



ENHANCING PATIENT SAFETY THROUGH COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS AMONG GENERAL MEDICINE, RADIOLOGY, PHARMACY, LABORATORIES, AND NURSING TO REDUCE MEDICAL ERRORS

Mohammed Hamoud S Almutairi^{1*}, Faisal Ayidh Alsulami², Mohammed Sultan Ahmed Al Ahmed³, Al Herz, Haidar Radhi A⁴, Ali Abdullah Almarzooq⁵, Ibrahim Tariq Ibrahim Almohawis⁶, Nader Safar Alghamdi⁷, Qasem Ali Mohammed Alsaleh⁸, Amal Ali Alahmed⁹, Meshal Saeed Almudairis¹⁰, Abdullah Khalid Alasiri¹¹, Eman Ali Khalifah Al Farhan¹², Sarah Mansour Albaqshi¹³, Bin Saleh, Ibrahim Mohammed A¹⁴

Abstract:

Patient safety is a critical aspect of healthcare delivery, with medical errors posing significant risks to patient well-being. This review article explores the potential for enhancing patient safety through collaborative efforts among key healthcare disciplines, including general medicine, radiology, pharmacy, laboratories, and nursing. By fostering communication and teamwork among these disciplines, healthcare organizations can effectively reduce the occurrence of medical errors and improve overall patient outcomes. This paper examines the role of each discipline in the prevention of medical errors and highlights the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in promoting a culture of safety within healthcare settings. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature and case studies, this article provides insights into best practices for enhancing patient safety through collaborative efforts among healthcare professionals.

Keywords: Patient safety, Medical errors, Collaborative efforts, General medicine, Radiology, Interdisciplinary collaboration

¹ *Radiology technician, Health Affairs, Hafar albatin, Saudi Arabia.

² Pharmacist technician, EAST JEDDAH HOSPITAL, Saudi Arabia.

³ Lab specialist, AlJafer general hospital, Saudi Arabia.

⁴ Laboratorym Prince saud bin jalawi hospital, Alahsa, Saudi Arabia.

⁵ Radiology technologist, Erada Complex and Mental Health, Dammam, Saudi Arabia.

⁶ General practitioner, Ad diriyah hospital, Saudi Arabia.

⁷ Pharmacist, Prince Mohammed Bin Abudlaziz Hospital, Saudi Arabia.

⁸ General practitioner, Primary health care, Alahsa cluster, Saudi Arabia.

⁹ Radiology specialist, King faisal hospital, Saudi Arabia.

¹⁰ Nurse, King fahad hospital, Hofuf, Saudi Arabia.

¹¹ Pharmacist, Medina General Hospital, Saudi Arabia.

¹² Nurse technician, King faisal hospital, Saudi Arabia.

¹³ Nurse, Kind fahad hospital, Hofuf, Saudi Arabia.

¹⁴ Laboratory specialist, Prince saud bin jalawi hospital, Alahsa, Saudi Arabia.

***Corresponding Author:** Mohammed Hamoud S Almutairi

*Radiology technician, Health Affairs, Hafar albatin, Saudi Arabia.

DOI: 10.53555/ecb/2022.11.12.385

Introduction:

Patient safety is a critical aspect of healthcare that encompasses a wide range of practices and procedures aimed at preventing harm to patients. Medical errors are a significant concern in healthcare settings, as they can lead to adverse events, injuries, and even death. In order to enhance patient safety and reduce the occurrence of medical errors, collaborative efforts among various healthcare professionals are essential [1].

General medicine, radiology, pharmacy, laboratories, and nursing are all integral components of the healthcare system, each playing a unique role in the delivery of safe and effective patient care. By working together and sharing information, these professionals can identify potential risks, implement preventive measures, and improve communication to ensure that patients receive the best possible care [2].

