**Tripod-BETA** Question 2 - Patient Cross Contamination

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| **No.** | **Basic risk factor** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| 1. | Hardware | Poor quality, condition, suitability or availability of materials, tools, equipment, or components. | -Reusing Equipment    -Purchasing non-sterile equipment |
| 2. | Design | Ergonomically poor design of tools or equipment (not user friendly). | -Broken/easily penetrable equipment packaging |
| 3. | Maintenance management | No or inadequate performance of maintenance tasks and repairs. | -Violation of disposing contaminated products policy |
| 4. | Housekeeping | No or insufficient attention given to keeping the work floor clean or tidied up | -Wrongful disposal of contaminated products  -Poor hygiene and cleanliness  -Not cleaning/sterilizing equipment |
| 5. | Error-enforcing conditions | Unsuitable physical performance of maintenance tasks and repairs. | -Recirculating dirty equipment  -Not sterilizing/cleaning equipment and room |
| 6. | Procedures | Insufficient quality or availability of procedures, guidelines, instructions, and manuals (specifications, “paper-work,” use in practice). | - Poor teaching to nurses & doctors  - No guidelines or instructions posted in patient rooms  - No data on patients  -Poor Policies |
| 7. | Incompatible goals | The situation in which employees must choose between optimal working methods according to the established rules on the one hand, and the pursuit of production, financial, political, social, or individual goals on the other. | -Wanting to save money (reusing resources)  -Wanting to speed up processes (rushing leads to more mistakes)  -Overworking employees leading to more exhaustion |
| 8. | Communication | No or ineffective communication between the various sites, departments, or employees of a company or with the official bodies. | -No communication between various nurses, doctors, departments  -Poor patient-doctor communication |

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| 9. | Organization | | Shortcomings in the organization’s structure, the organization’s philosophy, organizational processes, or management strategies, resulting in inadequate or ineffective management of the company. | | -Ongoing battle of medical field profiting  -Lack of policies |
| 10. | | Training | | No or insufficient competence or experience among employees (not sufficiently suited/inadequately trained). | -Lack of experience  -Lack of supervising |
| 11. | | Defense | | No or insufficient protection of people, material, and environment against the consequences of the operational disturbances. | -No guidance or overhead to verify the job is being done to health code standards |