

**PATIENT SAFETY  
POLICY INDICATORS**

**Patient Safety in Europe:  
Measuring progress for better  
and safer healthcare for all**

15 November 2018

## The cost of patient harms

**About one in ten patients is harmed at one point during their treatments.**

Patient harm is the 14th leading cause of the global disease burden. Over 37 000 people in the EU die as a result of a healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) every year in the EU. The cost of harm to patients, healthcare systems and societies is considerable. Overall, the available evidence suggests that 15% of hospital expenditures and activities in OECD countries can be attributed to treating safety failures. These alarming figures are likely to be conservative ones as data on adverse events are not available and harm to patients is chronically under-reported.<sup>1</sup>

Furthermore, consequences resulting from patient harm are then felt in the broader economy through lost capacity and productivity of patients and their carers.<sup>2</sup> In the political economy, **the cost of safety failure includes loss of trust in the health systems, in governments and in social institutions.**<sup>3</sup>

To guide the debate on how to achieve better standards regarding patient safety, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and healthcare associated infections in Europe, **Health First Europe has developed 11 policy indicators to measure progress on patient safety policy** including prevention and control of healthcare associated infections at EU level. Based on the European Council Recommendations (2009) on patient safety, including the prevention and control of healthcare-associated infections in the EU, these indicators cover a broad range of areas from general patient safety and HAIs policies, to areas like education of healthcare workers, patient empowerment and surveillance programmes.

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1 OECD, The Economics of Patient Safety, March 2017 <https://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/The-economics-of-patient-safety-March-2017.pdf>

2 It is estimated that the aggregate costs amount to trillions of dollars each year.

3 Slawomirski, L., A. Aaraaen and N. Klazinga (2017), "The economics of patient safety: Strengthening a value-based approach to reducing patient harm at national level", OECD Health Working Papers, No. 96, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/5a9858cd-en>

## HFE 11 patient safety indicators

-  1 Membership in HAI Network (ECDC)
-  2 Patient safety policy
-  3 Surveillance and screening programmes
-  4 Implementation of the WHO's campaign
-  5 Target setting
-  6 Incident reporting
-  7 Data gathering
-  8 Healthcare facility infrastructure
-  9 Education and training
-  10 Patient literacy and empowerment
-  11 Incentivising innovation in HAI/AMR reduction

## Executive Summary

### Methodology

HFE truly believes that clear patient safety benchmarking **indicators can accelerate the implementation of EU Patient Safety policies by facilitating better uptake of best practices across EU Member States.** This would serve the purpose of striving towards high-quality healthcare systems designed around the safety of patients. To assess the implementation of patient safety policies across Europe, Health First Europe carried out an in-depth analysis in 7 EU Member States, namely **Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, the UK, the Netherlands and Spain.**

The analysis included:

#### Website monitoring

Monitoring national Ministries and national health institutions' websites to map the existence and accessibility of national policies and data on patient safety, screening and surveillance programmes etc.

#### Off-line survey

Development of a dedicated survey for patient and professional organisations active in the field of patient safety was used to validate data and information gathered through website monitoring.

#### Phone interviews

Direct contact with national health ministries to mapping the existence and evaluate the impact of national healthcare policies on patient safety.

What has emerged is an **alarming lack of clarity in the national legal frameworks on patient safety, healthcare-associated infection prevention and screening programmes.** Information provided by national health Ministries' websites is incomplete. National associations are poorly aware of all aspects of national policy on patient safety in their country. Another element which is worth considering is the divergence amongst the answers provided by patients and healthcare professionals' representatives of a given country. For many of the associations operating in Italy, France and the Netherlands, patient safety and HAI prevention practices are still unclear.

Patient safety strategies are rarely implemented in isolation. **Adopting and implementing safety strategies requires vision and leadership across all levels of the healthcare systems,** beginning with Ministers. In this regard, the following report calls on European policymakers to become the driver of the patient safety culture in Europe.

## Main findings

### Overview

The European Council Recommendations (2009) on patient safety, including the prevention and control of healthcare-associated infections in the EU, have raised awareness on the gravity of issue and pushed EU Member States to develop patient safety policy at the national and regional level. Nevertheless, these Recommendations are far behind from being effectively and correctly implemented in Europe.

**As shown by HFE mapping, there is a high level of uncertainty about the implementation of policies and programmes on patient safety**, including prevention and control of healthcare associated infection along with a very limited patients' access to data and information on such programmes.

**First of all, information provided by national health ministries' websites is incomplete.** Official websites do not offer a clear understanding of national policy and / or patients' rights. HFE liaised with a total of 41 healthcare actors (including patient and professional associations, national health institutes and research centres) [ANNEX I]. Most of them do not have adequate information to reply to the whole survey about patient safety measures in their countries. Only 26% has been able to fill in the survey providing a comprehensive evaluation. Another element which is worth considering is the **divergence amongst the answers provided by patients and healthcare professionals' representatives of a given country.** For many of the associations operating in Italy, France and the Netherlands, many matters relating to patient safety and HAIs prevention are still unclear. Sadly, patients cannot have access to patient safety data, information and best practices.