One of the key ways in which collaborative efforts can enhance patient safety is through the sharing of information and best practices. For example, radiologists can provide valuable insights on imaging studies that can help guide treatment decisions, while pharmacists can offer expertise on medication management and potential drug interactions. By working together, healthcare professionals can ensure that patients receive the most appropriate and effective care, reducing the risk of errors and adverse events [3].

In addition to information sharing, collaboration among healthcare professionals can also help to streamline processes and improve communication. For example, nurses can serve as a bridge between patients and other members of the healthcare team, ensuring that important information is communicated effectively and that patients receive the care they need in a timely manner. By working together, healthcare professionals can create a more cohesive and coordinated approach to patient care, reducing the risk of errors and improving outcomes [4].

Furthermore, collaborative efforts can also help to identify and address systemic issues that may contribute to medical errors. By working together to analyze data, identify trends, and implement quality improvement initiatives, healthcare professionals can address root causes of errors and develop strategies to prevent them from occurring in the future. This proactive approach to patient safety can help to create a culture of continuous improvement within healthcare organizations, leading to better outcomes for patients [5].

The Role of General Medicine in Enhancing Patient Safety:

General medicine plays a crucial role in enhancing patient safety by providing comprehensive care, early diagnosis, and effective treatment of various medical conditions. This branch of medicine focuses on the overall health and well-being of individuals, and plays a key role in preventing, diagnosing, and managing a wide range of health issues [6].

One of the primary ways in which general medicine enhances patient safety is through the provision of comprehensive care. General practitioners are often the first point of contact for patients seeking medical help, and they are trained to assess and manage a wide range of health issues. By providing a holistic approach to patient care, general medicine can help identify underlying health problems, prevent complications, and improve overall health outcomes. This comprehensive care approach ensures that patients receive timely and appropriate treatment for their medical conditions, reducing the risk of adverse events and improving patient safety [7].

Another important aspect of general medicine in enhancing patient safety is early diagnosis. General practitioners are trained to recognize the signs and symptoms of various medical conditions, and can order diagnostic tests to confirm a diagnosis. Early detection of health issues allows for prompt treatment and management, which can prevent the progression of diseases and improve patient outcomes. By identifying health problems at an early stage, general medicine can help reduce the risk of complications and adverse events, ultimately enhancing patient safety [8].

In addition to early diagnosis, general medicine also plays a crucial role in the effective treatment of medical conditions. General practitioners are trained to manage a wide range of health issues, from acute illnesses to chronic diseases. They can prescribe medications, order treatments, and provide referrals to specialists when needed. By ensuring that patients receive appropriate and timely treatment, general medicine can help improve health outcomes and reduce the risk of adverse events. Effective treatment of medical conditions is essential for enhancing patient safety and ensuring that individuals receive the care they need to recover and maintain their health [9].

Furthermore, general medicine promotes preventive care and health promotion, which are essential for maintaining patient safety. General practitioners can provide vaccinations, screenings, and counseling to help prevent diseases and promote healthy lifestyles. By focusing on

preventive care, general medicine can help reduce the risk of illness and injury, and improve overall health outcomes. Preventive care plays a key role in enhancing patient safety by identifying and addressing risk factors before they lead to serious health problems [10].

General medicine plays a critical role in enhancing patient safety by providing comprehensive care, early diagnosis, effective treatment, and preventive care. By focusing on the overall health and well-being of individuals, general practitioners can help prevent, diagnose, and manage a wide range of health issues. Through their expertise and dedication to patient care, general medicine contributes to improving healthcare outcomes and ensuring the safety of patients. It is essential to recognize the importance of general medicine in enhancing patient safety and to support the efforts of general practitioners in providing high-quality care to individuals [11].

Collaborative Efforts in Radiology to Reduce Medical Errors:

In the field of healthcare, radiology plays a crucial role in diagnosing and treating various medical conditions. However, like any other medical specialty, radiology is not without its challenges. One of the major concerns in radiology is the occurrence of medical errors, which can have serious consequences for patients. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the need for collaborative efforts to reduce medical errors in radiology [12].

