



Clinical Governance



❖ Clinical governance is defined as -

“A framework through which an organisations are accountable for continuously improving the quality of their services and safe-guarding high standards of care by creating an environment in which excellence in clinical care will flourish.”

In short, it's doing the right thing, at the right time, by the right person—the application of the best evidence to a patient's problem

Clinical governance is “a system through which NHS organisations are accountable for continuously improving the quality of their services and safeguarding high standards of care by creating an environment in which excellence in clinical care will flourish.” (Scully and Donaldson 1998, p.61)



It's often thought of in terms of the seven pillars

- clinical effectiveness,
 - risk management,
 - patient experience and involvement,
 - communication,
 - resource effectiveness,
 - strategic effectiveness,
 - learning effectiveness.
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- We can no exclude Culture' has proved to have a significant impact on Health.
 - Everything that people does and what decisions they make can be linked to their cultural belonging, Faith and Belief, food choices, perceptions of physical activity and risk perceptions about illness – traditional medication
 - Culture cannot be excluded in interventions on health



TONGAN.



Ko e mau Tamai oku i he lagi, Ke tabuha ho huafa. Ke hoko mai hoo bule. Ke fai ho finagalo i mama ni, o hage i he lagi. Ke foaki mai he aho ni haa mau mea kai. Bea fakamole-mole e mau agahala, o hage ko e mau fakamolemolea akinautolu kuo fai agahala kiate kimautolu. Bea oua naa tuku akinautolu ki he ahiahi, kae fakamoui akinautolu mei he kovi: He oku ouu ae bule, moe malohi, moe nāunau, o taegata. Emeni.



Clinical governance is an umbrella term. It covers activities that help sustain and improve high standards of patient care. Nursing staff may already be familiar with some of these activities, quality and safety improvement, for example. What is different is the effort to bind these activities together and make them more effective.

Health care organisations now have a duty to the communities they serve for maintaining the quality and safety of care. Whatever structures, systems and processes an organisation puts in place, it must be able to show evidence that standards are upheld.

The Clinical Governance, specifies safety and quality requirements that all Health Service Providers (HSPs) must comply with in order to ensure effective and consistent clinical care across

patients receive care that is safe, effective, appropriate to their needs, timely and efficient



Partnership with ALL



Girl Power: Empowering Pasifika Women

The key principles that underpin this are:

Care is consumer and carer centered

Consumer partnership is evident at all levels of the organization.

Care is driven by information Relevant,
accurate information is available and used at
all levels

quality improvement activities.

Led for high performance Executive and clinical
staff have the right qualifications and skills to
provide safe, high quality health care; and to
foster a culture of openness, collaboration and
continuous improvement.

Survey Patient Satisfaction – NPS's Vaiola
Hospital

Organized for safety
Minimization of clinical risks / incidents by
approach with system to harm minimization.

Ownership: refers to active participation -share responsibility for quality improvement.

The ownership and solution of problems requires a working environment that allows creativity and the freedom to express opinions.

Teamwork: refers to collaboration and contributes to high-quality patient care through mutual learning within a team.

Teamwork and to create an enabling working environment, *leadership* is essential.

The quality of healthcare increases when leaders stimulate 'communication' Additionally, effective communication increases the sharing of values and beliefs, which contributes to a collective vision shared by all organisational members.



Mutual Partnership in between that is 'patient involvement'.



Furthermore, blame-free sharing of experiences -goes wrong, or nearly goes wrong, more aware of the ways in which their actions might contribute to the larger process - referred to as *systems awareness*: Systems awareness ideally leads to the re-evaluation of processes in order to reduce risks.



3.1 Maternal mortality



3.2 Newborn and child mortality



3.3 Communicable diseases



3.4 Noncommunicable diseases and mental health



3.5 Substance abuse



3.6 Road traffic injuries



3.7 Sexual and reproductive health



3.8 Universal health coverage



3.9 Mortality from environmental pollution



3.a Tobacco control



3.b Development assistance and vaccine coverage



3.c Health workforce



3.d National and global health risks



1.a Mobilization of resources



2.2 Child malnutrition



6.1 Drinking water



6.2 Sanitation and hygiene



7.1 Clean household energy



11.6 Clean cities



13.1 Natural disasters



16.1 Violence



17.19 Statistical capacity-building



ake lead –



Clinical governance is a practice-based, value-driven approach that has the goal of delivering the highest possible quality care and ensuring the safety of patients.

Bottom-up approaches and effective teamwork are seen as crucial for high quality and safe healthcare. Striving for high quality and safe healthcare is underpinned by continuous learning, shared responsibility and good relationships and collaboration between healthcare professionals, managers and patients.

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References

Scallly G and Donaldson LJ (1998) Clinical governance and the drive for quality improvement in the new NHS in England. British Medical Journal 317(7150) 4 July pp.61-65.