

Reducing Patient Harms

Region 1 MT Flex DON/QIC Meeting
October 24, 2019

Alida Merritt, MSN, RN, CPHQ
Kathy Padilla, BSN, RN, CNO



Learning Outcomes

- Define patient harm
- Describe at least 3 types of patient harms
- Describe 2-3 improvement initiatives to reduce patient harms
- Discuss various methods of analyzing and interpreting data to identify trends, issues.

Definition

- Countermeasure:
 - Actions taken to reduce or eliminate the root causes of problems that are preventing you from reaching your goals.
 - Needs to be measurable

What is patient harm?

- Institute of Medicine: “To Err is Human” (1999) and “Crossing the Quality Chasm” (2001)
- Patient harm = Any physical or psychological injury or damage to the health of a person, including both temporary and permanent injury.
- Versus “Medical Error” which is a preventable adverse effect of care, whether or not it is evident or harmful to the patient.

HRET/HIIN Harms

- ADE
- Airway Safety
- Antibiotic Stewardship
- CAUTI
- CDI
- CLABSI
- Culture of Safety
- Diagnostic Error
- Iatrogenic Delirium
- Falls
- Malnutrition
- MDROs
- PFE
- Pressure Ulcers/Pressure Injuries
- Radiation Exposure
- Readmissions
- Sepsis
- SSI
- VAE
- VTE

Safety Pillar



Measures

Readmits

Surgical Site Infections/Post Operative Infections

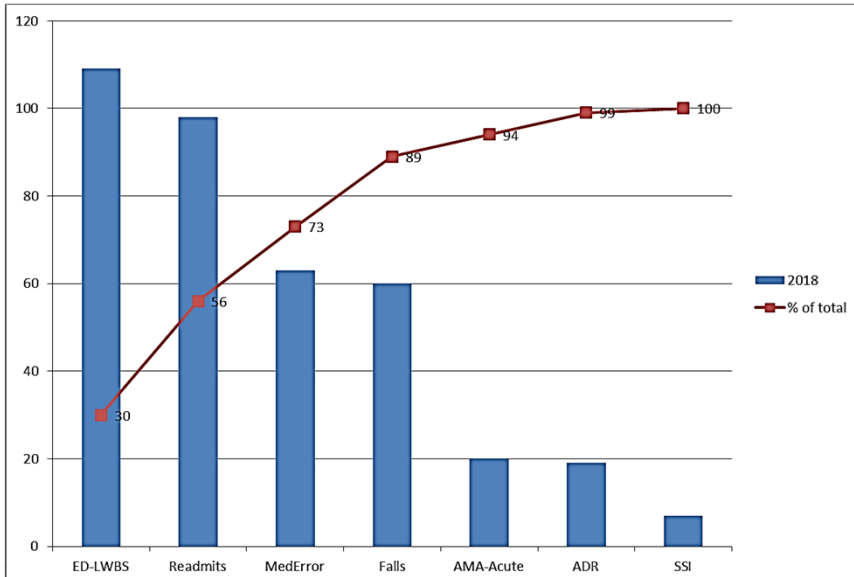
All Facility Falls (Visitors, Patients, Employees)

