

Should Be Building

By American Data Network www.americandatanetwork.com





Start with Stratification

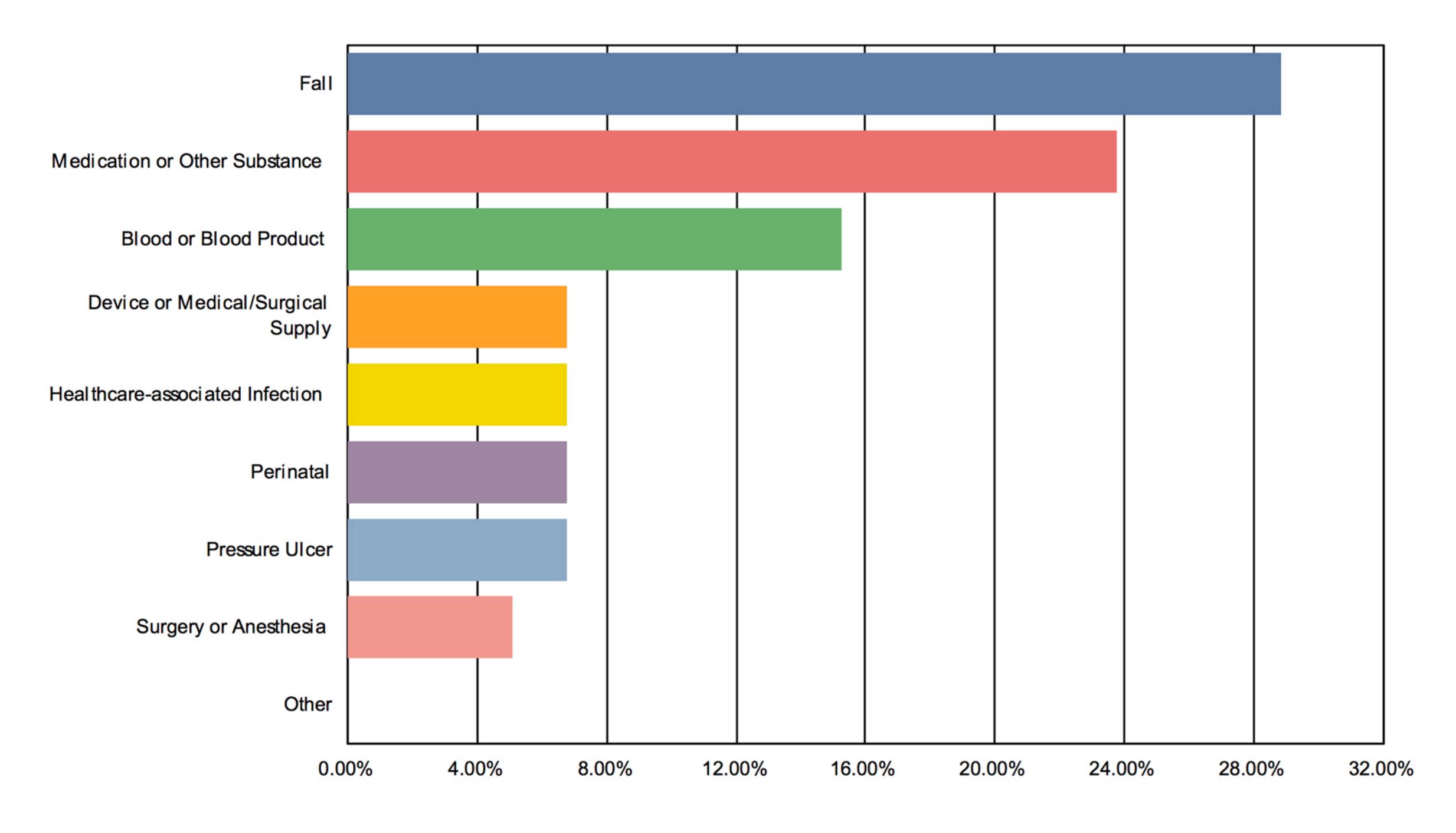
The ability to dissect data provides a means to uncover patterns that can be suppressed when all data are aggregated.

