3. Safety of Clinical Processes	Name	Link	Type of resource	Source	Description	Language	Cost	Interlinking areas
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	The Joint Commission Guide to Risk Assessment	https://store.jointcommission	Book	The Joint Commission	This book includes a list of all Joint Commission standards across all health care settings that specifically require a risk assessment—and then goes on to explain and demonstrate how to comply with those risk assessment requirements. The book offers sample risk assessments, tools, mock tracers, checklists, and other strategies to help your organization to comply with those Joint Commission standards requiring risk assessment.	English	139-299 dollars	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Understanding and managing clinical risk	https://www.who.int/patientsafet	Curriculum Module	WHO	Topic 6 of the WHO patient safety curriculum about understanding and managing clinical risk	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	E-Learning: Clinical Risk Management Training programme	https://www.e-lfh.org.uk/program	e-learning	e-learning for healthcare and NHS	The safety standards provide a requirements framework that supports a systematic approach to CRM during the development and use of health IT systems. The standards determine the need for organisations to establish a CRM system, appoint appropriate resources, conduct particular activities and produce evidence of having done so.	English	Free	5.1
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Sensible risk assessment in care settings	https://www.hse.gov.uk/healthcare	Guidance	Health and Safety Executive	Guidance for care settings about risk assessments. Discusses how to make sensible risk assessments decisions and provides examples of case studies.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Assessment and prevention of falls in older people	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance	Guidance	NICE	NICE guidance for Assessment and prevention of falls in older people	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Conducting a Proactive Risk Assessment	https://www.jcrinc.com/-/media/J	Guidance	The Joint Commission	The Joint Commission provides strategies and resources for conducting a proactive risk assessment	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Safe Surgery Saves Lives: Second Global Patient Safety Challenge	https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream	Guidance	WHO	The goal of this Challenge is to improve the safety of surgical care around the world by defining a core set of safety standards that can be applied in all WHO Member States. To this end, working groups of international experts were convened to review the literature and the experiences of clinicians around the world. They reached consensus on four areas in which dramatic improvements could be made in the safety of surgical care. These are: surgical site infection prevention, safe anaesthesia, safe surgical teams and measurement of surgical services	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	WHO safe childbirth checklist implementation guide: improving the quality of facility-based delivery for mothers and newborns	https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/1	Guidance	WHO	Development, use and implementation of the Checklist are described in this guide. It covers how to introduce and ensure continuous use of the Checklist by engaging relevant stakeholders, how to launch the Checklist formally, and how to provide support through coaching and data-sharing. The annexes provide a more detailed description of the Checklist items, as well as useful resources to complement their implementation approach described.	English, Arabic, Chinese, Portuguese	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Integrating stakeholder and community engagement in quality of care initiatives for maternal, newborn and child health	https://www.who.int/publications	Guidance	WHO	Integrating stakeholder and community engagement in quality of care initiatives for maternal, newborn and child health was developed to guide policy makers and programme implementers on how stakeholder and community engagement can be incorporated into quality improvement initiatives for maternal, newborn and child health. It specifically provides operational guidance through concrete steps and actions on how quality improvement teams at national, district and facility level, can ensure collaborative engagement with relevant stakeholders and communities during in all steps quality improvement implementation.	English	Free	7.1
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Radiotherapy Risk Profile	https://www.who.int/patientsafet	Manual	WHO	Part 1: To conduct an evidence-based review of current practice of patient safety measures in radiotherapy treatment facilities, including an analysis of previous incidents in radiotherapy delivery and identification of high-risk areas.

Part 2: Describes the complex radiotherapy treatment process, which involves multiple transfers of data between professional groups and across work areas for the delivery of radiation treatment. Provides recommendations on how to reduce risk interventions. | English | Free | |
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	WHO labour care guide: user's manual	https://www.who.int/publications	Manual	WHO	The WHO Labour Care Guide is a tool that aims to support good-quality, evidence-based, respectful care during labour and childbirth, irrespective of the setting or level of health care. This manual has been developed to help skilled health personnel to successfully use the WHO Labour Care Guide. The manual will also be of interest to staff involved in training health care personnel, health-care facility managers, and implementers and managers of maternal and child health services.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Human resource strategies to improve newborn care in health facilities in low- and middle-income countries	https://www.who.int/publications	Manual	WHO	To provide a framework and strategies for countries to transform their policies on human resources for health (HRH) and provide their health workers with the knowledge and technical and behavioural skills necessary for high-quality care by 2030, to ensure that all newborns survive and thrive.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Implementation Manual Surgical Safety Checklist	https://www.who.int/patientsafet	Manual	WHO	The ultimate goal of the WHO Surgical Safety Checklist — and of this manual — is to help ensure that teams consistently follow a few critical safety steps and thereby minimise the most common and avoidable risks endangering the lives and well-being of surgical patients. This manual provides suggestions for implementing the Checklist, understanding that different practice settings will adapt it to their own circumstances	Arabic, Danish, Chinese, English, French, Spanish	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Clinical Risk Management	https://www.bcpft.nhs.uk/docume	Policy	NHS	This policy gives clinical staff working with patients/service users' clear guidance on conducting risk assessments and the formulation of risk management plans. This policy provides guidance to clinical staff where there is a perceived or known risk. This includes the use of risk assessment tools, processes and escalation used by practitioners that have been formally approved by the Trust as part of its governance and risk management arrangements.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Clinical Risk Management Policy	https://www.candi.nhs.uk/sites/de	Policy	NHS (Camden and Islington)	The purpose of this policy is to promote a thorough, consistent and high standard of practice with regards to clinical risk assessment and management. In essence, to ensure that clinical risks are effectively managed so that service users, their family and carers, are safe when using our services.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Safer Patient Intiative	https://www.health.org.uk/sites/d	Report	The Health Foundation	This learning report provides an overview of the Safer Patients Initiative and its evaluation, and highlights the impact of the programme, key lessons and further issues for exploration. The Safer Patients Initiative was a complex, large-scale intervention and the first major improvement programme addressing patient safety in the UK. We set up the initiative in order to test new ways of improving patient safety on an organisation-wide basis within NHS hospitals.	English	Free	1.1, 1.4
