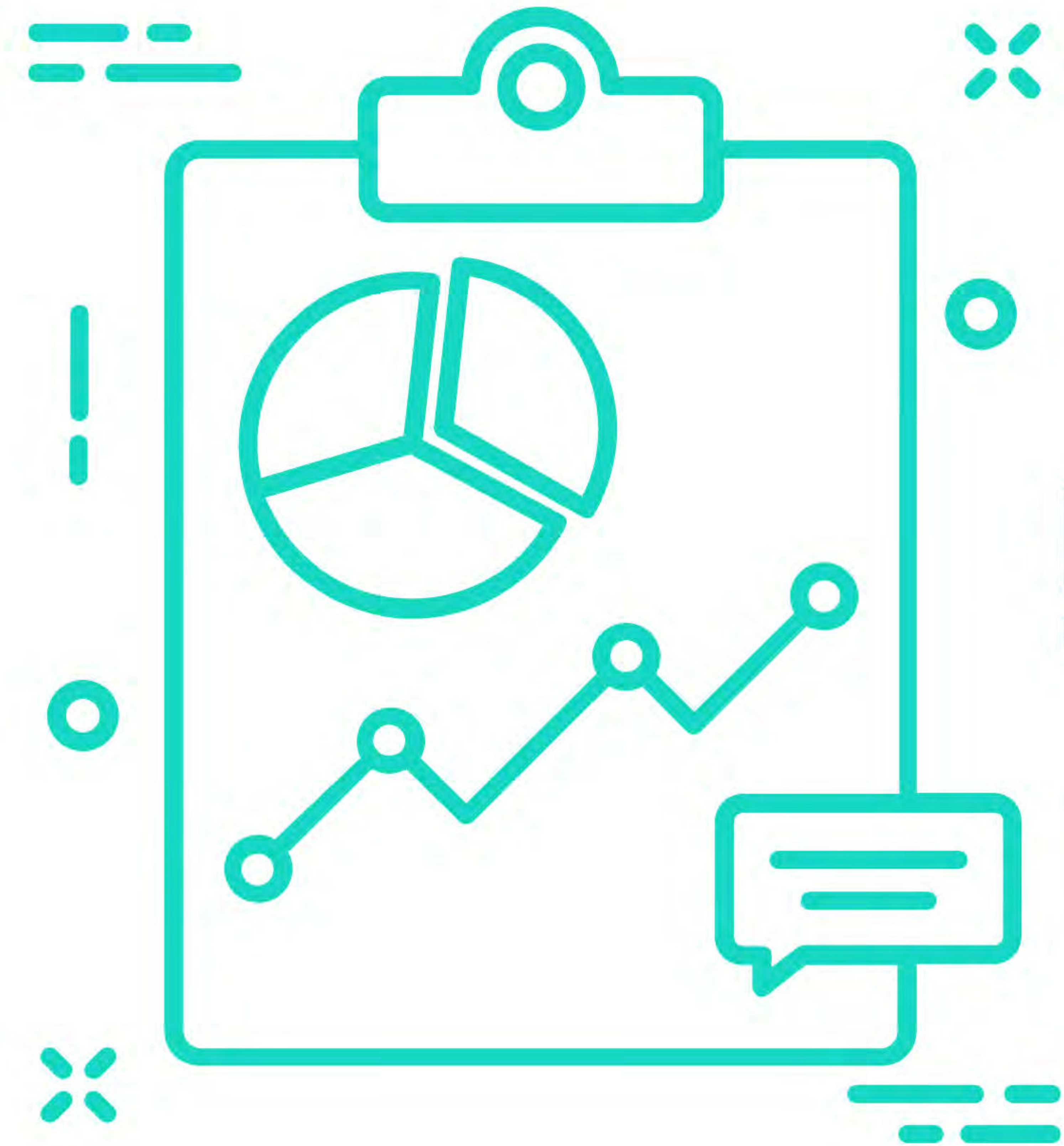
By American Data Network
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