### Implementation of screening programmes for HAIs

Health First Europe indicators highlight how the implementation of screening programmes for HAIs (which are critical to reduce infection spread) is still lagging behind in many EU countries. According to our data, Belgium does not have a standardised screening programme and in the UK it is still not clear whether screening programmes

	Spain		Italy		Germany
<b>Name of the association</b>	Federación de Mujeres con Cáncer de Mama (FEC-MA)	Federación Nacional ALCER	Cittadinanza Attiva (ACN)	Federazione Medici (FM)	Federal Ministry of Health (FMH)
<b>Does your country have a standardised HAI screening programme?</b>	Don't know	No	No	Yes	Yes

	Belgium		France		UK	Netherlands
Name of the association	Laboratoires des Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc	Brussels-Capital Health and Social Observatory	Conseil nationale de l'Ordre des Médecins (COM)	Société Française de Microbiologie (SFM)	IAPO International Alliance of Patients' Organizations	NIVEL Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research
Does your country have a standardised HAI screening programme?	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

### Reduction rate targets

The reduction rate targets are perceived to be effective tools to track improvements and ensure patient safety remain a high priority within healthcare settings. **The research puts forward a worrying level of uncertainty with regards to the target rates on surgical site infections, HAIs in intensive care units and long-term care facilities, clostridium difficile infections, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infections and Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae.** The current situation in all 7 EU member States is muddled with contradictory answers, data and information. Italy, France and Germany present the most unclear legal frameworks.

	Spain		Italy		Germany
Name of the association	FECMA	ALCER	ACN	FMH	FMH

Has your country set a reduction rate target for:

Surgical site infections	Yes	Yes	Don't Know	Yes	Don't know
HAIs in intensive care units	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Don't know
HAIs in long-term care facilities	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Don't know
Clostridium difficile infections	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	Don't know
MRSA infections	Yes	Yes	Don't Know	No	Don't know
CPE	Yes	No	Don't know	No	Don't know
Infections caused by other MDRO (eg. Gramnegatives, TB)	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know

Name of the association	Belgium		France		UK	Netherlands
	Saint Luc	BO	OM	SFM	IAPO	NIVEL
<b>Has your country set a reduction rate target for:</b>						
Surgical site infections	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
HAIs in intensive care units	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
HAIs in long-term care facilities	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Clostridium difficile infections	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
MRSA infections	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CPE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Infections caused by other MDRO (eg. Gramnegatives, TB)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

### Implementation of standardised surveillance programmes

Another crucial contribution in the field of patient safety lies in the design and implementation of standardised surveillance programmes, currently in place in Belgium, Spain, France, Germany, the UK and the Netherlands. Italy has put in place few surveillance programmes at the regional level but **there is no homogeneity and clarity according to the data collected so far.**

Name of the association	Spain		Italy		Germany
	FECMA	ALCER	ACN	FMH	FMH
Does your country have a standardised surveillance programme for HAIs?	Dont know	Don't know	No	Yes	Yes

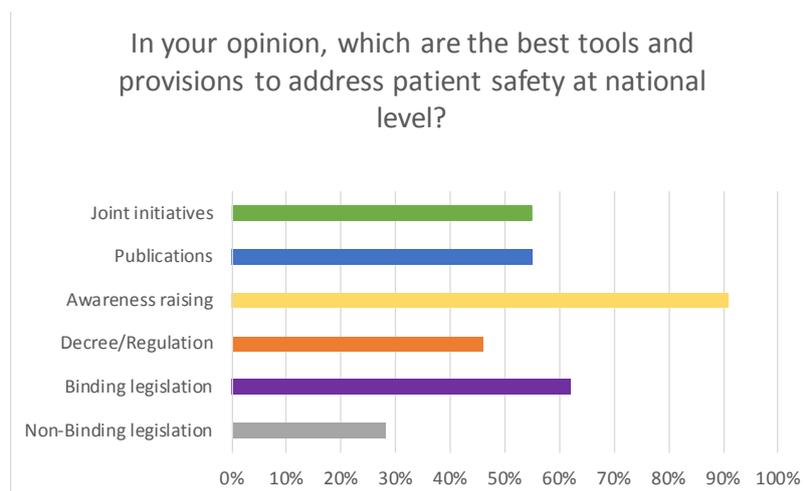
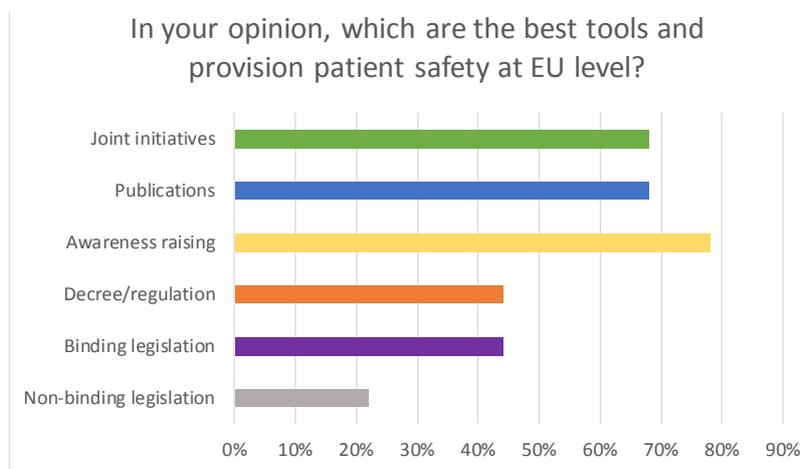
After the adoption of the Council Recommendation 2009/C 151/01 on patient safety, including the prevention and control of healthcare-associated infections, patient safety has become an integral part of the formal education pathway for healthcare professionals. Education and training courses for healthcare workers are vital to raise awareness on patient safety matters, patient empowerment as well as on the relationship between healthcare professionals and individuals. However, **the current situation is far from being ideal.**

