

## SafetyQ Course Descriptions

Course Title	Course Description	Learning Objectives
Addressing Behaviors That Undermine a Culture of Safety	<p>In recent years, it has become clear that the nature of the relationship among healthcare providers influences patient care. Quality of care and patient safety are both dependent on communication, teamwork, and collaboration. Unfortunately, intimidating and disruptive behavior threatens the performance and productivity of the healthcare team and undermines a culture of safety.</p> <p>All healthcare professionals must be aware of the potential danger and negative impact of these types of behaviors—not only on patient care, but also on staff working relationships and collaboration.</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify behaviors that undermine a culture of safety</li> <li>• Define a rationale for implementing a prevention plan in your healthcare setting</li> <li>• List strategies for addressing intimidating and disruptive behavior in the healthcare setting</li> </ul>
Adverse Events	<p>Improving the quality of healthcare is a national initiative and is mandated in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.</p> <p>According to the Medicare Conditions of Participation (COPs), a healthcare organization’s governing body is responsible for ensuring that clear expectations for safety are established. It must, for example, implement an effective and ongoing Quality Assessment and Performance Improvement (QAPI) program. Such a program tracks and analyzes adverse events in order to determine preventive actions throughout the hospital.</p> <p>This course seeks to enhance your appreciation of this process and promote your active involvement. This can help to reduce adverse events, thereby improving patient care outcomes.</p> <p>This course will teach you how to deal with adverse events at your facility. You will learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What adverse events are and how to respond to them</li> <li>• What sentinel events and serious reportable events are, and how to respond to them</li> <li>• Strategies for preventing adverse events</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distinguish between adverse events and sentinel events</li> <li>• Identify how to respond to adverse events</li> <li>• Recognize the impact of sentinel events</li> <li>• List common causes of adverse events and related preventive strategies to help ensure patient safety</li> </ul>

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Antibiotic Resistance	<p>Antibiotic resistance refers to the ability of bacteria to avoid the effects of an antibiotic. The development of resistance is a natural outcome of antibiotic use.</p> <p>While we cannot prevent antibiotic resistance, we can slow its spread. We can do this by using antibiotics wisely.</p> <p>This course has been designed to review strategies for preserving the effectiveness of antibiotics used in patient care.</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the scope and impact of the problem of antibiotic resistance</li> <li>• Cite best practices for the prudent, effective use of antibiotics that assist in improving patient outcomes</li> </ul>
Anticoagulant Therapy: Reducing the Likelihood of Patient Harm	<p>Anticoagulants are the primary drugs for prevention and treatment of multiple thromboembolic disorders. However, their use continues to be associated with adverse drug events (ADEs).</p> <p>Staff caring for patients receiving anticoagulant therapy or prophylaxis should be aware of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for adverse drug events</li> <li>• Potential for drug and food interactions</li> <li>• Appropriate protocols for ongoing assessment and follow-through</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cite the clinical use of various anticoagulant therapy options</li> <li>• Recognize the complexity and associated risks with anticoagulation therapy</li> <li>• Identify methods for improving anticoagulant drug safety</li> </ul>
Blood Safety: Administration	<p>Transfusions of blood and blood products can save the lives of patients who need them. For most patients who need blood or blood products after injury or because of disease, the potential benefits far outweigh risks.</p> <p>When healthcare staff are educated and trained, risks are mitigated.</p> <p>Well-trained staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow best practices to minimize risks and help prevent transfusion problems</li> <li>• Recognize problems when they do occur</li> <li>• Respond to problems quickly and effectively</li> </ul> <p>This course focuses on hands-on clinical issues, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to give blood products safely</li> <li>• How to recognize and respond to transfusion problems</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List the steps used to prepare patients for a blood transfusion</li> <li>• Recognize best practices for transfusing blood and components safely</li> <li>• Differentiate the symptoms of various transfusion reactions in patients</li> <li>• Describe nursing responses, treatment options, and prevention strategies for various transfusion reaction types</li> </ul>

