

Safety

Standard FMS.03.00

The hospital implements a program to provide a safe physical facility.

Intent of FMS.03.00

Safety refers to ensuring that the building, property, medical and information technology, equipment, and systems do not pose a physical safety risk to patients, families, staff, and visitors. Prevention and planning are essential to creating a safe and supportive patient care facility.

Effective planning requires the hospital to be aware of all the risks present in the facility. The goals are to prevent accidents and injuries and to maintain safe and secure conditions for patients, staff, and others, such as families, contractors, vendors, volunteers, visitors, trainees, and students. The hospital develops and implements a written safety program. As part of the safety program, the hospital conducts and documents an ongoing inspection of its physical facilities. The results of the inspection are reviewed and addressed in a documented comprehensive, facilitywide risk assessment, at least annually, to identify areas in which safety risks and potential for harm exist.

A worksite analysis, conducted annually to assess the safety of the hospital's workplace violence prevention program, includes a proactive analysis of the worksite, an investigation of the hospital's workplace violence incidents, and an analysis of how the program's policies and procedures, training, education, and environmental design reflect best practices and conform to applicable laws and regulations. All safety incidents and issues may be reported to staff in quality assessment, improvement, or other functions as well as to the designated leader of the workplace violence reduction effort. A summary of such incidents may also be shared with the person designated to coordinate safety management activities. Review of incident reports often requires that legal processes be followed to preserve confidentiality. Opportunities to improve care, treatment, or services, or to prevent similar incidents, are not lost as a result of following the legal process.

The risk assessment also considers a review of processes and an evaluation of new and planned services that may pose safety risks. It is important to involve a multidisciplinary team when conducting safety inspections in the hospital. Examples of safety risks that pose a potential for injury or harm include sharp and broken furniture, broken windows, water leaks in the ceiling, ergonomic risks (for example, risks to staff when moving patients or heavy objects), and fall risks (for example, due to uneven or slippery floors or missing handrails).

Conducting regular rounds to inspect for safety risks, and the annual safety risk assessment, helps the hospital identify, prioritize, plan for, and carry out improvements. Prioritizing and planning also includes budgeting for longer-term facility, system, and equipment upgrading or replacement.

Measurable Elements of FMS.03.00

1. ☉ The hospital develops and implements a written program to provide a safe physical facility. (*See also* COP.05.00, ME 1; GLD.07.02, ME 2; HCT.02.00, ME 1; PCI.01.01, ME 2)
2. ☉ The hospital has a documented, current, accurate safety inspection of its physical facilities. Results of facility inspection are reviewed and addressed in a comprehensive, facilitywide risk assessment. (*See also* FMS.02.00, ME 1)
3. ☉ The hospital identifies goals, implements improvements, and monitors data to ensure that safety risks related to workplace violence are reduced or eliminated. (*See also* GLD.07.02, ME 3)
4. Based on its process(es), the hospital reports and investigates safety incidents involving patients, staff, or others within its facilities.
5. Based on its process(es), the hospital reports and investigates safety incidents related to workplace violence involving patients, staff, or others within its facilities. (*See also* GLD.07.02, ME 3)