Culture of safety

Congratulations to Singer et al for the comprehensive survey of safety culture performed in 15 hospitals. The overall response rate of only 47.4% was largely due to the lack of personal and time delimitations for respondents. Efforts need to be taken to increase the response rate to achieve a more reliable result. Most of the participants in the survey responded in ways which indicated a culture of safety. However, it would be interesting to determine the safety culture of hospitals which do not belong to the “hospitals participating in the California Patient Safety Consortium” group. It is noted that higher responses are attributable to shorter survey questions. People are generally more interested if they have to go through a large format. Clinicians, as expected, were more critical about the patient care safety and thus scored more “problematic responses”. The survey sample noted that a total of 6312 eligible individuals participated. That figure is actually 6332 individuals (initial mailing list of 6909 names minus 347 duplicates minus 227 undeliverable = 6332). The high percentage of non-respondents (an overall figure of 59%) may possibly still lead to non-response bias. A survey of the non-responders would be interesting.

Senior managers gave fewer problematic responses than frontline workers. Generally speaking, all senior managers will want to give a high opinion of their own organization/institution. In addition, they may not have been briefed about the patient care problems. In many cases, they have not even experienced the problems themselves. Even when they have, they may not want to speak out. A survey of the non-responders would be interesting.

Davidoff raises another important point when he states that “Bringing issues of quality and safety out of the shadows can remove the fear of being ashamed?”. The problem with the approach adopted in this paper is that it fails to get to the heart of the hospital’s culture. What they have done is to use a blunt survey instrument to assess the opinions of individual members of staff to a series of statements about safety. The responses represent the most superficial evaluation of the “climate” of the organizations in which they work. These opinions are likely to be influenced by a wide range of factors that have little to do with the organizations’ culture. Furthermore, the relationship between these opinions and the shared values of the hospital’s culture is largely unknown.

We welcome Singer and colleague’s contribution to developing the concept of a safety culture. Policy makers, managers, and clinicians are slowly realizing that patient safety will not be improved solely by counting adverse events or by introducing technical innovations. History tells us that when these initiatives are evaluated, the results will probably show a marginal impact on patient safety and one that is likely to be poorly sustained. In order to maximize their impact we need to understand the shared attitudes, beliefs, values, and assumptions that underlie how people perceive and act upon safety issues within their organizations. This is what is commonly called the “safety culture” of an organization.

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If we really want to understand the safety culture of an organization, we need to use more sophisticated approaches. These should draw on a wide range of methods—participant observation, in-depth and semi-structured interviews and focus groups, together with attitudinal surveys and the use of new and established culture measurement tools. Developmental or action research approaches might provide additional insights into the complexity of the organizations. The aim should be not only to understand and assess the concept of safety culture, but also to examine ways of improving it and integrating it with the broader field of organizational culture. This presents a significant challenge to health service researchers. Singer and colleagues have made a start, but there is a long way to go before we know how—or, indeed, whether—it is possible to change the safety culture of our hospitals and primary care centers.

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References

Quantifying Quality in Primary Care

It is always helpful to have a checklist for any task, whether it is for simply preparing to go on an overseas trip or something as complex as ensuring a high quality service for patients in your primary care. It is even better if someone as experienced as Peter Graves has compiled one for you, which can be the basis of your own tailor-made solution. Clinical governance is at the heart of this book, but many sources are used to inform its content such as NHS (GMS) regulations, Health and Safety at Work laws, and the GMC’s views on Good Medical Practice. The main areas that are addressed are “The Patient’s Experience”, “Patient Management and Treatment”, and “Practice Management”, and if all three are right then the aim of good patient care and outcomes will be achieved. The charts and scoring system are consistent and very sensible. The layout is clear and the questions are realistic, with a range of scores possible that will help practices understand their current position and enable them to plan for improvement.

Few will take the whole content on board, but, as a basis for assessing even just a few areas where weakness is perceived, the order and common sense brought to the process will be rewarding.