### Patient literacy and empowerment

European countries like Spain, France and Italy do not have a dedicated person responsible for patient safety in their regions. Secondly, patients do not seem to be proactively involved in awareness trainings for HAIs, AMR and adverse events. This occurs in France and Italy. Dutch patient associations also pointed out a lack of information regarding safety in healthcare settings. There is a mechanism in place for reporting of incidents for professionals which exists in Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands and Spain but it is not clear whether it is mandatory and doesn't always include patients. A good reporting system of incidents and adverse events could contribute to build a blame-free culture in all healthcare settings. Furthermore, **statistics on adverse events are hardly made publicly available**. As a result, patient empowerment is still an unmet target and much more needs to be done to create an equitable and transparent process for recognizing and avoiding errors in healthcare settings. Getting information is critical to patient safety issues and the more accurate statistics are, the more willing patients will be to provide information. (See annex II).

### Improving patient safety in Europe – the way forward

According to the answers received by national health stakeholders, **awareness raising campaigns are perceived to be the most effective tools to foster patient safety**, followed by binding legislation and joint initiatives. Please see the graphs below:



In the Council Conclusions 2014/C 438/05, the Italian Presidency invited EU Member States and the Commission to intensify their efforts and work - among others - on promoting patient safety culture, dimensions of quality of healthcare, patient involvement in patient safety strategies and methodologies of establishing patient safety standards. However, this has been only partially achieved. **Patient safety still remains a major challenge in healthcare settings across Europe**, as also highlighted in the European Commission's Report on the implementation of the Council Recommendation on patient safety issued in 2014. The costs of failure on patient safety are significant not only for patients and their loved ones, but it also generates a considerable burden on health system finances. At least, 15% of hospital expenditure and activity in OECD countries can be attributed to treating safety failures.

Therefore, patient safety must remain a critical policy concern and an important challenge to solution for all EU Member States. **With 30-70% potentially preventable adverse events** by putting together adequate patient safety measure, **investing in patient safety is critical to reduce waste, release resources and make the case for more efficient and effective health systems in Europe.**

**According to the OECD studies:**

- **Greater investment in prevention is justified.** Many adverse events can be systematically prevented through better policy and practice, with the cost of prevention typically much lower than the cost of harm. It is estimated that in the United States, USD 28 Billion have been saved between 2010 and 2015 by systematically improving safety.

- **Solid foundations for patient safety need to be in place.** A hierarchy of programs and interventions to improve safety should exist. A national value-based approach - where harm is reduced using limited resources - should begin with investing in fundamental system-level initiatives such as professional education and training, safety standards and a solid information infrastructure.

- **Active engagement of providers and patients is critical.** Organisational-level initiatives such as clinical governance frameworks, patient-engagement and building a positive safety culture also forms an important part of an integrated patient safety strategy.

- **Innovation at the clinical level is enhanced through national leadership.** With these structural reforms in place, micro-level interventions to prevent specific adverse event types at the clinical practice level can be implemented to minimise harm.

## Conclusion

Patient safety strategies are rarely implemented in isolation. **Adopting and implementing safety strategies requires vision and leadership across all levels of the healthcare systems, beginning with Ministers.** In this regard, we call on European policymakers to become the driver of a patient safety culture in Europe.

**It is critical for European policymakers to:**

**SUPPORT** the creation of common terminology, indicators and research on patient safety.

**MONITOR** and support Member States implementation of strategies and programmes to prevent adverse events in all settings of care through guidelines on how to build patient safety and quality of care standards.

**FACILITATE** healthcare providers and patients' access to data and best practices to offer concrete solutions to reduce patient harms.

**RAISE AWARENESS** on patient safety at political level and trigger concrete actions aimed at ensuring a high level of coordination of EU activities and participation of national governments in EU surveillance of healthcare-associated infections as coordinated by the ECDC.

**ENCOURAGE** reporting as a tool to spread a patient safety culture.

## ANNEX I

HFE Outreach – **highlighted** in yellow are the associations that were able to fill in all survey questions

### The United Kingdom

The Patients Association  
British Nursing Association National Voices  
British Heart Foundation  
Action against Medical Accidents

#### IAPO

The King's Fund  
the Health Foundation  
NHS Improvement

### Spain

#### Federación Nacional ALCER

EsCronicos - Estudio de Acceso a una Atención de Calidad de los Pacientes Crónicos Españoles  
Federación Española de Cáncer de Mama (FECMA)  
Asociación Española de Pacientes con Cefalea  
CardioAlianza - Organizaciones de pacientes con enfermedades cardiovasculares (ECV)  
Somos Pacientes  
AEEQ - Spanish Association of Surgical Nursing  
Spanish Scleroderma Association  
Federación de Mujeres con Cáncer de Mama (FECMA)

### The Netherlands

National Association of General Practitioners (LHV)  
Nederlandse vereniging voor Kindergeneeskunde (NVK)  
Dutch League Ass. Rheumatic Disorder  
NIVEL, Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research

### France

Inserm  
Conseil nationale de l'Ordre des Médecins (COM)  
Société Française de Microbiologie  
Société de pathologie infectieuse de langue française

### Germany

Robert Koch Institute  
German Nurses Association  
German Hospital Federation  
Association of Specialists of Germany (SPIFA)  
Federal Ministry of Health  
German Medical Association  
Hartmannbund  
Aktionbuendnis Patientensicherheit (Patient Safety alliance)  
GKV Spitzenverband (Federal Association of Sickness Funds)