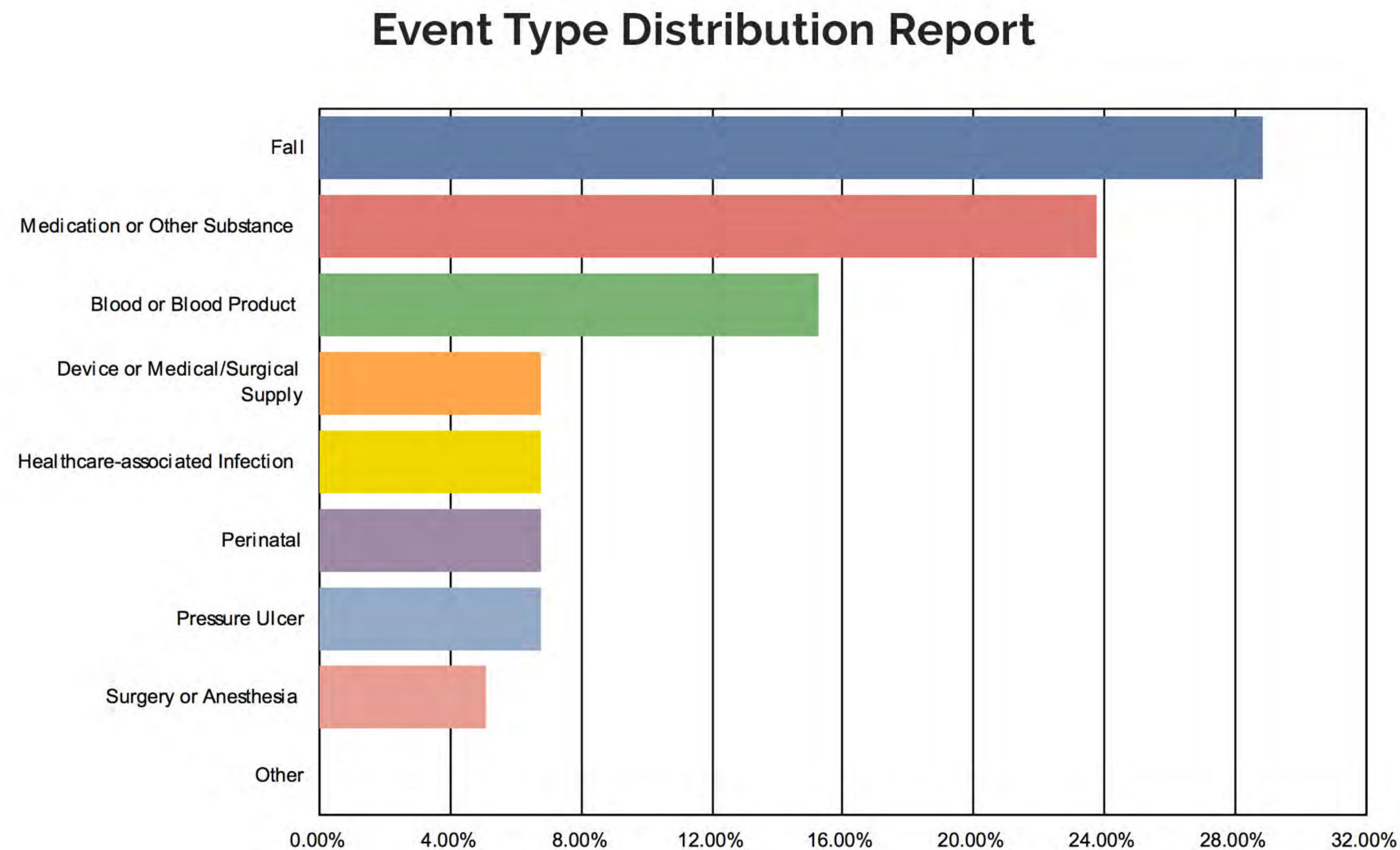
Start with Stratification

