EDITORIAL

71  Workplace Violence in Health Care and Agitation Management: Safety for Patients and Health Care Professionals Are Two Sides of the Same Coin
A.H. Wong, J.M. Ray, J.D. Iennaco

To address the growing problem of health care workplace violence, Larson and colleagues developed a patient huddle form to safely care for potentially violent patients during handoffs. In this editorial, Wong and colleagues discuss the challenges that come with applying a systems approach to manage violent episodes and the importance of considering worker and patient safety as two parts of the same problem.

TOOL TUTORIAL

74  Using a Potentially Aggressive/Violent Patient Huddle to Improve Health Care Safety

The increase in violent incidents in health care environments calls for processes to support worker safety. In this article, Larson and colleagues report on the development of a patient huddle tool to address the risk of violent patient events during care transitions.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Adverse Events

81  Unintentionally Retained Guidewires: A Descriptive Study of 73 Sentinel Events
V.M. Steelman, K. Thenuwara, C. Shaw, L. Shine

Unintentionally retained foreign objects are the sentinel event reported most frequently to The Joint Commission. In this retrospective review, Steelman and colleagues investigated the type of catheter or device retained, the location of insertion, the clinical department, contributing factors, the discovery period, resulting patient harm, and narrative descriptions of the event.

91  In-Hospital Sequelae of Injurious Falls in 24 Medical/Surgical Units in Four Hospitals in the United States

Nearly 1 million patients fall in U.S. hospitals each year, and as many as half of these falls result in patient injury. Hill and colleagues undertook a secondary data analysis to determine the characteristics associated with injurious falls and whether such falls were independently associated with further adverse events in a large case-control study.

Methods, Tools, and Strategies

98  Audio-Recorded Discharge Instructions for Limited English Proficient Parents: A Pilot Study

Language barriers in the provision of health care have been associated with lower-quality care, and more than 15% of children in the United States live with a parent who has limited English proficiency. In this prospective pilot study, Lion and colleagues provided language-specific audio-recorded discharge instructions for pediatric surgery patients with LEP parents to determine the feasibility and utilization patterns of audio cards and whether they increased parent comprehension of the instructions and confidence in caring for the child after discharge.

Performance Improvement

108  Inter-rater Agreement for Abstraction of the Early Management Bundle, Severe Sepsis/Septic Shock (SEP-1) Quality Measure in a Multi-Hospital Health System

The complexity of abstraction process for the Early Management Bundle, Severe Sepsis/Septic Shock quality measure carries many opportunities for error, leading to inaccurate reporting of compliance. To evaluate inter-rater agreement between abstractors for this measure, Bauer and colleagues retrospectively compared abstraction results at a local hospital over a four-month period.

112  Increased HCV Screening Yields Discordant Gains in Diagnoses Among Urban and Rural Veteran Populations in Texas: Results of a Statewide Quality Improvement Initiative
D. Wray, J. D. Coppin, D. Scott, D.A. Jacob, C. Jinadatha

Chronic hepatitis C infection is a significant health concern for U.S. veterans, with up to 8.1% infected in some geographical areas. Wray and colleagues report on a quality improvement initiative to increase hepatitis C screenings and diagnoses in veterans under the care of the Veterans Health Administration in Texas.

123  The Feasibility of Automating Assessment of Concordance Between Advance Care Preferences and Care Received Near the End of Life
M. Turley, S. Wang, D. Meng, T. Garrido, M.H. Kanter

Measuring the concordance between care events and patient preferences is essential to improving the quality of care that patients receive near the end of life. In this study, Turley and colleagues used electronic health records to compare patient preferences captured in advance directives with care events experienced by those patients.
A Standardized Oxytocin Administration Protocol After Delivery to Reduce the Treatment of Postpartum Hemorrhage

J.L. Doyle, T.H. Kenny, M.D. Gothard, E. Seagraves, M. McCarroll, A. Silber

Oxytocin is widely recommended for postpartum hemorrhage prophylaxis, but consensus is lacking on the dose or duration, leading to disparate and subjective practices. In this retrospective cohort study, Doyle and colleagues compared clinical outcomes before and after introduction of a standardized oxytocin protocol for postpartum hemorrhage prophylaxis.