### Belgium

Belgian Foundation against Cancer | UICC  
Brussels-Capital Health and Social Observatory  
Laboratoires des Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc – Unité de microbiologie  
Prof. dr. Willem-Jan Metsemakers Wilhelmus, Surgeon-traumatologist  
Prof. dr. Lieven Annemans, Full Professor in Health Economics

### Italy

Cittadinanza Attiva  
Federazione Nazionale degli Ordini dei Medici chirurghi e degli Odontoiatri

## ANNEX II

Research outcome

### BELGIUM

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
Name of the association	Laboratoires des Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc	Health inspectorate for Brussels-Capital Region	
Is the member state a part of the HAI-net (ECDC)?	Yes	Yes	Yes
On a scale of 1-10 (1 being not important, and 10 being very important), what level of importance does your organisation give to the issue of patient safety and healthcare associated infections (HAIs)?	Not relevant	8	8

Does the member state have a national policy on:

- Patient safety?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- HAIs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Antimicrobial Resistance?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Multi-drug resistance organisms (MDRO)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is there a standardised screening programme for HAIs in the member state?	Yes	Yes	Do not know	No

Does your country have a standardised screening programme for the following micro-organisms?

- Clostridium difficile		No	Yes	No answer
- Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)		Yes	Yes	No answer
- Methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)		Yes	No	No answer
- Carbapenemaseproducing enterobacteriaceae (CPE)		Yes	Yes	No answer

Use of existing material:

- Is the WHO surgical safety checklist used at national level?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
- Was the WHO save lives: clean your hands campaign promoted nationally?	No	No	Yes	Yes
- Have the WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in health care been implemented?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

## BELGIUM

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
Name of the association	Laboratoires des Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc	Health inspectorate for Brussels-Capital Region	

Has the member state set a reduction rate target for:

- CPE	No	No	Yes	No answer
- Infections caused by other mdro (eg. Gramnegatives, tb, ...)	No	No	Yes	No answer
- Surgical site infections	No	No	No	No answer
- HAIs in intensive care units	No	No	Yes	No answer
- HAIs in long term facilities	No	No	No	No answer
- Clostridium difficile infections	No	No	No	No answer
- MRSA infections	No	Yes	Yes	No answer

Is there a mandatory mechanism in place for reporting of incidents for:

- Professionals?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No answer
- Patients?	Yes	No	No	No answer
Does your country have a standardised surveillance programme for hais?	Yes	Yes	Do not know	Yes
Are statistics on adverse events published?	No	No	Yes	No
Does each hospital or healthcare facility have a dedicated person responsible for patient safety?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Is patient safety incorporated into the curricula for:

- Doctors	No	No	Yes	No answer
- Nurses	No	Yes	Yes	No answer
- Carers	No	No	Yes	No answer
Is continuous training provided to hospital or healthcare facility staff on how to effectively combat HAIs and adverse events?	No	Yes	Yes	Do not know
Are patients proactively involved into awareness trainings on HAIs, AMR and adverse events?	No	Yes	Do not know	Do not know
Are the use of processes and technologies that improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness in patient safety incentivized by reimbursement structures?	Yes	No	Yes	No

## BELGIUM

	Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
Name of the association		Laboratoires des Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc	Health inspectorate for Brussels-Capital Region	

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at EU level?

- Non-binding legislation	No relevant	No	Yes	No
- Binding legislation	No relevant	No	No	No
- Decree/regulation	No relevant	No	No	Yes
- Awareness raising campaign	No relevant	No	Yes	Yes
- Publications	No relevant	No	Yes	No
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)	No relevant	Yes	No	No

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at national level?

- Non-binding legislation	Not relevant	No	Yes	No
- Binding legislation	Not relevant	Yes	No	No
- Decree/regulation	Not relevant	No	No	Yes
- Awareness raising campaign	Not relevant	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Publications	Not relevant	No	Yes	Yes
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)	Not relevant	No	No	No

## References

[Commission belge de coordination de la politique antibiotique  
BAPCO](#)

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<https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/5/2/e006916.full>

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## ANNEX II

### Research outcome

### FRANCE

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
Name of the association	Société Française de Microbiologie	Conseil national ordre médecins	
Is the member state a part of the HAI-net (ECDC)?	Yes	Yes	Yes
On a scale of 1-10 (1 being not important, and 10 being very important), what level of importance does your organisation give to the issue of patient safety and healthcare associated infections (HAIs)	Not relevant	10	10

Does the member state have a national policy on:

- Patient safety?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- HAIs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Antimicrobial resistance?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Multi-drug resistance organisms (MDRO)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
Is there a standardised screening programme for HAIs in the member state?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer

Does your country have a standardised screening programme for the following micro-organisms?

- Clostridium difficile		yes	yes	Not keen to answer
- Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)		yes	yes	Not keen to answer
- Methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)		yes	yes	Not keen to answer
- Carbapenemaseproducing enterobacteriaceae (CPE)		yes	yes	Not keen to answer

Use of existing material:

- Is the WHO surgical safety checklist used at national level?	Yes	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
- Was the WHO save lives: clean your hands campaign promoted nationally?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Have the WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in health care been implemented?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer