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Getting Health Economics into Practice

It was with a somewhat heavy heart that I accepted the challenge to write a review of an economics book. Although I knew the editor wrote well, a book on economics was not at the top of my reading list. It would do me some good, I thought. In the end it wasn’t a challenge—I read the book in two weeks, enjoying the punchy, well written text, and—yes—it did me good. But unlike many self-betterment schemes, it was painless.

What stood out were the clear aims at the start of the book and the introductions to each section and to most chapters. Sometimes this

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References
An A–Z of Management for Healthcare Professionals


There is a view that good management boils down to good common sense and that management books and courses just make the obvious explicit. It has also been noted that the trouble with common sense is that it is not at all that common. Perhaps if we would not need management books and courses. At one end of the spectrum management books, particularly the more theoretical, can provide a turgid read or, like this one at the other, are full of practical tips. This book is entertaining and well written in plain English with a light hearted style. It is interactive with quotes and exercises. It is intuitive rather than systematic, well sprinkled with witty insights, and it is certainly not academic, comprehensive, or even evidence based.

Roy Lilley has done many things in his working life and of these, his spell as Chairman of an NHS trust was the one he found most difficult to get to grips with. He well understands that healthcare management are the top of the list for complexity, difficulty, and frustration potential. He uses the 26 letters of the alphabet to give us his own highly introspective and idiosyncratic take on what he considers to be the 26 most important topics for managers. For example, A is for Assertive, L is for Leadership, and S is for See outside the box. The alphabet format makes the text a bit stilted. For some letters there is a lot of text while, for others, the author seems to have run out of things to say. Between each letter there is a page with a single quote, most of which are about leadership such as “there are no office hours for leaders”—attributed to Cardinal Gibbons. The approach taken is very general, in some places to the point of vacuity and blandness. Curiously, there is virtually nothing very specific about health care itself, despite the title; the NHS is mentioned once or twice only, and it would have been helpful to have had more on healthcare management as there is a lot of specific material that is unique to the dilemmas involved in running a healthcare system. This book will not replace the IT delivery and services. For example, the concept of e-commerce and SMS messaging in health care are introduced without reference to online pharmacies or the use of text messaging to improve medication compliance. There is little mention of telemedicine, online support groups, e-books, e-health promotion, e-prescribing, or online clinical trials and research. Thus, it may fail to inspire those clinicians and administrators seeking ways to improve access to or efficiency of healthcare delivery in their own practices.

Stuart Tyrrell seeks to educate us about the internet. He provides overviews about what the internet is and how internet technologies such as intranets, e-mail, and the world wide web work using clear language and explanation. He demystifies web page design and addresses current issues such as the security and quality of online health information. Mike Ingham also authors a chapter outlining the role of the internet in healthcare communications medium using an NHS case study.

The chapter entitled “Searching and Sifting” provides an excellent introduction for beginners searching the world wide web for health and non-health related information. Like most of this book, it is easy to read and will allay the fears of the most ardent technophobes. However, it lacks a discussion of health portals and will not meet the needs of clinicians or students wishing to undertake systematic literature reviews.

Although this is an addition to the harnessing Health Information Series, it is limited by its technological viewpoint. There is sparse discussion of the applications of internet technologies to improve healthcare delivery and services. For example, the concepts of e-commerce and SMS messaging in health care are introduced without reference to online pharmacies or the use of text messaging to improve medication compliance. There is little mention of telemedicine, online support groups, e-books, e-health promotion, e-prescribing, or online clinical trials and research. Thus, it may fail to inspire those clinicians and administrators seeking ways to improve access to or efficiency of healthcare delivery in their own practices.

Stuart Tyrrell provides a short but limited discussion about the future implications of e-health technologies for the NHS, consumers, and healthcare providers. He mentions the potential e-health issues such as the globalisation of health care but does not elaborate on the potential effects on policies, costs, and outcomes. There is also no mention of guidelines for the exchange of clinical information between clinicians and consumers or the opportunity for shared clinical decision making and outcome monitoring.

In summary, if this book was a red wine I would describe it as “medium colour; well balanced with integrated fruit and oak; good weight and structure; overall soft and approachable; drink now”. However, those readers seeking a more complex vintage will have to wait for the 3rd edition.
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Updated information and services can be found at:
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