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Risk Assessment	https://www.nhsggc.org.uk/workin	Resource webpage	NHS	The NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde provide risk assessment templates.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Patient safety Resources	https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/sites/def	Resources	Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health	This report describes what the RCPCH is doing for patietn safety nad links to their resources and projects.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Alzheimer's Association - Safety	https://www.alz.org/help-support	Resources / Webpage	Alzheimer's Association	This provides a comprehensive list of resources for various aspects of safety for Alzheimer's patients.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards	https://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/	Standards	International Atomic Energy Agency	The publication details the requirements for the protection of people and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation and for the safety of radiation sources. All circumstances of radiation exposure are considered.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	National Safety Standards for Invasive Procedures (NatSSIPs)	https://www.england.nhs.uk/patie	Standards	NHS	This document presents the National Safety Standards for Invasive Procedures (NatSSIPs). The standards have been developed to set out the key steps necessary to deliver safe care for patients undergoing invasive procedures and allows organisations delivering NHS-funded care to standardise the processes that underpin patient safety.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Monitoring risk and improving system safety (MoRISS) checklist	https://learn.nes.nhs.scot/1033/sc	Tool	NHS Education for Scotland	The purpose of this checklist is to help ensure that tasks that are considered to be important from a safety perspective are actually checked on a routine basis and action is taken where needed to improve overall compliance. It aims to combine some existing checking processes into a single checking system which is undertaken every four months to ensure that the necessary checks are completed on a timely basis.	English	Free	3.5
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Risk assessment for Venous thromboembolism (Vte)	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/	Tool	NICE	A risk assessment tool produced by NICE and approved by department of health	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	WHO Surgical Safety Checklist	https://www.who.int/teams/integr	Tool	WHO	The WHO Surgical Safety Checklist was developed after extensive consultation aiming to decrease errors and adverse events, and increase teamwork and communication in surgery. The 19-item checklist has gone on to show significant reduction in both morbidity and mortality and is now used by a majority of surgical providers around the world.	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Farsi, German, Italian, Norwegian, Nynorsk, Swedish	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	WHO Safe Childbirth Checklist	http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream	Tool	WHO	The WHO Safe Childbirth Checklist was designed as a tool to improve the quality of care provided to women giving birth. The Checklist is an organized list of evidence based essential birth practices, which targets the major causes of maternal deaths, intrapartum-related stillbirths and neonatal deaths that occur in health-care facilities around the world. Each Checklist item is a critical action that, if missed, can lead to severe harm for the mother, the newborn, or both.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Medical Emergency Checklist	https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/d	Tool	WHO	WHO medical emergency checklist	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Safety Risk Assessment Toolkit	https://www.ahrq.gov/patient-safe	Toolkit	Agency of Healthcare Research and Quality and Center for Health Design	To support health care facility design that protects patient and staff safety, AHRQ funded the development of a Safety Risk Assessment Toolkit for facility designers. The goal of the toolkit, developed by the Center for Health Design External Link Disclaimer, is to assist in the design of a built environment that supports workflow, procedures, and capability while ensuring the safety of patients and staff.	English	Free	
3.1 Safety of risk-prone clinical procedures	Transforming Hospitals: Designing for Safety and Quality	https://www.ahrq.gov/patient-saf	Video / Report	Agency of Health Researchcare and Quality	A video from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), reviews the case for evidence-based hospital design and how it increases patient and staff satisfaction and safety, quality of care, and employee retention, and results in a positive return on investment.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Northern Ireland Medicines Optimisation Quality Framework	https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/site	Framework	Department of Health (Northern Ireland)	The overall aim of this Framework is to maximise health gain for patients through the appropriate, safe and optimum use of their medicines. It is split into five main sections.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Reporting medicine related incidents	https://www.cqc.org.uk/guidance-	Guidance	Care Quality Commission	Guidance on how to report medicine related incidents in England.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Good practice in prescribing and managing medicines and devices	https://www.gmc-uk.org/ethical-gu	Guidance	General Medical Council	Following this guidance will help make sure that you practise safe prescribing. It reminds you that where possible you must avoid prescribing for yourself or those close to you. And goes through what you need to consider when repeat prescribing, prescribing controlled drugs or share the responsibility of your patient with a colleague.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Medicines adherence: involving patients in decisions about prescribed medicines and supporting adherence	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance	Guidance	NICE	This guideline covers medicines adherence in people aged 18 and over. It recommends how to encourage adherence to medicines by supporting and involving people in decisions about their prescribed medicines. It aims to ensure that a person's decision to use a medicine is an informed choice.	English	Free	4.5
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Professional Guidance on the Administration of Medicines in Healthcare Settings	https://www.rpharms.com/Portals	Guidance	Royal Pharmaceutical Society & Royal College of Nursing	This professional guidance has been co-produced by the Royal Pharmaceutical Society (RPS) and Royal College of Nursing (RCN) and provides principles-based guidance to ensure the safe administration of medicines by healthcare professionals. This guidance was developed following an eight-week consultation as part of the project on the Safe and Secure Handling of Medicines and was overseen by a multidisciplinary Task and finish group including service users.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	WHO pharmacovigilance indicators: a practical manual for the assessment of pharmacovigilance systems	https://www.who.int/publications	Manual	WHO	This manual provides a practical method for determining the pharmacovigilance indices. It is designed to be simple and can be understood by any worker in pharmacovigilance without formal training in monitoring and evaluation. This should ensure its routine use in pharmacovigilance establishments.	English, French, Spanish	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	SPSP Medicines Collaborative	https://ihub.scot/improvement-pr	Project webpage	Health Improvement Scotland	The Primary Care Improvement Portfolio (PCIP) brings expertise from Scottish Patient Safety Programme (SPSP) Primary Care, SPSP Medicines and other primary care improvement work, to improve the safety of prescribing, assessing and distributing medicines. The working themes are pharmacotherapy, high risk medicines, omitted medicines, pharmacy in primary care and reducing medicine harm across transition of care.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Medication Safety Projects	https://www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-pro	Projects webpage	Health Quality & Safety Commission New Zealand	A webpage with all projects undertaken by Health Quality & Safety Commission New Zealand for the 3rd Global Patient Safety Challenge.