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Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI)	<p>Urinary tract infection (UTI) is the most common type of healthcare-associated infection, accounting for approximately 36% of HAIs. Of those UTIs, 80% are catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI).</p> <p>Annually, urinary catheters are inserted in over 5 million patients in acute care hospitals and long-term care facilities.</p> <p>CAUTI infections create patient distress, discomfort, and substantial care burdens and costs.</p> <p>This course is designed to improve patient outcomes by helping you to understand best practices in preventing CAUTI.</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe indications for indwelling urinary catheters</li> <li>• Identify risks for infection in a patient with an indwelling urinary catheter</li> <li>• Recognize the signs and symptoms of CAUTI</li> <li>• List best practices for the prevention of CAUTI</li> </ul>
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI)	<p>Although central line-associated bloodstream infections have decreased significantly over the past several years, they remain a serious threat to the well-being of patients who have them, increasing hospital stays and mortality. They consume a tremendous amount of resources and remain a huge financial burden to payers.</p> <p>About 30,000 central line infections still occur each year in the United States.</p> <p>This course has been designed to help you understand best practices in preventing CLABSI, so that you can contribute to improved patient outcomes.</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe indications and benefits of central lines</li> <li>• Discuss risks for infection in a patient with a central line</li> <li>• Recognize signs and symptoms of CLABSI</li> <li>• List the insertion bundle for preventing CLABSI</li> <li>• Describe standards of practice for maintenance and care of a patient with a central line</li> </ul>
Communication, Identification, and Verification	<p>This course covers three issues related to the incidence of medical errors in hospitalized patients. All three are critical for the safety of patients.</p> <p>These three critical issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication among healthcare providers</li> <li>• Identification of patients</li> <li>• Verification of patient, procedure, and site before a procedure</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognize key features of the two-identifier system for identifying patients</li> <li>• Recognize methods for preventing errors when communicating verbally</li> <li>• Recognize risky terms that should not be used in clinical documentation</li> <li>• Recognize the need for effective hand-off communication and timely reporting of critical results</li> <li>• List the steps for verification of the correct surgical patient, procedure, and site</li> </ul>

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Controlling the Transmission of Infection	<p>As directed in the Medicare Conditions of Participation (COPs), facilities must establish and maintain an infection control program in order to achieve the national goals for decreasing and eliminating healthcare-associated infection (HAI).</p> <p>This course will help you apply principles of infection control in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect patients, visitors, and staff from infection</li> <li>• Provide a safe, sanitary, and comfortable environment</li> <li>• Prevent the transmission of disease and infection</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe essential elements related to assessing the presence of infection at admission and ongoing</li> <li>• Discuss infection control best practices</li> <li>• Describe employee health responsibilities</li> </ul>
Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prevention of HIV/AIDS	<p>This course has been designed to help you identify opportunities for patient engagement, education, and support to help slow the spread of HIV infection. It will provide you with essential information on testing, treatment, and prevention strategies, whatever your work setting.</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the importance of HIV testing</li> <li>• Specify HIV testing options and reporting</li> <li>• Discuss best practices for risk reduction and exposure management</li> </ul>
Diarrheal Illness	<p>Many people experience diarrheal illness, generally as a side effect to an underlying condition. This course will cover complications arising from diarrheal illness and provide an understanding of the causes, treatments, and prevention of diarrheal illness.</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the pathology and understand diarrheal illness causes and symptoms.</li> <li>• Understand testing methodologies and how diarrheal illnesses are diagnosed.</li> <li>• Describe the treatment for the different types of diarrheal illness.</li> <li>• Provide examples of goals, assessments, and interventions for the care of the patient with diarrheal illness.</li> <li>• Recognize the role of healthcare personnel in educating patients and methods to assist with the prevention of diarrheal illnesses.</li> </ul>

