A Human Factors Approach to Improve the Department of Defense's Patient Handoff Protocol

Nathan Walters

Agnes S. Fagerlund
*Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University - Daytona Beach*

Elizabeth H. Lazzara
*Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University - Daytona Beach*

Joseph Keebler
*Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University - Daytona Beach*

Elizabeth Blickensderfer

Follow this and additional works at: [https://commons.erau.edu/hfap](https://commons.erau.edu/hfap)

Part of the Cognitive Psychology Commons, Health Psychology Commons, and the Industrial and Organizational Psychology Commons

Walters, Nathan; Fagerlund, Agnes S.; Lazzara, Elizabeth H.; Keebler, Joseph; and Blickensderfer, Elizabeth, "A Human Factors Approach to Improve the Department of Defense's Patient Handoff Protocol" (2016). *Human Factors and Applied Psychology Student Conference*. 2. [https://commons.erau.edu/hfap/hfap-2016/posters/2](https://commons.erau.edu/hfap/hfap-2016/posters/2)

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the Human Factors and Applied Psychology Student Conference at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Human Factors and Applied Psychology Student Conference by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact commons@erau.edu.
A Human Factors Approach to Improve the Department of Defense’s Patient Handoff Protocols

Nathan W. Walters  
Agnes S. Fagerlund  
Elizabeth H. Lazzara  
Joseph R. Keebler  
Elizabeth L. Blickensderfer  
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

ABSTRACT

Patient handoff is a transfer of responsibility and care from one provider to another. An urgent need to improve the effectiveness of handoff protocols is of great concern within most medical facilities. Along with improvements and advanced research in handoff protocols throughout civilian hospitals, there is a dire need to continually improve upon the Department of Defense’s procedures. Improved patient care increases mobility, performance, and assists in maintaining the most efficient National Defense. During handoff procedures, information is vulnerable to misinterpretation leading towards higher risk of inaccurate patient care or malpractice. Miscommunication during patient handoffs attributes to 80% of severe medical errors as suggested by the Joint Commission (2012). Handoffs occurring throughout multiple facilities, as common with wounded combat casualties, increase vulnerability to misinterpretation of information leading to even lower quality care. Therefore, continued research is required to determine the most practical and efficient means to safely relay patient information and care through a standardized practice. Successes and failures of communication tactics, such as experienced or top-down patient transfer protocols should be recognized as inefficient for patient handoff responsibility. Development of data driven handoff protocols have proven more beneficial during training and performance than the traditional top-down approach. Testing these data driven protocols within military procedures is imperative to develop standard practices which provide the most beneficial patient care possible for combat casualties. After determining the most effective protocols, research should then proceed to testing in extreme environmental conditions. Ensuring the United States military remains at the highest possible operating status is conducive to their success. Unit mobility and confidence will increase by developing and applying the most successful handoff procedures available to medical military personnel.