

An evaluation of the impact of national recommendations on patient safety in perioperative care

Sigrún Eyrúnardóttir Clark
NIHR Central London PSRC

Background: Patient safety within perioperative care is significant due to the potential for major complications requiring a rapid response. The Royal College of Anaesthetists' National Audit Projects (NAPs) have sought to improve patient safety by investigating serious and rare complications occurring during anaesthesia. The sixth NAP (NAP6), focused on perioperative anaphylaxis, and produced 134 recommendations. Staff perceptions of the impact of NAP6 recommendations have not been studied, which was the purpose of this research.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of 21 healthcare professionals across three teaching hospitals in England and with five stakeholders who could share a national perspective. A documentary analysis was conducted with departmental and institutional documents associated with the training for, and management of perioperative anaphylaxis.

Results: Examples of perceived impact included: raised awareness on the main culprits of perioperative anaphylaxis, and awareness to consider an event as anaphylaxis; changes in referrals of patients to allergy clinics; increased penicillin delabelling initiatives; better communication with healthcare professionals and patients; alerts to remind staff on recommended care; and updates to national guidelines. Limited access to allergy clinics; the need for further penicillin de-labelling; the lack of accountability for implementing recommendations; misalignment between disciplines; difficulties removing incorrect allergy labels; and limited dissemination were highlighted as areas for improvement in implementation. Whilst access to allergy clinics; good relationships with stakeholders in the field; hospitals engaged with quality improvement initiatives; and the perioperative allergy network were recognised as enablers to implementation.

Conclusion: Future areas for consideration based on the perspectives shared by interviewees include improving access to allergy testing, enhancing penicillin de-labelling initiatives, and sharing guidance on how to implement the recommendations (including funding).

An Evaluation of the Impact of National Recommendations on Patient Safety in Perioperative Care

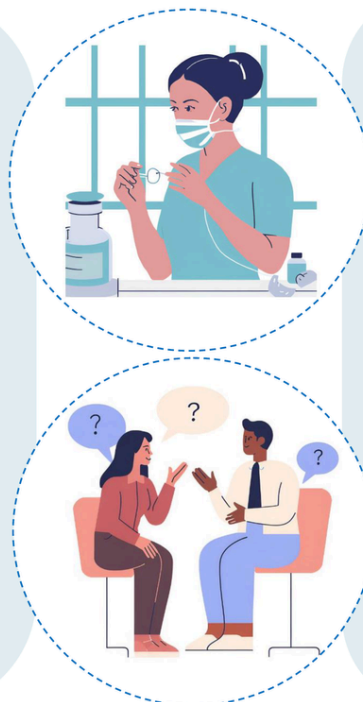
Sigrún Eyrúnardóttir Clark, Gráinne Brady, Emma Beecham, Zoe Brummel, Andrew D. Kane, Anna Littlejohns, Iain Moppett, Tim Cook, Suneetha Ramani Moonesinghe, Cecilia Vindrola-Padros

NIHR SafetyNet Symposium 2025

psrc-network.nihr.ac.uk

Background

- Patient safety within perioperative care is vital due to potential major complications requiring rapid response (1).
- National Audit Projects (NAPs) investigate serious and rare complications during anaesthesia (2).
- The sixth NAP (NAP6), focused on perioperative anaphylaxis, and produced 134 recommendations (3).
- This research aimed to capture the perceptions on the impact, facilitators and barriers of the NAP6 recommendations.



Methods

- Interviews were conducted with:
 - **21 healthcare professionals** across three hospitals (anaesthetists, immunologist and intensive care consultant).
 - **5 members of national bodies** related to perioperative care and allergy.
- Documents related to the training for and management of perioperative anaphylaxis were also analysed.

Results

FACILITATORS

- Widespread dissemination.
- Connections to national stakeholders.
- Quality improvement engaged hospitals.

BARRIERS

- Limited access to allergy testing.
- Incorrect penicillin allergy labels.
- Limited implementation plans or funding.

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL IMPACT

- Pre-assessment consultations to identify allergy.
- Avoiding teicoplanin where possible.
- Adhering to the allergy referral process.

INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL IMPACT

- Updates to online systems.

NATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT

- Updates to national guidance.



Conclusions

- NAP6 impacted individual practice, but was more limited at the institutional and national level.
- Two key areas for improvement included 1) better access to allergy testing; 2) further penicillin allergy de-labelling.
- Both areas require institutional and national support and are related to the concerns that NAP recommendations do not provide supporting plans or funding for their implementation.