



# Time Out: Illuminating Every Step Toward Safer Surgery



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## Background

- The surgical time-out is a critical safety pause mandated to prevent wrong-site, wrong-procedure, and wrong-person surgeries.
- Despite its widespread adoption, inconsistencies in how time-outs are conducted can undermine patient safety and team communication
- Although studies support the benefits of standardized time-out, many nurses adopt their own time-out and may miss critical questions while completing the time-out.

## Purpose

- The purpose of our project was to establish a standardized time-out at Holy Name Hospital. This quality improvement initiative aimed to enhance the consistency, engagement, and effectiveness of the surgical time-out process in the main operating room by implementing an audit tool and structured education.

## Methods

- A standardized time-out checklist was developed based on national safety guidelines, including those from The Joint Commission and AORN.
- An audit tool was created to evaluate compliance, clarity, and participation during time-outs. Baseline data was collected over a 4-week period.
- Targeted educational sessions were provided to perioperative team members, emphasizing the purpose, elements, and shared responsibility of the time-out.
- Post-intervention audits were conducted to assess improvement at one month and three months.

## Implementation

- Following randomized audits, it was determined that staff compliance was at 13%.
- To support improvement, a time-out sheet outlining the required questions was posted in each operating room.
- Subsequent audits were conducted at one month and three months following completion of staff education to monitor progress.

### TIME OUT TOOL

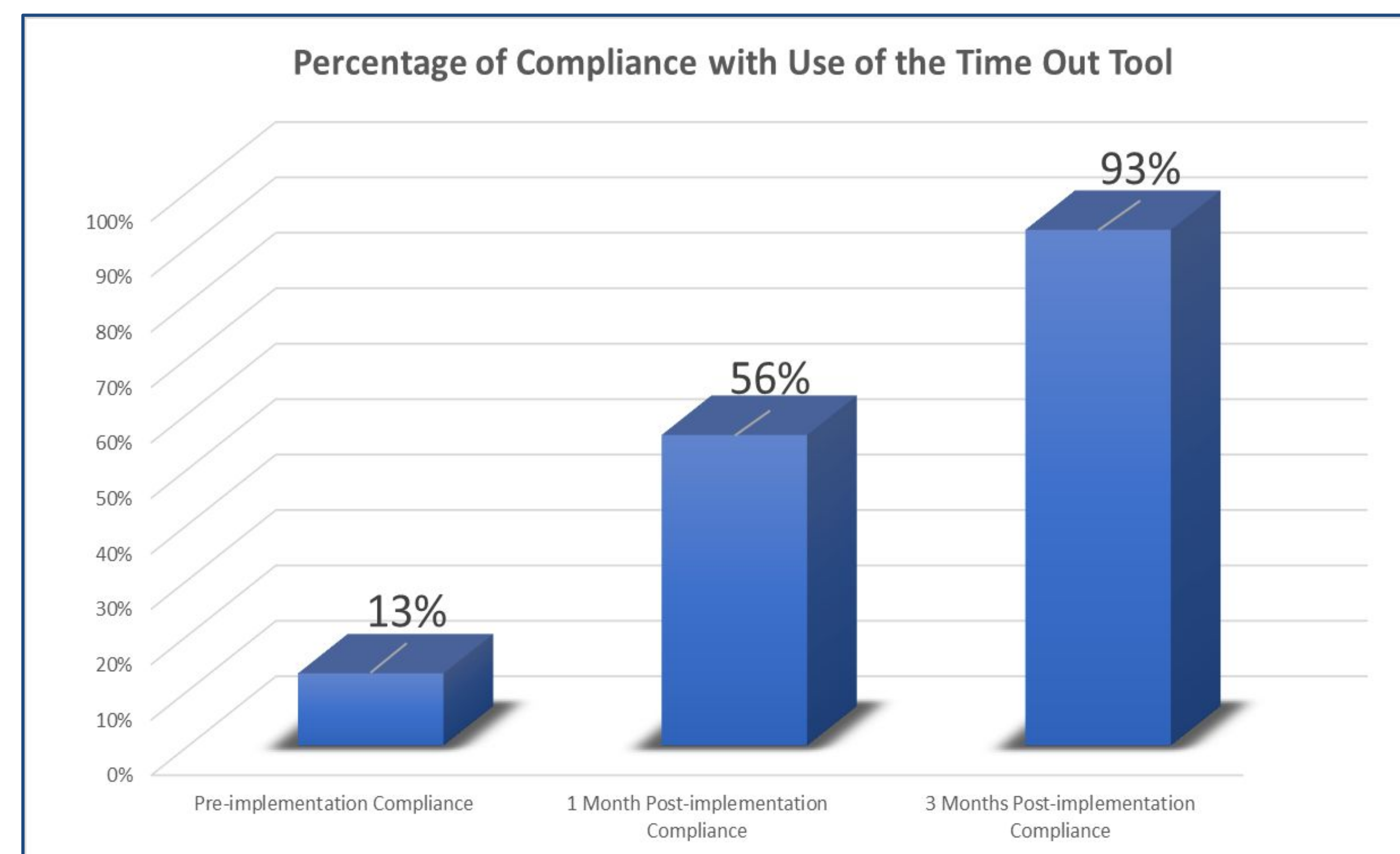
- HALT all movement/activity**
- Introduction of ALL Team Members (including vendors)
- Confirm patient name and date of birth
- Confirm procedure
- Confirm site is marked and visible
- Patient allergies reviewed
- Prophylactic antibiotics administered
- Confirms SCD boots are on
- Fire risk assessment as follows: (fire triangle: heat, fuel, oxygen)
  - Is an alcohol-based skin antiseptic or other flammable solution being used preoperatively? (fuel)
  - Is the surgical site or procedure above the xiphoid process or in the oropharynx? (oxygen)
  - Is open oxygen or nitrous oxide being administered? (oxygen)
  - Is there an ignition source (cautery, laser, or fiber-optic light being used)? (heat)
  - Are there other possible contributors, such as drills, saws, and burrs? (heat)
- High Risk:** Score of 3- if all 3 components of the fire triangle are present
- Moderate Risk:** Score of 2- if 2 components of the fire triangle are present
- Low Risk:** Score of 1- only 1 component of the fire triangle is present
- Fire risk: confirm sterile water/saline is labeled and on the field
- Are diagnostic images visible and properly displayed?
- Is everyone wearing proper PPE?
- Any questions or concerns from the team?
- DOES EVERYONE AGREE?

