



## Role of GB in ERM?

- 1. Support implementation of risk management program.
- 2. Establish firm polices to minimize risks.
- 3. Ensure the compliance to laws and regulations.
- 4. To oversee the processes supporting public reporting of adverse events.
- 5. Support all to Obtain proper consent for medical care.
- 6. Know and monitor the area of organizational risks (FMEA results).





#### **Infection Prevention and Control:**

#### **☐** The Infection Preventionist:

- Should be aware of, and prepared for, <u>a global outbreak</u> such as there was with Ebola
- Concerned with the transmission of disease and safety, the underlying function is patient/employee safety, decreased morbidity and mortality of infectious pathogens, and decreasing institutional costs relating to nosocomial infections. The primary recipient of this concern is no longer just the patient, but also the staff and visitors to the healthcare organization.
- There must be policies and processes implemented to mitigate the risk of spreading infections.
- <u>every member</u> of the organization is <u>charged</u> with prevention and containment of infections in the organization.





The Infection Preventionist's role:

Identify patient infections and to assure that the patient and others are doing all they can to prevent the spread of that infection.

The Infection Preventionist is also responsible for employee health in many organizations.

Ongoing review and analysis of healthcare-associated infection data (based on the organization-approved definition), risk factors and special studies for infection prevention and control.

**▶** The Infection Preventionist processes:

Identification through cross-contamination of <u>surveillance data</u> and case finding

analysis of data

<u>investigation</u> of significant infections

prevention through strategies to reduce risks and prevent infections

control of infection prevention activities

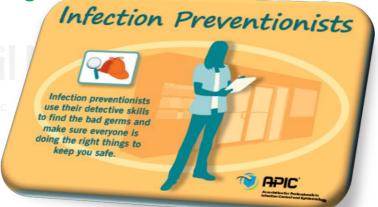
reporting surveillance data

identified cases

reporting improvements in reductions over time











## **>** Goal of infection control:

Reduce risk of hospital acquired infection( nosocomial infection). Processes involved in Infection Control program "Surveillance /control cycle"

#### Surveillance types:

- 1. Total Surveillance EX.(infection rate)
- 2. Targeted Surveillance Ex.(CAUTI,CLABSI)
  - This is often called 'focused' surveillance.
- This type of surveillance is conducted to measure the occurrence of specific infection problems, or to confirm an outbreak





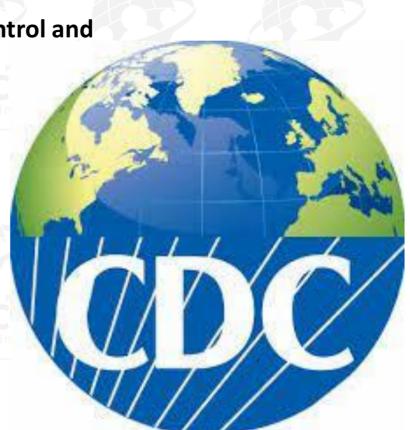
#### The Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

is the national public health institute of the United States.

> Its main goal is to protect public health and safety through the control and

prevention of disease, injury, and disability.

> The CDC focuses national attention on developing and applying disease control and prevention







## **► The national Healthcare Safety Network:**

- 1. IT is a tracking system utilized by the CDC to identify infection prevention problems To utilize the information obtained for benchmarking
- To comply with mandatory public reporting state and federal mandates, and to encourage national efforts towards the elimination of healthcare acquired infections.
- 3. Organizations participating in this database network include acute care hospitals, psychiatric and rehabilitation hospitals, outpatient dialysis facilities, long-term care facilities and ambulatory surgery centres.
- 4. The NHSN website, provides definitions, guidelines for data collection and other information for the NHSN indicators.
- 5. Data from NHSN is utilized by the CMS.





## **► The national Healthcare Safety Network component:**

- Patient Safety Component:
  - 1. Device associated Healthcare Acquired infection
  - 2. Surgical site infection
  - 3. Multi drug resistance
- > Long term Component:
  - 1. MDRO
  - 2. CAUTI
- **→** Healthcare Personnel Safety:
  - 1. Healthcare personnel exposure module
  - 2. Healthcare personnel vaccination module





## **Environment Safety Program:**

- ☐ Environment of Care Committee (EOC), sometimes called the Safety Committee, is a multidiscipline committee that is responsible for the care of the environment and the individuals that function within that environment.
- ☐ This committee includes representation from throughout the organization but specifically includes members of the Facilities staff, senior leadership, quality improvement staff, the Infection Preventionist and the Risk Manager.
- This committee is charged with monitoring seven areas of the organization:
  - 1. Safety

5. Hazardous Materials

2. Security

6. Medical Equipment

3. Fire Safety

- 7. Utility Management
- 4. Emergency Management







One of the functions of this committee is to conduct a periodic survey (often called rounding) throughout the facility on a routine basis looking to identify hazard, potential areas where risks, infections and other things can occur.

■ The risks identified must be handled as soon as possible and then tracked and discussed at the EOC meetings to identify patterns, trends, and needed improvement activities.







## **Financial Management**

- 1. Financial management is the <u>study and control of money</u> resources to meet the goals and objectives of the organization.
- 2. Linking the <u>annual budget process</u> to daily operations.
- 3. It is one of the most objective forms of performance measurement, particularly for the dimension of efficiency.





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Financial plan (budget)

How the organization will allocate and use its resources?

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**Quantitative expression** 

Basis of financial performance evaluation

Cost control

Sense of financial responsibility





Financial Monitoring

Organisation monitor the annual budget to meet the financial target and strategic goals. By:

- 1. Balance score card
- 2. Recognition

Analysis and variance reporting

A management review tool to compare <u>predicted revenues</u> and <u>expenditures versus</u> actual one.

- Decisions regarding future staffing, services, supplies, and capital are made based on budget analysis.
- Financial statements :show budgeted vs. actual amounts spent for the month, quarter, and/or year-to.date(monitored all the time)
- Variance reports: Internal warning systems alerting managers and higher level management to possible excess expenditures, inaccurate accounting.





- Cost analysis method:
  - Comparing/evaluating quantitatively all costs incurred and benefits returned for each proposed service or program.
- Return On Investment:
  - Financial ratio used to calculate the benefit an investor will receive in relation to their investment cost.

## Return on Investment

ROI = Profit

Cost of Investment × 100%

Profit = Current Value - Cost of Investment





# The Role of the Quality/Utilization/Risk Professional in Organizational Preparation for Quality Management/Performance Improvement:

 Secure the approval, support, and commitment of all key players, which at a minimum includes the governing body, administration leaders, medical staff leaders, medical directors, nursing leaders and other clinical and support service directors/managers.

Leaders each must make a personal commitment and be willing to participate in Q/R/U management strategy development and implementation.

All others in the organization must see leadership develop a passion for Q/R/U management.

The healthcare quality professional must have the leadership skills and passion

- 1) to maximize the commitment of other key players
- 2) to identify those leaders and others who are willing to be the Q/R/U champions for the cascade of activities throughout the organization.