## FRANCE

Name of the association	Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
			Société Française de Microbiologie	Conseil national ordre médecins
<b>Has the member state set a reduction rate target for:</b>				
- CPE	No	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Infections caused by other MDRO (eg. Gramnegatives, TB, ...)	No	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Surgical Site Infections	No	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- HAIs in intensive care units	No	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- HAIs in long term facilities	No	No	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Clostridium difficile infections	No	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
- MRSA infections	No	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
<b>Is there a mandatory mechanism in place for reporting of incidents for:</b>				
- Professionals?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Patients?	Yes	No	No	Not keen to answer
Does your country have a standardised surveillance programme for HAIs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
Are statistics on adverse events published?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
Does each hospital or healthcare facility have a dedicated person responsible for patient safety?	No	No	Yes	Not keen to answer
<b>Is patient safety incorporated into the curricula for:</b>				
- Doctors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Nurses	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Carers	Yes	No	Yes	Not keen to answer
Is continuous training provided to hospital or healthcare facility staff on how to effectively combat HAIs and adverse events?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
Are patients proactively involved into awareness trainings on HAIs, AMR and adverse events?	Yes	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
Are the use of processes and technologies that improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness in patient safety incentivized by reimbursement structures?	Yes	No	Don't know	Not keen to answer

## FRANCE

Name of the association	Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
			Société Française de Microbiologie	Conseil national ordre médecins

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at EU level?

- Non-binding legislation	Not relevant	No	No	Not keen to answer
- Binding legislation	Not relevant	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Decree/regulation	Not relevant	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Awareness raising campaign	Not relevant	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
- Publications	Not relevant	No	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)	Not relevant	Yes	No	Not keen to answer

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at national level?

- Non-binding legislation	Not relevant	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
- Binding legislation	Not relevant	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Decree/regulation	Not relevant	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Awareness raising campaign	Not relevant	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
- Publications	Not relevant	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)	Not relevant	No	No	Not keen to answer

## References

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[http://social-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan\\_antibiotiques\\_2011-2016\\_DEFINITIF.pdf](http://social-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan_antibiotiques_2011-2016_DEFINITIF.pdf)  
<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/89/1/11-030111/en/>  
[Prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine.](#)  
[Awareness campaigns started in 2002](#)  
[Patient safety activities in France](#)  
[WHO Surgical Safety Checklist](#)  
[Actions on Hand Hygiene](#)  
[Current situation on specific targets at regional level](#)  
[ECDC actions on AMR](#)  
[Reporting and Learning systems at regional and local level](#)  
[https://ec.europa.eu/health/home\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/health/home_en)  
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## ANNEX II

Research outcome

### GERMANY

	Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers	Ministry of Health
Is the member state a part of the HAI-net (ECDC)?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
On a scale of 1-10 (1 being not important, and 10 being very important), what level of importance does your organisation give to the issue of patient safety and healthcare associated infections (HAIs)		Not keen to answer	10

Does the member state have a national policy on:

- Patient safety?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
- HAIs?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
- Antimicrobial resistance?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
- Multi-drug resistance organisms (MDRO)	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
Is there a standardised screening programme for HAIs in the member state?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes

Does your country have a standardised screening programme for the following micro-organisms?

- Clostridium difficile		Not keen to answer	No
- Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)		Not keen to answer	yes
- Methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)		Not keen to answer	No
- Carbapenemaseproducing enterobacteriaceae (CPE)		Not keen to answer	Yes

Use of existing material:

- Is the WHO surgical safety checklist used at national level?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
- Was the WHO save lives: clean your hands campaign promoted nationally?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
- Have the WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in health care been implemented?	No	Not keen to answer	Yes

## GERMANY

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers	Ministry of Health
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Has the member state set a reduction rate target for:

- CPE	No	Not keen to answer	No answer
- Infections caused by other MDRO (eg. Gramnegatives, TB, ...)	No	Not keen to answer	No answer
- Surgical Site Infections	No	Not keen to answer	No answer
- HAIs in intensive care units	No	Not keen to answer	No answer
- HAIs in long term facilities	No	Not keen to answer	No answer
- Clostridium difficile infections	No	Not keen to answer	No answer
- MRSA infections	No	Not keen to answer	No answer

Is there a mandatory mechanism in place for reporting of incidents for:

- Professionals?	No	Not keen to answer	No answer
- Patients?	Yes	Not keen to answer	No answer
Does your country have a standardised surveillance programme for HAIs?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
Are statistics on adverse events published?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
Does each hospital or healthcare facility have a dedicated person responsible for patient safety?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Don't know

Is patient safety incorporated into the curricula for:

- Doctors	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
- Nurses	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
- Carers	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
Is continuous training provided to hospital or healthcare facility staff on how to effectively combat HAIs and adverse events?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
Are patients proactively involved into awareness trainings on HAIs, AMR and adverse events?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes
Are the use of processes and technologies that improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness in patient safety incentivized by reimbursement structures?	Yes	Not keen to answer	Yes

## GERMANY

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers	Ministry of Health
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In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at EU level?

- Non-binding legislation	Not keen to answer	No
- Binding legislation	Not keen to answer	No
- Decree/regulation	Not keen to answer	No
- Awareness raising campaign	Not keen to answer	Yes
- Publications	Not keen to answer	Yes
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)	Not keen to answer	Yes

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at national level?