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Hand Hygiene	<p>According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), proper hand hygiene is the single most important way to stop the spread of infection. Unfortunately, compliance with handwashing guidelines is often poor.</p> <p>This course will teach you how to do your part in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting proper hand hygiene</li> <li>• Helping to prevent the spread of infection in your facility</li> </ul> <p>You will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hand hygiene guidelines</li> <li>• Why hand hygiene is so important</li> <li>• How to keep your hands as clean and as germ-free as possible</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List current guidelines for hand hygiene</li> <li>• Explain why hand hygiene in the healthcare setting is important to control the spread of infection</li> <li>• Discuss best practices for hand hygiene to control the spread of infection and improve patient outcomes</li> </ul>
Health Literacy	<p>Health literacy is a concept that was new to many members of the healthcare community and in turn caught the attention of researchers, policy-makers, and clinicians. It has become a nationwide healthcare initiative.</p> <p>This course is designed to acquaint you with the concepts of health literacy and low or limited health literacy, and how they impact quality, outcomes, and costs of healthcare. Furthermore, the course will offer strategies for helping to improve health literacy in high-risk populations.</p>	<p>After completion of this course, you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand and define health literacy and health numeracy</li> <li>• Recognize the prevalence of limited health literacy</li> <li>• Identify high-risk populations affected by low health literacy</li> <li>• List risk factors associated with limited health literacy</li> <li>• Understand the red flags in a patient with low health literacy</li> <li>• Describe strategies to improve health literacy</li> </ul>

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Healthcare-Associated Infection	<p>Healthcare-associated infections are among the most common complications during inpatient stays and are a threat to patient safety.</p> <p>According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), approximately 1 in 25 hospitalized patients acquires an infection while hospitalized. As a result, tens of thousands of lives are lost each year and costs are in the billions of dollars.</p> <p>Fortunately, best practice approaches have significantly reduced many of the most common infections.</p> <p>This course has been designed to help you to work toward a continued decrease in HAIs—and ideally their elimination—by reviewing the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causes</li> <li>• Risk factors</li> <li>• Current evidence-based practice strategies</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define HAIs and identify those that are currently tracked by the federal government</li> <li>• Identify the pathophysiology of HAIs in a healthcare setting</li> <li>• Recall factors associated with increased risk of developing an HAI in a healthcare setting</li> <li>• Identify effective strategies for preventing HAIs in healthcare settings</li> </ul>
HIV: Pathology and Epidemiology	<p>To date, HIV/AIDS has claimed the lives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over half a million people in the United States</li> <li>• More than 36 million people worldwide</li> </ul> <p>Overall, rates of HIV in the U.S. have actually dropped in recent years. In spite of efforts to contain this epidemic, however, HIV continues to spread, more so in some populations than in others.</p> <p>HIV is virulent. Understanding its capabilities will help you focus your healthcare interventions on people at risk.</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefly describe the biological process of HIV infection and progression</li> <li>• List the diagnostic criteria for AIDS</li> <li>• Describe how HIV is transmitted</li> <li>• Identify populations at increased risk for HIV infection</li> <li>• Acknowledge the importance of cultural competence when it comes to treating and preventing HIV infection</li> </ul>

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<p>Infusion Pump and Clinical Alarm Safety</p>	<p>Thousands of infusion pumps and clinical alarms are used in the United States every day.</p> <p>Smart pump technology, which most hospitals now use, has improved infusion safety.</p> <p>While most pumps work well, pump or human failures can happen, putting patient safety at risk.</p> <p>This course will help you keep patients safe from infusion pump and clinical alarm failures.</p> <p>You will learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infusion pump hazards and how to guard against them</li> <li>• How to use clinical alarms safely</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify infusion pump hazards</li> <li>• Specify strategies for guarding against infusion pump hazards</li> <li>• Discuss aspects of clinical alarm safety</li> <li>• Identify a best practice resource for managing smart pump alarms</li> </ul>
<p>Lifting and Handling Patients</p>	<p>Patient lifts and transfers put staff at high risk for injury. These tasks also can be dangerous for patients, if performed incorrectly.</p> <p>This course will discuss how to safely handle and move patients.</p> <p>You will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The risks of manual patient handling</li> <li>• How to reduce these risks</li> <li>• The importance of patient assessment before a lift or transfer</li> <li>• Specific devices and techniques for patient lifts and transfers</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List the risks of manual patient handling that jeopardize healthcare worker and patient safety</li> <li>• Identify appropriate types of equipment and devices that may be used for specific types of lifts and transfers</li> <li>• Identify the role of patient assessment in ensuring safety during patient lifts and transfers</li> <li>• Explain effective ways of maintaining patient safety while moving and positioning patients</li> </ul>