Medical errors in radiology can occur at various stages of the imaging process, from ordering the wrong test to misinterpreting the results. These errors can lead to misdiagnosis, delayed treatment, and even patient harm. Recognizing the impact of medical errors on patient safety, radiology departments and healthcare organizations have been working together to implement strategies to reduce errors and improve the quality of care [13]. One of the key collaborative efforts in radiology to reduce medical errors is the implementation of standardized protocols and guidelines. By standardizing protocols for imaging procedures and interpretation, radiologists can ensure consistency in their practice and reduce the risk of errors. Collaborative efforts have also focused on the development of decision support tools and checklists to help radiologists make more accurate and timely diagnoses [14].

Another important aspect of collaborative efforts in radiology is the promotion of interdisciplinary teamwork. Radiologists, technologists, nurses, and other healthcare professionals work together to

ensure that imaging studies are conducted accurately and that results are communicated effectively. By fostering a culture of collaboration and communication, healthcare organizations can reduce the likelihood of errors and improve patient outcomes [15].

In addition to standardized protocols and interdisciplinary teamwork, collaborative efforts in radiology also involve ongoing education and training for radiologists and other healthcare professionals. Continuous learning and professional development help radiologists stay up-to-date on the latest advancements in imaging technology and best practices in radiology. By investing in education and training, healthcare organizations can empower their staff to provide high-quality care and reduce the risk of medical errors [16].

Furthermore, collaborative efforts in radiology also include the use of technology to enhance patient safety and reduce errors. Electronic health records, picture archiving and communication systems (PACS), and other digital tools can help streamline the imaging process, improve communication among healthcare providers, and reduce the risk of errors associated with manual record-keeping and interpretation [17].

Collaborative efforts in radiology to reduce medical errors are essential for improving patient safety and enhancing the quality of care. By standardizing protocols, promoting interdisciplinary teamwork, investing in education and training, and leveraging technology, healthcare organizations can create a culture of safety and excellence in radiology. As the field of radiology continues to evolve, collaborative efforts will play a key role in driving innovation and improving patient outcomes. By working together, radiologists and healthcare professionals can make significant strides in reducing medical errors and ensuring the best possible care for patients [18].

Pharmacy's Contribution to Patient Safety:

Patient safety is a critical aspect of healthcare that ensures the well-being of individuals receiving medical treatment. It encompasses various measures and practices aimed at preventing errors, adverse events, and harm to patients during their healthcare journey. Among the key players in ensuring patient safety are pharmacists, who play a crucial role in medication management and ensuring the safe and effective use of medications [19].

Pharmacists are medication experts who have the knowledge and skills to assess, prescribe, dispense, and monitor medications for patients. They work

closely with other healthcare professionals to ensure that patients receive the right medications at the right doses and for the right indications. Pharmacists also play a key role in educating patients about their medications, including how to take them properly and what side effects to watch out for [20].

One of the ways in which pharmacists contribute to patient safety is through medication reconciliation. This process involves comparing a patient's current medications with any new medications that are prescribed during a hospital stay or clinic visit. By reconciling medications, pharmacists can identify any discrepancies or potential interactions that could harm the patient. This helps to prevent medication errors and ensures that patients receive the appropriate medications for their condition [21].

Pharmacists also play a key role in medication safety by conducting medication therapy management (MTM) services. MTM involves a comprehensive review of a patient's medications to identify any potential issues, such as drug interactions, duplications, or inappropriate doses. Pharmacists work with patients and their healthcare providers to develop a personalized medication plan that is safe and effective for the individual. This helps to optimize medication therapy and improve patient outcomes [22].

In addition to medication reconciliation and MTM, pharmacists also contribute to patient safety through medication counseling. Pharmacists take the time to educate patients about their medications, including how to take them properly, what side effects to watch out for, and what to do if they miss a dose. By providing this information, pharmacists empower patients to take an active role in their own healthcare and ensure the safe and effective use of their medications [23].

