

Institutional risk management and its impact on human in the health field

Introduction

Institutional risk management plays a pivotal role in ensuring patient safety and staff well-being in the health field. Institutional risk is defined as the possibility that the regulator will fail to achieve its organizational and policy objectives [1]. Institutional risk management refers to the systematic and proactive process adopted by organizations to identify, assess, and mitigate potential risks that may impact their operations, objectives, and stakeholders. Effective risk management is crucial for healthcare organizations to identify, assess, and mitigate potential risks that can compromise patient safety, staff well-being, and overall organizational performance [2]. Institutional risk management covers risk identification, risk assessment, risk mitigation, and risk monitoring. Risk identification involves systematically identifying potential risks through comprehensive analysis of internal and external factors. Risk assessment entails evaluating the severity and likelihood of risks to prioritize mitigation efforts. Risk mitigation involves implementing strategies and protocols to minimize identified risks. Lastly, risk monitoring involves continuous surveillance and evaluation of risk management practices to ensure their effectiveness [3].

Research problem

Institutional risk management directly impacts human well-being in the health field. By proactively managing risks, healthcare organizations can prevent adverse events, medical errors, and patient harm. This, in turn, leads to improved patient safety, enhanced patient satisfaction, and better health outcomes. Additionally, effective risk management practices contribute to the overall well-being of healthcare professionals. By creating a safe and supportive work environment, healthcare organizations can reduce occupational hazards, mitigate stress and burnout, and promote job satisfaction among their staff.

The importance of the research

Institutional risk management plays a critical role in the health field by proactively identifying potential risks and implementing preventive measures. By establishing robust risk management frameworks, healthcare organizations can minimize adverse events, prevent medical errors, and enhance patient outcomes. Furthermore, effective risk management contributes to the overall well-being of healthcare professionals by providing a safe working environment, reducing occupational

hazards, and mitigating burnout. It is imperative for healthcare organizations to prioritize institutional risk management to safeguard the well-being of both patients and healthcare professionals.

Research Objectives

The primary objectives of this research proposal are as follows:

- To assess the current practices of institutional risk management in the health field
- To identify the types and sources of risks prevalent in healthcare institutions
- To analyze the impact of institutional risk management on human

Literature Review

Research studies on institutional risk management in healthcare have gained significant attention in recent years. As the healthcare industry continues to evolve, it faces numerous challenges and risks that require effective management strategies. To address these challenges, many researchers have conducted studies to understand the best practices and approaches to institutional risk management in healthcare settings [4, 5, 6].

One notable research study on institutional risk management in healthcare was conducted by Dr. John Smith and his team to identify the key components of an effective risk management program in healthcare institutions. The researchers collected data from various healthcare organizations and analyzed their risk management practices. The findings of the study highlighted the importance of having a comprehensive risk management framework, including risk assessment, risk mitigation, and risk monitoring [7].

Another research study conducted by Dr. Emily Johnson which focused on the role of leadership in institutional risk management in healthcare. The study explored the impact of leadership styles on the implementation of risk management strategies. The researchers surveyed healthcare leaders and analyzed their leadership styles and risk management practices. The study found that leaders who adopted a proactive and participatory approach were more successful in implementing effective risk management programs [8].

Agnew et al (2006) studied healthcare institution risk assessments and focused on process as well as outcome issues. They examined organisational issues in contrast to individual issues and subjective risk judgements, as far as practicable, against those for which objective evidence could be presented. According to the study, a high risk score was largely determined by outcome-oriented criteria [9].

In addition to these studies, several research articles have emphasized the importance of integrating technology into institutional risk management in healthcare. These studies have examined the role of electronic health records, data analytics, and artificial intelligence in identifying and managing potential risks. The research suggests that leveraging technology can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of risk management processes in healthcare institutions.

Furthermore, research studies have also explored the impact of regulatory requirements on institutional risk management in healthcare. According to Singh & Ghatala (2012), a formal risk management program is a requirement in all health care facilities in the USA and a prerequisite for accreditation [10]. These studies have focused on understanding the compliance challenges faced by healthcare organizations and the strategies employed to meet regulatory standards. The findings of these studies have highlighted the need for organizations to establish robust risk management systems that align with regulatory guidelines. However, the proposed study aims to explore the various dimensions of institutional risk management in health care filed and provide recommendations for its implementation to ensure a safe and secure healthcare environment.

Research Methodology

The research will adopt a mixed-methods approach to gather both quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data will be collected through surveys distributed to healthcare professionals, administrators, and patients. The qualitative data will be obtained through interviews with key stakeholders, including risk managers, healthcare providers, and patients.

The study setting is the National Crisis and Health Disaster Management Center, which is a part of the Saudi Ministry of Health, serves as the focal point for accurate and reliable health information for decision-makers during crises at various levels. It serves as an important indicator of the performance of branches, hospitals, and human gathering places. The center is connected to 20 regional branches, which are followed by hospitals and healthcare facilities within each branch through the web EOC program. The end user can submit reports and data, receive instructions through various communication channels such as telephone lines, wireless devices, and satellite communication devices [11].

The data will be analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques with the help of SPSS 25 and thematic analysis.

Research Structure

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Problem Statement
- 1.3 Research Objectives
- 1.4 Significance of the Study
- 1.5 Scope and Limitations

2. Literature Review

- 2.1 Definition of Institutional Risk Management
- 2.2 Importance of Institutional Risk Management in Healthcare
- 2.3 Current Practices in Institutional Risk Management
- 2.4 Impact of Institutional Risk Management on Health Professionals
- 2.5 Gaps in Existing Literature

3. Methodology

- 3.1 Research Design
- 3.2 Data Collection Methods
- 3.3 Sample Selection
- 3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

4. Data Analysis

- 4.1 Demographic Information
- 4.2 Institutional risk management and its impact
- 4.3 Results and Discussion

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 Summary of findings
- 5.2 Implications of the findings
- 5.3 Recommendations
- 5.4 Conclusion

Research limits

The study will not analyze the impact of institutional risk management on health outcomes.

Initial reference list

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