The ability to dissect data provides a means to uncover patterns that can be suppressed when all data are aggregated.

Stratification allows for a better understanding of differences in the data and the variations. To ensure a thorough analysis of event data, multiple reports should be compared and contrasted in order to unveil additional hidden contributing factors for improvement priorities.



1) Event Type Distribution Report



Review of the distribution of patient safety events by type, allows quality and safety professional to pinpoint areas for targeted improvement by applying the 80/20 rule.

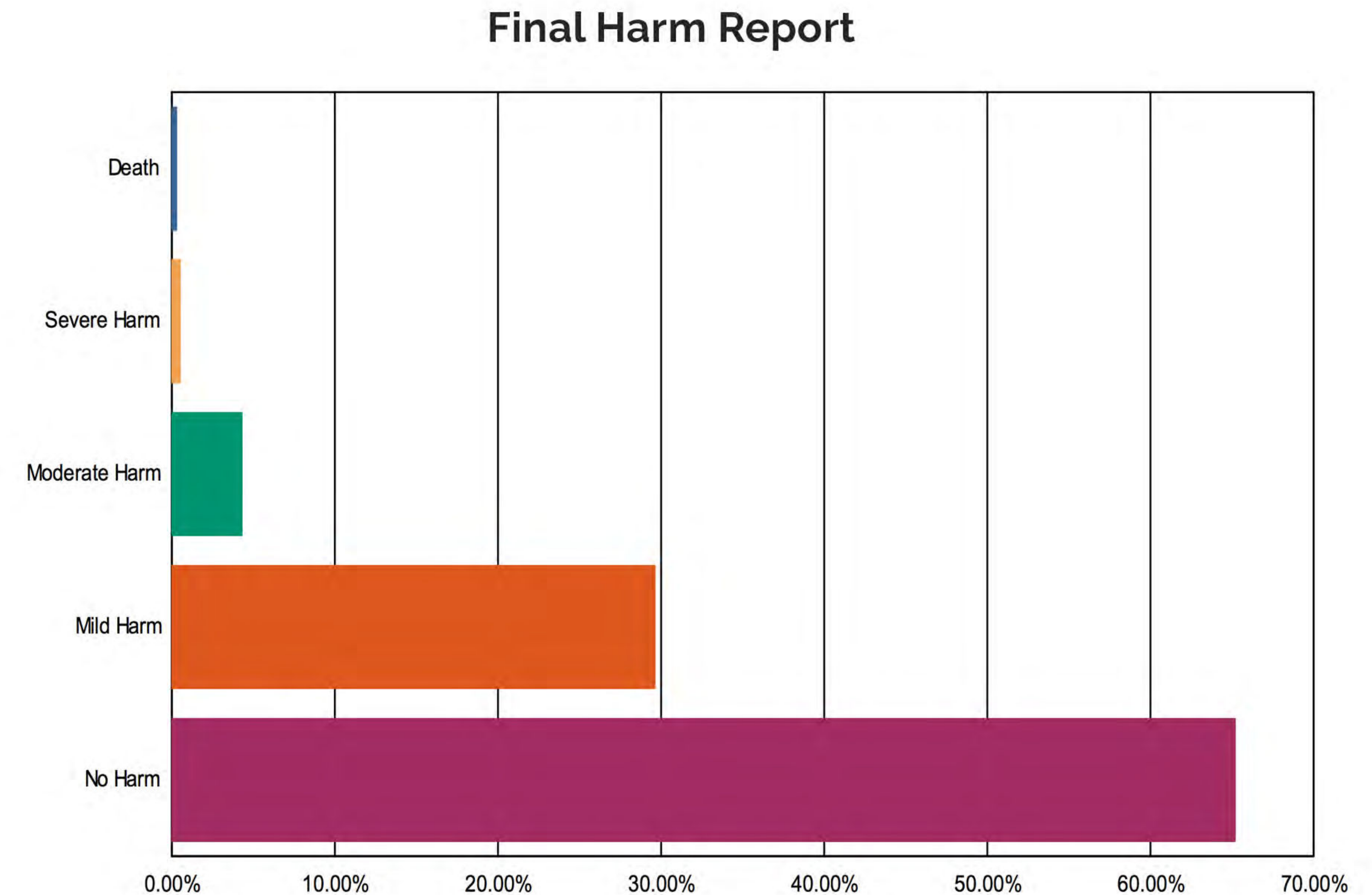
This data should serve as the fundamental building block for further review into contributing factors, harm, and investigative follow ups.