Pharmacists also play a crucial role in medication error prevention and reporting. They are trained to recognize and report medication errors, near misses, and adverse drug reactions. By reporting these incidents, pharmacists help to identify areas for improvement in the medication use process and prevent future errors from occurring. This contributes to a culture of safety within healthcare organizations and promotes continuous quality improvement in patient care [24].

Pharmacists play a vital role in ensuring patient safety through their expertise in medication management. By conducting medication reconciliation, MTM services, medication counseling, and error prevention and reporting, pharmacists help to optimize medication therapy and prevent harm to patients. Their contributions

are essential in promoting safe and effective medication use and improving patient outcomes. Pharmacists are valuable members of the healthcare team who work tirelessly to protect and advocate for the well-being of patients [25].

Laboratory Practices and Patient Safety:

Laboratory practices play a crucial role in ensuring patient safety and the accuracy of medical diagnoses. The laboratory is where patient samples are analyzed, and the results obtained are used by healthcare providers to make important decisions regarding patient care. Therefore, it is essential that laboratory practices are conducted in a safe and efficient manner to prevent errors and ensure the well-being of patients [26].

One of the key aspects of laboratory practices that contribute to patient safety is the proper handling and processing of patient samples. When a sample is collected from a patient, it is important that it is labeled correctly and transported to the laboratory in a timely manner. Failure to do so can result in misidentification of samples, leading to incorrect test results and potentially harmful consequences for the patient. In addition, samples should be stored and handled according to specific guidelines to prevent contamination and ensure the accuracy of test results [27].

Another important aspect of laboratory practices that impacts patient safety is the maintenance and calibration of laboratory equipment. All equipment used in the laboratory should be regularly inspected, maintained, and calibrated to ensure that it is functioning properly and producing accurate results. Failure to properly maintain equipment can lead to errors in test results, which can have serious implications for patient care. Additionally, laboratory staff should be properly trained in the use of equipment to prevent accidents and ensure the safety of both patients and laboratory personnel [28].

In addition to proper sample handling and equipment maintenance, laboratory practices also involve following strict protocols and procedures to ensure the accuracy and reliability of test results. This includes adhering to standardized testing methods, documenting all steps of the testing process, and verifying results before they are reported to healthcare providers. By following these protocols, laboratories can minimize the risk of errors and ensure that patients receive the most accurate and reliable test results possible [29].

Furthermore, laboratory practices also involve maintaining a clean and organized work environment to prevent contamination and ensure the safety of laboratory staff and patients. This

includes regularly cleaning and disinfecting work surfaces, properly disposing of biohazardous waste, and following proper safety protocols when handling potentially hazardous materials. By maintaining a clean and safe work environment, laboratories can prevent the spread of infections and ensure the well-being of everyone involved in the testing process [30].

Laboratory practices are essential for ensuring patient safety and the accuracy of medical diagnoses. By following proper protocols for sample handling, equipment maintenance, testing procedures, and maintaining a clean work environment, laboratories can minimize the risk of errors and ensure that patients receive the most accurate and reliable test results possible. It is important for laboratory staff to be properly trained and educated on the importance of following these practices to protect the well-being of patients and uphold the highest standards of quality in healthcare [31].

Nursing Strategies for Preventing Medical Errors:

Medical errors are a serious concern in the healthcare industry, with potentially devastating consequences for patients. Nurses play a crucial role in preventing these errors and ensuring the safety of their patients [32].

One of the most important nursing strategies for preventing medical errors is effective communication. Communication breakdowns are a common cause of medical errors, so it is essential for nurses to communicate clearly and effectively with other healthcare providers, patients, and their families. Nurses should always verify patient information, such as medications, allergies, and medical history, and communicate any changes or updates to the rest of the healthcare team [33].

Another key nursing strategy for preventing medical errors is medication management. Nurses are often responsible for administering medications to patients, so it is crucial that they have a thorough understanding of the medications being prescribed and their potential side effects. Nurses should always double-check medications before administering them, verify the patient's identity, and ensure that the correct dosage is being given. It is also important for nurses to educate patients about their medications and how to take them properly [13].