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Choosing Wisely: Ten Things Clinicians and Patients Should Question	https://www.choosingwisely.org/a	Recommendations	American Geriatrics Society	10 recommendations about polypharmacy for patients and clinician to remain aware of	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Good Pharmacovigilance Practices for the Americas, 2011	https://www.paho.org/en/docume	Recommendations	WHO	The recommendations are based on WHO documents designed not only to improve the spontaneous reporting system for adverse events but also to promote active pharmacovigilance studies in Latin America and the Caribbean. Countries can select, adapt, or modify the recommendations in keeping with their needs and their legislation to ensure all stakeholders are included. For reference, this document is accompanied by an application guide.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Polypharmacy Management by 2030: a patient safety challenge	https://ec.europa.eu/chafea/healt	Report	European Commission	This report calls for EU countries to work together in a focused way to manage and prevent inappropriate polypharmacy, and improve medicines adherence, through the use of a change management approach that is coordinated and collaborative in order to deliver better patient outcomes through the following six key recommendations. Adopting these recommendations will help prepare EU countries for the WHO global patient safety challenge to improve medication safety, of which polypharmacy is an essential element.	English	Free	7.4
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Medication without harm WHO Global Patient Safety Challenge: Australia's response	https://www.safetyandquality.gov.	Report	The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care	This document presents information on current medication safety programs and initiatives in Australia and recommends priority actions to deliver a positive Response to the Challenge.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Polypharmacy and medicines optimisation: Making it safe and sound	https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/site	Report	The King's Fund	This report concentrates on the prescribing of medication. There has been no consensus on whether polypharmacy applies only to simultaneous prescribing of several drugs at a time, or if it applies to short-term as well as long-term medication. This report proposes a classification based on prescribing multiple medications where the treatment may be either appropriate or problematic.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	The Report of the Short Life Working Group on reducing medication-related harm	https://assets.publishing.service.g	Report	UK Department of Health and Social Care	In order to create an environment which best promotes shared learning professional regulators and leadership bodies should encourage the reporting of medication errors. To promote further learning the SLWG has tasked the NHS Specialist Pharmacy Service to build an online repository, consisting of examples of good medicine safety practice. Similarly, a set of prescribing safety metrics is being developed by NHS Digital and NHS Business Services Authority (BSA). The purpose of this is to develop indicators that quantify prescribing practice that has a higher risk of harm and that is associated with admission to hospital; with the aim of promoting safer prescribing and reduce medication error.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	The safety of medicines in public health programmes: pharmacovigilance an essential tool	https://www.who.int/publications	Report	WHO	This document demonstrates that pharmacovigilance can and should be an integral part of every public health programme that uses medicines in order to optimize the use of scarce health resources and prevent potential tragedies. To explain how that might happen, and why, is the purpose of this report.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	The third WHO Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	https:// www.who.int/publication	Report	WHO	The Global Patient Safety Challenge on Medication Safety will facilitate a strengthening of systems and practices that can initiate corrective action within countries to improve patient safety and decrease avoidable harm related to medications.	English	Free	3.4
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Reporting and learning systems for medication errors: the role of pharmacovigilance centres	https://www.who.int/publications	Report	WHO	It aims to enable readers to learn more about why adverse events occur with medicines, and what can be done to reduce patient deaths and negative health impacts arising from undetected problems with medicines safety globally. It provides a framework for advancing the application, coordination and optimal use of pharmacovigilance evidence, sharing that evidence and strengthening the links between national pharmacovigilance centres and other patient safety networks, to prevent medicines-related adverse events.	English, Spanish, Vietnamese	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Minimum Requirements for a functional Pharmacovigilance System	https://www.who.int/medicines/ar	Standards	WHO	The current document describes the minimum requirements for any national PV system and sets out what needs to be done as a minimum to ensure that a national PV system exists and is able to provide some measure of assurance for and security of medicines safety. Such a system is expected to be sustainable with guaranteed funding and with a key focus on patient safety.	English	Free	
3.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	ASHP Statement on the Role of the Medication Safety Leader	https://www.ashp.org/-/media/ass	Strategy	The American Society of Health-System Pharmacists	The medication safety leader's role includes responsibility for leadership, medication safety expertise, influencing practice change, research, and education. ASHP believes that because of their training, knowledge of the medication-use process, skills, and abilities, pharmacists are uniquely qualified to fill the roles and meet the responsibilities of the medication safety leader in hospitals and health systems.	English	Free	

Section	Title	Link	Type	Organisation	Description	Language	Cost	Rating
1.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	3rd Global Patient Safety Challenge 'Medication Without Harm': Symposium learning summary	https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/site	Symposium summary	Department of Health (Northern Ireland)	This is a summary of the outcomes of the Department of Health Symposium that was held to launch the World Health Organisation (WHO) 3rd Global Patient Safety Challenge 'Medication Without Harm' in Northern Ireland and also to help shape our response to the Challenge.	English	Free	
1.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Medicines Safety Group (MSG) - Terms of Reference	https://www.esht.nhs.uk/medical	Terms of Reference	NHS	To provide assurance that medicines are used safely in the Trust. To identify, report, advise, minimise and escalate as necessary, areas of risk associated with medicines. To guide and support Clinical Units' quality improvements around medicines use.	English	Free	
1.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Canadian Patient Safety Institute: Five Questions to Ask about your Medications	https://www.patientsafetyinstitut	Tool	Canadian Patient Safety Institute	create a list of top questions to help patients and their caregivers have a conversation about medications with their healthcare provider	English	Free	
1.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	5 Moments for Medication Safety	only available as PDF	Tool	WHO	The 5 Moments for Medication Safety are the key moments where action by the patient or caregiver can greatly reduce the risk of harm associated with the use of their medication/s. Each moment includes 5 critical questions. Some are self-reflective for the patient and some require support from a health professional to be answered and reflected upon correctly.	English	Free	4.5
1.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Improving Medication Safety	https://www.patientsafetyinstitut	Webpage	Canadian Patient Safety Institute	This webpage provides a compilation of patient safety resources and tools.	English	Free	4.5
1.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Pharmacovigilance: Overview	https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/h	Webpage	European Medicines Agency	An overview of pharmacovigilance in the EU	English	Free	
