

# PATSAFE projekti tulemused tervisepoliitika vaatenurgast

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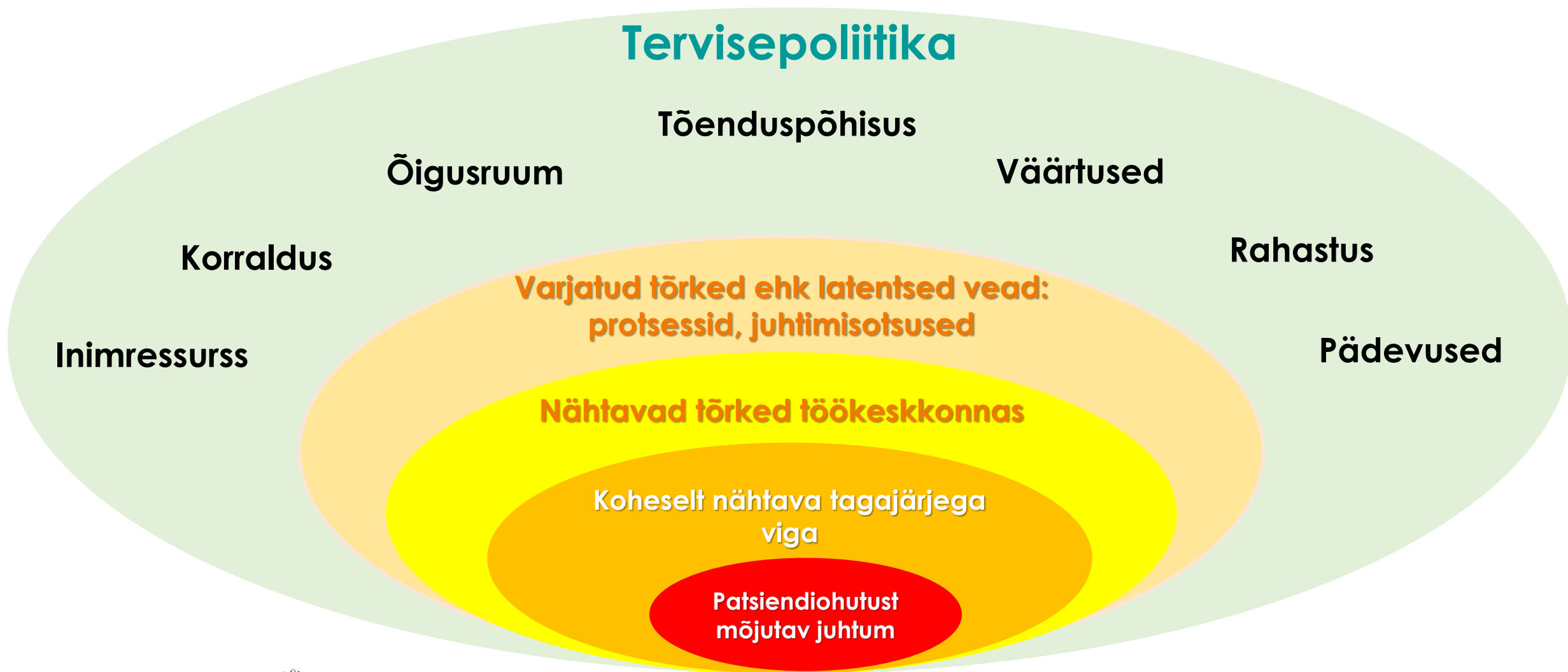
Kliinilise meditsiini instituudi sisekliinik

Tartu Ülikool

# *Primum non nocere*

## *Tervisepoliitika ja patsiendiohutus*

# Tervisepoliitika mõju patsiendiohutusele



# PATSAFE projekt ja tervisepoliitika: eesmärgid

## Projekti eesmärgid

- edendada patsiendiohutuse teadus- ja arendustegevust Tartu Ülikoolis
  - koolitada Tartu Ülikooli meditsiiniteaduste valdkonna ja kliinilise meditsiini instituudi akadeemilisi töötajaid patsiendiohutuse uurimismetoodika valdkonnas;
  - edendada noorteadlaste aktiivset osalemist patsiendiohutuse uuringutes, arendades nende teadustööd toetavaid oskusi;
- **tagada patsiendiohutuse uuringute pikaajaline jätkusuutlikkus Eestis**
  - töötada välja patsiendiohutuse teadus- ja arendustegevuse strateegia,
  - luua Eesti patsiendiohutuse uuringute võrgustik (*Estonian Patient Safety Research Network*) ja
  - **aidata kaasa riikliku patsiendiohutuse strateegia kavandamisele.**

# PATSAFE projekt ja tervisepoliitika: tulemused

- Patsiendiohutuse teadus- ja arendustegevuse strateegia 2022–2026
- Patsiendiohutuse teadustöö prioriteetid Eestis ja rahvusvaheliste ekspertide hinnangul
- Ettepanekud patsiendiohutuse riikliku strateegia kavandamiseks aastani 2030

