## **Clinical Practice Influencing Factors**

Factor Types	Influencing Contributory Factors	Examples
Organizational and Management	*Financial resources and	Lacking senior management
Factors	constraints	procedure for risk reduction
	* Organizational structure	
	* Policy standards and goals	
	*Safety culture and priorities	
Work environment	*Staffing levels and skills mix	*High workload
	*Workload and shift patterns	*Inadequate staffing
	*Design, availability and	*Limited access to essential
	maintenance of equipment	equipment
	*Administrative and managerial	*Equipment models or brands
	support	vary
		*Excessive alerts
Team factors	*Verbal communication	*Inadequate hand-off
	*Written communication	
	*Supervision and seeking help	
	*Team structure	
Individual (staff) factors	*Knowledge and skills	Lack of knowledge or experience
	*Competence	of specific staff
	*Emotional health	
Task factors	*Task design and clarity of	*non-availability of test results
	structure	or protocols
	*Availability and use of protocols	*electronic and paper orders as
	*Availability and accuracy of test	vulnerable workflow processes
	results	and procedures
Patient factors	*Condition (complexity and	*Distressed patient
	seriousness)	*Multiple co- morbidities
	*Language and communication	
	*Personality and social factors	

After a care management problem has been identified, consider the conditions in which the
error occurred in a wider organizational context (contributing factors).

o For example, a communication failure between a doctor and a nurse may have contributed to a care management problem. If this is an isolated occurrence, then it is **specific**; on the other hand, if this problem is quite common, then this would be noted as a general contributory factor of "poor communication."

<sup>☐</sup> Distinguish if the contributing factors are **general** or **specific**: