Anhang 3

Messinstrumente Just Culture / Patient Safety Culture

Überblick *Messinstrumente Just Culture / Patient Safety Culture*

Instrument	Autor, Jahr, Land	Anzahl Items	Dimensionen	Interne Konsistenz Cronbach's Alpha	Validität*	Versorgungsbereich	Sprache
Just Culture							
Just Culture Assessment Tool (JCAT)[8]	Petschonek et al., USA, 2013	27	6	0.63 - 0.86	Konstruktvalidität CFA	Spital, noch eher wenig eingesetzt	E
Just Culture Assessment Tool for Nursing Education (JCAT-NE)[9]	Walker et al., USA, 2019	27	6	0.75	Konstruktvalidität EFA	Nursing Education, noch eher wenig eingesetzt	E
Tools mit einzelnen Items zu «non-punitivem Verhalten»							
Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture (HSOPSC) 1.0 [10]	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, USA Sorra & Nieva (2004)	42	12 **Non-punitive response to error: 3 Items** A8. Staff feel like their mistakes are held against them. A12. When an event is reported, it feels like the person is being written up, not the problem. A16. Staff worry that mistakes they make are kept in their personnel file.	0.63 - 0.84	Konstruktvalidität EFA	Spital Ist sehr weit verbreitet & liefert Vergleiche mit anderen Ländern und Branchen	E, D, F, I, viele andere Sprachen
Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture (HSOPSC) 2.0 [13]	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, USA Sorra & Nieva (2019)	34	10 **Non-punitive response to error: 4 Items** A6. In this unit, staff feel like their mistakes are held against them. (negatively worded) A7. When an event is reported in this unit, it feels like the person is being written up, not the problem. (negatively worded) A10. When staff make errors, this unit focuses on learning rather than blaming individuals.	?	?	Spital Ist sehr weit verbreitet & liefert Vergleiche mit anderen Ländern und Branchen	E, D, F, I, viele andere Sprachen

patientensicherheit schweiz
sécurité des patients suisse
sicurezza dei pazienti svizzera

			A13. In this unit, there is a lack of support for staff involved in patient safety errors. (negatively worded)				
Development of the **German version of the Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture**: Dimensionality and psychometric properties. [14]	Pfeiffer, Y. and Manser, T. (2010)	43	14 **Non-punitive response to error: 3 Items** (0.71) Items s. HSOPSC 1.0	0.61-0.83	CFA EFA Die ursprüngliche Faktorenzuteilung konnte nicht bestätigt werden.	Spital Ist sehr weit verbreitet & liefert Vergleiche mit anderen Ländern und Branchen	D
Internal consistency, factor structure and construct validity of the **French version of the Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture** [15]	Occelli et al., 2013	34	14 **Non-punitive response to error: 3 Items** (0.60) Items s. HSOPSC 1.0 Overall the performance of the instrument was less satisfactory than that of the original US version.	0.57 - 0.86	CFA	Spital Ist sehr weit verbreitet & liefert Vergleiche mit anderen Ländern und Branchen	F
Nursing Home Survey on Patient Safety – Swiss version [16] Gewisse Anpassungen sollten laut Autoren vorgenommen werden.	Zuniga et al., 2013	42	12 **Non-punitive response to error: 3 Items** (0.75) Items s. NSOPSC 1.0	0.64 – 0.85	CFA	Pflegeheim	D
Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture for hospital management (HSOPS_M) [17]	Hammer et al., 2011	43	10 **Non-punitive response to error: 3 Items** Items s. HSOPS_M	0.61 – 0.87	CFA	Spital Management	D
Short-form Patient Safety Climate in Healthcare Organisations (PSCHO) [18]	Benzer et al., USA, 2017	15	3 **Interpersonal: 4 Items** – People will doubt my abilities if I ask a question.	0.74 -0.84	Konstruktvalidität CFA	Spital	E

patientensicherheit schweiz
sécurité des patients suisse
sicurezza dei pazienti svizzera

