

Patient Safety: Some Progress and Many Challenges

Paul A. Gluck, MD

Obstet Gynecol 2012;120(5)

ACCME Accreditation

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (the College) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s)TM

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists designates this journal-based CME activity for a maximum of 2 AMA PRA Category 1 Credits.TM Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

College Cognate Credit(s)

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists designates this journal-based CME activity for a maximum of 2 Category 1 College Cognate Credits. The College has a reciprocity agreement with the AMA that allows AMA PRA Category 1 CreditsTM to be equivalent to College Cognate Credits.

Disclosure Statement

Current guidelines state that continuing medical education (CME) providers must ensure that CME activities are free from the control of any commercial interest. All authors, reviewers, and contributors have disclosed to the College all relevant financial relationships with any commercial interests. Dr. Gluck is Senior Medical Advisor to Stevens & Lee law firm and OB Consult in Lancaster, PA. He is paid as a part-time employee. In that position, he consults with their clients on matters of risk management and patient safety. Any conflicts have been resolved through group and outside review of all content.

Submission

Before submitting this form, please print a completed copy as confirmation of your program participation.

College Fellows: To obtain credits, complete and return this form by clicking on "Submit" at the bottom of the page. Credit will be automatically recorded upon receipt and online transcripts will be updated twice monthly. College Fellows may check their transcripts online at <http://www.acog.org>.

Non-College Fellows: To obtain credits, submit the printout of the completed quiz to your accrediting institution. The printout of the completed quiz is documentation for your continuing medical education credits.

Continuing medical education credit for "Patient Safety: Some Progress and Many Challenges" will be available through November 2015.

1. According to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality definition, the goal of patient safety initiatives is to achieve a(n):
 - A. Reduction in health care costs
 - B. Reduction in liability costs
 - C. Increased rates of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement
 - D. Trustworthy system of health care delivery
 - E. Sustainable health care model

2. The overall goal of all agencies that have attempted to define patient safety is:

- A. The complete elimination of errors
- B. Avoidance of harm when errors occur
- C. Establishing systems to identify blame
- D. To provide shelters from professional liability
- E. To increase patients' education about their care

3. As adverse event is defined as a(n):

- A. Failure of a planned action to be completed as intended
- B. Injury caused by medical management
- C. Use of a wrong plan to achieve an aim
- D. Error that results in a "near miss"
- E. Error that results in professional liability

4. The best way to reduce the effect of human fallibility in causing preventable adverse events is to:

- A. Increase physician education
- B. Decrease physician work load
- C. Redesign health care delivery systems
- D. Increase federal oversight of medical care
- E. Implement electronic medical record systems

5. The National Quality Forum has defined "never events" as adverse events that are:

- A. Rarely occurring
- B. Unlikely to result in death or significant injury
- C. Unpredictable
- D. Ambiguous
- E. Usually preventable

6. To date, the most effective way to identify preventable adverse events is through the use of:

- A. Trigger tool methodology
- B. Anonymous reporting hot lines
- C. Random chart review
- D. Professional liability case filings
- E. Patient Safety Indicators

7. Which of the following is the most important factor in improving patient safety?

- A. Effective leadership
- B. Elimination of protocol-driven care
- C. Didactic lecture series
- D. Legislative initiatives
- E. Cost incentives

8. The most common root causes of perinatal injury and death are related to:

- A. Nursing staff levels
- B. Physician experience
- C. Stressful conditions
- D. Inflexible protocols
- E. Communication

9. A critical prerequisite in preparing, implementing, and sustaining successful medical teams is:

- A. Organizational support for the team training
- B. High-fidelity simulations
- C. Separate training for physicians and nurses
- D. Dedicated funding
- E. Development of independent training goals

College ID Number:

Name:

Address:

City/State/Zip:

Actual time spent completing this activity (you may record up to 2 hours):

EXPIRED