Ambulatory Surgery Center Risk Management Plan Checklist



This Ambulatory Surgery Center (ASC) Risk Management Plan Checklist is designed to support the development, implementation, and ongoing evaluation of a comprehensive risk management program within ASC settings. This checklist outlines key components and best practices across critical domains, ensuring alignment with regulatory requirements, accreditation standards, and patient safety goals. By systematically addressing governance, risk identification, incident reporting, patient and staff safety, compliance, and technology, ASCs can foster a proactive culture of safety, minimize potential liabilities, and continuously improve quality of care.

GOVERNANCE & OVERSIGHT	LEGAL & REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
Designating a Risk Manager or Risk Management Team	 Reviewing contracts and subawards for risk exposure
 Defining roles and responsibilities for risk oversight 	 Adhering to state and federal regulations
 Evaluating the risk management program & plans for future risk initiatives annually 	 Ensuring adequate malpractice and liability insurance coverages
 Integrating with Quality Assurance and Performance Improvement (QAPI) program 	☐ Ensuring HIPAA and patient privacy protections
RISK IDENTIFICATION & ASSESSMENT	STAFF EDUCATION & TRAINING
Providing methods for identifying clinical and non-clinical risks	 Conducting orientation and ongoing training for risk management policies
 Conducting routine risk assessments (re: annual facility risk assessment) 	 Conducting competency assessments and drills (e.g., fire, emergency)
Using data sources (incident reports, patient complaints,	 Training on incident reporting and patient safety culture
patient satisfaction, chart audits) Prioritizing risks based on severity and likelihood	 Providing regular staff training on risk management and compliance
INCIDENT REPORTING & INVESTIGATION	 Training employees on workplace violence and safety
Standardizing the process for reporting adverse events and	OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT
near misses	Maintaining emergency preparedness and response plans
 Using Root Cause Analysis (RCA) process for review of significant adverse events 	 Conducting regular facility safety inspections
☐ Incorporating RCA findings to prevent recurrence	 Reviewing and updating infection control policies
PATIENT SAFETY & CLINICAL RISK MANAGEMENT	 Ensuring a workplace safety plan is in place
Important policies to develop include, but are not limited to:	DATA MONITORING & EVALUATION
Surgical safety (re: time-outs, site marking)	Tracking key performance indicators (KPIs) for risk
■ Medication safety	management Regularly reviewing incident trends and outcomes
Infection prevention and control measures (re: SSI prevention)	☐ Improving initiatives based on findings
☐ Fall prevention strategies	Documenting progress toward risk management goals
☐ Handoff communication	Creating proactive strategies for risk control
☐ Informed consent	PATIENT ENGAGEMENT & EDUCATION
─ Workplace violence prevention	☐ Promoting a culture of safety with targeted strategies
Surgical fire prevention	☐ Integrating strategies that represent clinical best
Discharge criteria and policy	practices and minimize or eliminate patient harm
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY	 Including patient perspectives in safety planning
☐ Fire safety protocols	TECHNOLOGICAL RISK MANAGEMENT
Emergency response plans and drills (re: code blue, evacuation)	 Ensuring HIPAA compliance and data security protocols
Hazardous materials handling and disposal	 Ensuring EHR systems are secure and backed up
Facility and equipment safety inspections	 Creating contingency plan for EHR outages
Medical transfer plan for medical emergencies	 Implementing cybersecurity protocols
	 Conducting staff training on cybersecurity
	Securing telehealth systems