

Holy Ghost. **Trinity.**
Holy Grail. Grail.
Holy Land. Palestine.
Holy of holies. 1. the holiest place. 2. the shrine of the Jewish tabernacle and temple.
Holyoke (hōl'yōk). city in S Massachusetts, on Connecticut River. 53,000. *n.*
holy orders. 1. the rite or sacrament of ordination. 2. the rank or position of an ordained Christian minister or priest. 3. the three highest ranks or positions in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. Bishops, priests, and deacons are members of holy orders. 4. members of holy orders. 5. take holy orders, become ordained as a Christian minister or priest.

Roman Empire. In western and central Europe, regarded both as the continuation of the Roman Republic and as the beginning of a new dominion whose spiritual center was Rome. It lasted from 962 A.D., or, according to some, from 1806.



Holy Roman Empire (about 1200 A.D.)

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Homeric laughter. loud, hearty laughter.
home rule. management of the affairs of a country, city, or town by its own people; local self-government.
home run. run made by a baseball player on a hit.
homeless. without aid from fielding errors of other players; to make the entire circuit of the bases.

homesick (hōm'sik'), ill or depressed because one is away from home; longing for home. *adj.* —home/-sick-ness, *n.*
home spun (hōm'spun'), 1. spun or made at home. 2. made of yarn spun at home. 3. a strong, loosely woven cloth similar to it. 4. not polished; plain; simple.
homestead (hōm'sted), 1. house with its land and outbuildings; farm with its buildings. 2. U.S. parcel of public land granted to a settler under certain conditions by the United States government. *n.*
homesteader (hōm'sted'ər), 1. person who has a homestead granted a homestead by the United States government.

1. law protecting a homestead from being sold for debt. 2. law granting title to parcels of public land under certain conditions by the United States government. 3. part of a track over which the last part of a race is run.
 toward home; back home.
 I work hard at home.
 returned outside the class.
 the house, easy and comfortable.
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homeless (hōm'less), having no home. *adj.*
home-like (hōm'lik'), like home; friendly; familiar; comfortable. *adj.* —home-like'ness, *n.*
home-made (hōm'mād'), 1. U.S. not good-looking; ugly; made by hand. 2. suited to home life; simple; everyday; homely. 3. made at home; homely food. 4. of plain manners; unpretentious. *adj.* —home-made'ness, *n.*
home-made (hōm'mād'), made at home. *adj.*
home manager (hōm'mānj'ər), woman who manages a household and its affairs; housewife. *n.*
home run (hōm'rən'), 1. method of treating a disease by drugs, given in very small doses, which would produce in a healthy person symptoms similar to those of the disease. *n.*
home plate, the block or slab beside which a player stands to bat the ball in baseball, and to which he returns after hitting the ball and rounding the bases, in order to score. See baseball for diagram.
home rule (hōm'rul'), *Informal.* a home run in baseball. *n.*
Homer (hōm'ər), 1. the great epic poet of ancient Greece. According to legend, Homer lived about the eighth century B.C. and was the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. 2. Winslow, 1836-1910, American painter.

Homer (hōm'ər), 1. by Homer. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are the Homeric poems. 2. of or having to do with Homer or his poems. 3. in the style of Homer; having some characteristics of Homer's poems. 4. of or having to do with the age in Greek life from about 1200 to about 800 B.C. *adj.*
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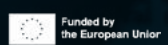
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COST ACTION CA19113 - ERNST CONSORTIUM

Terms' Glossary



Terms' definitions

In this glossary we present a set of terms belonging to the professional field of medicine that concern our field of research and which are fundamental elements to be able to name, define situations and actions and to be able to understanding between each other.

- Active Failures -

Unsafe acts committed by those working at the sharp end of a system, which are usually short-lived and often unpredictable. (Reason, 2000)

- Adverse Event -

An incident which resulted in harm to a patient. (WHO, 2009) Unintended physical injury resulting from or contributed to by medical care that requires additional monitoring, treatment or hospitalization, or that results in death. (IHI, 2009)

- Error -

Failure to carry out a planned action as intended or application of an incorrect plan. (WHO, 2009)

- First Victim -

A patient who experiences an adverse event, and also their close relatives.

- Harm -

Impairment of structure or function of the body and/or any deleterious effect arising there from. Harm includes disease, injury, suffering, disability and death. (WHO, 2009)

- Human Factors -

Study of the interrelationships between humans, the tools, equipment and methods they use, and the environments in which they live and work. (WHO, 2009)

- Incident -

Any deviation from usual medical care that causes an injury to the patient or poses a risk of harm. Includes errors, preventable adverse events, and hazards. (WHO, 2009)

- Just Culture -

An environment which seeks to balance the need to learn from mistakes and the need to take disciplinary action. (WHO, 2009)

- Latent Conditions -

The inevitable "resident pathogens" within a system. They arise from decisions made by designers, builders, procedure writers, and top-level management. Latent conditions can lie dormant before combining with other factors or active failures to breach a system's safety defences. Unlike many active failures, can be identified and removed before they cause an adverse event. (Reason, 2000)

