

## Self-reported medical, medication and laboratory error in eight countries: risk factors for chronically ill adults.

December 29, 2014

Scobie A. Self-reported medical, medication and laboratory error in eight countries: risk factors for chronically ill adults. *Int J Qual Health Care*. 2011;23(2):182-6. doi:10.1093/intqhc/mzq082.

<https://psnet.ahrq.gov/issue/self-reported-medical-medication-and-laboratory-error-eight-countries-risk-factors>

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Improving patient safety in the [ambulatory setting](#) requires the development of new care models, greater utilization of [information technology](#), and a focus on [patient factors](#) such as [health literacy](#). Current health policy reform often debates the virtues of international care delivery [models](#) as a driver for change. Building on past [Commonwealth Fund](#) reports, this study surveyed patients with self-reported chronic disease in eight countries to identify risk factors associated with self-reported errors. Investigators found that errors were associated with a number of factors, including a patient's age, education level, and prescription drug use. The three risk factors with the greatest relationship to errors were experiencing a care coordination [problem](#), having seen four or more doctors within the past 2 years, and having used the emergency department in the last 2 years. The authors advocate for improved sharing of clinical information (e.g., electronic health records) and specific policy and practices designed to improve [care coordination](#).