2) Final Harm Report

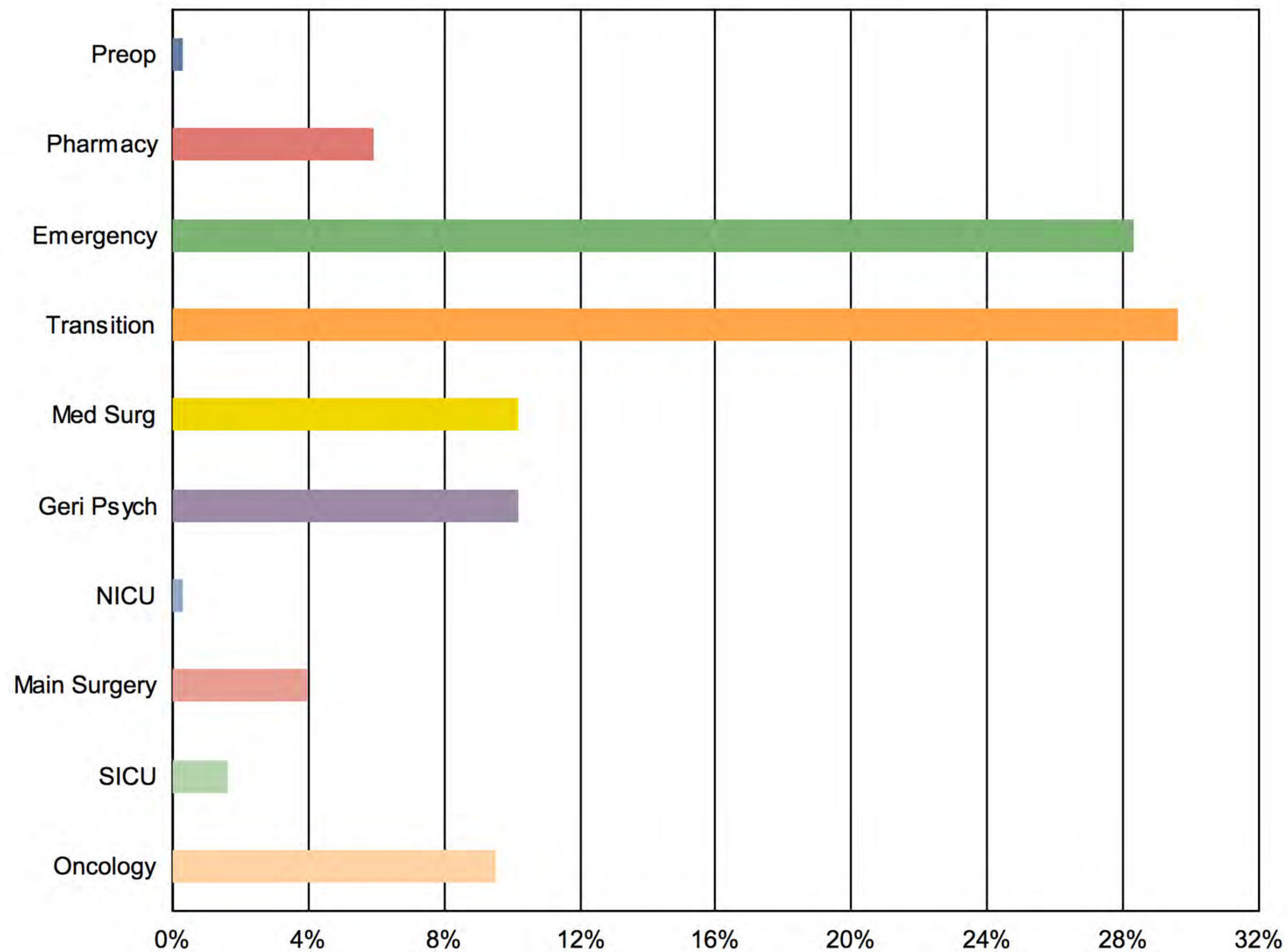
All events resulting in harm should to be investigated and understood for risk reduction.

The AHRQ harm scale provides a primary aide when reviewing events to better understand harm that is preventable and not preventable.

Further study may be necessary to determine if harm is based on deviation of best practices.



Department by Type Report



3) Department by Type Report

It is important to identify areas with a higher share of events when compared across the organization.