- Medical Error -

An adverse event or near miss that is preventable with the current state of medical knowledge. (WHO, 2009)

- Near Miss -

An unplanned event that had the potential to result in injury, illness or damage – but fortunately it did not. (EU-OSHA)

- Open Disclosure -

The open discussion of adverse events that result in harm to a patient while receiving health care with the patient, their family and carers. The elements of open disclosure are: (1) an apology or expression of regret; (2) a factual explanation of what happened; (3) an opportunity for the patient, their family, and carers to relate their experience; (4) a discussion of the potential consequences of the adverse events; and (5) an explanation of the steps being taken to manage the adverse event and prevent recurrence. (Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, 2013)

- Patient Safety -

Patient safety is a framework of organized activities that creates cultures, processes, procedures, behaviours, technologies and environments in health care that consistently and sustainably lower risks, reduce the occurrence of avoidable harm, make error less likely and reduce impact of harm when it does occur. (WHO, 2020)

- Peer Support -

Peer Support is “emotional first aid” for healthcare providers who are involved in unanticipated adverse patient events, medical errors, or other stressful situations encountered through patient care.

- Preventable -

Accepted by the community as avoidable in the particular set of circumstances. (WHO, 2009)

- Psychological safety -

Feeling able to show and employ one’s self without fear of negative consequences to self-image, status, or career. (Kahn, 1990) A shared belief that the team is safe for interpersonal risk-taking. (Edmondson, 1999) When employees feel safe voicing concerns and reporting problems and can trust their supervisor. (MacCurtain et al., 2018)

- Quality -

The degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge. (WHO, 2009)

- Risk -

The probability of danger, loss or injury within the health-care system. (WHO, 2009)

- Root Cause Analysis -

Systematic iterative process whereby the factors that contribute to an incident are identified by reconstructing the sequence of events and repeatedly asking “why” until the underlying root causes (contributing factors or hazards) have been elucidated. (WHO, 2009)

- Safe Care -

Safe care involves making evidence-based clinical decisions to maximize the health outcomes of an individual and to minimize the potential for harm. (WHO, 2009)

- Safety Culture -

The safety culture of an organization is the product of individual and group values, attitudes, perceptions, competencies, and patterns of behavior that determine the characteristics of the organization's health and safety management. Organizations with a positive safety culture are characterized by communications based on mutual trust, by shared perceptions of the importance of safety, and by confidence in the efficacy of preventive measures. (WHO, 2021)

- Second Victim -

Any health care worker, directly or indirectly involved in an unanticipated adverse patient event, unintentional healthcare error, or patient injury and who becomes victimized in the sense that they are also negatively impacted. (Vanhaech et al., 2022)

- Sentinel Event -

An unexpected occurrence involving death or serious physical or psychological injury to patients, or the risk thereof. Serious injury specifically includes loss of limb or function. The phrase "or risk thereof" includes any process variation for which a recurrence would carry a significant chance of a serious adverse outcome. (WHO, 2020)

- Speaking Up -

Speaking up can be defined as assertive communication of quality and patient safety concerns by a team member through information, questions, or opinions in situations where clinical rules are neglected, forgotten or even unknown by a healthcare professional (HCP) in order to avoid patient harm. (Schwappach 2019)

- Systems Approach -

Using prompt, intensive investigation followed by multidisciplinary systems analysis... to [uncover] both proximal and systemic causes of errors... It is based on the concept that although individuals make errors, characteristics of the systems within which they work can make errors more likely and also more difficult to detect and correct. Further, it takes the position that while individuals must be responsible for the quality of their work, more errors will be eliminated by focusing on systems than on individuals. It substitutes inquiry for blame and focuses on circumstances rather than on character. (WHO, 2009)

- Third Victim -

The healthcare organisations who could suffer loss of reputation, depending on how the situation is handled by the institutional leaders. (Denham, 2007)

- Violation -

Deliberate deviation from an operating procedure, standard or rule. (WHO, 2009)

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This boosts their research, career and innovation.

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Holy Grail, Grail. Palestine.

Holy Land, Palestine.

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the block or slab beside which a player stands to bat the ball in baseball, and to which he returns, after hitting the ball and rounding the bases, in order to score. See baseball for diagram.

Informal. a home run in baseball. *n.*

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great distance carrying or being carried. *adj.* —homeless'ness, *n.*

usually eaten. *n.*

met. *n.*

kind; similar. 2. compared. *adj.* —home-like'ness, *n.*

In homogenized milk the fat is distributed throughout the milk and does not form cream. *n.*

spelling as another, but a different meaning. *n.*

position, proportion, value, corresponding in type of wing of a bird and the foot of a gous. *adj.*

or part. *n.*

tion, proportion, value, etc. corresponding in type of pl. *n.*

announcement as another, but a different meaning. *n.*

the same sound as another homophone in the word. *n.*

of insects that have mouthparts and wings of the same text. Cicadas are homopterous insects. *n.*

being; the species including. *n.*

with or manifesting sexual intercourse. 2. a homosexual person. *n.*

1. Honorable. 2. Honorable. 1. Honorable. 2. Honorable. *n.*

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