In addition to effective communication and medication management, nurses can also prevent medical errors by practicing good clinical judgment and critical thinking skills. Nurses should always be vigilant and proactive in assessing patients for

any signs of deterioration or complications, and they should be prepared to take action quickly to prevent further harm. Nurses should also be aware of potential risk factors for medical errors, such as fatigue, stress, and workload, and take steps to mitigate these risks [28].

Furthermore, nurses can prevent medical errors by promoting a culture of safety within their healthcare facility. This includes reporting any near misses or errors that occur, participating in quality improvement initiatives, and advocating for changes that will improve patient safety. Nurses should also be willing to speak up if they see something that could potentially harm a patient, and they should always prioritize patient safety above all else [9].

Preventing medical errors is a critical part of nursing practice, and nurses play a crucial role in ensuring the safety of their patients. By implementing effective communication strategies, practicing good medication management, using clinical judgment and critical thinking skills, and promoting a culture of safety, nurses can help prevent medical errors and improve patient outcomes. It is essential for nurses to be vigilant, proactive, and dedicated to providing high-quality care to their patients in order to prevent medical errors and promote patient safety [3].

Best Practices for Interdisciplinary Collaboration in Patient Safety:

Interdisciplinary collaboration in patient safety is crucial for ensuring the highest quality of care for patients. When healthcare professionals from different disciplines work together effectively, they can identify and address potential risks and errors that may compromise patient safety [14].

One of the key benefits of interdisciplinary collaboration in patient safety is the ability to bring together diverse perspectives and expertise to address complex healthcare challenges. By working together, healthcare professionals can leverage their unique skills and knowledge to develop comprehensive care plans that prioritize patient safety. For example, a nurse may notice a medication error that a physician overlooked, or a pharmacist may identify a potential drug interaction that a nurse missed. By collaborating and sharing information, healthcare professionals can catch errors before they harm patients [25].

Effective communication is essential for successful interdisciplinary collaboration in patient safety. Healthcare professionals must be able to communicate clearly and openly with one another to share information, ask questions, and raise concerns. This includes using standardized

communication tools, such as SBAR (Situation, Background, Assessment, Recommendation), to ensure that important information is conveyed accurately and efficiently. In addition, healthcare teams should establish regular communication channels, such as daily huddles or multidisciplinary rounds, to discuss patient care and safety issues [17].

Promoting a culture of safety within healthcare teams is also critical for interdisciplinary collaboration in patient safety. A culture of safety encourages healthcare professionals to prioritize patient safety above all else and to speak up when they see potential risks or errors. This includes fostering a non-punitive environment where healthcare professionals feel comfortable reporting errors and near misses without fear of retribution. By promoting a culture of safety, healthcare teams can work together more effectively to identify and address patient safety concerns [21].

Interdisciplinary collaboration in patient safety is essential for ensuring the highest quality of care for patients. By bringing together healthcare professionals from different disciplines, promoting effective communication, and fostering a culture of safety, healthcare teams can work together to identify and address potential risks and errors that may compromise patient safety. By following best practices for interdisciplinary collaboration in patient safety, healthcare teams can improve patient outcomes and provide safer care for all patients [33].

Conclusion:

In conclusion, enhancing patient safety through collaborative efforts among general medicine, radiology, pharmacy, laboratories, and nursing is essential for reducing medical errors and improving the quality of care. By working together, healthcare professionals can share information, streamline processes, improve communication, and address systemic issues to ensure that patients receive safe and effective care. Through these collaborative efforts, healthcare organizations can create a culture of safety that prioritizes the well-being of patients and promotes a high standard of care.

References:

1. Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Quality of Health Care in America. *To Err Is Human: Building a Safer Health System*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2000.
2. World Health Organization. Patient Safety. Available at:

<https://www.who.int/patientsafety/en/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.