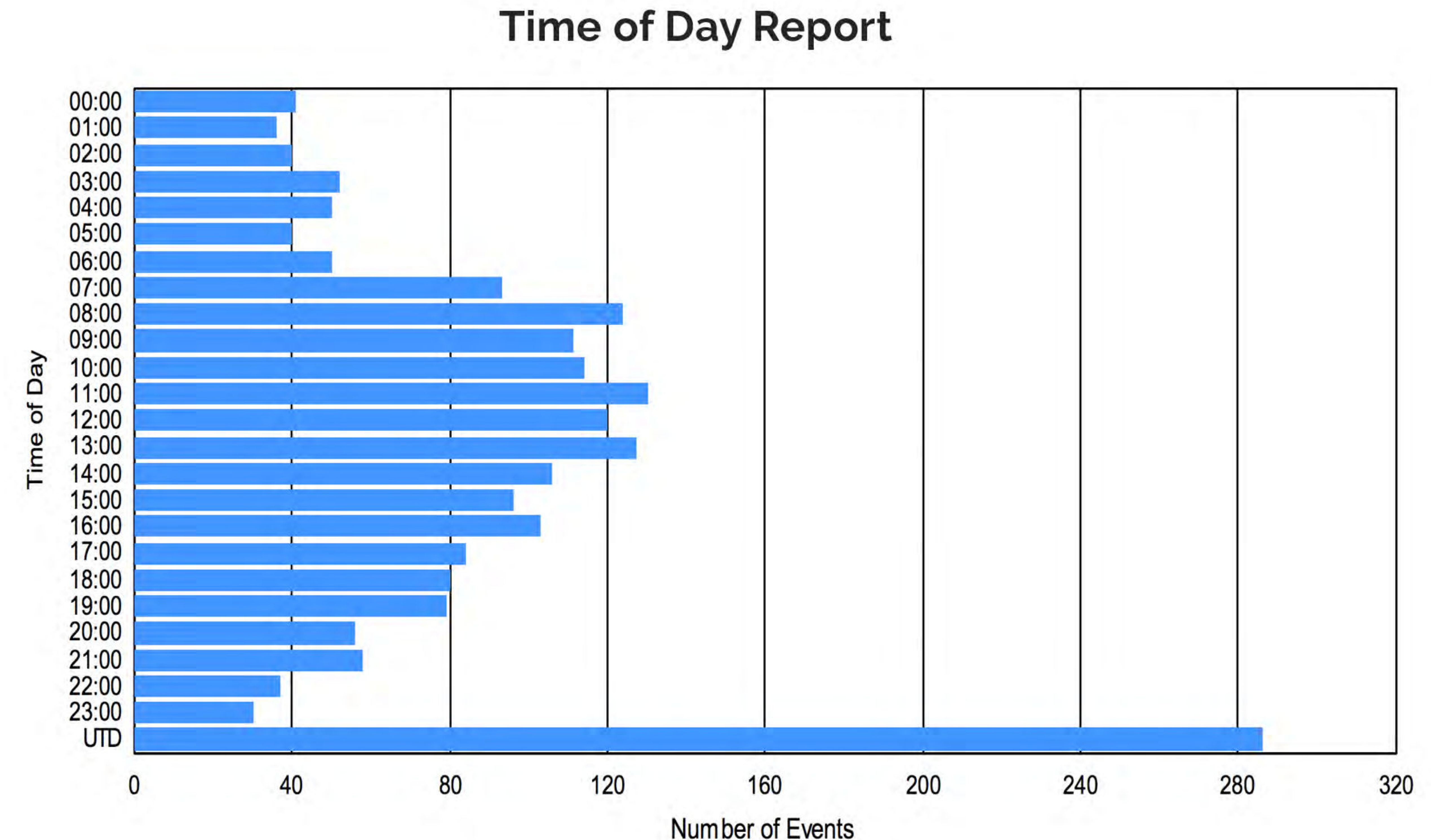
Departments with a higher percentage should prompt further assessment to determine resource utilization, patient population and appropriate treatment planning, etc.

4) Time of Day Report

When considering factors for event occurrence, looking at the time of day can provide insight as to when a high frequency of events occur.