# Patsiendihutuse teadus- ja arendustegevuse strateegia (1)

## Eesmärgid:

- Tartu Ülikoolis on moodustatud **patsiendihutuse uurimiskeskus**.
- Toimub **rahvusvaheline koostöö** patsiendihutuse valdkonnas.
- Tartu Ülikooli meditsiiniteaduste valdkonna töötajatel on piisavalt **kompetentsi** patsiendihutuse **koolituseks, arendustegevuseks ja teadustööks**.
- Patsiendihutus on **integreeritud** kõikide tervishoiu erialade õppesse.
- Välja on kujunenud **patsiendihutuse uurimise koostöövõrgustik**.
- Patsiendihutuse **teadus- ja arendustegevus on tervishoiuteenuste osutamise lahutamatu osa**
  - kõigi osapoolte vajadused ja võimalused
  - kokkulepped uurimistemade valikus, uurimistöö läbiviimise viisides ja tulemuste elluviimises.
- Tervishoiuteenuste **rahastamismudel** sisaldab **patsiendihutuse ja patsiendihutusuuringute kulusid**.
- Suurenenud on patsiendihutusega seotud valdkondlike **teadustööde** ja rahvusvaheliselt avaldatud eelretsenseeritud artiklite arv.



# Patsiendiohutuse teadus- ja arendustegevuse strateegia (2)

## Tegevused 2022 – 2026

### Teadus- ja arendustöö

- Ohutuskultuur tervishoiuorganisatsioonides
  - mõõdikud, hindamine, täiustamine
- Patsiendi raviteekonna analüüs ja arendamine
  - järjepidevus ja ohutus
  - ohu- ja kahjujuhtumite tuvastamine
    - juhtumiteavitussüsteemid
    - markeripõhine meetod (*Global Trigger Tool*)
    - perioperatiivne ohutus - **SAFEST**
- Patsiendiohutuse pädevuste ja koolitusvajaduste hindamine
  - õdede ja õendusteaduse magistriõppe üliõpilaste pädevused ja koolitusvajadused
  - psühholoogilise turvalisuse pädevus

### Haridus ja koolitus

- Patsiendiohutuse seisukohalt olulised õpiväljundid arsti- ja hambaarsti õppes
- Patsiendiohutuse integreerimine kliinilistesse õppeainetesse
- Patsiendiohutuse residentide õppes
- Patsiendiohutuse õendusteaduse magistriõppes
- Täienduskoolitus
- Koostöö Tartu Ülikooli Kliinikumiga

### Teavitamine, kaasamine, poliitikakujundamine

- Patsiendiohutuse kui uurimisvaldkonna olulisus
  - uudsete tõendus põhiste lähenemisviiside rakendamine patsientide ohutuse parandamisel
- Avatus koostööle
- Osalemine poliitikakujundamises
  - tõendus põhine poliitika ja strateegia väljatöötamisel
  - ettepanekud riikliku patsiendiohutuse strateegia väljatöötamiseks

# Patsiendiohutuse teadustöö prioriteetsed teemad: Delfi uuring

## Eesti uuring

- **Tervishoiuasutuste patsiendiohutuskultuur**
- Patsiendi raviteekonnad
- Patsiendiohutuse parandamise strateegiad
- Tervishoiutöötajate pädevus, s.o teadmised ja oskused
- Koolitusvajadus patsiendiohutuse valdkonnas

## Rahvusvaheline uuring

- **Tervishoiuasutuste patsiendiohutuskultuur**
- Patsiendiohutuse parandamise strateegiad
- Varjatud organisatsiooniliste tõrgete tuvastamine tervishoiuasutuse tegevuses

**International priorities in patient safety research: A Delphi study**

Helena Vall-Roqué<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Kaja Põlluste<sup>5</sup>, Tiina Freimann<sup>6,6</sup>, Hilly Calsbeek<sup>7</sup>, Anne van Tuijl<sup>7</sup>, Carola Orrego<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

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Research area	Round 1	Round 2
	M (SD)	M (SD)
Safety culture in health care organizations	4.27 (1.11) 7 (1)	6.43 (0.84) 7 (1)
Identification, design and testing of locally effective and affordable solutions for improvement of patient safety	6.40 (0.98) 7 (1)	6.41 (0.83) 7 (1)
Identification and control of latent conditions or contributing factors	6.34 (0.83) 7 (1)	6.35 (0.83) 6 (1)

**Background & objective**

- Patient safety represents a serious public health problem that affects all countries worldwide: one in 10 patients is harmed while receiving hospital care, and adverse events result in 23 million disability-adjusted life years lost per year (Jha et al., 2013).
- Research is essential for tackling the alarming situation in patient safety.
- According to WHO recommendations, all countries should identify, analyze and prioritize areas where patient safety research could provide significant benefits to the national healthcare system (WHO, 2021). However, only a few articles address research prioritization.
- This study aimed to address the gap in knowledge about the current perceptions of experts in patient safety regarding the most important research areas in this topic. We aimed to find consensus in current patient safety research priorities at international level.

