

WHO Checklist - The Writing's on the Wall

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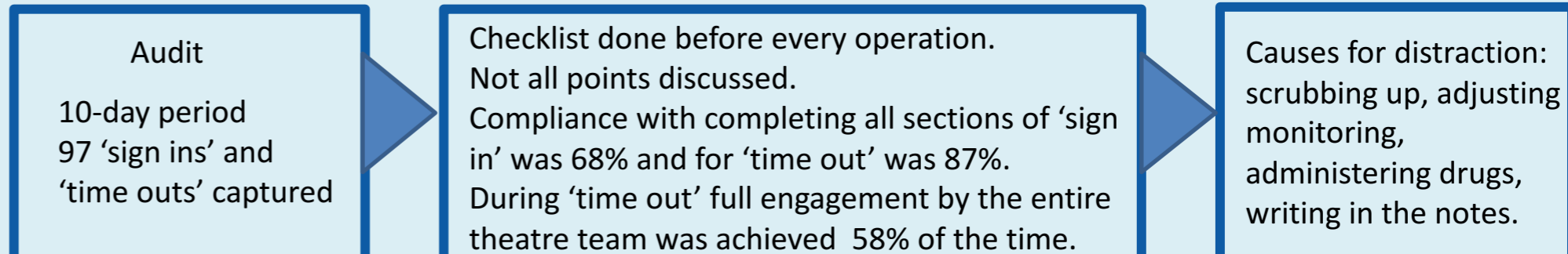
Introduction

The World Health Organisation (WHO) Surgical Safety Checklist, introduced in 2008, has been shown to improve patient safety, as well as improving teamwork and communication in theatres.^{1,2} However, the ability to bring about these improvements appears to be related to the style of implementation used, and the engagement of clinical teams, rather than the introduction per se. In the NHS between April 2017 and March 2018 there were 209 wrong-site surgeries.³ Currently, there is no standardised way the checklist is performed, and in Gloucester Royal Hospital and Cheltenham General Hospital, a paper checklist was used (see below).

Figure 1. Paper WHO Surgical Safety Checklist used in Gloucester and Cheltenham hospitals

Review of current practice

In April 2018, an online survey of 110 theatre staff and an audit was carried out.



Aim

To achieve 90% compliance and engagement with the WHO Surgical Safety Checklist by the entire theatre team by April 2019.

Driver Diagram

Aim	Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Change Ideas
Improve compliance and engagement with the WHO Surgical Safety Checklist	Checklist	Environment	Move from a paper checklist to a wall-mounted checklist
		Team	Change timing of 'time out' to immediately prior to knife to skin
		Documentation	Improve layout Refine points Include 'stop before you block' section
	Staff	Training	Regular emails to staff Simulation sessions Posters outlining change Online video of new checklist in use

Outcome measures

- Percentage of compliance
- Percentage of engagement

Implementing Change

The wall-mounted checklist was designed, and trialled in one of the general theatres in Gloucester Royal Hospital in September 2018.

