

Evidence-based interventions to reduce adverse events in hospitals: a systematic review of systematic reviews.

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This review examined the evidence base for reducing [adverse events](#) in hospitals. Investigators found sufficient evidence to support implementation of certain types of interventions, such as [rapid response teams](#) to reduce cardiac arrest and mortality rates, bundles and [checklists](#) to mitigate [hospital-acquired infections](#), and pharmacist interventions to decrease adverse drug events. However, the overall evidence base for many of the patient safety interventions used by hospitals is weak.