Sentinel Event Alert 61 DOACs The Joint Commission Requirements

NPSG.03.05.01

AHC Reduce the likelihood of patient harm associated with the use of anticoagulant therapy.
Note: This requirement does not apply to routine situations in which short-term prophylactic anticoagulation is used for preventing venous thromboembolism (for example, related to procedures or hospitalization).

CAH Reduce the likelihood of patient harm associated with the use of anticoagulant therapy.
Note: This requirement does not apply to routine situations in which short-term prophylactic anticoagulation is used for preventing venous thromboembolism (for example, related to procedures or hospitalization).

HAP Reduce the likelihood of patient harm associated with the use of anticoagulant therapy.
Note: This requirement does not apply to routine situations in which short-term prophylactic anticoagulation is used for preventing venous thromboembolism (for example, related to procedures or hospitalization).

NCC Reduce the likelihood of harm to patients and residents associated with the use of anticoagulant therapy.
Note: This requirement does not apply to routine situations in which short-term prophylactic anticoagulation is used for preventing venous thromboembolism (for example, related to procedures or hospitalization).

Elements of Performance (EPs) for NPSG.03.05.01

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EP Text for NPSG.03.05.01, EP 1

AHC 1. The organization uses approved protocols and evidence-based practice guidelines for the initiation and maintenance of anticoagulant therapy that address medication selection; dosing, including adjustments for age and renal or liver function; drug–drug and drug–food interactions; and other risk factors as applicable.

CAH 1. The critical access hospital uses approved protocols and evidence-based practice guidelines for the initiation and maintenance of anticoagulant therapy that address medication selection; dosing, including adjustments for age and renal or liver function; drug–drug and drug–food interactions; and other risk factors as applicable.

HAP 1. The hospital uses approved protocols and evidence-based practice guidelines for the initiation and maintenance of anticoagulant therapy that address medication selection; dosing, including adjustments for age and renal or liver function; drug–drug and drug–food interactions; and other risk factors as applicable.

NCC 1. The organization uses approved protocols and evidence-based practice guidelines for the initiation and maintenance of anticoagulant therapy that address medication selection; dosing, including adjustments for age and renal or liver function; drug–drug and drug–food interactions; and other risk factors as applicable.
EP Text for NPSG.03.05.01, EP 2

AHC 2. The organization uses approved protocols and evidence-based practice guidelines for reversal of anticoagulation and management of bleeding events related to each anticoagulant medication.

CAH 2. The critical access hospital uses approved protocols and evidence-based practice guidelines for reversal of anticoagulation and management of bleeding events related to each anticoagulant medication.

HAP 2. The hospital uses approved protocols and evidence-based practice guidelines for reversal of anticoagulation and management of bleeding events related to each anticoagulant medication.

NCC 2. The organization uses approved protocols and evidence-based practice guidelines for reversal of anticoagulation and management of bleeding events related to each anticoagulant medication.

EP Text for NPSG.03.05.01, EP 3

CAH 3. The critical access hospital uses approved protocols and evidence-based practice guidelines for perioperative management of all patients on oral anticoagulants. Note: Perioperative management may address the use of bridging medications, timing for stopping an anticoagulant, and timing and dosing for restarting an anticoagulant.

HAP 3. The hospital uses approved protocols and evidence-based practice guidelines for perioperative management of all patients on oral anticoagulants. Note: Perioperative management may address the use of bridging medications, timing for stopping an anticoagulant, and timing and dosing for restarting an anticoagulant.

EP Text for NPSG.03.05.01, EP 4

AHC 4. The organization has a written policy addressing the need for baseline and ongoing laboratory tests to monitor and adjust anticoagulant therapy. Note: For all patients receiving warfarin therapy, use a current international normalized ratio (INR) to monitor and adjust dosage. For patients on a direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC), follow evidence-based practice guidelines regarding the need for laboratory testing.

CAH 4. The critical access hospital has a written policy addressing the need for baseline and ongoing laboratory tests to monitor and adjust anticoagulant therapy. Note: For all patients receiving warfarin therapy, use a current international normalized ratio (INR) to monitor and adjust dosage. For patients on a direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC), follow evidence-based practice guidelines regarding the need for laboratory testing.