			– My coworkers will lose respect for me if they know I have made a mistake. – If people find out that I made a mistake, I will be disciplined. – I will be blamed if I make an error.				
CAN-PSCS (formerly the modified MSI Patient Safety Culture Survey) [19]	Ginsburg et al., UK, 2012	20	7 **F2 – Fear of disciplinary action, job or promotion loss** - 3 items (alpha = 0.77) – If I make a serious error I worry that I will face disciplinary action from management – Making a serious error would limit my career opportunities around here – Making a serious error may cause a staff member to lose his/her job. **F4 – Impact of errors on one's reputation** - 3 items (alpha = 0.77) – If I make a serious error my manager will think I am incompetent – My co-workers will lose respect for me if they know I've made a serious error – Others make you feel like a bit of a failure when you make an error	0.73 - 0.84	Konstrukt-validität EFA, CFA	Spital	E
MSI Patient Safety Culture – 2010 [20] (Modified Stanford Instrument)	Ginsburg et al., 2010	38	5 Items: – (6) When an incident is reported, it seems like the person is being written up, not the problem – (18) Making a serious error may cause a staff member to lose his/her job – (25) If I make a serious error I worry that I will face disciplinary action from management – (26) Making a serious error would limit my career opportunities around here – (27) If I made a serious error my manager would be supportive	?	EFA	Spital	E
Stanford-VA PSCI Culture Survey [21,22]	Singer et al., USA, 2003	30	5 **Reporting/seeking help – 5 Items**	Nicht beschrieben	Konstrukt-	Spital	E

(Stanford University and the VA Palo Alto Health Care System Patient Safety Center of Inquiry (PSCI))			– If people find out that I made a mistake, I will be disciplined (Q60) – Reporting a patient safety problem will not result in negative repercussions for the person reporting it (Q14) – If I see a problem with the management of a patient, I would say something, even though it would makes a senior person look bad (Q49) – I will suffer negative consequences if I report a patient safety problem (Q58) – Asking for help is a sign of incompetence (Q24)		validität EFA		
Patient Safety Climate in Healthcare Organisations (PSCHO) [23]	Singer et al., USA, 2007	38	9 **Faktor 4:** – If I make a mistake that has significant consequences and nobody notices, I do not tell anyone about it 0.73 – Asking for help is a sign of incompetence 0.62 – Telling others about my mistakes is embarrassing 0.51 – I will suffer negative consequences if I report a patient safety problem 0.51	0.50 - 0.89 Studien mit grossen Stichproben haben das Tool validiert Fast nur in US Spitälern eingesetzt Hauptsächlich von einer Forschungsgruppe genutzt	Konstrukt-validität EFA	Spital	E
The Multidimensional Nursing Generations Questionnaire (MNGQ) [24]	Stevanin et al., Italy (2017)	54	8 **Component 2: patient safety view** – I feel free to speak up if something may negatively affect care 0.673 – I feel free to question the decisions of those with more authority than mine 0.662	0.61–0.81	Konstrukt-validität	Pflegepersonal	E

patientensicherheit schweiz
sécurité des patients suisse
sicurezza dei pazienti svizzera

			- When a colleague makes a mistake I have no problems telling him/her 0.629 - I feel free to ask questions when something does not seem right 0.579 - I actively participate in decisions that affect the unit where I work 0.563 - If I see a problem with care, I will mention it even if it could make a colleague's expertise look bad 0.532 - I feel embarrassed if I tell others about my doubts regarding nursing care* 0.464 - I often make proposals about changes related to professional practice 0.458 - I feel autonomous in determining my nursing care 0.431 - I support the implementation of new ideas about patients' care 0.330 - If I report patient safety problems it will not result in negative repercussions for me 0.324				
Veterans Health Administration Patient Safety Culture Survey (VHA-PSCS) [25]	Mohr et al., 2022	20	4 scales derived from factor analysis: (a) **risk identification and just culture**; (b) error transparency and mitigation; (c) supervisor communication and trust; and (d) team cohesion and engagement.		FA		E
Safety Attitudes Questionnaire (SAQ) [26]	Sexton, J.B., Helmreich, R.L., Neilands, T.B. et al. (2006).	30	6 Dimensionen: teamwork climate, safety climate, perceptions of management, job satisfaction, working conditions, and stress recognition. Item zu Just Culture: The culture in this ICU makes it easy to learn from the errors of others.	Raykov's ρ coefficient 0.9	CFA	Spital, ICU	E
Fragebogen zu Teamwork und Patientensicherheit - FTPS [27]	Salem, I., Renner, W. & Schwarz, N. (2012).	27	Vier Subskalen: (1) Umgang mit Fehlern (k = 10), (2) Leitung (k = 5), (3) Kooperation (k = 6) und (4) Kommunikation (k = 6).	0.63-0.83	CFA mit Berufsspezifischen	Spital	D