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.





Event Type Distribution Report





1) Event Type Distribution Report

Review of the distribution of patient safety events by type allows quality and patient safety professionals 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.

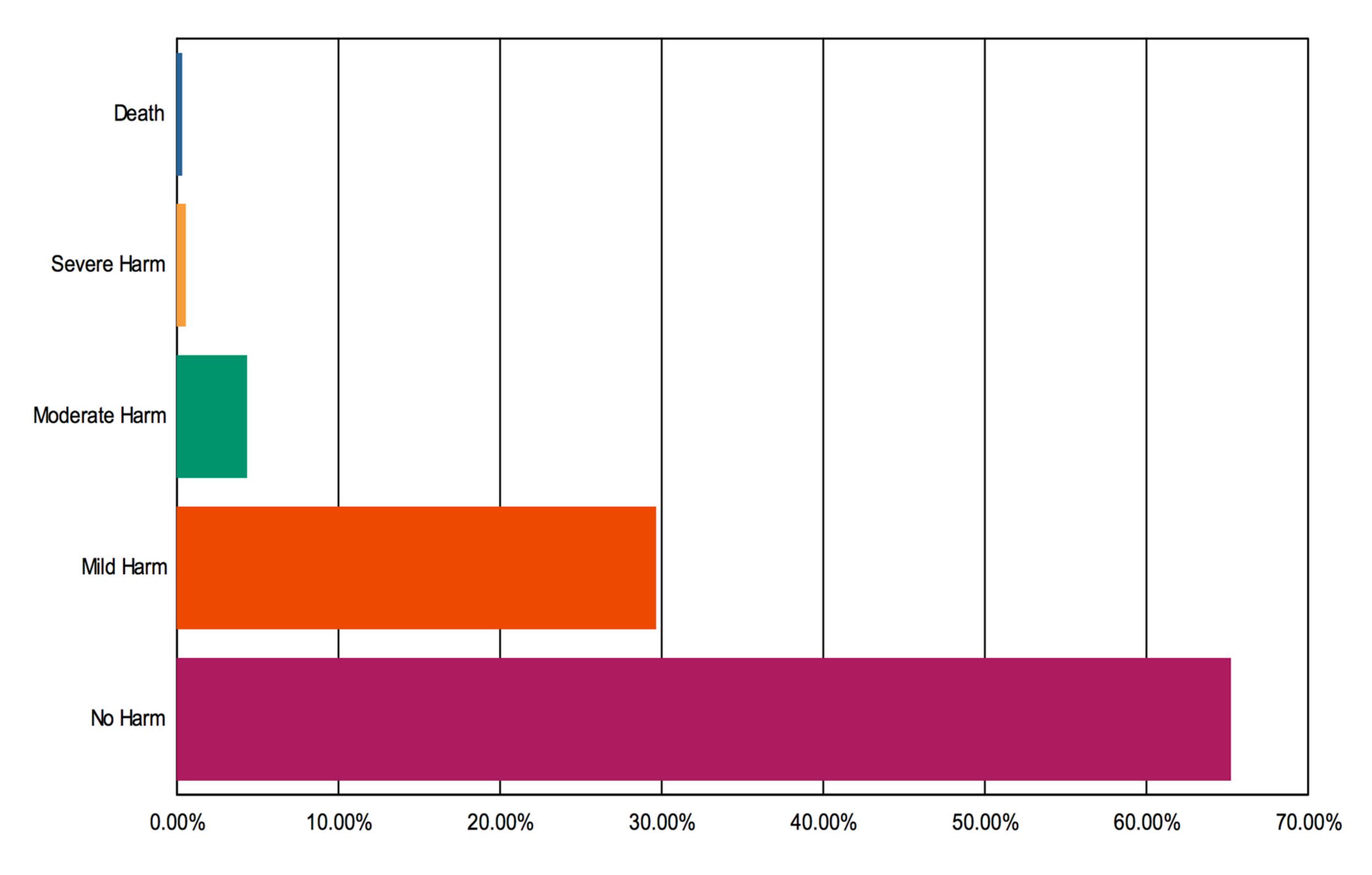
2) Final Harm Report

All events resulting in harm should 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.

