



CORRECT IDENTIFICATION OF PATIENTS



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INTRODUCTION

- **DEFINITION:** Set of structures, processes and organizational results that reduce to the maximum and prevent the probability of suffering an adverse event during the attention to the health of the users.
- It is considered a global public health problem, potentially serious and preventable with great economic and social impact^[1].
- The 6 International Patient Safety Goals are based on nine solutions defined by world experts in patient safety. All remain valid until today^[10].
- The 1st international goal of health is related to the correct identification of patients before each procedure^[10].

AIM

- To determine the prevalence of the correct identification of patients admitted to all areas of care in the Internal Medicine hospitalization area of HGR 1 of the Mexican Institute of Social Security in Querétaro, Mexico.

METHODOLOGY

- Epidemiological design → Transversal descriptive
- Population → Patients hospitalized in the internal medicine service of HGR1 of the IMSS, Querétaro, Mexico.
- Population size → 97 patients

For the procedure, the respective floor of internal medicine was attended, where the patients established in the day were registered through the census of admitted patients and the surveys were applied randomly using the application "The Random Number Generator", followed by this They applied the surveys to the selected patients, giving them previously the survey, the informed consent letter.

RESULTS

| Table 1. Effectiveness of the indicators of the patient's identification bracelet | Percent | CI 95% | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Lower | Higher |
| Account with the patient's full name | 75.3 | 66.7 | 83.9 |
| Account with the patient's social security number | 66.0 | 56.6 | 75.4 |
| Account with the patient's date of birth | 67.0 | 57.6 | 76.4 |
| The bracelet is placed on the right forearm | 56.3 | 46.4 | 66.2 |
| Global | 65.5 | 56.0 | 75.0 |

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| Table 2. Effectiveness of the identification indicators in the patient's bed | Percent | CI 95% | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Lower | Higher |
| Account with the patient's full name | 92.8 | 87.7 | 97.9 |
| Account with the patient's social security number | 88.7 | 82.4 | 95.0 |
| Account with the patient's date of birth | 81.4 | 73.7 | 89.1 |
| Account with the sex of the patient | 94.8 | 90.4 | 99.2 |
| Account with the patient's date of admission | 95.9 | 92.0 | 99.8 |
| It has the diagnosis of the patient | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Global | 75.8 | 67.3 | 84.3 |

| Table 3. Effectiveness of the indicators of the patient's laboratory request | Percent | CI 95% | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Lower | Higher |
| Account with the patient's full name | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Account with the date of sampling | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Account with the time of sampling | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Global | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| Cuadro 4. Efectividad de los errores más comunes provocados al paciente | Percent | CI 95% | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Inferior | Superior |
| Quasi fail | 100.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 |
| Adverse events | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sentinel event | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Global | 99.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| Table 5. Total effectiveness of all the different indicators in the correct identification of the patient | Percent | CI 95% | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Lower | Higher |
| Global | 86.3 | 79.5 | 93.1 |

CONCLUSIONS

- The total effectiveness of almost all the different indicators in the correct identification of the patient is not what is expected for this second level hospital, however, an effectiveness close to the expected was obtained, giving us to understand that the personnel in charge of the patients performs an effective job that can certainly improve easily.
- The effectiveness of avoiding errors caused by doctors to patients and correct identification when requesting laboratory studies has been carried out in accordance with established hypotheses, thus avoiding situations and / or circumstances that may interfere with the follow-up and quality of life of the patient.