


Chapter 10

Risk Assessments and Identification Strategies in Healthcare Sector

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ABSTRACT

The recent biomedical, technological, and normative changes have led healthcare organizations to the implementation of clinical governance as a way to ensure the best quality of care in an increasingly complex environment. Risk management is one of the most relevant aspects of clinical governance and approaches put forward in literature highlight the necessity to perform comprehensive analyses intended to uncover root causes of adverse events. Since it assists in identifying possible threats to patient safety, data privacy, organizational financial stability, and regulatory compliance, risk assessment is an essential part of healthcare compliance management. In order to keep your patients safe and your business compliant and running efficiently, you must manage federal, state, and provincial regulations, adopt new technology, and safeguard sensitive patient data. Although it's a difficult undertaking, it's essential to the success of your healthcare company. Healthcare companies are quickly implementing new technology and solutions, as is the case with the majority of sectors.

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INTRODUCTION

The goal of risk assessments is to find every potential danger in the workplace and then use control methods to shield workers, coworkers, and clients from these risks. The management team of a company is often in charge of risk assessments. A complex collection of clinical and administrative systems, processes, procedures, and reporting frameworks, risk management in healthcare aims to identify, track, evaluate, reduce, and avoid patient hazards. In the medical field, risk assessment tools are advanced devices used to analyze and measure any hazards related to patient care (Bharwani & Mathews, 2012). To find weaknesses and forecast unfavorable outcomes, these technologies combine patient data, medical history, and other pertinent information.

History of Healthcare Sector

Home cures were the first in the healthcare sector. It started out as a strictly reactive medical practice where individuals documented and shared their knowledge of a plant's therapeutic qualities after discovering them by trial and error. It has long been customary to employ plants as therapeutic medicines (Akintoye & Chinyio, 2005).

1. **Conventional and Historical Medical Care:** Traditional healthcare finally emerged as a result of deliberate research on healthcare conducted by many civilizations. One of the first examples is found in the “Treatise of Medical Diagnosis and Prognoses” from Mesopotamia, where tablets were created using logical body observations. The 19th century proved to be a watershed in the history of healthcare. Numerous developments in the realms of biology, chemistry, and technology allowed doctors to better grasp how to treat illnesses and get a deeper knowledge of the diseases themselves.
2. **The effects of historical phases:** I think it's fascinating that colonialism even affected the medical field. In addition to facilitating trade and the interchange of products, colonialism facilitated the spread of illnesses. Due to urbanization and rising population densities, doctors now also had to worry about the illnesses that were emerging. Additionally, this led to the emergence of new medical system trends (Bingham et al, 2013). Additionally, vaccines, preventative measures, and treatments were emerging. However, the emphasis changed from broad pathology to individual disorders in the 20th century. It is also referred to as the therapeutic revolution, which is the point at which medicine started to function.

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