SAFETY CULTURE

Safety culture can be defined as "the integrated pattern of behavior of the individual and the organization based on shared values and beliefs, which is continuously aimed at avoiding or limiting potential harm in the provision of integrated integrated care delivery and to learn from (unsafe) acts".

Developing a safety culture is essential if we want to have a significant and lasting impact on patient and staff safety.

The main objective of working on this theme is to exchange between European organizations on existing practices on safety culture, to identify the best of them and to disseminate them as widely as possible.

WORKING TOPICS

- Tools for measuring safety culture
- The just culture
- Regulatory frameworks in different European countries
- The role of training (initial and continuous)
- Safety culture, learning culture and organizational culture
- The importance of leadership
- Patient safety... with patients
- Implementing safety culture: what are the best practices?
- Safety I/Safety II
- High-Reliability-organizations (HRO) and resilient healthcare

TARGET GROUPS

- Management teams
- Quality managers and teams
- Policy makers

ACTIVITIES

Short run:
- Identification and exchange of best practices
- Knowledge dissemination

Medium run:
- Raising awareness
- Regulatory and advocacy work

Long run
- Knowledge development
Leadership means directing the primary processes that lead to improvement in healthcare and it concerns the governance and higher management of medical teams and organizations.

In our work we aim for improving leadership in healthcare so that the management really takes the lead in the processes that should aim for better safety and well-being for the healthcare professional and less avoidable harm for the patients.

This relationship must be made measurable.

WORKING TOPICS

• To what extent will you implement leadership at different levels?
• How will you listen to people in your team and organization?
• What is the performance goal?
• What do people actually want to achieve?
• How do people see their (co-creative) role?
• Define: What is leadership? Which forms of leadership are important? What is the effect on the target group and how do you measure that?
• What is the medium you are going to use to give leaders more guidance?
• What kind of intervention is needed to make leaders more involved in steering safety in healthcare?

TARGET GROUPS

• Medical teams and organizational management.
• The healthcare professional at the end of the chain, it is ultimately about the sharp end.
• Public authorities at the European or National level if some regulatory changes or incentives are needed.

ACTIVITIES

The way that the groups should be reached is a topic in itself. Inventory of different levels leadership and then collecting, testing and sharing of best practices.

Important activities are: Identification and exchange of these best practices; knowledge dissemination; raising awareness; consultancy work; organising events and developing knowledge development (research grants, surveys, EU project); networking.
PATIENT & FAMILY INVOLVEMENT

Since the key objective of the Foundation is to ensure and promote the importance of patient safety, patients are in the center of all our activities.

To better understand potential fears, wishes and needs of patients and their families, it is crucial to involve them in our activities and consider the respective feedback as basis of our future workstreams.

WORKING TOPICS
• With patients for patients
• You share - we care
• Patients first
• Better together

TARGET GROUPS
• Preoperative unit
• Postoperative unit
• (Post) intensive care unit
• (Post) emergency/trauma
• Patients with acute and chronic pain

ACTIVITIES
Group meetings or systematic individual interviews to be conducted
HEALTHCARE WORKER WELLBEING AND SAFETY

Wellbeing and safety of the healthcare worker is a key factor with a view to improving quality and safety of care. Our aim is to create the safest working environment possible for the healthcare worker across Europe.

WORKING TOPICS

- Burn-out prevention
- Fatigue management
- Second victim support
- Psychological safety
- Teamwork: work based on cooperation empowers people, make them feel safer and delivers better results
- Leadership: a leadership based on empowerment and promoting cooperation contributes to the quality of the work environment and leads to an higher level of efficiency

TARGET GROUPS

Our main and final targets are the front line healthcare workers (doctors and nurses mainly). We also need to raise awareness at the management level of the hospital: head of services and managers.

To reach those final targets, we could need to use some relay organisations, such as European or National organisations representing healthcare workers or with scientific societies, or such as some structured networks of hospitals.

Public authorities at the European or National level if some regulatory changes or incentives are needed.

ACTIVITIES

- Detecting and exchanging good practices
- Enlarging the network of National Patient Safety organisations
- Identifying and disseminating information and through efficient communication campaigns or tools.