

8.3 Definitions of (patient) safety culture / climate in the Swiss studies (Review 1)

Authors	Definitions of (patient) safety culture, safety climate, patient safety given in the respective articles
Auer et al., 2014	Safety culture as a performance-shaping factor, influencing both clinicians' safety behaviors and patient outcomes . [...] to develop an organizational culture in which healthcare professionals afford patient safety a high priority, that is, a safety culture
Ausserhofer et al., 2012	Patient safety culture is defined as a “subset of organizational culture, which relates specifically to values and beliefs concerning patient safety within healthcare organizations”
Ausserhofer et al., 2012	The safety culture is defined as “the shared reservoir of knowledge, values, and symbols within an organization that enhances its capacity to promote safety” (Pfaff et al., 2009) and encompasses elements and characteristics such as leadership, communication, teamwork, evidence-based practice, patient-centeredness, fairness and openness, as well as a willingness to learn (Sammer et al., 2010).
Ausserhofer et al., 2013	Safety culture is defined as “the subset of organizational culture, relating specifically to the attitudes, values, norms and beliefs towards patient safety” . Measuring the patient safety climate (PSC), which is the visible feature of a safety culture, such as strong engagement in safety behaviors, might give information on the underlying safety culture. “Just culture” , which refers to an environment where individuals can question existing practices, express concerns, and admit mistakes without suffering punishment.
Ausserhofer et al., 2014	Safety culture within health-care organizations can be defined as a ‘subset of organizational culture which relates specifically to the values and beliefs concerning patient safety’ . As values and beliefs can vary significantly across departments and across units within the same health-care organization, a ‘lived safety culture’ must be visible as reflected by observable safety behaviors within each unit.
Conen, 2011	In this context, safety culture is understood as an aspect of organizational culture , which according to E. Schein is the pattern of shared basic assumptions that a group has learned as it solved problems of external adaptation and internal integration . Patient safety is defined as the “absence of adverse events” in healthcare delivery [1]. Adverse events refer to any harm occurring during patient care that cannot be attributed to the underlying illness.
Ederer et al., 2019	<u>Patient safety</u> is defined as “the absence of preventable harm to a patient during the process of health care” and the discipline of patient safety as “the coordinated effort to prevent harm, caused by the process of health care itself, from occurring to patients” . Improvement of patient safety depends on the building of a patient safety culture, as defined as “the integration of safety thinking and practices into clinical activities”
Gehring et al., 2013	Safety culture has been identified as a fundamental characteristic of and requirement for organizations that value and promote patient safety . It has been described as ‘the product of individual and group values, attitudes, perceptions, competencies and patterns of behaviour that determine the commitment to, and the style and proficiency of, an organization’s health and safety management’ . Safety climate, the measurable manifestation of safety culture, has been defined as the ‘surface features of the safety culture from attitudes and perceptions of individuals at a given point in time’ . Safety climate is usually assessed with self-administered staff survey instruments

Guillod, 2013	In order to lower the toll associated with preventable adverse events, the former culture of professionalism (based on the premise that a good physician doesn't make mistakes) must be replaced by a culture of safety, which requires a multipronged approach that includes all the main stakeholders within the healthcare system.
Heckemann et al., 2019	In a positive organisational <u>safety climate</u> , employees perceive policies, procedures and practices to be well-aligned and congruent with espoused values
Heckemann et al., 2020	Contextual factors are an important part of the organisational safety culture. They include an overall tangible, supportive attitude towards the prevention and management of PVA within healthcare organisations.
Jossen et al., 2019	Safety climate may be defined as shared perceptions or attitudes about the norms, policies, and procedures related to safe practice and patient safety among members of a group, and points to the underlying concept of safety culture, measuring its surface. Safety climate is thus associated with various aspects of safety culture itself having an impact on patient safety. Some aspects of a safety climate can be quite directly related to issues of patient safety.
Klimmeck et al., 2021	<u>Patient safety</u> is the avoidance and prevention of adverse events (AEs) that are potentially harmful to patients
Mascherek et al., 2017	<u>Safety culture</u> refers to shared beliefs, values, attitudes and behaviour regarding safety within an organization , whereas <u>patient safety climate</u> is defined as 'the measurable components of safety culture.
Pfeiffer et al., 2023	<u>Safety climate</u> encompasses shared perceptions related to safety policies, procedures, and practices, and is expected to guide the safety behaviour of workers.
Ricklin et al., 2019	Patient safety culture has been defined as the "values shared among organization members about what is important, their beliefs about how things operate in the organization, and the interaction of these with work unit and organizational structures and systems, which together produce behavioral norms in the organization that promote safety"
Schubert et al., 2013	<u>Patient safety climate</u> was defined as the degree to which nurses engaged in crucial patient safety behaviors and practices on their units
Valentin et al., 2013	<u>Safety climate</u> can be defined as "the shared perceptions of employees concerning the degree to which safety is a top priority for employees within the organization" and has been shown to be positively related to safety outcomes both in hospital settings (e.g., [Katz-Navon T, (2005); Singer SJ, (2009)]) and other high-hazard fields [Beus JM, (2010); Zohar D (2000)].
Zimmermann et al., 2013	The British Health & Safety Commission defines safety culture as "the product of individual and group values, attitudes, perceptions, competencies, and patterns of behavior that determine the commitment to, and the style and proficiency of, an organization's safety management" . More specifically, <u>patient safety culture</u> is defined as a "subset of organizational culture, which relates specifically to the values and beliefs concerning patient safety within healthcare organizations" and the term <u>patient safety climate</u> generally refers to the measurable components of safety culture such as management behaviors, safety systems, and employee perceptions of safety.