			1 Item zu Just Culture: Die Atmosphäre in dieser Klinik hilft dem Einzelnen aus den Fehlern Anderer lernen zu können.		Unterschieden		
Safety Climate Survey [28]	Sexton & Thomas, 2006	19	Keine Einteilung in Dimensionen	?	-	Spital	E
Safety Climate Survey – Swiss Version [29]	Gehring et al., 2015	19	Keine Einteilung in Dimensionen	D: 0.86 F: 0.84	-	Spital	D, F
Safety Climate Assessment Tool (S-CAT) [30] – Reifegradeinschätzung	Probst et al., 2019	37 separate indicators of 8 safety climate factors	Eight safety climate factors: 1. Demonstrating Management Commitment 2. Aligning and Integrating Safety as a Value 3. **Ensuring Accountability at All Levels** 4. Improving Supervisory Leadership 5. Empowering and Involving Employees 6. Improving Communication 7. Training at All Levels 8. Encouraging Owner/Client Involvement	0.77 - 0.90	CFA	Bauwesen	E

*EFA = explorative factor analysis; CFA = confirmatory factor analysis

Literatur

1 Singla AK, Kitch BT, Weissman JS, *et al.* Assessing Patient Safety Culture: A Review and Synthesis of the Measurement Tools. 2006. www.va.gov/ncps/TIPS/Docs/TIPS_JulAug06.pdf.

2 Health Foundation. Measuring safety culture. https://www.health.org.uk/publications/measuring-safety-culture. 2011.

3 Flin R, Burns C, Mearns K, *et al.* Measuring safety climate in health care. Qual Saf Health Care. 2006;15:109–15. https://doi.org/10.1136/qshc.2005.014761

4 ESQH. Office for Quality Indicators, EUNetPaS (projekt). Work Package 1. Use of patient safety culture instruments and recommendations. https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/chafea_pdb/assets/files/pdb/2007109/2007109_eunetpas-report-use-of-psci-and-recommandations-april-8-2010.pdf. 2010.

5 Colla JB, Bracken AC, Kinney LM, *et al.* Measuring patient safety climate: A review of surveys. Qual Saf Health Care. 2005;14:364–6. https://doi.org/10.1136/qshc.2005.014217

6 Bartonickova D, Kalankova D, Ziakova K. How to Measure Patient Safety Culture? a Literature Review of Instruments. *Acta Medica Martiniana*. 2021;21:69–79.

7 Alsalem G, Bowie P, Morrison J. Assessing safety climate in acute hospital settings: A systematic review of the adequacy of the psychometric properties of survey measurement tools. BMC Health Serv Res. 2018;18. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-018-3167-x

8 Petschonek S, Burlison J, Cross C, *et al.* Development of the just culture assessment tool: Measuring the perceptions of health-care professionals in hospitals. *J Patient Saf*. 2013;9:190–7.

9 Walker, Altmiller, Barkell, *et al.* Just Culture Assessment Tool-Nursing Education (JCAT-NE). https://www.qsen.org/post/just-culture-assessment-tool-nursing-education. 2019.

10 AHRQ. Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture Version 1.0: Items and Dimensions. https://www.ahrq.gov/sops/surveys/hospital/index.html. 2004.

