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NATIONAL PATIENT SAFETY GOAL 3E: RESULTS OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN AN INPATIENT/AMBULATORY DECENTRALIZED CLINICAL SERVICE (C1) Majid Tanas, Michael Kabalin, Myrna Romack, UW Medicine, Seattle, WA, ([tanas@u.washington.edu](mailto:tanas@u.washington.edu)) IRB approval received.

Anticoagulant medications are among the most common causes of adverse drug reactions in hospital settings. The problems associated with anticoagulant therapy are not limited to a single drug or patient population, nor are the problems restricted to a specific region or type of healthcare system. The Joint Commission created accreditation standards for anticoagulation management when using warfarin and heparin products within the inpatient and ambulatory practice settings, known as the National Patient Safety Goal 3E. OBJECTIVE: The objective of this project was to assess and prepare the inpatient and ambulatory settings at Harborview Medical Center to meet the Joint Commission's NPSG 3E Anticoagulation Management Requirements. METHODS: This two-year project at Harborview Medical Center utilized a gap analysis to assess current system practices and guide process improvement. Policies and procedures were developed and implemented to close the measured gaps. RESULTS: The results of these policies and procedures will be presented, which have standardized education, initiation, monitoring, and documentation of anticoagulation therapy. CONCLUSION: Other data will be presented.