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Medication Reconciliation to Prevent Adverse Drug Events	<p>Adverse drug events (ADEs) are the most common cause of iatrogenic patient harm in healthcare.</p> <p>The Institute of Healthcare Improvement, The Joint Commission, and the Institute of Medicine (now the National Academy of Medicine (NAM)), among others, identify medication reconciliation as a healthcare priority.</p> <p>Experts agree that reconciling medication lists during transitions in care can significantly reduce morbidity and mortality.</p> <p>This course will help you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the importance of medication reconciliation</li> <li>• Comply with regulatory and accreditation standards</li> <li>• Improve patient outcomes</li> </ul>	<p>At the end of this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain why medication reconciliation is important to patient safety and improving outcomes</li> <li>• Define and describe the steps in the process of medication reconciliation</li> <li>• Pay extra attention to six high-profile drug groups during medication reconciliation</li> <li>• Discuss methods of engaging and empowering patients in an effort to help prevent adverse events</li> </ul>
Medication Safety I: Maintaining and Communicating Accurate Patient Medication Information	<p>Regulatory and research agencies agree that adverse drug events (ADEs) are among the most common types of medical errors.</p> <p>The National Academy of Medicine (NAM) reported that each year, approximately 1.5 million patients are harmed by preventable medication errors.</p> <p>This course will help you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve drug safety in your organization</li> <li>• Comply with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Conditions of Participation (COPs) and accreditation organization requirements related to drug safety</li> <li>• Use best practices in medication management</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify common causes of drug errors related to communication and identification</li> <li>• Discuss CMS requirements related to drug safety that promote best practices</li> <li>• Describe best practices for improving drug safety to facilitate positive outcomes</li> </ul>



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Medication Safety II: Preventing Adverse Drug Events	<p>Many Americans take medication every day to prevent and treat many health-related conditions. In fact, a 2006 survey (the most recent data available) revealed that 82% of Americans use at least one medication or dietary supplement. In the 65- and-older group, 57-59% reported taking 5 or more medications and 17-19% reported taking over 10 medications!</p> <p>These alarming figures, along with the growing population and expanding volume of drug choices, compound the risk for adverse drug events (ADEs).</p> <p>ADE prevention is therefore a national priority.</p> <p>In this course, we will examine ADEs and drug hazards.</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define ADEs and types that can assist in their recognition to improve reporting and quality care</li> <li>• Discuss ways to reduce the risk of adverse drug events</li> <li>• Identify ways to increase the safe use of high-risk drugs</li> <li>• List methods for limiting your exposure to hazardous drugs that will help ensure healthcare worker safety</li> </ul>
Moderate Sedation/Analgesia	<p>Sedation and anesthesia are important risk factors for morbidity and mortality during operative or invasive procedures. In the past, sedation was reserved for use in the operating room by anesthesiologists and nurse anesthetists. Lower levels of sedation can be administered safely in procedural settings where loss of consciousness is not required, but even lower levels of sedation have risks.</p> <p>Administering sedation safely is critical to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help prevent negative outcomes</li> <li>• Comply with regulations</li> </ul> <p>This course will cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How moderate sedation relates to other types of anesthesia services, and how this affects patient safety</li> <li>• Important information about the administration of moderate sedation and analgesia, including processes and procedures that occur before and after administration</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List the levels on the continuum of sedation in typical patient care scenarios</li> <li>• Identify key features of each level on the continuum of sedation</li> <li>• Distinguish responsibilities before, during, and after moderate sedation as they relate to patient care</li> </ul>