1.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Yellow Card	https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk	Webpage	Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency	The purpose of the scheme is to provide an early warning that the safety of a medicine or a medical device may require further investigation. It is important for people to report problems experienced with medicines or medical devices as these are used to identify issues which might not have been previously known about. The MHRA will review the issue and if necessary, take action to minimise risk and maximise benefit to the patients.	English	Free	
1.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Medicines Management	https://www.rcn.org.uk/clinical-to	Webpage	Royal College of Nursing	This webpage is a resource intended to provide guidance and clinical support for nurses and other healthcare professionals on medicines matters in relation to prescribing and administration of medicines by non-medical healthcare professionals. This resource will continue to develop and we will continue to update the pages as new resources become available.	English	Free	
1.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	MedWatch: The FDA Safety Information and Adverse Event Reporting Program	https://www.fda.gov/safety/medic	Webpage	US Food & Drug Administration	MedWatch, the FDA's medical product safety reporting program for health professionals, patients and consumers.	English	Free	
1.2 Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm	Medication Without Harm	https://www.who.int/initiatives/n	Webpage	WHO	This webpage provides all of the resources produced by the WHO for the medication without harm global patient safety challenge.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance (2015)	https://www.euro.who.int/en/hea	Action Plan	WHO	e goal of the Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance is to ensure, for as long as possible, continuity of successful treatment and prevention of infectious diseases with effective and safe medicines that are quality-assured, used in a responsible way and accessible to all who need them.	English, French, Estonian, Russian	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	European Strategic Action Plan on Antibiotic Resistance (2011-2020)	https://www.euro.who.int/en/hea	Action Plan	WHO	A number of key strategic actions are proposed to mitigate, prevent and control antibiotic resistance.	English, German, French, Russian	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Framework of actions to contain carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales	https://assets.publishing.service.g	Framework	UK Government	This framework focuses on carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales (CPE); these organisms spread rapidly in healthcare settings and lead to poor clinical outcomes because of limited therapeutic options. The increased incidence of CPE has significant cost and operational implications for healthcare providers.The framework sets out a range of measures, that if implemented well, will help health and social care providers minimise the impact of CPE.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Guidelines on Core Components of Infection Prevention and Control Programmes at the National and Acute Health Care Facility Level	https://www.who.int/gpsc/core-co	Guidance	WHO	These new guidelines on the core components of IPC programmes form a key part of WHO strategies to prevent current and future threats, strengthen health service resilience and help combat AMR. They are intended also to support countries in the development of their own national protocols for IPC and AMR action plans and to support health care facilities as they develop or strengthen their own approaches to IPC.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Hand hygiene in outpatient and home-based care and long-term care facilities: a guide to the application of the WHO multimodal hand hygiene improvement strategy and the "My Five Moments for Hand Hygiene" approach	https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstrear	Guidance	WHO	The document is divided into two main sections: 1) a conceptual part aimed at providing the background evidence and the theoretical principles related to the "My Five moments for hand hygiene" approach and the WHO Multimodal Hand Hygiene Improvement Strategy, 2) a practical part with examples of the application of hand hygiene principles in situations occurring frequently in outpatient care settings.	English, Spanish, Japanese	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Advanced Infection Prevention and Control Training	https://www.who.int/infection-pre	Guidance	WHO	The "IPC to combat AMR in health care settings" advanced training module is part of a broader IPC training package targeting individuals and teams in IPC who work or intend to work as IPC focal points. In particular, this module is designed to support implementation of the WHO guidelines on core components of infection prevention and control programmes at the national and acute health care facility level and guidelines for the prevention and control in healthcare facilities. It introduces recommended best practices and a multimodal approach for successful implementation and improvement.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool (WASH FIT): a practical guide for improving quality of care through water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities	https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/1	Guidance	WHO	The WASH-FIT guide contains practical step-by-step directions and tools for assessing and improving services. It is adapted from the water safety plan (WSP) approach recommended in the WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality (WHO, 2011) and goes beyond water safety to include sanitation and hygiene, health care waste, management and sta empowerment.	English, Arabic	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Essential environmental health standards in health care	https://www.who.int/publications	Guidance	WHO	This document provides guidance on essential environmental health standards required for health care in medium- and low-resource countries and support the development and implementation of national policies. These guidelines have been written for use by health managers and planners, architects, urban planners, water and sanitation staff, clinical and nursing staff, carers and other health-care providers, and health promoters.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Safe management of wastes from health-care activities	https://www.euro.who.int/__data	Guidance	WHO	The new Blue Book is designed to continue to be a source of impartial health-care information and guidance on safe waste-management practices. The editors' intention has been to keep the best of the original publication and supplement it with the latest relevant information.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Health Care Facilities: Practical Steps to Achieve Universal Access to Quality Care	https://www.who.int/media/57/c	Guidance	WHO, UNICEF	The purpose of this document is two-fold. The first is to present eight practical steps that Member States can take at the national and sub-national level to improve WASH in health care facilities . The second aim is to summarize the global response to the UN Secretary-General's Call to Action	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in health care facilities in the Sustainable Development Goals	https://www.who.int/publications	Guidance	WHO and UNICEF	WHO and UNICEF, working with the Global Task Team for monitoring WASH in health care facilities (HCF), have developed a set of core questions and indicators for WASH in HCF, in support of monitoring WASH in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The indicators include definitions for basic water, sanitation, hand hygiene, health care waste management, and environmental cleaning services.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	AMR: A Manual for Developing National Action Plans	https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/1	Manual	WHO	The purpose of this manual is to provide guidance to countries in preparing NAPs that are aligned with the global action plan, thereby contributing to combating AMR worldwide. This manual is intended primarily for national policy-makers, programme managers and partners responsible for strategic planning, development and implementation of national plans and AMR activities in all relevant sectors.