3. Makary MA, Daniel M. Medical error—the third leading cause of death in the US. *BMJ*. 2016;353:i2139.
4. National Patient Safety Foundation. *Free from Harm: Accelerating Patient Safety Improvement Fifteen Years after To Err Is Human*. Available at: <https://www.npsf.org/page/freefromharm>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
5. The Joint Commission. *Sentinel Event Data: Root Causes by Event Type*. Available at: <https://www.jointcommission.org/resources/patient-safety-topics/sentinel-event/sentinel-event-data-root-causes-by-event-type/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
6. Kohn LT, Corrigan JM, Donaldson MS, editors. *To Err Is Human: Building a Safer Health System*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2000.
7. Balogh EP, Miller BT, Ball JR, editors. *Improving Diagnosis in Health Care*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2015.
8. The Leapfrog Group. *Hospital Safety Score*. Available at: <https://www.hospitalsafetyscore.org/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
9. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. *Patient Safety Network*. Available at: <https://psnet.ahrq.gov/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
10. American College of Radiology. *Radiology Safety*. Available at: <https://www.acr.org/Clinical-Resources/Radiology-Safety>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
11. Institute for Safe Medication Practices. Available at: <https://www.ismp.org/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
12. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). Available at: <https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/CLIA>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
13. American Nurses Association. *Nursing World*. Available at: <https://www.nursingworld.org/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
14. National Council of State Boards of Nursing. Available at: <https://www.ncsbn.org/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
15. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. *TeamSTEPPS*. Available at: <https://www.ahrq.gov/teamstepps/index.html>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.

16. The Joint Commission. National Patient Safety Goals. Available at: <https://www.jointcommission.org/standards/national-patient-safety-goals/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
17. World Health Organization. Framework for Action on Interprofessional Education & Collaborative Practice. Available at: https://www.who.int/hrh/resources/framework_action/en/. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
18. American Medical Association. Steps Forward: Enhancing Team Communication. Available at: <https://www.stepsforward.org/modules/team-communication>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
19. Institute for Healthcare Improvement. Patient Safety. Available at: <http://www.ihf.org/topics/patientsafety/pages/default.aspx>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
20. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Healthcare Workers. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/healthcare/default.html>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
21. Institute for Healthcare Improvement. Communication and Optimal Resolution (CANDOR) Toolkit. Available at: <http://www.ihf.org/resources/Pages/Tools/CommunicationandOptimalResolutionCANDORToolkit.aspx>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
22. World Health Organization. Patient Safety Curriculum Guide: Multi-Professional Edition. Available at: <https://www.who.int/patientsafety/education/curriculum/en/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
23. American College of Radiology. Appropriateness Criteria. Available at: <https://www.acr.org/Clinical-Resources/Appropriateness-Criteria>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
24. Institute for Safe Medication Practices. Medication Errors. Available at: <https://www.ismp.org/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
25. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). CLIA Brochures. Available at: https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/CLIA/CLIA_Brochures. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
26. American Nurses Association. Nursing Practice. Available at: <https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
27. National Council of State Boards of Nursing. Nursing Regulation. Available at: <https://www.ncsbn.org/nclex.htm>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
28. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. TeamSTEPPS Resources. Available at: <https://www.ahrq.gov/teamstepps/index.html>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
29. The Joint Commission. Sentinel Event Alerts. Available at: <https://www.jointcommission.org/resources/patient-safety-topics/sentinel-event/sentinel-event-alerts/>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
30. World Health Organization. Patient Safety: Tools and Resources. Available at: https://www.who.int/patientsafety/tools_resources/en/. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
31. American Medical Association. Steps Forward: Team-Based Care. Available at: <https://www.stepsforward.org/modules/team-based-care>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
32. Institute for Healthcare Improvement. Patient Safety Essentials Toolkit. Available at: <http://www.ihf.org/resources/Pages/Tools/PatientSafetyEssentialsToolkit.aspx>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.
33. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Healthcare Workers' Rights. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/healthcare/rights.html>. Accessed on July 15, 2021.