Injury / Near Miss Investigations

One of the main purposes of an Injury/Near Miss Investigation is to determine the root causes of an incident and prevent recurrence. This is accomplished through the implementation and follow up of corrective and preventive actions.

Corrective and Preventive Actions

A corrective action means a situation has been re-instated to its original state. Performing an ACES pre-transfer screen prior to a weight bearing transfer is a corrective action. A preventive action will put into place arrangements which will prevent a recurrence, to mitigate the chance of the patient from falling and the worker becoming injured.

Using the 5 Why's in Injury/Near Miss Investigations

Using the 'Five whys' approach can help to identify the root causes of an Injury/Near Miss. By asking 'Why?' up to five times, you can investigate the root causes of an incident and identify preventative actions to prevent an incident happening again. This technique aids us in making preventative actions in addition to corrective actions.

Patient Fall in Sit to Stand Transfer Example

| Why was the worker injured? | The patient fell onto the worker. |
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| Why did the patient fall onto the worker? | The patient had weakness in their legs that was not identified as part of the ACES. |
| Why was the weakness not identified prior to the transfer? | The ACES pre-transfer screen was not performed. |
| Why did the worker not perform an ACES pre-transfer screen? | The worker assumed the patient was able to stand based on an earlier transfer. |
| Why is important to perform an ACES prior to every weight bearing transfer? | Patient status can change rapidly, an ACES pre-transfer screen should be performed prior to any weight bearing transfer. |

Corrective Action: Perform an ACES pre-transfer screen prior to a weight bearing transfer Preventive Action: Training on performing an ACES pre-transfer screen

