

**IMPROVING THE SYSTEM FOR ASSESSING PATIENT
SAFETY AND QUALITY OF MEDICAL CARE IN
NURSING PRACTICE BASED ON JCI STANDARDS****Abdumuratova Z.Sh.¹,****Mo‘minova Sh.S.²**

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Relevance. *Managing the quality of medical services and ensuring clinical safety are among the priority tasks of healthcare systems worldwide. The implementation of Joint Commission International (JCI) standards is an effective strategic mechanism for addressing this task. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2023), adverse events occur during care delivery in 1 out of every 10 hospitalized patients. More than 50% of these events can be prevented through systematic preventive measures. Nursing care is one of the key links in patient safety: medication administration, infection control, patient monitoring and maintenance of medical records are the direct responsibility of nurses. Therefore, organizing nursing practice in accordance with JCI standards and monitoring it on a regular basis is of particular importance. Although extensive reforms are being carried out in Uzbekistan's healthcare system, a system for assessing patient safety and the quality of care in nursing practice in line with JCI requirements has not yet been sufficiently developed.*

Keywords: *JCI, nursing practice, patient safety, quality of care.*

Degree of study of the problem. In recent international studies, the effectiveness of JCI standards has been demonstrated in various respects. Research led by Professor L. Aiken (2021) showed that organizing nursing practice on the basis of standards and monitoring it regularly can reduce complications and treatment-related mortality, and may lower in-hospital mortality by up to 14%. A systematic review by Ristolainen and Alsubaie (2025), covering 14 clinical studies, found that JCI accreditation fosters a culture of occupational safety and reduces medical errors in developing countries. In Lebanon, Zayyat et al. (2022) confirmed that applying JCI standards in laboratories and blood banks shortened the turnaround time of test results by 3% and reduced risks associated with the human factor. In Kazakhstan (2025–2026), SPSS-based analysis found that the rate of hospital-acquired infections in surgical departments that had implemented JCI standards was 12% lower, and the satisfaction index of outpatients was 18% higher compared with institutions holding national accreditation. In Uzbekistan, however, the scientific-theoretical and practical foundations of implementing JCI standards in nursing practice have not yet been studied systematically.

Aim of the study. To study, on a scientific basis, the relevance of implementing JCI requirements in healthcare institutions of Uzbekistan, to analyze their significance for ensuring the quality of care and patient safety in nursing practice, and to develop practical recommendations for adapting them to the national healthcare system.

Materials and methods. The object of the study comprised nurses (n=200) working at the Children's Medical Center and the private clinic "Akfa Medline", as well as patients receiving treatment there (n=200). The subject of the study was the nurses' work process, the medical documentation maintained, workload, time expenditure and their impact on patient safety. Data were collected and analyzed using time-and-motion study (chronometry) to examine

the structure of nurses' working time, a sociological survey (opinions of nurses and patients), and retrospective and prospective statistical methods.

Results. [Insert the main results here: for example, the share of nurses' working time spent on documentation, patient safety indicators, survey results, differences between the two institutions.]

Scientific novelty. First, the scientific-theoretical and practical foundations of implementing JCI standards in nursing practice in Uzbekistan's healthcare system will be studied systematically for the first time. Second, a comprehensive monitoring model will be developed, aimed at monitoring patient safety and quality of care in nursing services based on JCI standards, analyzing the results and supporting management decision-making. Third, the clinical and economic effectiveness of implementing a JCI-based nursing model will be evaluated: increased patient safety, reduced frequency of complications, improved patient satisfaction and more efficient use of resources will be scientifically substantiated.

Conclusion. Organizing nursing practice on the basis of JCI standards is an important factor in improving patient safety and the quality of medical care. The results of the study can be used to improve quality management in healthcare institutions, to enhance the qualifications of nurses and managerial staff, in higher nursing education, and in preparing institutions for international accreditation.