- Non-binding legislation	Not keen to answer	No
- Binding legislation	Not keen to answer	No
- Decree/regulation	Not keen to answer	No
- Awareness raising campaign	Not keen to answer	Yes
- Publications	Not keen to answer	Yes
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)	Not keen to answer	Yes

## References

[Healthcare-associated Infections Surveillance Network \(HAI-Net\)](#)

[German policy on Patient safety](#)

[German Patient Safety Law](#)

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[Strategy for the identification, prevention and control of antimicrobial resistance \(DART\)](#)

[WHO Guidelines in Germany](#)

[Policy on reporting possible complaints on mistakes made during operations, or while being under medical care](#)

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## ANNEX II

### Research outcome

### ITALY

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
Name of the association	Federazione Nazionale degli Ordini dei medici chirurghi e degli odontoiatri	Cittadinanza Attiva	
Is the member state a part of the HAI-net (ECDC)?	Yes	Yes	Yes
On a scale of 1-10 (1 being not important, and 10 being very important), what level of importance does your organisation give to the issue of patient safety and healthcare associated infections (HAIs)		10	9

Does the member state have a national policy on:

- Patient safety?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- HAIs?	Yes	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
- Antimicrobial resistance?	Yes	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
- Multi-drug resistance organisms (MDRO)	Yes	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
Is there a standardised screening programme for HAIs in the member state?	Yes	Yes	No	Not keen to answer

Does your country have a standardised screening programme for the following micro-organisms?

- Clostridium difficile		Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)		Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)		Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Carbapenemaseproducing enterobacteriaceae (CPE)		Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer

Use of existing material:

- Is the WHO surgical safety checklist used at national level?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Was the WHO save lives: clean your hands campaign promoted nationally?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Have the WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in health care been implemented?	Yes	Yes	No	Not keen to answer

## ITALY

	Desk research	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
	<i>Sources mentioned below</i>			
Name of the association		Federazione Nazionale degli Ordini dei medici chirurghi e degli odontoiatri	Cittadinanza Attiva	
Has the member state set a reduction rate target for:				
- CPE	No	No	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Infections caused by other MDRO (eg. Gramnegatives, TB, ...)	No	No	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Surgical Site Infections	No	Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- HAIs in intensive care units	No	Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- HAIs in long term facilities	No	Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Clostridium difficile infections	No	Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- MRSA infections	No	No	Don't know	Not keen to answer
Is there a mandatory mechanism in place for reporting of incidents for:				
- Professionals?	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Patients?	Yes	No	Don't know	Not keen to answer
Does your country have a standardised surveillance programme for HAIs?	Yes	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
Are statistics on adverse events published?	Yes	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
Does each hospital or healthcare facility have a dedicated person responsible for patient safety?	No	Yes	No	Not keen to answer
Is patient safety incorporated into the curricula for:				
- Doctors	No	Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Nurses	No	Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Carers	No	No	Don't know	Not keen to answer
Is continuous training provided to hospital or healthcare facility staff on how to effectively combat HAIs and adverse events?	No	Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
Are patients proactively involved into awareness trainings on HAIs, AMR and adverse events?	No	Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
Are the use of processes and technologies that improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness in patient safety incentivized by reimbursement structures?	No	No	Don't know	Not keen to answer

## ITALY

Name of the association	Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
		Federazione Nazionale degli Ordini dei medici chirurghi e degli odontoiatri	Cittadinanza Attiva	

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at EU level?

- Non-binding legislation		No	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Binding legislation		Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Decree/regulation		No	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Awareness raising campaign		Yes	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Publications		No	Don't know	Not keen to answer
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)		No	Don't know	Not keen to answer

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at national level?

- Non-binding legislation		No	No	Not keen to answer
- Binding legislation		Yes	No	Not keen to answer
- Decree/regulation		No	No	Not keen to answer
- Awareness raising campaign		Yes	Yes	Not keen to answer
- Publications		No	No	Not keen to answer
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)		No	Yes	Not keen to answer

## References

[Patient safety policy in Italy](#)

[Anti-microbial resistance in Italy](#)

[Patient Safety and HAIs in Italy](#)

[Upcoming Italian AMR action plan](#)

[Protocol for the monitoring of 'Sentinella events'](#)

[Italian screening programs](#)

[Survey on Surveillance of healthcare-associated infections in the Piemonte Region](#)

<http://www.eurosurveillance.org/images/dynamic/EE/V19N21/art20815.pdf>

[http://www.anq.ch/fileadmin/redaktion/italiano/20160629\\_ANQ\\_Medienmitteilung\\_SSI\\_2013\\_14\\_it.pdf](http://www.anq.ch/fileadmin/redaktion/italiano/20160629_ANQ_Medienmitteilung_SSI_2013_14_it.pdf)

<http://www.simpios.it/public/ufiles/Prevenzione%20e%20controllo%20delle%20infezioni%20da%20Clostridium%20Difficile.pdf>

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[http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/ministro/p4\\_9\\_0\\_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&categoria=Qualita\\_e\\_sicurezza\\_delle\\_cure&menu=ministeroSalute&id=114](http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/ministro/p4_9_0_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&categoria=Qualita_e_sicurezza_delle_cure&menu=ministeroSalute&id=114)

N.B: The education and training in the field of patient safety are not covered by the national regulations and legislation. However, with the new State - Regions Agreement of 20/12/2012, the Italian Ministry of Health provides clear directives to the Regions with regard to the presence of training plans in the field of patient safety.

## ANNEX II

Research outcome

### SPAIN

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
	FECMA	Federación Nacional ALCER	
Name of the association	FECMA	Federación Nacional ALCER	
Is the member state a part of the HAI-net (ECDC)?	Yes	Yes	Yes
On a scale of 1-10 (1 being not important, and 10 being very important), what level of importance does your organisation give to the issue of patient safety and healthcare associated infections (HAIs)	10	7	10

Does the member state have a national policy on:

- Patient safety?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- HAIs?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
- Antimicrobial resistance?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
- Multi-drug resistance organisms (MDRO)	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes
Is there a standardised screening programme for HAIs in the member state?	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes

Does your country have a standardised screening programme for the following micro-organisms?