\*If two or more procedures are being performed on the same patient and a different physician is performing each procedure, a time out is conducted before each procedure

## Results

Our outcome measures focused on:

- Staff using the Time-out standardize sheet as a reference for all Time-outs
- Audit results demonstrated a significant improvement in adherence to the surgical safety checklist, active interdisciplinary participation, and clear verbalization of critical safety elements.
- The rate of complete and standardized time-outs increased significantly, rising from a baseline of 13% to 93% following the intervention.
- Staff reported enhanced confidence and a clearer understanding of their roles during the time-out process.



## Implications for Practice

- The transition to a standardized checklist, combined with targeted education, significantly enhanced the cohesiveness and reliability of the surgical time-out process.
- Standardization and team accountability were key drivers of this improvement.
- Sustaining this change requires ongoing audits, feedback, and integration into orientation for new perioperative staff.
- The compliance of staff may be better when they are aware they are being audited.
- Future goals will be enhancing data collection by using computerized standardized Time-Out sheet.

## References

Association of periOperative Registered Nurses. (2024). *Guidelines for surgical time-out*. In *Guidelines for perioperative practice* (2024 ed.). AORN, Inc. <https://www.aorn.org/guidelines>

The Joint Commission (2025). *National Patient Safety Goals (UP.01.03.01)*. Joint Commission Resources. <https://edition.jcrinc.com/>

World Health Organization. (2025). *Safe surgery*. World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/patient-safety/research/safe-surgery>

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