

# KSN 2016 Abstract Submission

*Clinical Nephrology*

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**Patient safety problems in the nephrology field of a university hospital setting : analysis of 6 year's events**

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**Background:** Patients who admitted to the nephrology were at high risk for safety events because of the complexity of their care, old age and comorbid conditions. A study was planned in order to prevent what the types of these malpractices.

**Methods:** To investigate the characteristics of safety events in the nephrology field, we analyzed the reported events from Jan, 2010 to March, 2016. The causes of events were classified into 9 groups: drug-related event, fall, diagnostic examination-related event, procedure-related event, treatment-related event, body injury, security, operating procedure-related event, and others. Patient outcome were classified as follows: near miss, adverse event, and sentinel event. The adverse event was an event which reached a patient with no harm or transient harm. The sentinel event was an event which resulted in permanent damage to a patient or death.

**Results:** There were 89 events from 73 patients. The mean age was 65±13 years, male was 37 (50.6%), diabetes was 38 (52.8%) and end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on dialysis were 62 (84.9%)(hemodialysis : peritoneal dialysis = 56: 6). Among 89 events, the most common cause of safety events was treatment-related one (32.6%). The next was drug-related events (23.6%), others (15.7%), diagnostic examination-related events(14.6%), procedure-related events(10.1%), and fall (3.4%), in order. When restricted to ESRD patients, the most common cause was treatment-related events (40.3%), in which treatment error (failure to carry out a planned action as intended or application of an incorrect plan) was 80%. The next was drug-related events (19.4%), in which general medicine-related event was 83%. Among 89 events, near miss, adverse events, and sentinel events were 23.6%, 73.0%, and 3.4%, respectively. In harmful event and cause of accident, There were no significant differences between the ESRD and non-ESRD patients.(P=0.239)

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, many patient safety events were reported in the ESRD patients on dialysis and 79% were harmful event, suggesting ESRD patients as high risk group of safety.

**Keywords:** ESRD patients, Patient safety