Adverse Drug Events/Reactions

Medication Errors

Emergency Department: Left Without Being Seen

Inpatient: Left Against Medical Advice



HIIN Q42018 Cumulative Report

Harm Measure	Baseline Rate per 1000	Target Rate	Project To Date Numerator	Project To Date Discharges	Project To Date Rate per 1000	Harms Prevented	Cost Per Harm	Costs Avoided	Lives Saved
ADE Anticoagulant Safety	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$ 5,746	*	*
ADE Glycemic Management	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$ 5,746	*	*
ADE Opioid Safety	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$ 5,746	*	*
CAUTI Rate - All Settings	0.00	0.00	0	3,393	0.00	0	\$ 13,793	\$0	0
CLABSI Rate - All Settings	1.24	1.00	0	3,393	0.00	4	\$ 48,108	\$203,023	1
Falls with Injury	8.29	6.63	14	3,393	4.13	14	\$ 6,694	\$94,615	0
MRSA Rate	0.00	0.00	0	3,393	0.00	0	\$ 17,000	\$0	0
SSI Rate, Colon	0.83	0.66	1	3,393	0.29	2	\$ 28,219	\$51,173	0
SSI Rate, Abd	0.00	0.00	0	3,393	0.00	0	\$ 28,219	\$0	0
SSI Rate, Knee	0.00	0.00	1	3,393	0.29	(1)	\$ 28,219	(\$28,219)	(0)
SSI Rate, Hip	0.00	0.00	2	3,393	0.59	(2)	\$ 28,219	(\$56,438)	(0)
Clostridium difficile rate	0.00	0.00	2	3,393	0.59	(2)	\$ 17,260	(\$34,520)	(0)
Post-Op Sepsis Rate	0.00	0.00	2	3,393	0.59	(2)	\$ 17,000	(\$34,000)	(1)
VTE /DVT	0.00	0.00	1	3,393	0.29	(1)	\$ 17,367	(\$17,367)	(0)
Readmission Rate 30-Day All Cause	60.95	53.63	240	3,393	70.73	(33)	\$ 14,394	(\$478,063)	0
Total Harm (per Discharge)**	71.31	57.05	263	3,393	77.51	(21)		(\$299,796)	(0)



Readmission Countermeasure

- Follow up phone calls by Case Managers
- Targeted 5 high-risk diagnoses
 - CHF
 - COPD
 - Cellulitis
 - DKA
 - Pneumonia
- Made within 3 business days of discharge



Barriers	Tactic
CMs did not recognize value and importance of reducing readmissions	Shared HIIN report with financial implications
CMs did not recognize value of the calls	CNO and CM Director established expectations
Philosophy that CM overseeing discharge had to be the one to make the call	Monthly audits with feedback <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included CM who oversaw discharge planning vs. CM who made call. Showed cross-coverage occurred
Lack of standardized method to identify patients at high risk for readmission upon admit.	CNO implemented LACE tool October 1st <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be done by CM upon discharge 100% of high risk patients will be called (not just the 5 diagnoses)
Measurable goal not clearly established (i.e., align with HIIN ↓12%)	Compare 2019 to 2018 and set goal accordingly



LACE Index Tool for Risk Assessment of Hospital Readmission

L = Length of Stay
 A = Acuity Admission
 C = Comorbidity
 E = Emergency Dept. Visit

Length of Stay

Length of stay (including day of admission and discharge): _____ days

1 Day 3 Days 7-13 Days
 2 Days 4-6 Days 14 or more days

Acuity of Admission

Was the patient admitted to hospital via the emergency department?

Yes
 No

Comorbidities Conditions

None
 Previous Myocardial infarction
 Cerebrovascular disease
 Peripheral vascular disease
 Diabetes without complications
 Congestive heart failure
 Diabetes with end organ damage
 Chronic Pulmonary disease
 Mild liver or renal disease
 Any tumor (including lymphoma or leukemia)
 Dementia
 Connective Tissue disease
 AIDS
 Moderate or severe liver or renal disease
 Metastatic solid tumor

Emergency Department Visits

How many times has the patient visited an emergency department in the six months prior to admission (not including the emergency department visit immediately preceding the current admission)?