11 Gambashidze N, Hammer A, Brösterhaus M, *et al.* Evaluation of psychometric properties of the German Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture and its potential for cross-cultural comparisons: A cross-sectional study. *BMJ Open*. 2017;7. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-018366

12 De Bienassis K, Kristensen S, Burtscher M, *et al.* Culture as a cure - Assessments of patient safety culture in OECD countries. https://doi.org/10.1787/18152015. 2020.

13 AHRQ. Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture Version 2.0: Composites and Items. https://www.ahrq.gov/sops/surveys/hospital/index.html. 2019.

14 Pfeiffer Y, Manser T. Development of the German version of the Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture: Dimensionality and psychometric properties. 2010. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssci.2010.07.002

15 Occelli P, Quenon JL, Kret M, *et al.* Validation of the french version of the hospital survey on patient safety culture questionnaire. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*. 2013;25:459–68.

16 Zúñiga F, Schwappach D, De Geest S, *et al.* Psychometric properties of the Swiss version of the Nursing Home Survey on Patient Safety Culture. *Saf Sci*. 2013;55:88–118.

17 Hammer A, Ernstmann N, Ommen O, *et al.* Psychometric properties of the Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture for hospital management (HSOPS_M). BMC Health Serv.Res. 2011;11:165-. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3148962/

18 Benzer JK, Meterko M, Singer SJ. The patient safety climate in healthcare organizations (PSCHO) survey: Short-form development. J Eval Clin Pract. 2017;853–859. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jep.12731

19 Ginsburg LR, Tregunno D, Norton PG, *et al.* 'Not another safety culture survey': using the Canadian patient safety climate survey (Can-PSCS) to measure provider perceptions of PSC across health settings. doi: 10.1136/bmjqs

20   Ginsburg L, Norton P, Castel L, *et al.* MSI Patient Safety Culture Survey. http://www.yorku.ca/patientsafety/psculture/questionnaire/Final-Technical-Report-of-MSI2010-FINAL-Report.pdf. 2010.

21   Singer SJ, Gaba DM, Geppert JJ, *et al.* The culture of safety: results of an organization-wide survey in 15 California hospitals. 2003. www.qshc.com

22   Singer S, Meterko M, Baker L, *et al.* Workforce perceptions of hospital safety culture: Development and validation of the patient safety climate in healthcare organizations survey. Health Serv Res. 2007;42:1999–2021. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-6773.2007.00706.x

23   Singer S, Meterko M, Baker L, *et al.* Workforce perceptions of hospital safety culture: Development and validation of the patient safety climate in healthcare organizations survey. *Health Serv Res.* 2007;42:1999–2021.

24   Stevanin S, Bressan V, Vehviläinen-Julkunen K, *et al.* The Multidimensional Nursing Generations Questionnaire: development, reliability, and validity assessments. *J Nurs Manag.* 2017;25:287–96.

25   Mohr DC, Chen C, Sullivan J, *et al.* Development and Validation of the Veterans Health Administration Patient Safety Culture Survey. *J Patient Saf.* 2022;18:539–45.

26   Sexton J, Helmreich R, Neilands T, *et al.* The Safety Attitudes Questionnaire: psychometric properties, benchmarking data, and emerging research. BMC Health Serv Res. 2006;6:44-. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/6/44

27   Salem I, Renner W, Schwarz N. FTPS - Fragebogen zu Teamwork und Patientensicherheit. Published Online First: 2012. doi: 10.23668/psycharchives.6538

28   Sexton JB, Helmreich RL, Neilands TB, *et al.* The Safety Attitudes Questionnaire: psychometric properties, benchmarking data, and emerging research. *BMC Health Serv Res.* Published Online First: 2006. doi: 10.1186/1472-6963-6-44

29   Gehring K, Mascherek AC, Mph PB, *et al.* Safety climate in Swiss hospital units : Swiss version of the Safety Climate Survey. *J Eval Clin Pract.* 2015;21:332–8.

30   Probst TM, Goldenhar LM, Byrd JL, *et al.* The Safety Climate Assessment Tool (S-CAT). *J Safety Res.* 2019;69:43–51.