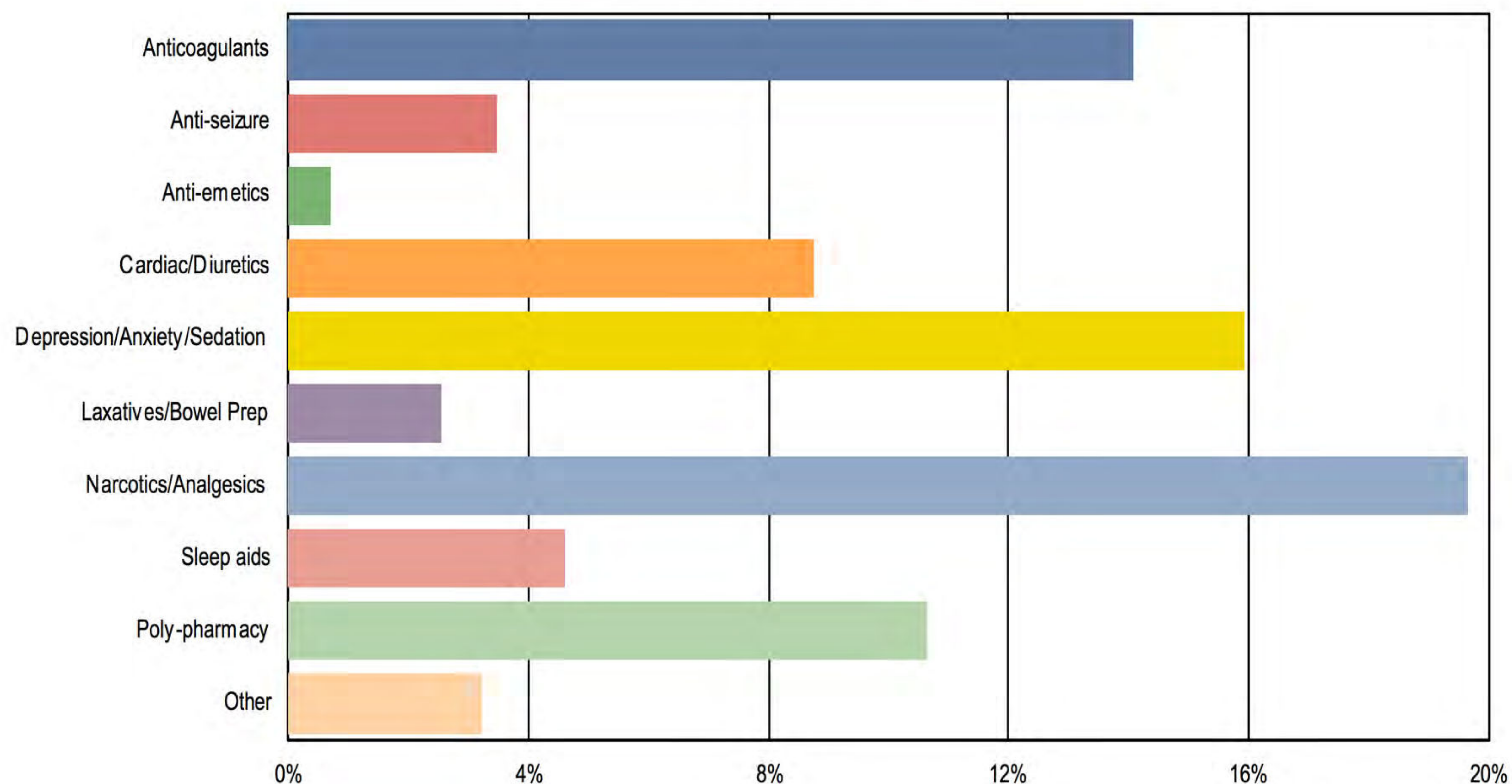
Further analysis into causation may be directed at staffing assignments, workload, patient activities, medications, or food delivery.

Patterns may emerge which could lead to methods for mitigating the number of occurrences at a particular time of day or day of week.



5) Contributing Factors Report

Contributing Factors Report:
Medications Prior to Fall



Post-event analyses of contributing factors identified during initial reports and follow-up investigation should be compared and contrasted in order to unveil additional hidden contributing factors for priority improvement.

Healthcare professionals can use this information to design corrective action plans that address underlying system issues and ultimately prevent recurrence.

Contributing Factors may include medication involvement, risk assessment, interventions prior to event occurrence, levels of sedation, adverse outcomes, etc.