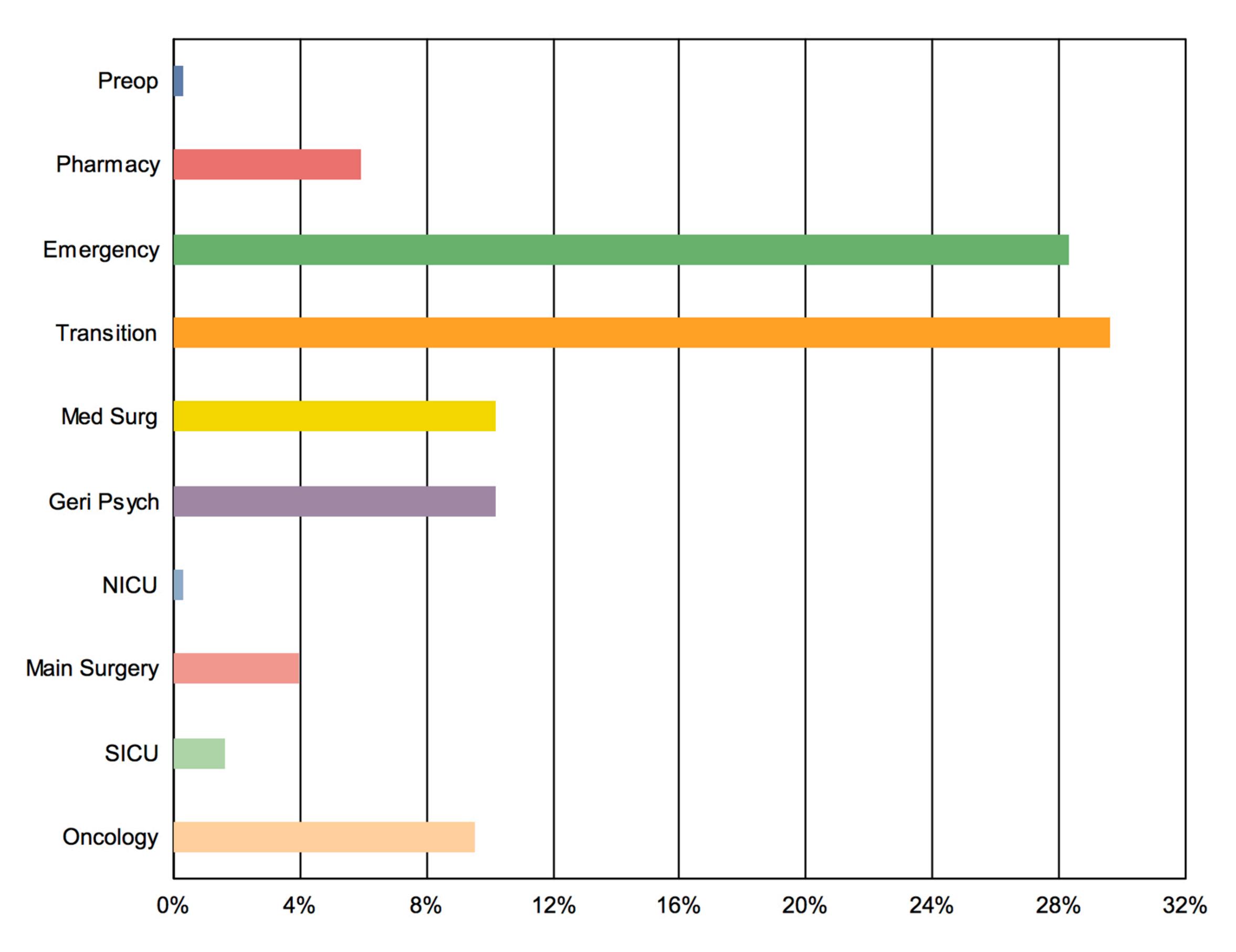
Further study may be necessary to determine if harm is based on deviation of best practices.

Final Harm Report





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.