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Water, sanitation, hygiene and health: A primer for health professionals	https://www.who.int/publications	Primer	WHO	This primer aims to guide health professionals on engaging with WASH-related issues. It gives an overview of WASH interventions and the status of WASH services globally and outlines key linkages with health. It provides examples of key actions that health actors can take to ensure WASH efforts effectively protect public health and highlights World Health Organization (WHO) activities to support those actions.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Antimicrobial Resistance and Infections programme	https://www.e-lfh.org.uk/program	Programme	Health Education England	The Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Infections programme has been designed to support health and care staff – both clinical and non-clinical – in a variety of settings to understand the threats posed by antimicrobial resistance, and the ways they can help to tackle this major health issue. The programme has been developed by Health Education England (HEE) in collaboration with Public Health England (PHE), NHS England and NHS Improvement, Care Quality Commission and National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.	English	Free	5.1
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Wash in Health Care Facilities - Global Baseline Report 2019	https://www.unicef.org/media/53	Report	WHO, UNICEF	The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), through the WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), have produced regular updates on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. Together, they are responsible for monitoring the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets 6.1 and 6.2 and supporting global monitoring of other WASH-related SDG targets and indicators.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	SYMPOSIUM: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in All Healthcare Facilities "An Urgent Action"	https://www.youtube.com/watch?	Symposium Video	WHO	The purpose of this symposium was to motivate LAC countries to advance toward access and sustainable management of WASH in all HCF in a partnership between the health and water/sanitation sectors under the guiding values of the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health, equity in health, Pan-American solidarity, universality, and social inclusion.	Spanish	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Technical brief on water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) and wastewater management to prevent infections and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)	https://www.who.int/publications	Technical Brief	WHO	This WHO/FAO/OIE technical brief on WASH and wastewater management to reduce the spread of AMR provides a summary of evidence and rationale for WASH and wastewater actions within AMR NAPs and sector specific policy to combat AMR. Evidence and actions are presented in the domains of; coordination and leadership, households and communities, health care facilities, animal and plant production, manufacturing of antimicrobials, and surveillance and research.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Surveillance of healthcare-associated infections and prevention indicators in European intensive care units	https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites	Technical Report	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control	The main objective of this protocol is to ensure standardisation of definitions, data collection and reporting procedures for hospitals participating in the national/regional surveillance of HAIs in ICUs across Europe, in order to contribute to the EU surveillance of HAIs, and to improve the quality of care in the ICU in a multicentre setting. The protocol aims at describing methods for the participating ICUs and the national coordinating centres for the surveillance of HAIs.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Minimum requirements for infection prevention and control programmes	https://www.who.int/publications	Technical Report	WHO	The purpose of this document is to present and promote the minimum requirements for IPC programmes at the national and health care facility level, identified by expert consensus according to available evidence and in the context of the WHO core components.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Infection Control Assessment Tools	https://www.cdc.gov/hai/prevent/	Tool	Center for Disease Control and Prevention	The Infection Control Assessment Tools were developed by CDC to assist health departments in assessing infection prevention practices and guide quality improvement activities (e.g., by addressing identified gaps). These tools may also be used by healthcare facilities to conduct internal quality improvement audits.	English, Spanish	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Global Monitoring of Country Progress on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR): Country self-assessment questionnaire (version one)	https://www.who.int/antimicrobia	Tool	WHO	This questionnaire collects information on country progress on AMR for inclusion in the report to the World Health Assembly and for other organizations' global reporting. The country responses will also be used to guide follow up actions and provision of assistance and support. The intention is to repeat the global monitoring annually, to show progress over time and identify areas for action.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	TARGET Antibiotics Toolkit	https://www.rcgp.org.uk/targetan	Toolkit	Royal College of General Practitioners	The toolkit helps influence prescribers' and patients' personal attitudes, social norms and perceived barriers to optimal antibiotic prescribing. It includes a range of resources that can each be used to support prescribers' and patients' responsible antibiotic use, helping to fulfil CPD and revalidation requirements.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Antimicrobial stewardship: Start smart - then focus	https://www.gov.uk/government/p	Toolkit	UK Government	This toolkit provides an outline of evidence-based antimicrobial stewardship in the secondary healthcare setting. These activities will form part of the quality improvement strategy for patient safety and help to reduce inappropriate prescribing and optimise antibiotic use.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Antimicrobial stewardship programmes in health-care facilities in low- and middle-income countries: a WHO practical toolkit	https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/1	Toolkit	WHO	This toolkit aims to support countries in implementing Objective 4 of the Global Action Plan – "optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines" – by providing practical guidance on how to implement antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) programmes in the human health sector at the national and health-care facility level in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).	English, Arabic, Russian	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	HAI surveillance	https://www.safetyandquality.gov	Webpage	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare	s page provides a range of information on surveillance of a number of HAIs by the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Healthcare-Associated Infections Data	https://www.cdc.gov/hai/data/ind	Webpage	Center for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC's webpage details their HAI-surveillance system. CDC publishes data reports to help track progress and target areas that need assistance. The data come from two complementary HAI surveillance systems, the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) and the Emerging Infections Program Healthcare-Associated Infections – Community Interface (EIP HAIC).	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Infection prevention and control	https://www.rcn.org.uk/clinical-to	Webpage	Royal College of Nursing	They RCN webpage with all resources regarding infection prevention control	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Royal College of Nursing - Antimicrobial Resistance	https://www.rcn.org.uk/clinical-to	Webpage	Royal College of Nursing	The Royal College of Nursing Webpage on Antimicrobial Resistance	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Infection Prevention and Control	https://www.who.int/health-topic	Webpage	WHO	The WHO webpage with all resources available for infection prevention and control.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS)	https://www.who.int/initiatives/gl	Webpage	WHO	WHO webpage of Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS), where all resources and publications can be found.	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Pan American Health Organization - Antimicrobial Resistance	https://www.paho.org/en/topics/a	Webpage	WHO PAHO	The Pan American Health Organization World Health Organization Regional Office website of antimicrobial resistance. Lists all relevant resources and publications	English	Free	