About American Data Network's Patient Safety & Risk Management Application

Our web-based helps you monitor, analyze and respond to safety events and near misses to improve clinical processes and curb your organization's risk.

 Real Time Reports

 Automated Alert System

 Anonymous Data Entry

 Common Data Formats

 Total User Management

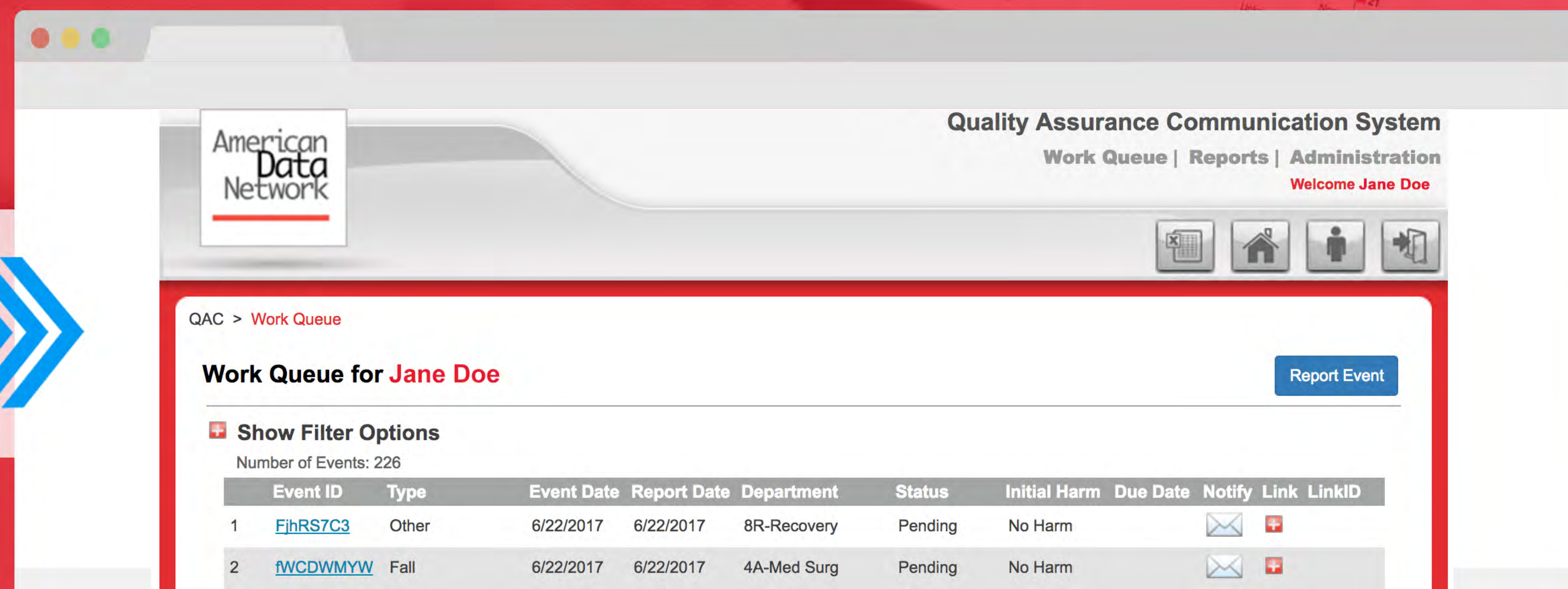
 Task Assignment Functionality

**Find Out How You Can
Save Time & Costs**



To get more info, call **Sherry Bird** at **(501) 225-5533** or send an email to **sbird@americandatanetwork.com**.

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Product**



American Data Network

Quality Assurance Communication System

Work Queue | Reports | Administration

Welcome Jane Doe

QAC > Work Queue

Work Queue for Jane Doe

Show Filter Options

Number of Events: 226

Event ID	Type	Event Date	Report Date	Department	Status	Initial Harm	Due Date	Notify	Link	LinkID
1	FjhRS7C3	Other	6/22/2017	6/22/2017	8R-Recovery	Pending	No Harm			
2	fWCDWMYW	Fall	6/22/2017	6/22/2017	4A-Med Surg	Pending	No Harm			

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