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Patient Restraint and Seclusion	<p>Sometimes restraining or secluding a patient can prevent injury or save lives. Improper use of restraint, however, can cause physical or psychological injury or death. Therefore, restraint and seclusion should never be used as first choices. Instead, they should be used as last resorts and only when absolutely necessary.</p> <p>Patients retain certain rights, including the right to receive care in a safe setting, during treatment.</p> <p>These guidelines are designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect individual rights, safety, and dignity</li> <li>• Help your organization comply with regulatory standards</li> </ul> <p>Please note: Restraint and seclusion must be applied in accordance with the facility policy and state law and regulations. Some state regulations differ and, generally speaking, the stricter of the two should take precedence unless it conflicts with federal law. For example, some states may not allow the involvement of clinical psychologists. Please consult your supervisor if you have questions.</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define restraint and seclusion</li> <li>• List physical and psychological risks in using restraint and seclusion</li> <li>• Recognize best practices and regulatory standards for the use of restraint and seclusion</li> </ul>
Pressure Injury Prevention	<p>Approximately 2.5 million patients develop a pressure injury each year. Up to 60,000 Americans die each year as a direct result of a pressure injury (PI). High incidence rates in hospitals may signal poor quality of care.</p> <p>The federal government considers pressure injury development a public health concern.</p> <p>When communication and documentation do not reflect diligent adherence to practice standards, pressure injuries can result in payment denial and may be a basis for legal action against facilities, physicians, and nurses.</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List risk factors for the development of pressure injuries in hospitalized patients</li> <li>• Distinguish among pressure injuries at different stages to properly assess and guide treatment choices</li> <li>• Explain how to use pressure injury risk assessment tools to assist in improving patient outcomes</li> <li>• Identify pressure injury prevention and treatment strategies to promote better patient outcomes</li> <li>• List aspects of care that must be documented as evidence of appropriate pressure injury care, in order to demonstrate compliance with current regulatory criteria and practice guidelines</li> </ul>

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Preventing Patient Falls	<p>Patient falls are all too common in the healthcare setting. Falls can cause injury and even death.</p> <p>According to accrediting agency reports, falls with serious injury are consistently among the top ten reported sentinel events. Crucially, they are also preventable.</p> <p>This course has been designed to help you protect patients from falls.</p> <p>You will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk factors for falls</li> <li>• Strategies for preventing falls</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List the potential physical and emotional consequences to the patient when falls occur in the hospital</li> <li>• List risk factors for patient falls</li> <li>• Identify intervention strategies for preventing patient falls to ensure quality patient care</li> </ul>
Quality Assurance and Performance Improvement (QAPI)	<p>Performance improvement has earned increased scrutiny from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Organizations are now required to collect and review specific data, simplify processes, and report findings to a governing board.</p> <p>The Medicare Conditions of Participation (CoPs) and accrediting guidance have always required collection of quality assurance and performance improvement data, but now surveyors are requesting documentation of the performance improvement (PI) efforts. The expectation is that leadership will engage frontline staff in the efforts to ensure the realistic expectations, effectiveness, and sustainability of projects.</p> <p>This course will walk you through the requirements, methodologies, and processes of a Quality Assurance and Performance Improvement (QAPI) program.</p> <p>The results of an effective program will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve quality and safety</li> <li>• Increase employee and customer satisfaction</li> <li>• Build a collaborative environment among teams</li> <li>• Increase efficiency around processes</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of QAPI in healthcare</li> <li>• How PI affects your organization</li> <li>• Your role in the PI process</li> <li>• Elements of an effective PI team</li> <li>• How to determine the success of a PI project</li> </ul>