3.3 Infection prevention and control & antimicrobial resistance	Infection Prevention - National Guidance across the UK	https://www.ips.uk.net/national-g	Webpage with resources	Infection Prevention Society	Guidance is produced and published in the UK and Ireland to assist managers, practitioners and clinicians, among others, on infection prevention strategies. Here are some key links to national publications.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Medical Device Safety Action Plan: Protecting Patients, Promoting Public Health	https://www.fda.gov/media/1124(	Action plan	FDA	The Medical Device Safety Action Plan: Protecting Patients, Promoting Public Health outlines a vision for how FDA can continue to enhance our programs and processes to assure the safety of medical devices throughout the TPLC, to provide for the timely communication and resolution of new or increased known safety issues, and to advance innovative technologies that are safer, more effective and address unmet needs.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	A Model Regulatory Program For Medical Devices: An International Guide	https://iris.paho.org/handle/1066!	Framework	WHO	This document provides a framework to assist Member States in establishing regulatory programs for medical devices. Because of the differences in socioeconomic conditions that exist among countries that may pursue device regulatory programs and their infrastructural capacities to implement them, the model program contained in this document is, by necessity, relatively general. It is also designed in a modular format to give interested nations the flexibility to adapt those elements of the model that best serve their individual needs and which they are best able to support	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Blood Transfusion	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance	Guidance	NICE	This guideline covers the assessment for and management of blood transfusions in adults, young people and children over 1 year old. It covers the general principles of blood transfusion, but does not make recommendations relating to specific conditions.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Managing Medical Devices: Guidance for health and social care organisations	https://assets.publishing.service.g	Guidance	UK Government	The purpose of this document is to outline a systematic approach to the acquisition, deployment, maintenance (preventive maintenance and performance assurance), repair and disposal of medical devices.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	A Guide to Establishing a National Haemovigilance System	only available as PDF	Guidance	WHO	The primary aim of this document is to support countries where haemovigilance is not already in place in establishing effective national systems for haemovigilance throughout the transfusion chain.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	WHO guideline on the use of safety-engineered syringes for intramuscular, intradermal and subcutaneous injections in health care settings	https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/1	Guidance	WHO	WHO has developed the policy recommendations in this document using the procedures from the WHO handbook for guideline development. The steps in this process include: (i) identification of priority questions and outcomes; (ii) retrieval of the evidence; (iii) assessment and synthesis of the evidence; (iv) formulation of recommendations, including research priorities; and (v) planning for dissemination, implementation, impact evaluation and updating of the guideline when new evidence is available	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Medical Device Regulations: Global Overview and Guiding Principles	https://www.who.int/medical_dev	Guidance and Framework	WHO	The Guide begins by explaining how safety is a risk management issue, and how optimum safety and performance require cooperation among all who are involved in the life span of a medical device. The critical elements of medical device regulations are illustrated using a common framework for regulatory development; as well as the current regulatory tools of the Global Harmonization Task Force (GHTF) and all the key documents it has issued in the past three years.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Injection Safety Guidelines	https://www.uhnj.org/uhnetwrk/o	Guidelines	Center for Disease Control and Prevention	One page guideline on injection safety	English	Free	

Section	Title	URL	Type	Source	Description	Language	Cost	Ref
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Transfusion Handbook	https://www.transfusionguidelines	Handbook	Joint United Kingdom Blood Transfusion and Tissue Transplantation Services Professional Advisory Committee	The purpose of this handbook is to help the many staff involved in providing and using blood products to make sure that the right blood product is given to the right patient at the right time.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Advanced Infection Prevention and Control Training	https://www.who.int/infection-pre	Handbook	WHO	This advanced module is part of a broader infection prevention and control (IPC) training package targeting individuals and teams in IPC who work or intend to work as IPC focal points. It is designed to support implementation of the WHO guideline on the use of safety-engineered syringes for intramuscular, intradermal and subcutaneous injections in health care settings1 at the national and health care facility levels, as part of a multifaceted approach to capacity-building.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Quality assurance of pharmaceuticals: meeting a major public health challenge	https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/	Handbook / Guidance	WHO	This booklet provides an overview of guidelines on pharmaceutical quality assurance as adopted by the Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical Preparations in recent years.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Blood Safety	https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/biovigi	Module	Center for Disease Control and Prevention	The Haemovigilance Module developed a set of standardized national surveillance procedures used in the monitoring of transfusion-associated adverse reactions, which are aimed at improving patient safety, minimizing morbidity and mortality of transfusion recipients, and identifying emerging complications and infections associated with recipient blood transfusions.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Vaccine Safety Basics	https://vaccine-safety-training.org	Online Course	WHO	This course aims to establish a shared understanding among professionals whose work is linked to vaccine safety issues. This may include nurses/midwives/community health workers, as well as pharmacists medical doctors and programme or technical officers.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Blood Transfusion Programme	https://www.e-lfh.org.uk/program	Online learning	Health Education England	Learnbloodtransfusion is a suite of e-learning courses that have been developed by the UK Blood Services and are reviewed regularly by a UK-wide editorial board. It has been developed to ensure that all healthcare workers can participate safely in the transfusion process	English	Free	5.1