0
 1
 2
 3
 4 or more

"L" Score

"A" Score

"C" Score

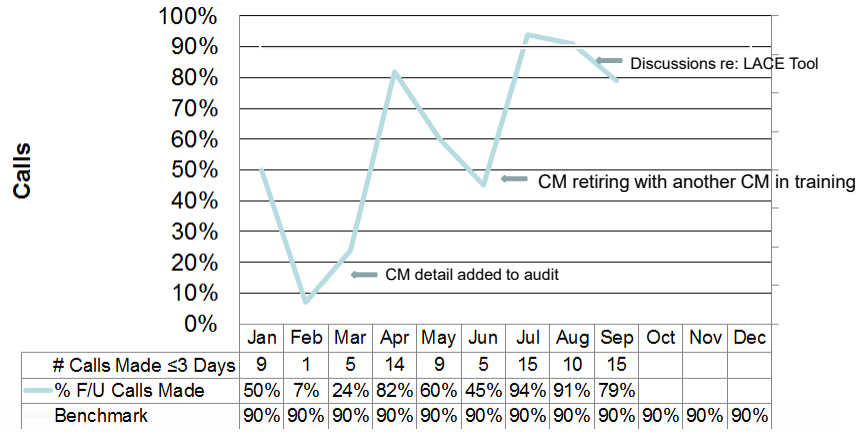
"E" Score

LACE Score

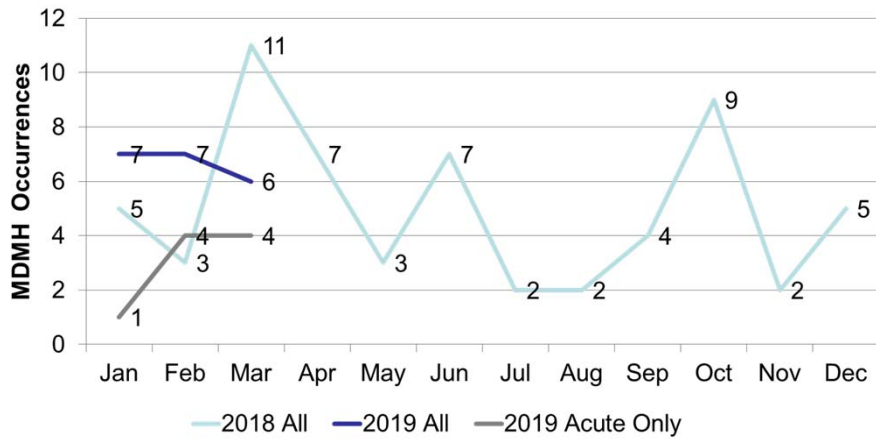
0-4 = Low Risk
 5-9 = Moderate Risk
 10 or more = High Risk



Follow up Call: Trend Analysis



Inpatient Falls – Prior to Countermeasures



Falls Countermeasure

- Implementing purposeful rounding in acute care (March 2019) assessing 7 Ps:
 - Pain
 - Position
 - Personal needs
 - Placement of phone/call light
 - Pump
 - Prevent (remind to call and are bed alarms on?)
 - Promise to Return in 1 hour
- Chart audits to verify rounding was documented
 - No Pump and No Promise ☹️

Patient Rounds	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Needs met
<input type="checkbox"/>	No needs identified
<input type="checkbox"/>	Quiet
<input type="checkbox"/>	Resting
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sleeping
<input type="checkbox"/>	Out of room
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agitated
<input type="checkbox"/>	Toileted
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pain assessed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Call light within reach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Room straightened
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refreshments provided
<input type="checkbox"/>	Personal items within reach
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Patient positioned
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alarms in place
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attempted toileting
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comfort needs addressed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other



Morse Fall Risk

History of Falling Immediate or Within Last 3 Months	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Yes response = 25
Presence of Secondary Diagnosis	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Yes response = 15
Use of Ambulatory Aid	<input type="radio"/> Functional <input type="radio"/> Clutches, cane, roller aids, walker <input type="radio"/> None, bedrest, wheelchair, nurse	Functional response = 20 Clutches, cane, roller aids and walker response = 15
IV/Heparin Lock	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Yes response = 20
Gait/Transferring	<input type="radio"/> Impaired <input type="radio"/> Weak <input type="radio"/> Normal, bedrest, immobile	Impaired response = 20 Weak response = 10
Mental Status	<input type="radio"/> Forget limitations <input type="radio"/> Oriented to own ability	Forget limitations response = 15
Score	A score 0-44 indicates a need for standard environmental safety precautions. A score of 45 or greater will initiate an order for Fall Risk protocol.	