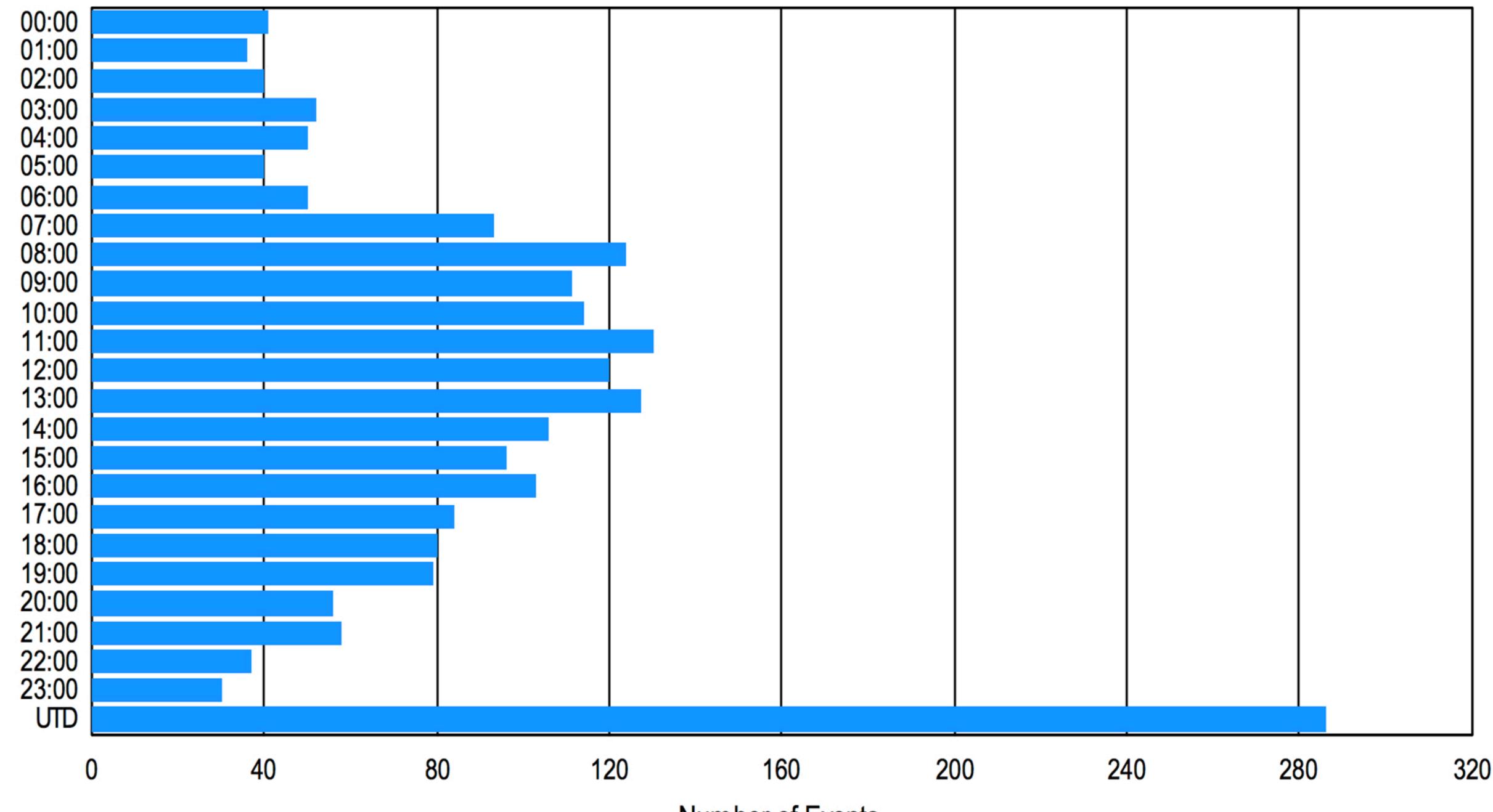
4) Time of Day Report

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

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.

