

Summary

1374 Words

Submission Id: 7841f8d3-67e8-42e9-b35a-002d1an5

2% SIMILARITY SCORE 1 CITATION ITEM 15 GRAMMAR ISSUES 0 FEEDBACK COMMENT
Internet Source 0%
Institution 2%

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Risk Management Program Analysis

Student's name

Department, institution affiliated

Course title

Tutor's name

Date

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Introduction

Risk management is critical in the day-to-day running of an organization. In healthcare, it refers to a systematic effort to identify potential risks to patients, staff, other stakeholders, and organizational assets, assess them and devise strategies to reduce such risks to acceptable levels (Ali, 2016). The processes, tools, design, and personnel that will be engaged define the risk management approach. On the other hand, a risk management plan refers to how an organization will be structured and enacted. This article will examine the direction of a fall as the risk in a healthcare setup.

Risk management plan and rationale

The risk management program will prevent falls, reduce incidences of a fall, and swift responses in such cases. The risk management plan will put more weight on identifying potential risk factors for the occurrence of a fall in the organization, assess such falls, and provide evidence-based intervention strategies in cases of such incidences. The reason behind a fall selection is due to reported high incidences of falls, especially in the elderly population. According to WHO (2021), more than 37.3 million people worldwide suffer serious falls yearly. Furthermore, more than 684,000 succumb to these incidences, making it the second-highest cause of non-intentional injuries deaths after traffic accidents. The elderly form the highest population experiencing fall associated with poor outcomes. Falls have resulted in the fracture of fragile bones and significant disabilities seen in the elderly (Ory et al., 2015). However, this is a

on the other hand (...): On the other hand → But

Possible typo: WHO → Whom

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preventable menace if we lay appropriate strategies. Therefore, this article will outline fall risk prevention programs aimed at reducing such incidences.

MIPPA approved accreditation bodies.

Since congress passed it (2008), Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers (MIPPA) has enabled its beneficiary' access programs that lower their healthcare costs. Examples of such bodies include: joint commission, Agencies for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Healthcare Quality Promotion, the National Committee for Quality Assurance, and the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). The AHRQ is responsible for developing tools and data necessary to make evidence-based healthcare decisions and improve patient safety. According to a finding, there was a reduction in hospital-associated complications of 2.1 million in 2014 compared to 2011, with a consequent decrease in hospital-associated deaths with AHRQ in use (Kronick, 2016). It has further reduced healthcare costs. AHRQ'S safety program for nursing homes provides nursing homes with tools to identify individuals at risk of falls and prevent falls. It also provides a toolkit that aims to manage a patient's underlying risk factors and modulate the physical status of the hospital and its environment to prevent falls. Therefore, AHRQ has provided evidence-based modalities for managing falls.

While AHRQ has played an enormous role in fall prevention, the joint commission is also at per. According to a complimentary publication of The Joint Commission (2015), the

Unpaired braces, brackets, quotation marks

Student: Submitted to Grand Canyon University

commission developed an awareness program to prevent falls, devised an interdisciplinary team involved in the prevention of fall injuries, devised fall risk assessment tools (Morse fall scale and Hendrich Fall Risk Model), individualized plan of care and bedside patient education on falls. These are the modalities my organization is adopting.

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Roles of administrative personnel in healthcare ethics

Healthcare administrators usually deliberate on specific ethical issues. Such issues include access to healthcare, patient privacy, use of technology, and resource distribution, among others. Administrators have the role of devising strategies that guide healthcare professionals in performing their duties. The set principles guide nurses, for example, in following protocols that ensure patient safety. In addition, the administration highlights the dos and don'ts regarding documentation, product malfunction, contracts, conflicts, and confidentiality (Raymond & Kavalier, 2011). For instance, nurses are not supposed to alter patient records after the occurrence of an event. This way, the administrators ensure that they uphold the moral values of the organization.

Roles of administrative personnel in risk management

Levels of administration in risk management include; risk management committee and the governing body. The organizational level aims to limit the occurrence of preventable adverse circumstances such as falls. The management committee has a duty of monitoring all incidences relating to patient care, devising disciplinary measures, ensuring proper documentation of patient information, and keeping records that may act as evidence in cases of lawsuits (Raymond & Kalaver, 2011). The body comprises a physician chairperson, representatives from central healthcare organization departments, risk managers, and at least one member from the governing body. On the other hand, the governing body comes up with bylaws, which include the appointment of members of the research committee (Singh & Ghatala, 2012).

Several steps are involved in risk management. 5 aspects include determining the context, assessing the risk, treating it, monitoring and reviewing it, and finally communicating it (Fardosi

Spelling mistake: Kavalier → Cavalier

Spelling mistake: Kalaver → Palaver

Three successive sentences begin with: The

on the other hand (... On the other hand → But

Spelling mistake: Ghatala → Fatal

Spelling mistake: Fardosi → Foods

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et al., 2020). A fall, for instance, should be evaluated having the five aspects in mind. Therefore a proper plan should be in place for ensuring that the administration attends to all these areas.

Organization Standards supporting ethical standards, patients' rights, and responsibilities

While the organization is attempting to manage falls, it must ensure that it considers ethical issues. Ethical issues in fall prevention stem from human rights, care to the patient, and

Punctuation error: Therefore → Therefore.

that they give patient rights number one priority. Put differently; they are to support patient will. However, studies reveal that nurses face moral issues while providing care against falls to clients. It is per the international journal of nursing (2017). The multidisciplinary approach used by our organization in preventing falls allows effective communication between healthcare professionals. It goes a long way in building trust and allowing collaboration when making decisions (Ama, 2021). It is critical in avoiding making irrational decisions that might be unethical, leading to litigation.

Legal and ethical responsibilities faced by healthcare professionals

Patient safety is grounded in ethical and legal imperatives. The non-maleficence principle requires healthcare professionals to prioritize patient safety and prevent injury to them (Kadivar et al., 2017). Moreover, healthcare professionals are required to abide by the code of ethics to which they swear. Furthermore, they are required to treat patients with dignity and guard them against any danger (Zahedi et al., 2013). To achieve these, healthcare professionals are responsible for following provided guidelines for treating patients who have had a fall, timely assessment of the patient, performing rescue maneuvers, informing staff in charge, satisfactory documentation, and reporting the event (Kadivar et al., 2017). Therefore, every organization must foster these policies.

Spelling mistake: Kadivar → Kadir

Passive voice: professionals are required...

Spelling mistake: Zahedi → Heidi

Spelling mistake: Kadivar → Kadir

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Journey to Excellence

The risk management processes and quality improvement strategies have hugely contributed to the success of the organization. These processes improve patient satisfaction due to the high quality of care. Satisfied clients are more likely to be good ambassadors of the organization. Therefore if such standards are maintained, the organization will thrive to greater heights. In addition, the safe practice has ensured that the organization avoids medical errors, which predisposes to lawsuits (Macrae & Stewart, 2019). Furthermore, the safe approach has confirmed that the organization has a good rating from AHRQ and other MIPPA bodies.

Conclusion

Healthcare organizations have the mandate of providing care to patients and ensuring their safety. Accreditation bodies such as AHRQ provide evidenced-based measures that help improve fall and other risks management. Personnel involved in the administration have the duty of implementing policies that help manage risks but still support patient rights. Healthcare professionals have a moral obligation to consider ethical issues while undertaking their tasks.

Punctuation error: Therefore → Therefore.