Fall Risk Protocol

09/03/19 14:10:30 MDT, Constant Order

Dose: --

Route: --

Frequency: --

Type: Inpatient

Status: Ordered

Last Updated: SEP 03, 2019 14:10

Ordering Physician: SYSTEM

Start: SEP 03, 2019 14:10

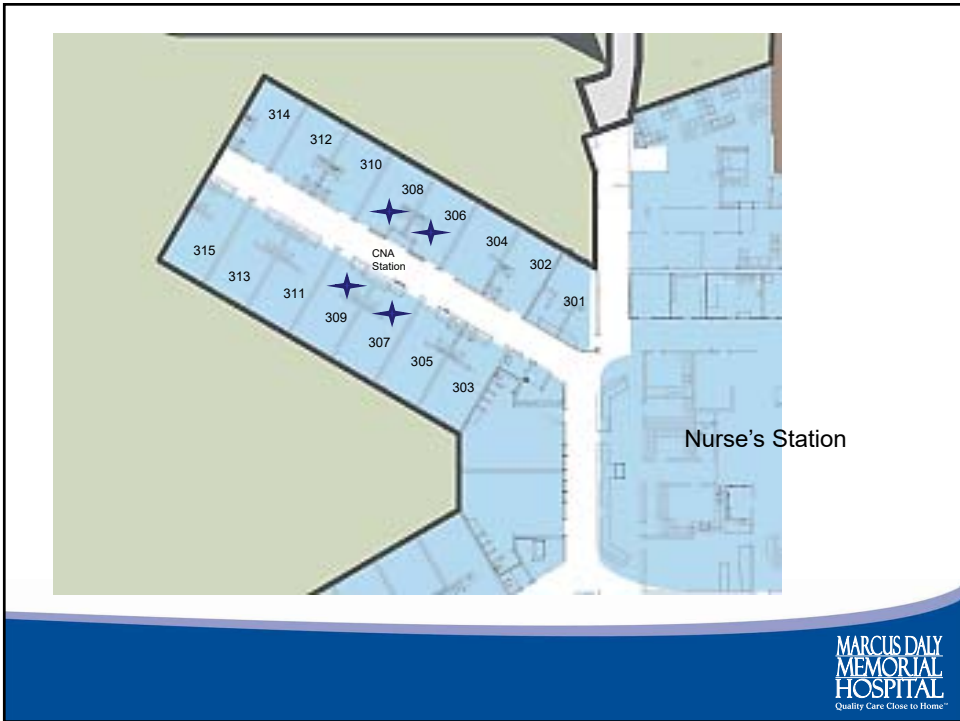
Stop: --

Category: Patient Care

Comment: Order entered secondary to documenting a Conley fall risk score greater than or equal to 2 or a Morse fall risk score greater than or equal to 45.



Barriers	Tactic
Majority of falls during night shift with reduced staffing	Designated rooms with CNA station
Did not have a true comprehensive, multidisciplinary fall reduction program.	Joined HIIN SPRINT: Falls/Delirium with support from SME
EMR did not address all 7 Ps	Stopped audit; focused on developing IPOC for fall risk
High risk patients not visibly identified	Magnet, socks, arm band
Post-fall assessment not completed in EMR	Re-education ?Post-fall huddle
Lack of patient engagement in fall reduction	Multidisciplinary team to develop PFE program; Whiteboard in rooms
High census, designated fall risk rooms with other patients	Move lower fall risk patients to other rooms



*Performed on: 09/03/2019 1417 MDT

Fall Evaluation

Fall Injury Risk

Date/Time of Fall: / / : :

Fall Witness: Witnessed Hit Head Witnessed Witnessed Did Not Hit Head Unwitnessed

Fall Assist: Assisted Unassisted

Location of Fall: Bathroom Hallway Bed, regular Patient room Bed, special Wheelchair Bedside commode Unknown Chair, regular Other Chair, special

Activity at Time of Fall: Ambulating Unknown Bedrest Other Hanging Sitting Transferring Toileting

Special Conditions at Time of Fall: First time out of bed Post procedure Seize Syncope Other

Fall Related Injury: No apparent injuries from Moderate Minor Major

Post Fall Status: No change from baseline New change from baseline

Document POC Glucose: Yes

Document Orthostatic Vital Signs: Yes

Document Cardiac Rhythm: Yes

- No apparent injuries - no apparent injuries resulting from the fall
 - Minor - Results in application of dressing, ice, cleaning of wound, limb elevation or topical medication
 - Moderate - Results in suturing, application of steri-strip/adhesive glue, or splinting
 - Major - Results in surgery, casting, traction or requires consultation for neurological or internal injury

Baseline defined as level of function prior to fall

MARCUS DALY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Quality Care Close to Home™

Fall Investigation Tool

Occurrence | Follow-up | Serv. Rec. | Fall Review

Room No.: 202 Activity Prior to Fall? Pt on BSC and fell forward. Diuretic? N/A

Prior Living Status: Home

Fall History?

