



National Reporting and Learning Service

WHO Surgical **Safety Checklist**

In June 2008, the World Health Organization (WHO)¹ launched a second Global Patient Safety Challenge, 'Safe Surgery Saves Lives' to reduce the number of surgical deaths across the world.

The goal of the initiative is to strengthen the commitment of clinical staff to address safety issues within the surgical setting. This includes improving anaesthetic safety practices, ensuring correct site surgery, avoiding surgical site infections and improving communication within the team.

A core set of safety checks has been identified in the form of a WHO Surgical Safety Checklist for use in any operating theatre environment. The checklist is a tool for the relevant clinical teams to improve the safety of surgery by reducing deaths and complications.

A study of the checklist in nearly 8,000 surgical patients, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, showed a reduction in deaths and complications.²

The National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA), in collaboration with a multiprofessional expert reference group, has adapted the checklist for use in England and Wales (see overleaf). This checklist contains the core content but can be adapted locally or for specific specialties through usual clinical governance procedures.

In industrialised countries, major complications are reported to occur in 3–16% of inpatient surgical procedures, with permanent disability or death rates of approximately 0.4–0.8%.3 In England and Wales, 129,419 incidents relating to surgical specialties were reported to the NPSA's Reporting and Learning System in 2007 with the following degrees of harm:

Degree of harm	Number of reported incidents
No harm	90,368
Low harm	29,929
Moderate harm	7,746
Severe harm	1,105
Death	271

Action for the NHS

For IMMEDIATE ACTION by Chief Executive Officers:

Deadlines

- Action underway: 9 February 2009
- Action plan to be agreed and actions started: 1 June 2009
- All actions to be completed: 1 February 2010

Organisations are required to:

- 1) Ensure an executive and a clinical lead are identified in order to implement the surgical safety checklist within the organisation.
- 2) Ensure the checklist is completed for every patient undergoing a surgical procedure (including local anaesthesia).
- 3) Ensure that the use of the checklist is entered in the clinical notes or electronic record by a registered member of the team, for example, Surgeon, Anaesthetist, Nurse, ODP.



This Alert replaces the Correct Site Surgery Alert (2005)

- www.who.int/patientsafety/safesurgery/en/ http://content.nejm.org/cgi/reprint/NEJMsa0810119.pdf?resourcetype=HWCIT
- www.who.int/entity/patientsafety/safesurgery/knowledge_base/SSSL_Brochure_finalJun08.pdf

WHO Surgical Safety Checklist

(adapted for England and Wales)

National Patient Safety Agency

National Reporting and Learning Service

Before indu	ction of anaesthesia
Has the patien and consent?	t confirmed his/her identity, site, procedure
Is the surgical Yes/not ap	
Is the anaesthe	esia machine and medication check complete?
No Yes, and ed Risk of >500ml No	y/aspiration risk? quipment/assistance available I blood loss (7ml/kg in children)? dequate IV access/fluids planned
	PATIENT DETAILS
Last name:	
First name:	
Date of birth	:
NUIC N	+
NHS Number	

*If the NHS Number is not immediately available, a temporary number should be used until it is.

TIME OUT (To be read out loud)
Before start of surgical intervention for example, skin incision
Have all team members introduced themselves by name and role? Yes
Surgeon, Anaesthetist and Registered Practitioner verbally confirm: What is the patient's name? What procedure, site and position are planned?
Anticipated critical events Surgeon: How much blood loss is anticipated? Are there any specific equipment requirements or special investigations? Are there any critical or unexpected steps you want the team to know about? Anaesthetist: Are there any patient specific concerns? What is the patient's ASA grade? What monitoring equipment and other specific levels of support are required, for example blood? Nurse/ODP: Has the sterility of the instrumentation been confirmed (including indicator results)?
Are there any equipment issues or concerns? Has the surgical site infection (SSI) bundle been undertaken? Yes/not applicable • Antibiotic prophylaxis within the last 60 minutes • Patient warming • Hair removal • Glycaemic control
Has VTE prophylaxis been undertaken? Yes/not applicable
Is essential imaging displayed? Yes/not applicable

SIGN OUT (To be read out loud)
Before any member of the team leaves the operating room
Registered Practitioner verbally confirms with the team:
Has the name of the procedure been recorded?
Has it been confirmed that instruments, swabs and sharps counts are complete (or not applicable)?
Have the specimens been labelled (including patient name)?
Have any equipment problems been identified that need to be addressed?
Surgeon, Anaesthetist and Registered Practitioner:
What are the key concerns for recovery and

management of this patient?

This checklist contains the core content for England and Wales

www.npsa.nhs.uk/nrls



The NPSA has informed:

NHS organisations, the Independent Sector, providers (direct and commissioned) of all NHS and Independent Sector care and commissioners, regulators and professional bodies in England and Wales.

Supporting information

A supporting information document with more details on our findings, links to resources and the checklist is available from **http://www.npsa.nhs.uk/nrls/alerts-and-directives/alerts/safer-surgery-alert/** or contact Fran Watts, fran.watts@npsa.nhs.uk, 020 7927 9595 or Joan Russell, joan.russell@npsa.nhs.uk, 020 7927 9519.

Organisations endorsing WHO Surgical Safety Checklist:

































