

Patient Safety Incident Response Plan (PSIRP)

This Patient Safety Incident Response plan (PSIRP) sets out how Doncaster and Bassetlaw Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust intends to respond to patient safety events reported by staff and patients, their families and carers as part of work to continually improve the quality and safety of the care we provide.

Our local priorities

To define the Trust patient safety profile, the views of our stakeholders were collated together with the quantitative data and qualitative data sources, alongside this Patient safety improvement projects already underway were considered. The following themes were identified as the most common themes across all areas.

Patient Safety Theme	Description
Access, Admission, Assessment and Transfer of care	Where there are significant/extreme contributing factors relating to Access, Admission, Assessment and Transfer of care internally and externally, such as initial clinical assessment or discharge, initiating pathways and follow up.
Communication and Documentation	Where there are significant/extreme contributing factors relating the communication and documentation that impacts on patient outcomes.
Assessing and responding to and escalating the deteriorating patient	Where there are significant/extreme contributing factors relating to the recognition, monitoring or response to a clinically deteriorating patient in line with policy.
Medication	Where there are significant/extreme contributing factors relating to the administration, prescribing, and dispensing of medication, or where the medicines improvement panel that further investigation is needed.
Recognising and responding to behaviours of concern	Where there are significant/extreme contributing factors relating to the application of the legal frameworks e.g., Mental Capacity Act, Deprivation of Liberty, Mental Health Act. The application of restrictive practices, or where there has been an escalation of behaviours of concern which continue to cause risk.
Falls	Where there are significant/extreme contributing factors, or it is identified by the falls improvement panel that further investigation is needed.
Pressure Ulcers	Where there are significant/extreme contributing factors, or it is identified by the SIT improvement panel that further investigation is needed.
Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)	Where there are significant/extreme contributing factors, or it is identified by the IPC improvement panel that further investigation is needed.

National priorities

In addition to local priorities there are several patient safety events that fall within the national priority areas, the details of the National Priorities can be found the full PSIRF Plan.

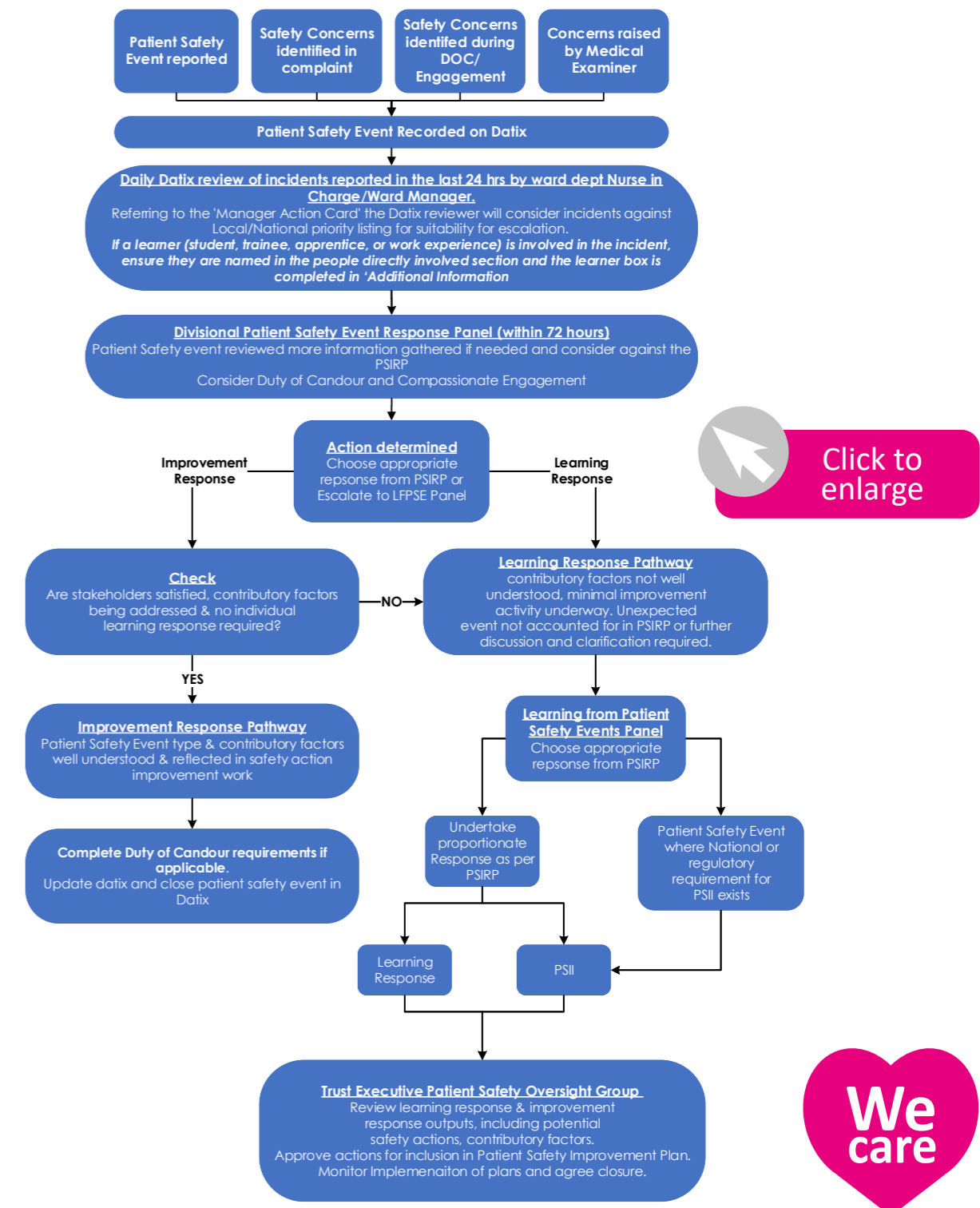
Learning Response Types

The below table describes the possible response types that could be used, although is not an exhaustive list.

Response Type	Description
Patient Safety Event Investigation (PSII)	A patient safety event investigation (PSII) is undertaken when an event or near-miss indicates significant patient safety risks and potential for new learning. Investigations explore decisions or actions as they relate to the situation.
Rapid Review/Hot Debrief	An interactive, structured team dialogues that takes place either immediately or very shortly after a clinical case.
After Action Review	An After Action Review (AAR) is a method of evaluation that is used when outcomes of an activity or event, have been particularly successful or unsuccessful. It aims to capture learning from these tasks to avoid failure and promote success for the future.
Being Open Discussion	To provide the opportunity for a verbal discussion about the event (what happened) and respond to any concerns
Event Timeline	An event timeline is a complete real-time record of an event

Our decision-making process

There are a wide range of responses that can be deployed when a patient safety event occurs, the decision on the appropriate response for each event, will be informed by this plan, will consider whether the contributory factors are understood and whether it meets local safety priorities or national priorities. The diagram below illustrates our decision-making process.



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