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Supply of Blood for Transfusion in Latin American and Caribbean Countries, 2014 and 2015	https://iris.paho.org/handle/1066	Report	WHO	This document follows up the publication "Supply of Blood for Transfusion in Latin American and Caribbean Countries 2012 and 2013" and presents indicators on the availability, safety, and use of blood and blood components, as well as the organization of national blood systems.	English	Freee	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Transfusion Today	https://www.isbtweb.org/fileadmi	Society magazine	International Society of Blood Transfusion	Transfusion Today is the society's magazine that is distributed every quarterly within the membership. There are six useful articles related to different aspects of Haemovigilance in the focus section of this issue of Transfusion Today.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	ISO 13485:2016 Medical devices — Quality management systems — Requirements for regulatory purposes	https://www.iso.org/standard/597	Standards	International Organization for Standardization	ISO 13485:2016 specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organization needs to demonstrate its ability to provide medical devices and related services that consistently meet customer and applicable regulatory requirements.	English	158 CHF	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Management and Safe Use of Medical Devices	https://www.who.int/teams/healt	Technical series	WHO	One of WHO's strategic objectives is to "ensure improved access, quality and use of medical products and technologies." To meet these objectives, WHO and partners have been working towards devising an agenda, an action plan, tools and guidelines to increase access to appropriate medical devices.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	GIRFT Medical Device Safety Programme (MDSP) webinar, January 2021	https://www.youtube.com/watch	Video	Getting It Right First Time	A clinically-led partnership will see the Getting It Right First Time (GIRFT) programme working with other NHS organisations to enable better use of technology to improve patient safety in the use of medical devices.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Injection Safety	https://www.cdc.gov/injectionsafe	Webpage	Center for Disease Control and Prevention	This is the CDC website providing information, guidance and resources about injection safety.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Vaccine Administration	https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp	Webpage	Center for Disease Control and Prevention	Guidance produced by the CDC on vaccine administration	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Blood, tissues, cells and organs	https://ec.europa.eu/health/bloo	Webpage	European Commission	The webpage of the European Commission about blood, tissues, cells and organs. It describes and provides the resources for EU legislation, EU coordination and EU-funded actions.	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Practical and clinical guidance for vaccine administration	https://www.rcn.org.uk/clinical-to	Webpage	Royal College of Nursing	The Royal College of Nursing Webpage on vaccine safety	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Scan 4 Safety	https://www.scan4safety.nhs.uk/	Webpage	Scan4Safety	Scan4Safety is a government funded program that uses GS1 standards for product, location and patient identification to track products and their usage from the point of manufacture to the point of care.	English	Free	6.5
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Vaccine Safety Net	https://www.vaccinesafetynet.org	Webpage	Vaccine Safety Net (WHO)	The Vaccine Safety Net is a global network of websites, established by the World Health Organization, that provides reliable information on vaccine safety.	English	Free	4.5
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Blood Products	https://www.who.int/health-topic	Webpage	WHO	The WHO webpage on blood products	English	Free	
3.4 Safety of medical devices, medicines, blood and vaccines	Blood Transfusion Safety	https://www.who.int/health-topic	Webpage	WHO	The WHO webpage on safe blood transfusions with all relevant documents	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Safety Issues at Transitions of Care	https://www.safetyandquality.gov	Consultation Report	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare	This document presents a summary of the outcomes of consultations undertaken by the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (the Commission) on safety issues and 'pain points' relating to clinical information systems at transitions of care. It is accompanied by a summary of the literature.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Improve Safety in Primary Care	https://www.health.org.uk/public	Evidence Scan	The Health Foundation	This evidence scan collates empirical evidence that addresses the following questions: - What initiatives have been implemented to improve safety in primary care and what are the impacts of these initiatives? - How have patients, professionals, researchers and funders been involved? - Are there ongoing studies or media stories about this topic?	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	The Guide to Improving Patient Safety in Primary Care Settings by Engaging Patients and Families	https://www.ahrq.gov/sites/defau	Guidance	Agency of Health Researchcare and Quality	a resource to help primary care practices partner with patients and their families to improve patient safety. The Guide includes materials and resources to help primary care practices implement patient and family engagement to improve patient safety.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Safe handover: safe patients. Guidance on clinical handover for clinicians and managers	https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/sites/def	Guidance	British Medical Association & NHS	• provides guidance to doctors on best practice in handover • provides examples of good models of handover that doctors and hospital managers can learn from • aims to drive further developments in standardising handover arrangements in UK hospitals.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Chapter 32 Structured patient handovers: Emergency and acute medical care in over 16s: service delivery and organisation	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance	Guidance	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence	Guidance and Template for effective handovers	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Reporting and Learning from Patient Safety Incidents in General Practice	https://www.rcgp.org.uk/-/media/	Guidance	Royal College of General Practitioners	The purpose of this guide is to maximise opportunities to learn from patient safety incidents in the GP practice, and to share learning via organisational or national reporting systems. It outlines a process for learning from patient safety incidents in primary care.Where appropriate, this guide will signpost existing well-written resources.	English	Free	6.1
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Safe handover: Guidance from the Working Time Directive working party	https://www.rcseng.ac.uk/library-	Guidance	Royal College of Surgeons	This guide aims to bring together, in a succinct manner, the main features of a successful handover. There isnot a 'one-size-fits-all' guide to the effective handing over of patients, but there are good practice principles that surgeons should be aware of. This guide is intended for surgeons, and other members of the surgical team. It will also be relevant to hospital administrators who are responsible for designing rotas and ensuring EWTD compliance.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Patient Safety Solutions	https://www.who.int/teams/integ	Guidance	WHO	The Patient Safety Solutions (2007) are standardised tools for health care professionals to prevent potential errors from reaching the patient. These interventions have demonstrated the ability to prevent or mitigate patient harm. For each topic, the Solutions include background information on the problem and impact, suggested actions, applicability, opportunities for patient and family involvement, strength of the evidence, potential barriers to implementation and risks for certain unintended consequences.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Methods and Measures used in Primary Care Patient Safety Research: Results of a Literature Review	https://www.who.int/patientsafet	Literature review	WHO	As most patient safety research to date has focused on hospital-related issues, we aimed to determine the methods used in patient safety research conducted in primary care, their strengths and weaknesses, the measures they produced, and research gaps	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Module 13: Mental Health Care: An Introduction to Patient Safety Issues	https://www.patientsafetyinstitut	Module	Canadian Patient Safety Institute	The knowledge requirements to understand include: • the gaps in patient safety inmental health from a systems perspective; • how systemic cultural issues, such as stigma can affect patient safety; • different models of care delivery that can promotepatient safety; and • how to integrate a mental health quality improvement framework for supporting patient safety.