

HEALTH SECTOR RISK MANAGEMENT SYLLABUS

The syllabus sets out the aim of the subject and its specific learning objectives. The range of knowledge and understanding that is expected of students is set out in subject content.

Any syllabus in a dynamic area of study such as risk management must, of necessity, be written in general terms. It is however the responsibility of students to ensure that their knowledge is up to date, within the broad parameters laid down by the syllabus for any subject. Hence, details included in the syllabus are not to be looked upon as exhaustive.

Aim

To develop students' understanding of risk management in the health sector

Learning objective

Students should understand the impact of risk and of legal liabilities in the management and provision of health care and related functions.

Subject content:

- a) The legal framework for healthcare
- b) Risk management methods in healthcare; risk audit and assessment, checklists, flow charting, fault trees, relationship to quality improvement
- c) Premises and the environment fire, medical gases, gas, electricity, telephone systems, chemical waste, terrorism, flood, security, access and use by the disabled
- d) Equipment; statutory requirements, service requirements, learning curves, safe acquisition, maintenance.
- e) Staffing; Personnel functions,
- f) The role of professional and disciplinary bodies such as General Medical Council (GMC), United Kingdom Central Council (UKCC), GOC, GDC, RPSGB, Professions Supplementary to Medicine, Royal, Colleges, training, staffing levels, skill mix.
- g) The role of the Department of Health, NHS Executive, Strategic Health Authorities, Primary Care Trusts, Trusts in the management of risk.
- h) Patients; duty of care, consent, confidentiality, patient's charter
- i) Special risk areas, MAJAX, medical records, prescribing, specialised investigations, accident and emergency, anaesthetics, nosocomial infection, orthopaedics, obstetrics, paediatrics, pathology, psychiatry, radiotherapy, surgery.
- j) Complaints, claims and liabilities; complaints procedures, non-clinical and clinical including the Health Service Commissioner, civil claims and the claims process, financing settlements, employer's liability, occupier's liability, product liability and prescribing.
- k) A risk management programme for healthcare; programme contents, management, leadership and training, business planning, operational planning, clinical and medical audit, the interface between care agencies, implementation, risks in business planning.

- l) Public Private Partnership, Private Finance Initiatives etc
- m) Controls Assurance
- n) Clinical Negligence
- o) Risks associated with pressures i.e. long hours, shifts working
- p) Staff personal security i.e. violent patients,
- q) Security of drugs and associated problems