Figure 2. Wall-Mounted WHO Surgical Safety Checklist

Re-audit and Results continued

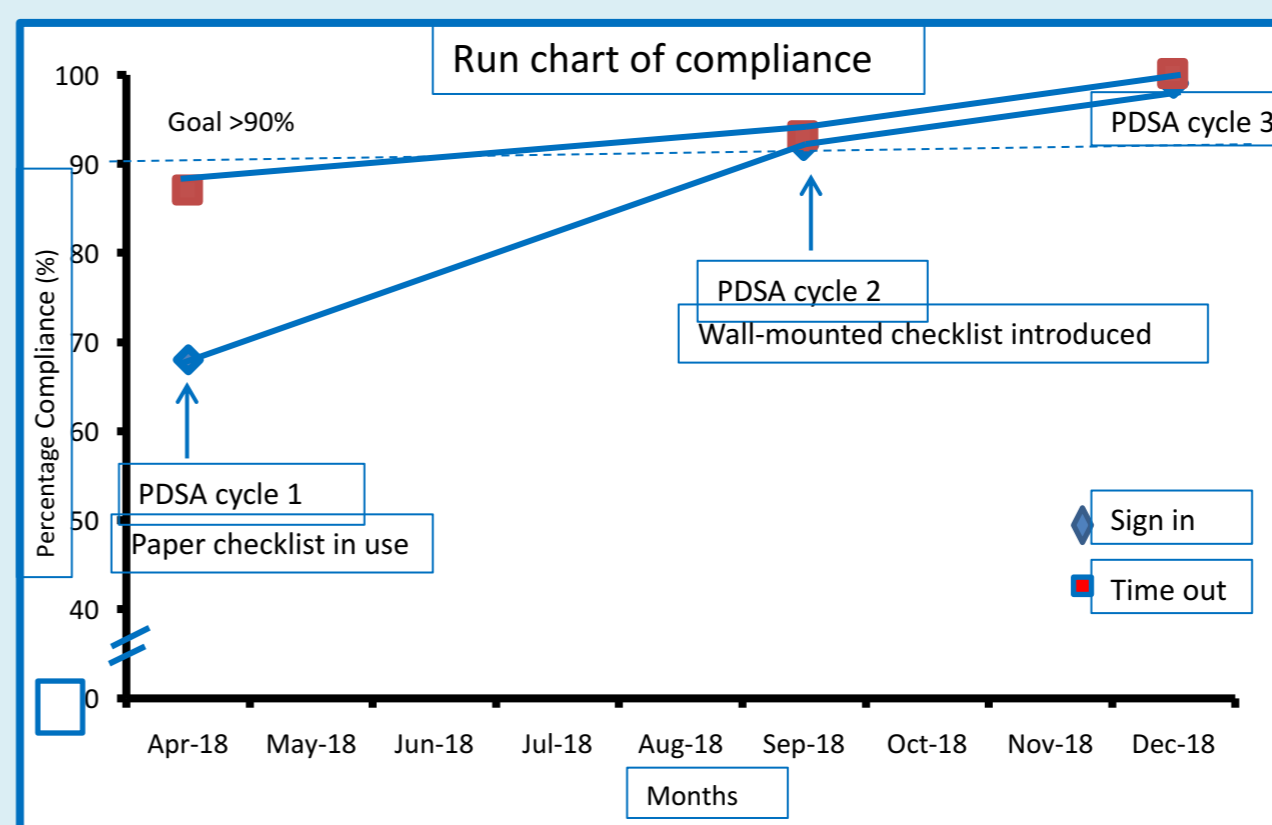
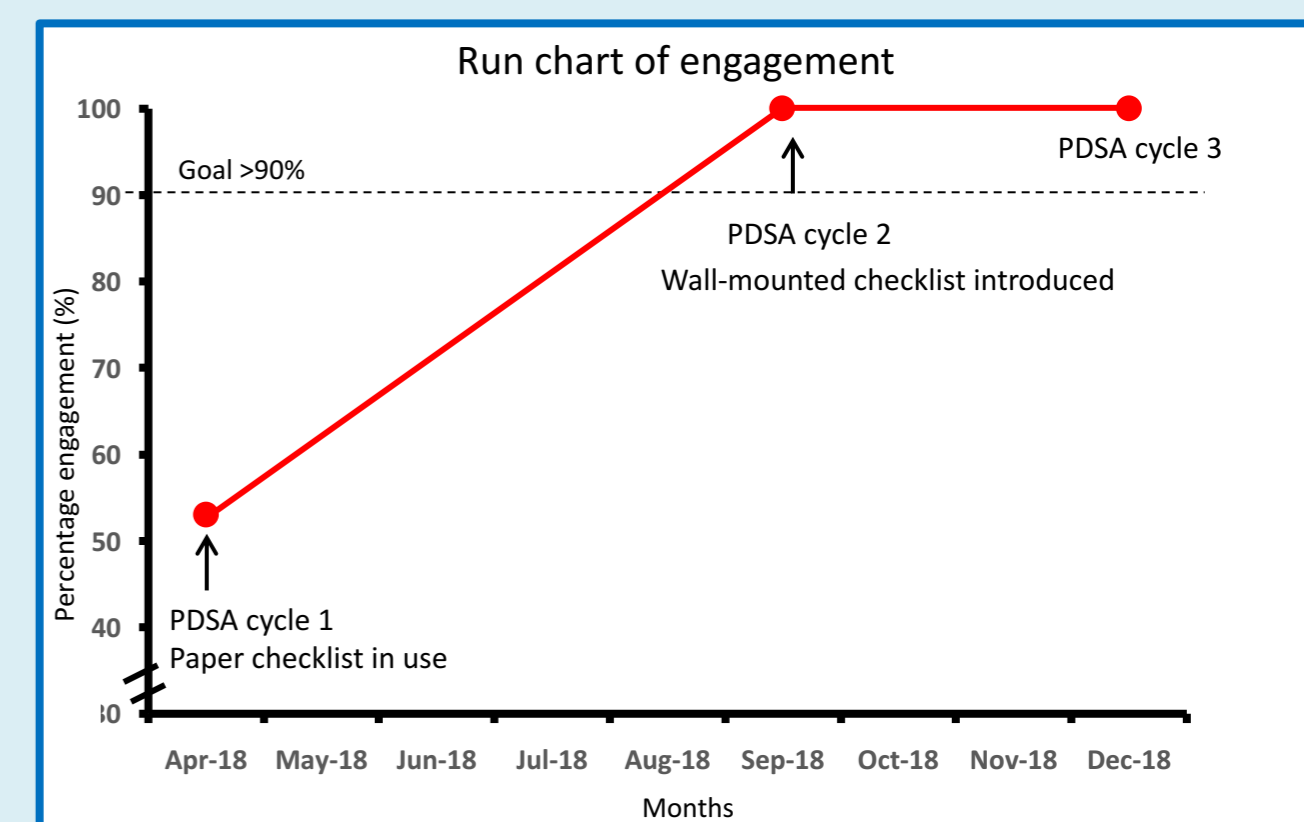