- Clostridium difficile	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)	No	Yes	Yes
- Carbapenemaseproducing enterobacteriaceae (CPE)	No	Yes	Yes

Use of existing material:

- Is the WHO surgical safety checklist used at national level?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Was the WHO save lives: clean your hands campaign promoted nationally?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Have the WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in health care been implemented?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

## SPAIN

Name of the association	Desk research	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
	<i>Sources mentioned below</i>			
		FECMA	Federación Nacional ALCER	

Has the member state set a reduction rate target for:

- CPE	No	Yes	No	Yes
- Infections caused by other MDRO (eg. Gramnegatives, TB, ...)	No	No	No	Yes
- Surgical Site Infections	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
- HAIs in intensive care units	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
- HAIs in long term facilities	No	Yes	Yes	No
- Clostridium difficile infections	No	Yes	No	Yes
- MRSA infections	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Is there a mandatory mechanism in place for reporting of incidents for:

- Professionals?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
- Patients?	Yes	No	No	No
Does your country have a standardised surveillance programme for HAIs?	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	Yes
Are statistics on adverse events published?	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	Yes
Does each hospital or healthcare facility have a dedicated person responsible for patient safety?	No	No	Don't know	Yes

Is patient safety incorporated into the curricula for:

- Doctors	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Nurses	No	Yes	Yes	No
- Carers	No	No	No	No
Is continuous training provided to hospital or healthcare facility staff on how to effectively combat HAIs and adverse events?	No	Don't know	Yes	Yes
Are patients proactively involved into awareness trainings on HAIs, AMR and adverse events?	No	No	Yes	Yes
Are the use of processes and technologies that improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness in patient safety incentivized by reimbursement structures?	No	Don't know	Don't know	Yes

## SPAIN

Name of the association	Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers		Ministry of Health
			FECMA	Federación Nacional ALCER

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at EU level?

- Non-binding legislation		Don't know	No	No
- Binding legislation		Don't know	No	No
- Decree/regulation		Don't know	Yes	Yes
- Awareness raising campaign		Don't know	Yes	Yes
- Publications		Don't know	Yes	No
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)		Don't know	Yes	Yes

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at national level?

- Non-binding legislation		No	No	No
- Binding legislation		Yes	No	No
- Decree/regulation		Yes	Yes	Yes
- Awareness raising campaign		Yes	Yes	Yes
- Publications		No	No	No
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)		Yes	Yes	No

## References

- [Strategy for Patient Safety 2015-2020](#)
- [National Plan of Quality for the Spanish Health System](#)
- [Patient safety in Spain](#)
- [Strategic plan to reduce the risk and selection and dissemination and MDRO](#)
- [A national action plan to contain the problem of AMR has been produced](#)
- [Study of Prevalence of HAI in Spain](#)
- [Plan for screening and surveillance of HAIs: Galicia](#)
- [Guide to prevent HAIs](#)
- [WHO Save Lives: Clean your hands campaign has been promoted nationally since 2009.](#)
- [Surgical suite - Standards and Recommendations](#)
- [2015-2020 Strategy for Patient Safety.](#)
- [Sistemas de registro y notificación de incidentes y eventos adversos](#)
- [EPINE study. The results for 2015 can be seen here.](#)

## ANNEX II

Research outcome

### NETHERLANDS

	Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers from NIVEL	Ministry of Health
Is the member state a part of the HAI-net (ECDC)?	Yes	Yes	Yes
On a scale of 1-10 (1 being not important, and 10 being very important), what level of importance does your organisation give to the issue of patient safety and healthcare associated infections (HAIs)		8	9.5

Does the member state have a national policy on:

- Patient safety?	Yes	Yes	Yes
- HAIs?	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Antimicrobial resistance?	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Multi-drug resistance organisms (MDRO)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is there a standardised screening programme for HAIs in the member state?	Yes	Yes	Yes

Does your country have a standardised screening programme for the following micro-organisms?

- Clostridium difficile		Yes	No
- Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)		Yes	No
- Methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)		Yes	No
- Carbapenemaseproducing enterobacteriaceae (CPE)		Yes	Yes

Use of existing material:

- Is the WHO surgical safety checklist used at national level?	No	Yes	No
- Was the WHO save lives: clean your hands campaign promoted nationally?	No	Yes	Yes
- Have the WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in health care been implemented?	Yes	Yes	Yes

## NETHERLANDS

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers from NIVEL	Ministry of Health
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Has the member state set a reduction rate target for:

- CPE	Yes	No	No
- Infections caused by other MDRO (eg. Gramnegatives, TB, ...)	Yes	No	No
- Surgical Site Infections	Yes	Yes	Yes
- HAIs in intensive care units	Yes	Yes	No
- HAIs in long term facilities	Yes	Yes	No
- Clostridium difficile infections	Yes	No	Yes
- MRSA infections	Yes	Yes	No

Is there a mandatory mechanism in place for reporting of incidents for:

- Professionals?	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Patients?	Yes	No	No
Does your country have a standardised surveillance programme for HAIs?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are statistics on adverse events published?	No	Yes	Yes
Does each hospital or healthcare facility have a dedicated person responsible for patient safety?	Yes	Yes	Yes

Is patient safety incorporated into the curricula for:

- Doctors	No	Yes	Yes
- Nurses	No	yes	Yes
- Carers	No	No	No
Is continuous training provided to hospital or healthcare facility staff on how to effectively combat HAIs and adverse events?	No	Don't know	Yes
Are patients proactively involved into awareness trainings on HAIs, AMR and adverse events?	No	Don't know	Don't know
Are the use of processes and technologies that improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness in patient safety incentivized by reimbursement structures?	No	Don't know	No

## NETHERLANDS

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers from NIVEL	Ministry of Health
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In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at EU level?