**Methods**

- A Delphi technique was used to build consensus on research priorities for patient safety.
- Participants included:
  - Healthcare professionals, academics, policy makers, patient representatives and researchers experienced in patient safety
  - Other recommended experts on patient safety research
- A total of 84 experts from all around the world were invited to participate in the study.
- Two online rounds were conducted over a period of three months.
  - Round 1**
    - Experts were presented with 16 research areas of patient safety based on WHO publications.
    - For each area, they were asked to rate from 1 to 7 its level of importance and the degree in which they thought it was feasible to implement changes in the next few years in that area.
    - They had the option to suggest other areas and ideas.
    - Mean, standard deviation (SD) and median scores were calculated to identify areas to be eliminated and areas to remain in the second round.
    - Seven new areas were included based on inputs from round 1.
    - Experts were asked to score each area again, the perceived importance and the feasibility to implement of each area.
  - Round 2**
    - For each research area that was maintained from round 1, experts were presented with the mean and SD scores for the overall group.
    - Seven new areas were included based on inputs from round 1.
    - Experts were asked to score each area again, the perceived importance and the feasibility to implement of each area.
- Consensus was defined as an interquartile range (IQR) of <2.

**Results**

- A total of 44 experts completed the 1<sup>st</sup> round, and 37 completed the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of the survey.
- Participants' characteristics:
  - Participants from 16 different countries participated.
  - The most common background (54.5%) was medicine, followed by epidemiology/public health (26.4%).
  - Most participants were academics (40.9%), health care providers (34.1%) and/or researchers (31.8%).
  - Mean age was 52.97 (SD = 9.01, range = 38-69).
  - Mean number of years working in the healthcare sector = 27.79 (SD = 9.56, range = 10-42).
- Research areas perceived as most important:

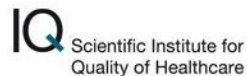
**Importance and feasibility of all the research areas:**

**Conclusions**

- Patient safety culture in health care organizations was the highest ranked priority area of patient safety research, followed by identification, design and testing of locally effective and affordable solutions for improvement of patient safety.
- Patient safety in medication was perceived as the area in which it was most feasible to implement changes.
- The highest ranked research priorities do not correspond with the areas in which experts perceive that it is more feasible to implement changes within the next years.
- The areas perceived as most important and feasible to change at the same time were: Patient safety in medication; Knowledge, competence, skills, and training needs in patient safety among health care staff; and Health care-associated infections.
- This should be considered by policymakers, research commissioners and researchers. Patients will ultimately benefit from research in these areas.

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# Ettepanekud patsiendiohutuse riikliku strateegia kavandamiseks aastani 2030

## Prioriteetsed sekkumisvaldkonnad ja tegevused

- Patsiendiohutuse infosüsteemi arendamine
  - Juhtumitest teavitamise süsteemi arendamine, andmete kogumise ja analüüsi standardi väljatöötamine
  - Markeripõhise metoodika kasutuselevõtt
- Patsiendiohutuskultuuri arendamine
  - Ohutuskultuuri hindamine
  - Psühholoogilise turvalisuse tagamine ja teisese kannatanu (*second victim*) toetamine
- Tervishoiutöötajate koolitus
  - Patsiendiohutuse baaskoolituse väljatöötamine ja kättesaadavaks tegemine kõigile tervishoiutöötajatele
- Teadustöö
  - Prioriteetsete uurimisvaldkondade rahastamismudeli väljatöötamine
- Patsientide ja nende esindusorganisatsioonide kaasamine
  - Patsientide teavitamine, juhtumite avaliku arutelu (*open disclosure*) soodustamine, patsientide kaasamine juhtumiteavitusse ja ohutuskultuuri uuringutesse
- Patsiendikahjude hüvitamise süsteemi rakendamine

# Projekti tulemused said teoks tänu

## PATSAFE projekti töopakettide juhtidele, kaastöötajatele ja juhtrühma liikmetele

Carola Orrego, Helena Vall-Roqué, Prof. Rosa Sunol

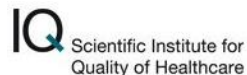
Hilly Calsbeek, Anne van Tuijl, Gijs Hesselink, Yvette Emond, Prof. Hub Wollersheim

Prof. Mari Kangasniemi, Prof. Joel Starkopf, Tiina Freimann, Liisi Mägi, Signe Asi, Kerttu Torkel,  
Prof. Margus Lember

## Tartu Ülikooli meditsiiniteaduste valdkonna patsiendihutuse arendamise töörühma liikmetele

Tiina Freimann, Helle Karro, Margus Lember, Siim Läänelaid, Kaja Põlluste, Mai Rosenberg,  
Riina Runnel, Urmas Siigur, Jelena Sock, Joel Starkopf, Heli Tähepõld, Ere Uibu

## Delfi uuringus osalenud ekspertidele



Aitäh!