HAP 4. The hospital has a written policy addressing the need for baseline and ongoing laboratory tests to monitor and adjust anticoagulant therapy. Note: For all patients receiving warfarin therapy, use a current international normalized ratio (INR) to monitor and adjust dosage. For patients on a direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC), follow evidence-based practice guidelines regarding the need for laboratory testing.
NPSG.03.05.01  National Patient Safety Goals

NCC 4. The organization has a written policy addressing the need for baseline and ongoing laboratory tests to monitor and adjust anticoagulant therapy. Note: For all patients or residents receiving warfarin therapy, use a current international normalized ratio (INR) to monitor and adjust dosage. For patients or residents on a direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC), follow evidence-based practice guidelines regarding the need for laboratory testing.

EP Text for NPSG.03.05.01, EP 5

AHC 5. The organization addresses anticoagulation safety practices through the following:
- Establishing a process to identify, respond to, and report adverse drug events, including adverse drug event outcomes
- Evaluating anticoagulation safety practices, taking actions to improve safety practices, and measuring the effectiveness of those actions in a time frame determined by the organization

CAH 5. The critical access hospital addresses anticoagulation safety practices through the following:
- Establishing a process to identify, respond to, and report adverse drug events, including adverse drug event outcomes
- Evaluating anticoagulation safety practices, taking actions to improve safety practices, and measuring the effectiveness of those actions in a time frame determined by the critical access hospital

HAP 5. The hospital addresses anticoagulation safety practices through the following:
- Establishing a process to identify, respond to, and report adverse drug events, including adverse drug event outcomes
- Evaluating anticoagulation safety practices, taking actions to improve safety practices, and measuring the effectiveness of those actions in a time frame determined by the hospital

NCC 5. The organization addresses anticoagulation safety practices through the following:
- Establishing a process to identify, respond to, and report adverse drug events, including adverse drug event outcomes
- Evaluating anticoagulation safety practices, taking actions to improve safety practices, and measuring the effectiveness of those actions in a time frame determined by the organization

EP Text for NPSG.03.05.01, EP 6

AHC 6. The organization provides education to patients and families specific to the anticoagulant medication prescribed, including the following:
- Adherence to medication dose and schedule
- Importance of follow-up appointments and laboratory testing (if applicable)
- Potential drug–drug and drug–food interactions
- The potential for adverse drug reactions
CAH 6. The critical access hospital provides education to patients and families specific to the anticoagulant medication prescribed, including the following:
- Adherence to medication dose and schedule
- Importance of follow-up appointments and laboratory testing (if applicable)
- Potential drug–drug and drug–food interactions
- The potential for adverse drug reactions

HAP 6. The hospital provides education to patients and families specific to the anticoagulant medication prescribed, including the following:
- Adherence to medication dose and schedule
- Importance of follow-up appointments and laboratory testing (if applicable)
- Potential drug–drug and drug–food interactions
- The potential for adverse drug reactions

NCC 6. The organization provides education to patients, residents, and families specific to the anticoagulant medication prescribed, including the following:
- Adherence to medication dose and schedule
- Importance of follow-up appointments and laboratory testing (if applicable)
- Potential drug–drug and drug–food interactions
- The potential for adverse drug reactions

CAH 7. The critical access hospital uses only oral unit-dose products, prefilled syringes, or premixed infusion bags when these types of products are available.
Note: For pediatric patients, prefilled syringe products should be used only if specifically designed for children.

HAP 7. The hospital uses only oral unit-dose products, prefilled syringes, or premixed infusion bags when these types of products are available.
Note: For pediatric patients, prefilled syringe products should be used only if specifically designed for children.

NCC 7. The organization uses only oral unit-dose products, prefilled syringes, or premixed infusion bags when these types of products are available.
Note: For pediatric patients and residents, prefilled syringe products should be used only if specifically designed for children.

CAH 8. When heparin is administered intravenously and continuously, the critical access hospital uses programmable pumps in order to provide consistent and accurate dosing.

HAP 8. When heparin is administered intravenously and continuously, the hospital uses programmable pumps in order to provide consistent and accurate dosing.

NCC 8. When heparin is administered intravenously and continuously, the organization uses programmable pumps in order to provide consistent and accurate dosing.