Figure 3. Run chart showing compliance with completing all sections of 'sign in' and 'time out'. Initial audit and re-audits (PDSA cycles) shown.

Figure 4. Run chart showing engagement with 'time out' by the entire theatre team. Initial audit and re-audits (PDSA cycles) shown.



Re-audit and Results

In September 2018 the new checklist was re-audited. Data was collected over a 5-day period. 17 'sign ins', 'time outs', and 'sign outs' were captured.

Findings

- The new process was well received.
- Compliance improved from 68% to 92% with completing all sections of 'sign in' and from 87% to 93% with 'time out'.
- Engagement by the entire theatre team was achieved 100% of the time, compared to 58% of the time with the paper checklist.

Next steps

- Adjustments made, and new checklist trialled in all theatres in stages.
- Re-audit in December 2018 following trial in orthopaedic theatres. 23 'sign ins', 'time outs', and 'sign outs' captured. Compliance improved further to 99% for 'sign in' and 100% for 'time out', and full engagement was maintained at 100%.

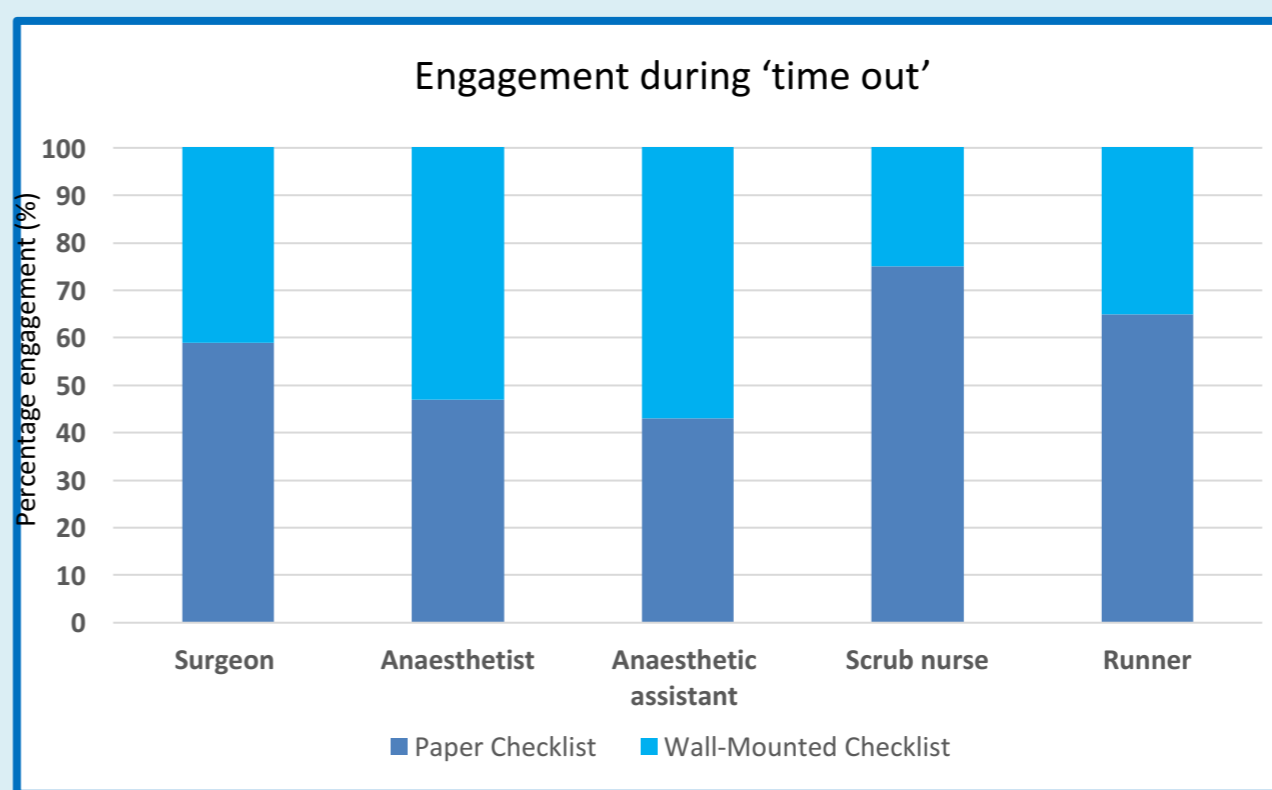
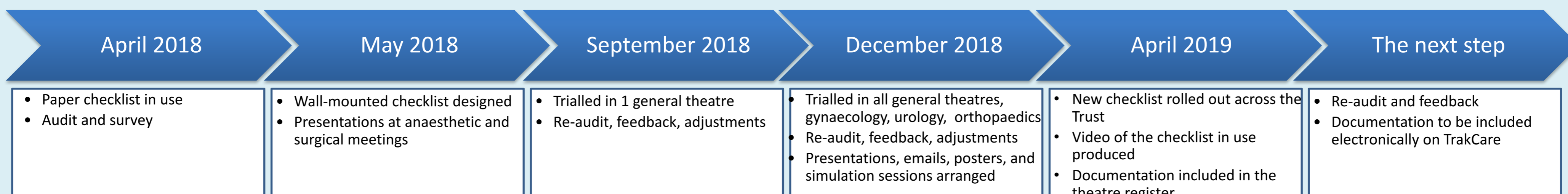


Figure 5. Bar chart showing engagement with 'time out' by theatre staff using the paper checklist (PDSA cycle 1) and wall-mounted checklist (PDSA cycle 2 and 3).

Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) Cycles



References
 1. Haynes AB et al (2009). A surgical safety checklist to reduce morbidity and mortality in a global population. N Engl J Med, 360, 491-9
 2. World Health Organisation. Safe Surgery Saves Lives. Second Global Patient Safety Challenge. (2008). [Brochure]. https://www.who.int/patientsafety/safesurgery/knowledge_base/SSSL_Brochure_finalJun08.pdf
 3. Never Events data summary for 2017/2018 pdf. NHS England and NHS Improvements. <https://improvements.nhs.uk/resources/never-events-data/>