Time of Day Report

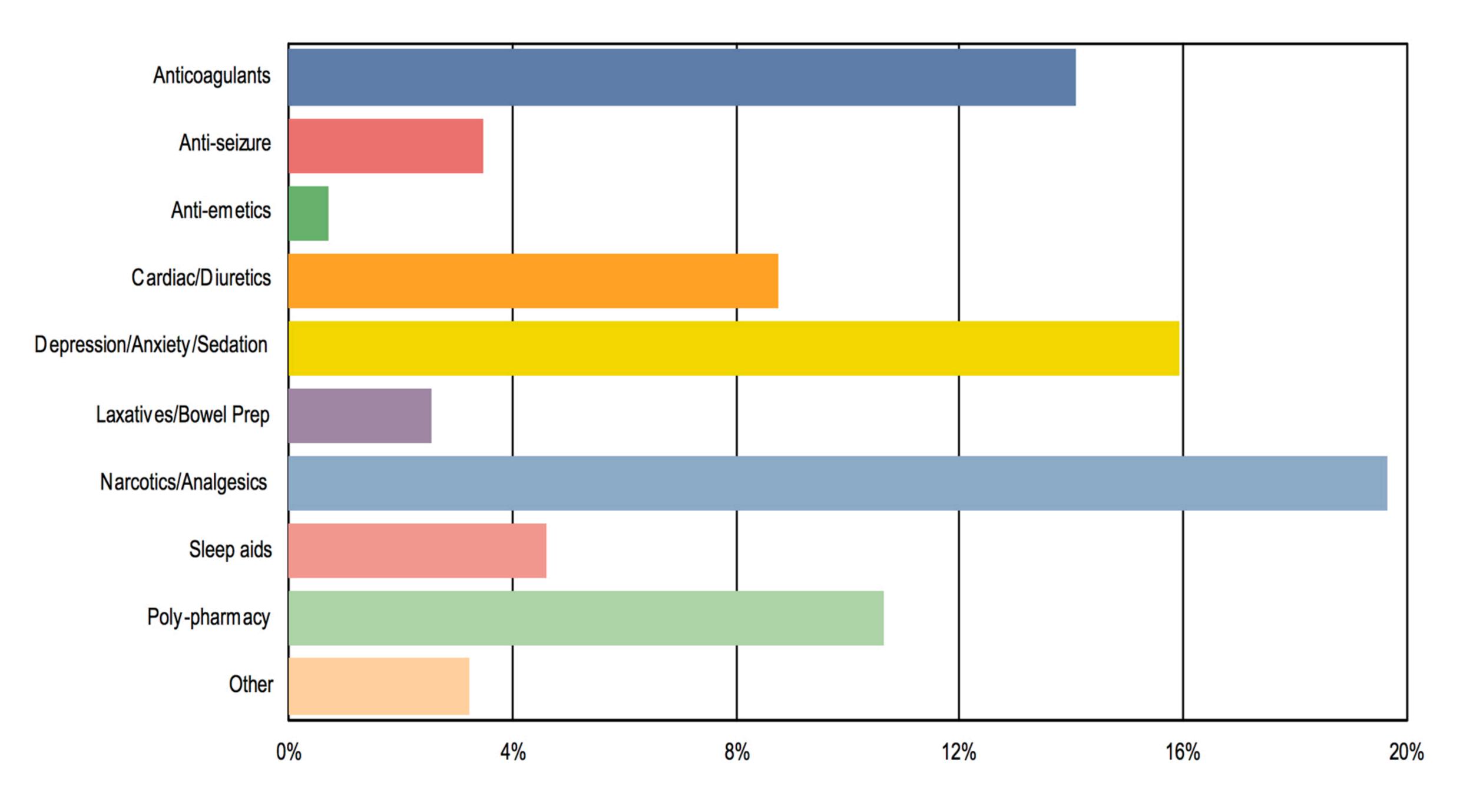


ime of Day

Number of Events



Contributing Factors Report: Medications Prior to Fall





5) Contributing Factors Report

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.

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Work Queue for Jane Doe

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Number of Events: 226

		Event ID	Туре	Event Date	Report Date	Departm
	1	FjhRS7C3	Other	6/22/2017	6/22/2017	8R-Recov
	2	<u>fWCDWMYW</u>	Fall	6/22/2017	6/22/2017	4A-Med S