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Sepsis Identification and Management	<p>Sepsis is a medical emergency and a leading cause of death worldwide.</p> <p>In the United States, over 1.7 million adult cases of sepsis occur annually, contributing to 270,000 deaths.</p> <p>Of patients who die in the hospital, one in three has sepsis. Eighty percent of sepsis cases begin outside the hospital.</p> <p>Patients who survive sepsis often have long-term physical, psychological, and cognitive disabilities. Treating sepsis costs twice as much as treating most hospital conditions.</p> <p>The CDC has identified the early recognition and treatment of sepsis as a national priority, relying on healthcare providers to prevent, recognize, and treat sepsis immediately.</p>	<p>This course will help you to identify sepsis and follow best practices for follow-through to ensure better outcomes for all patients.</p> <p>After completing this course, you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define sepsis and septic shock</li> <li>• Present current terminology related to sepsis screening and diagnosis</li> <li>• Recognize the impact of early identification and prompt follow-through when sepsis signs and symptoms are present</li> <li>• Describe the elements of SIRS and SOFA</li> <li>• State evidence-based guidelines for sepsis prevention and management, including post-discharge follow-up</li> </ul>
Suicidal Tendencies: Screening for Risk of Self-Harm	<p>This course will help you keep potentially suicidal patients safe.</p> <p>You will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of screening patients for risk of suicide</li> <li>• The risk factors and warning signs for suicide</li> <li>• Preventing suicide in the inpatient setting</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cite the two root causes most frequently associated with inpatient suicide in a healthcare setting</li> <li>• List risk factors and warning signs for suicide in a healthcare setting</li> <li>• Discuss strategies for keeping suicidal patients safe in a healthcare setting</li> </ul>
Transitions of Care: Ensuring Patient Safety and Improving Outcomes	<p>Any time there is a transition of care, there is a risk of patients receiving fragmented care. Miscommunication can occur as responsibilities for care are transferred from one provider to another. This often results in adverse events, emergency department (ED) visits, and often rehospitalization.</p> <p>Preventing hospital readmissions is a national focus of healthcare reform because readmissions often reflect poor quality of care and result in increased costs for health insurers, the government, and patients.</p> <p>This course will help you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appreciate challenges in transitioning care</li> <li>• Improve your communication skills to ensure patient safety during transitions</li> <li>• Do your part to prevent adverse events and reduce hospital readmissions</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify risk factors that increase the likelihood of post-discharge adverse events and rehospitalizations</li> <li>• Describe at least four strategies that help ensure an effective transition of care</li> <li>• Discuss some logistical challenges when planning a discharge</li> <li>• Recognize the benefits of follow-up after discharge</li> </ul>

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Course Title	Course Description	Learning Objectives
Tuberculosis	<p>Tuberculosis (TB) was once the leading cause of death in the United States, with up to 25% of all deaths attributable to the disease. Due to current efforts, the rate of TB cases and related deaths in the United States has steadily decreased to a record low.</p> <p>This decline is attributed to the work of local TB programs in detecting and treating persons with TB disease. Healthcare facilities and local health departments partner to ensure that people diagnosed with TB complete therapy, limiting the risk of further transmission.</p> <p>The next area of focus toward the goal of elimination of TB is detecting and treating latent tuberculosis bacterial infection (LTBI), especially among groups at high risk. Reactivation of LTBI is a principal driver of TB disease in the United States, accounting for over 80% of all TB cases.</p> <p>This course has been designed to help you understand TB and your role in helping to detect, treat, and prevent the spread of TB</p>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the pathology and epidemiology of TB</li> <li>• Identify the tests used to screen for and diagnose TB</li> <li>• Describe the treatment of TB infection and TB disease</li> <li>• Recognize the role of regulatory agencies in assisting healthcare organizations to standardize care for TB patients</li> <li>• Understand and utilize strategies for preventing the spread of TB</li> </ul>
Ventilator Safety	<p>A basic understanding of how ventilators work and use of best practice guidelines are essential to ensuring stable oxygenation, early detection of complications, and prevention of harm.</p> <p>Use of fundamental principles and best practice guidelines will optimize ventilation and minimize complications to improve care, minimize length of stay, and reduce costs.</p> <p>This course will help you prevent ventilator-associated events (VAE) in your facility.</p> <p>You will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why ventilators are used and their associated risks</li> <li>• Ventilator functions, modes, settings, and alarms</li> <li>• How to prevent VAEs using best practice interventions</li> <li>• Principles of safe design related to technical care and teamwork</li> </ul>	<p>After completing this course, you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify at least three indications for ventilator use</li> <li>• Describe the functions, modes, and settings on a ventilator</li> <li>• Review ventilator alarms and their possible causes</li> <li>• Explain potential and preventable ventilator-associated complications (VAC)</li> <li>• Recall at least three best practice guidelines for reducing risk of VAEs in each of the three technical bundles: daily care processes, early mobility, and low tidal volume ventilation</li> </ul>