

Definition of Patient Safety

Patient safety was defined by the IOM as "the prevention of harm to patients." Emphasis is placed on the system of care delivery that (1) prevents errors; (2) learns from the errors that do occur; and (3) is built on a culture of safety that involves health care professionals, organizations, and patients. The glossary at the AHRQ Patient Safety Network Web site expands upon the definition of prevention of harm: "freedom from accidental or preventable injuries produced by medical care."

Courses specifically approved to satisfy the Patient Safety requirement

ACOEM – American Occupational Health Conference (AOHC) 2016

<http://www.acoem.org/AOHC.aspx>

ABPM has reviewed the program and session descriptions and notes that the following sessions meet the Patient Safety Requirements for MOC:

- 109 - Occupational Spirometry Highlights; Pitfalls and Interpretations
- 111 - Accident Detectives; Medical Issues in Occupational Incident Investigations
- 117 - Head Trauma; Best Practices for Complex Cases and Fitness-FORODuty in Safety Sensitive Populations
- 214 - Low Back Surgery and Workers Compensation - The Role of Occupational Medicine Provider in Helping Patients Make Better Informed Decisions
- 221- Reproductive and Developmental Hazard Management
- 300 - Preventing Delayed Recovery in Injured Workers
- 306 - Health Risk Assessment of Implantable Medical Devices and Electromagnetic Interference; A Standard Approach for the Workplace
- 318 - An Active Shooter in Your Workplace; Tactical and Medical Response Priorities
- 409 - Myofascial Pain Syndromes; Identifying Cases you can Trust and Avoiding Useless Surgeries.

ACPM – Preventive Medicine 2016

An Introduction to Patient Safety in the Outpatient Setting

<http://www.acpm.org/page/cme>

Session Description

While some progress has been made in the area of patient safety, researchers and policymakers agree that much more needs to be done. In particular, the field of outpatient safety is only now beginning to get more attention by the academic and practice communities. For example, most health care entities (e.g., health plans, hospitals, clinics) have not examined patient safety from an outpatient perspective including transitions from inpatient to outpatient settings. Preventive medicine (PM) specialists have an important role to play in advancing outpatient setting since the delivery of certain clinical preventive services clearly have patient safety implications (e.g., prompt follow-up of abnormal cancer screening results). In addition, characterizing the descriptive epidemiology of patient safety problems in the outpatient setting and developing the solutions are well suited to the population health knowledge, skills, and experience of appropriately trained PM specialists.

The specific aims of this session at Preventive Medicine 2016 are:

- 1) Provide an overview of outpatient patient safety and its importance;
- 2) Highlight specific issues (e.g., concerns tied to the electronic health record) and approaches to addressing them;
- 3) Identify patient safety issues within and occupational medicine setting;
- 4) Apply newly gained knowledge and approaches to a patient safety case study with guidance from expert presenters in the session.

Moderator(s): Neal Kohatsu, MD, MPH, FACPM, Medical Director, California Department of Health Care Services

Speaker(s): Miriam Alexander, MD, MPH, FACPM, Medical Director, Occupational Health Services, Yale New Haven Health System; Hardeep Singh, MD MPH, Chief, Health Policy, Quality and Informatics Program, Houston Veterans Affairs Health Services Research Center for Innovations, Michael E. DeBakey Veterans Affairs Medical Center and Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas

AsMA Annual Scientific Meeting 2016
<https://www.asma.org/annual-meetings>

S-81: Panel – From the Briefing Room to the Exam Room: Adapting Cognitive Science Developed for Aviation to Clinical Medicine

Thursday, April 28, 10:00-11:30 AM

Chair: Keith Ruskin, Chicago, IL

Problem Statement: Medicine and aviation both involve high-risk activities in which there is a "command and control" hierarchy that places life or death decision making in the hands of a small number of operators. Life-critical processes are composed of complex sequences of actions that require continuous communication and coordination with a team of professionals who vary in training and expertise. Both require continuous education to keep pace with constantly evolving tools, techniques and procedures.

Topics: Military and civilian aviation has addressed human performance issues by introducing standardized instruction and procedures that reduce risk for all phases of flight. For example, over a half century ago the United States Navy introduced the Naval Air Training and Operating Procedures Standardization (NATOPS) program, which codifies training requirements, crew resource management and other activities that have collectively helped to reduce the mishap rate by over 20 fold. Similarly, in 1978 the National Safety Transportation Board recommended changes in commercial aviation training, emphasizing the management of crew coordination and communication. In an effort to increase patient safety, the medical community is adopting techniques developed by the aviation community, and is dramatically improving patient safety. Tools such as checklists, cognitive aids, and advance training can also increase safety.

Applications: Psychologists and other human performance experts are translating the extensive literature on aerospace human factors into operational recommendations that benefit clinical practice in all specialties. This work is of broad interest to physicians and other healthcare or aerospace professionals who would like to apply human performance research in the areas of cognitive aids and enhanced training to operational problems. This presentation will help attendees to adapt recent scientific advances in human performance for use in clinical settings and to identify opportunities for future research.

National Patient Safety Foundation Online Curriculum

<https://npsf.site-ym.com/?page=pscurriculum>

The National Patient Safety Foundation (NPSF) patient safety curriculum available online as a 10-module course. As a diplomate of an ABMS-member board, you are eligible to take the course for a reduced fee of \$100 (regular price \$399). The course is designated for up to 10 *AMA PRA Category 1™* Credits. For more information and to register for the course, visit www.npsf.org/abms. You should not need to enter a coupon code, but if you are asked use the code ABMSPSC to enroll at the reduced rate.