- Non-binding legislation	Yes	No
- Binding legislation	No	No
- Decree/regulation	No	No
- Awareness raising campaign	Yes	No
- Publications	Yes	No
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)	Yes	Yes

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at national level?

- Non-binding legislation	Yes	Yes
- Binding legislation	Yes	Yes
- Decree/regulation	No	Yes
- Awareness raising campaign	Yes	Yes
- Publications	Yes	Yes
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)	Yes	Yes

## References

- [http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/Healthcare-associated\\_infections/HAI-Net/Pages/members.aspx](http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/Healthcare-associated_infections/HAI-Net/Pages/members.aspx)  
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 National action plan also covering AMR  
<http://www.rivm.nl/Onderwerpen/P/PREZIES>  
 Dutch hospitals and the SURPASS-checklist  
[http://www.who.int/gpsc/national\\_campaigns/CleanHandsNet\\_May2013\\_large.png?ua=1](http://www.who.int/gpsc/national_campaigns/CleanHandsNet_May2013_large.png?ua=1)  
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<http://nos.nl/artikel/2101189-ruim-900-calamiteiten-gemeld-bij-inspectie-gezondheidszorg.html>  
<http://www.nvz-ziekenhuizen.nl/>  
 The VUMC has developed a curriculum on patient safety  
 High risk patients (e.g.: Clostridium difficile situations) are instructed on hygiene

## ANNEX II

Research outcome

### The UNITED KINGDOM

	Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers from IAPO	Ministry of Health
Is the member state a part of the HAI-net (ECDC)?	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
On a scale of 1-10 (1 being not important, and 10 being very important), what level of importance does your organisation give to the issue of patient safety and healthcare associated infections (HAIs)		10	Not kept to answer

Does the member state have a national policy on:

- Patient safety?	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
- HAIs?	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Antimicrobial resistance?	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Multi-drug resistance organisms (MDRO)	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
Is there a standardised screening programme for HAIs in the member state?	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer

Does your country have a standardised screening programme for the following micro-organisms?

- Clostridium difficile		Yes	Not kept to answer
- Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)		Yes	Not kept to answer
- Methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)		Yes	Not kept to answer
- Carbapenemaseproducing enterobacteriaceae (CPE)		Yes	Not kept to answer

Use of existing material:

- Is the WHO surgical safety checklist used at national level?	No	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Was the WHO save lives: clean your hands campaign promoted nationally?	No	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Have the WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in health care been implemented?	No	Yes	Not kept to answer

## The UNITED KINGDOM

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers from IAPO	Ministry of Health
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Has the member state set a reduction rate target for:

- CPE	Yes	No	Not kept to answer
- Infections caused by other MDRO (eg. Gramnegatives, TB, ...)	Yes	No	Not kept to answer
- Surgical Site Infections	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
- HAIs in intensive care units	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
- HAIs in long term facilities	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Clostridium difficile infections	Yes	No	Not kept to answer
- MRSA infections	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer

Is there a mandatory mechanism in place for reporting of incidents for:

- Professionals?	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Patients?	Yes	No	Not kept to answer
Does your country have a standardised surveillance programme for HAIs?	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
Are statistics on adverse events published?	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
Does each hospital or healthcare facility have a dedicated person responsible for patient safety?	No	Yes	Not kept to answer

Is patient safety incorporated into the curricula for:

- Doctors	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Nurses	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Carers	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
Is continuous training provided to hospital or healthcare facility staff on how to effectively combat HAIs and adverse events?	Yes	Yes	Not kept to answer
Are patients proactively involved into awareness trainings on HAIs, AMR and adverse events?	Yes	Don't know	Not kept to answer
Are the use of processes and technologies that improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness in patient safety incentivized by reimbursement structures?	No	Don't know	Not kept to answer

## The UNITED KINGDOM

Desk research <i>Sources mentioned below</i>	Survey answers from IAPO	Ministry of Health
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In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at EU level?

- Non-binding legislation	No	Not kept to answer
- Binding legislation	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Decree/regulation	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Awareness raising campaign	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Publications	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)	Yes	Not kept to answer

In your opinion, which are the best tools and provisions to address patient safety at national level?

- Non-binding legislation	No	Not kept to answer
- Binding legislation	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Decree/regulation	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Awareness raising campaign	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Publications	Yes	Not kept to answer
- Joint initiatives (i.e. Joint Action on patient safety)	Yes	Not kept to answer

## References

[Information from Scotland](#)

[Information from Wales](#)

[Information on Patient Safety across UK](#)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-your-partner-for-patient-safety/the-uk-your-partner-for-patient-safety>

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[Analysis of UK long term care market](#)

[A national action plan to contain the problem of AMR and promote the prudent use of antimicrobial agents](#)

[Health care associated infection operational guidance and standards for health protection units](#)

[National Evidence-Based Guidelines for Preventing Healthcare-Associated Infections in NHS Hospitals in England.](#)

[Information on Hand hygiene](#)

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<http://www.hse.gov.uk/toolbox/managing/reporting.htm>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/healthcare-associated-infections-hcai-guidance-data-and-analysis>

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[European Antibiotic Awareness Day and World Antibiotic Awareness Week](#)

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