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Patient Safety in Primary Care (CPSi)	https://www.patientsafetyinstitut	Report	Canadian Patient Safety Institute	This report builds upon what is known about patient safety in primary care. The report offers suggestions and outlines opportunities that, it is hoped, will provide momentum to those in both leadership and delivery roles to strengthen the infrastructures and supports necessary for a greater focus on patient safety in primary care.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Safety in Home Care: Broadening the Patient Safety Agenda to Include Home Care Services	https://www.patientsafetyinstitut	Report	Canadian Patient Safety Institute	This report on patient safety in home care was prepared at the request of the Canadian Patient Safety Institute and the Victorian Order of Nurses Canada. This final version of the report includes the literature review, final analysis and key findings of the key informant interviews, and a summary of the discussions at the roundtable. This report represents a shift towards addressing the need for new knowledge in the field of safety in home care in Canada.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Mental health patient safety: A rapid literature review	https://www.cec.health.nsw.gov.a	Report	New South Wales Government & Agency for Clinical Innovation	This document describes the findings of a rapid literature review that sought to locate, collate and summarise recently published evidence about the characteristics and consequences of patient safety issues in mental health, as an input into the NSW Mental Health Patient Safety Program which is being developed by the Clinical Excellence Commission and NSW Ministry of Health.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	End-of-life care: A patient safety issue	https://www.jointcommission.org	Report	The Joint Commission	This educates readers on the safety issues in end-of-life care and provides strategies on how organisations can overcome these.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Co-ordinated care for people with complex chronic conditions	https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sit	Report	The King's Fund	This project involved an in-depth examination of approaches to care co-ordination undertaken in primary care settings in different parts of the UK. We worked with five case study sites who have developed innovative primary care-based approaches to care co-ordination for people with complex chronic conditions. Each final case study includes an organogram showing the care planning/co-ordination process, patient stories and a video highlighting the work of the team.	English	Free	4.1
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Quality in Primary Care	https://www.who.int/publications	Report	WHO	This paper provides governments and policy-makers with an overview of the key issues of quality in primary health care and its importance to achieving the broad public health goals within universal health coverage. It makes the case for quality improvement as a core function of primary health care and provides the perspectives of different levels of the health system on improving quality in primary health care. Achieving change in quality of care is a complex endeavour which requires a multimodal approach that recognizes the specific challenges of individual settings, and values evidence, innovation and country experience.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Patient Safety in the Home: Assessment of Issues, Challenges, and Opportunities	http://www.ihi.org/resources/Pag	Review	Institute of Healthcare Improvement	he Institute for Healthcare Improvement / National Patient Safety Foundation, with support from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, contracted with Westat to evaluate the current state of research on patient safety in the home care setting and identify gaps in the available evidence. It sought to identify safety issues in the home, barriers and challenges to safe home care, and resources that address patient safety in the home. The project also explored how reimbursement affects patient safety and funding mechanisms that can support the safety of care in the home. This report reflects a synthesis of an environmental scan of peer-reviewed and grey literature, as well as subject matter expert (SME) interviews.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Medication Safety in Transitions of Care	https://www.who.int/patientsafet	Technical Report	WHO	This report – Medication safety in transitions of care – outlines the problem, current situation and key strategies to reduce medication-related harm in transitions of care. It should be considered along with the companion technical reports on Medication safety in high-risk situations and Medication safety in polypharmacy.	English	Free	3.2
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Technical Series on Safer Primary Care	https://www.who.int/teams/integ	Technical Series	WHO	The Technical Series on Safer Primary Care explores different aspects of safety in primary care services and describes strategies and potential actions that could be prioritized according to local needs. The overarching aim of this technical series is to provide a compendium of information on key issues that may affect safety in primary care for building national capacity in designing and delivering safer primary care	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Taking Care of Myself: A Guide for When I Leave the Hospital	https://www.ahrq.gov/questions/t	Tool	Agency of Health Researchcare and Quality	Using this easy-to-read guide with patients during discharge can help them care for themselves when they leave the hospital to track their medication schedules, upcoming medical appointments, and important phone numbers.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Scottish Patient Safety Programme - Primary Care Trigger tool	https://ihub.scot/improvement-pr	Tool	Health Improvement Scotland	A trigger tool is a simple checklist for a number of selected clinical 'triggers'. A reviewer looks for these triggers when screening medical records for patients who may have been unintentionally harmed. The trigger tool facilitates the structured, focused review of a sample of medical records by primary care clinicians.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	General Practice Safety Climate Tool	https://ihub.scot/improvement-pr	Tool / Guidance	Healthcare Improvement Scotland	The survey gives you comparisons between clinical and non-clinical staff, and management and non-management within your practice. The report also tracks the practice results. Each time the survey is completed, you can see whether there has been a change in the perception of safety culture within your practice. The report is then discussed at a team meeting, providing a focus for discussing patient safety. This contributes to developing the safety climate in your practice and improving care for patients.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	Re-Engineered Discharge (RED) Toolkit	https://www.ahrq.gov/patient-saf	Toolkit / Webpage	Agency of Health Researchcare and Quality	esearchers at the Boston University Medical Center (BUMC) developed and tested the Re-Engineered Discharge (RED). Research showed that the RED was effective at reducing readmissions and posthospital emergency department (ED) visits. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality contracted with BUMC to develop this toolkit to assist hospitals, particularly those that serve diverse populations, to replicate the RED.	English	Free	
3.5 Patient safety in primary care and transitions of care	'Passing the baton of care – the patient relay	https://www.safetyandquality.gov	Workshop report	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare	In hosting the Workshop, the Council hoped participants could develop a set of draft national operational principles to assist in improving clinical handover practices.	English	Free	
	The economics of patient safety Part III: Long-term care: Valuing safety for the long haul	https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/doc	Working Paper	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development	This report offers actionable recommendations to inform improvement efforts—including the need for appropriate quality standards and standards for staffing levels and competencies to match the needs of LTC residents, better linkages with acute care, and improving organizational learning and safety culture in LTC.	English	Free	1.2