Clinical auditing

- Complications and risk factors of endoscopic third ventriculostomy: A 10-year single-centre study and systematic literature review
- Implementing best practice for peripheral intravenous cannula use in Australian emergency departments: a stepped-wedge cluster-controlled trial and health economic analysis protocol
- Adequacy of the diagnostic workup of suspected physical abuse in young children: an audit in the Paris metropolitan area
- Starting with the End in Mind: Recommendations to Optimize Implementation of a Novel TBI Classification from the 2024 NINDS TBI Classification and Nomenclature Workshop's Knowledge to Practice Working Group
- Non-technical error leading to patient fatalities in the Australian surgical population
- Can 3-month models or observed 3- or 6-month patient-reported outcome measures accurately predict 12-month disability and pain after lumbar decompressive surgery?
- Improving Quality and Compliance of Surgical Hand Scrubbing Practices: A Clinical Audit
- Suitability of a BeO-based OSLD system for end-to-end remote dosimetry tests in SRS/SRT applications

Clinical auditing is a systematic process used to evaluate and improve healthcare services and patient outcomes. It involves the following key components:

Definition: Clinical auditing assesses the quality of care provided by healthcare professionals against established standards or benchmarks. It aims to identify areas for improvement and ensure that best practices are followed.

Process:

Setting Standards: Establishing clear, measurable standards based on evidence-based guidelines or best practices. Data Collection: Gathering data on patient care processes, outcomes, and adherence to the set standards. Analysis: Analyzing the collected data to identify gaps between current practice and the established standards. Action Plan: Developing and implementing an action plan to address identified issues and improve care. Re-evaluation: Conducting follow-up audits to assess the effectiveness of the changes made and ensure continuous improvement. Benefits:

Improves Patient Care: Helps identify areas where patient care can be enhanced, leading to better outcomes. Increases Accountability: Encourages healthcare professionals to adhere to best practices and improves overall accountability. Supports Professional Development: Provides opportunities for learning and development among healthcare teams. Enhances Resource Utilization: Identifies inefficient practices, allowing for better resource allocation and management. Types of Audits:

Clinical Effectiveness Audits: Focus on the effectiveness of treatment and interventions. Patient Safety Audits: Assess the safety of care provided, identifying areas for reducing errors and improving patient safety. Clinical Governance Audits: Evaluate the overall quality of care within an organization and its adherence to governance frameworks. Regulatory Compliance: Many healthcare organizations are required to conduct clinical audits to comply with regulatory standards and ensure that they meet the necessary quality and safety benchmarks.

By implementing clinical auditing, healthcare organizations can foster a culture of continuous quality improvement, ultimately enhancing the quality of care delivered to patients.

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