Date of Last Fall: 1/ 1/1900

Activity Prior To Fall: Toileting

Continent Status?

Morse Fall Ass.: Admit 50 Prior 75 Post 90

Post Fall Ass. Comp.? Yes? No? N/A?

Location of Fall? Bedside Commode

Fall Related Injury? Minor ?

Root Cause: Care Plan Deficiency

Test/Proc. Done:

Neurological Assess.: Identifies, self, person, place and situation in post fall assessment.

Care Plan - Prior:

Care Plan - Post:

Medication Review:

MARCUS DALY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Quality Care Close to Home™

Detailed Analysis

Home

- Assisted Living
- Home
- SNF
- Unknown

Toileting

- Ambulating
- Dressing
- Reaching
- Rehab
- Showering
- Sleeping
- Toileting
- Transfer
- Unknown

Bedside Commode

- Bathroom
- Bed, Regular
- Bed, Special
- Bedside Commode
- Chair, Regular
- Chair, Special
- Hallway
- Other
- Patient Room
- Unknown
- Wheelchair

Minor

- Major
- Minor
- Moderate
- No Apparent Injury

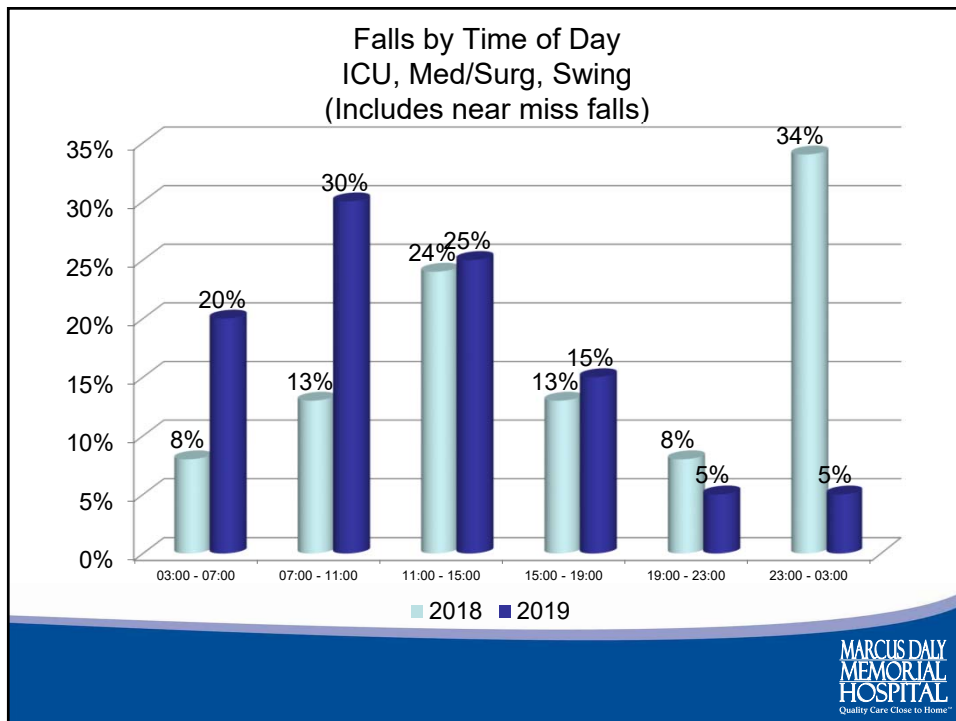
Enter/Modify Occurrence

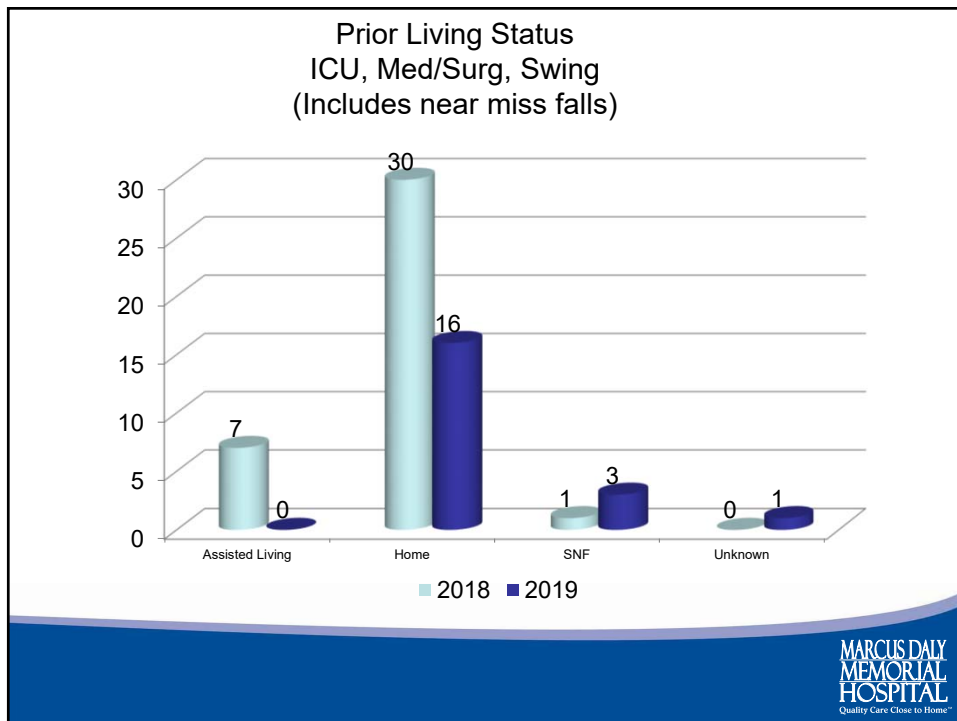
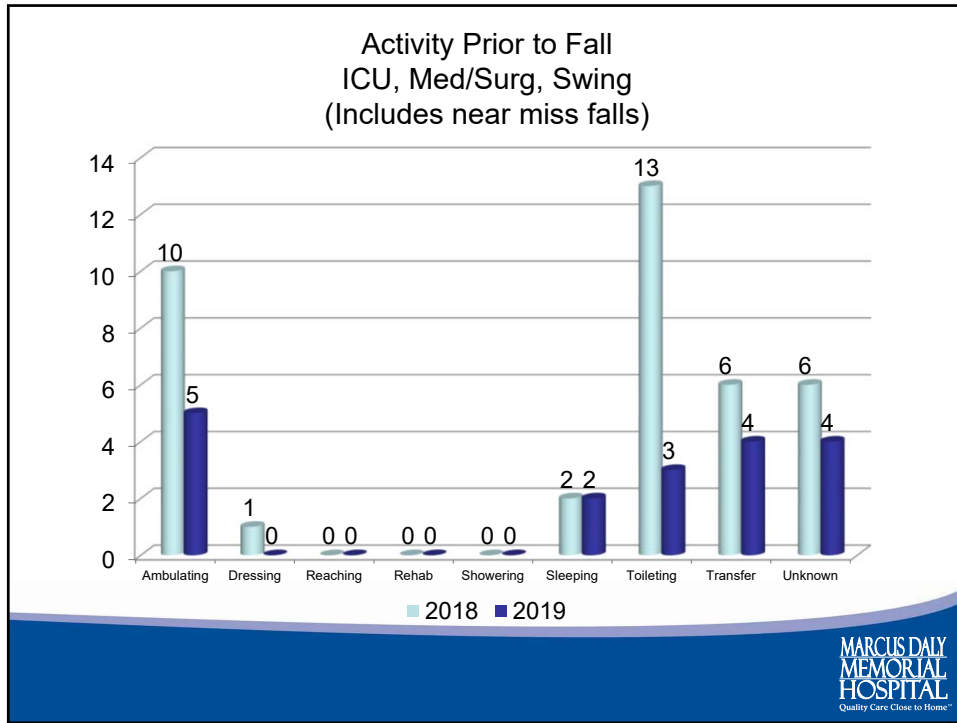
- No Apparent Injuries: No apparent injuries resulting from the fall
- Minor: Results in application of dressing, ice, cleaning of wounds, limb elevation or topical medication
- Moderate: Results in suturing, application of steri strips/skin glue, or splinting
- Major: Results in surgery, casting, traction or requires consultation for neurological or internal injury

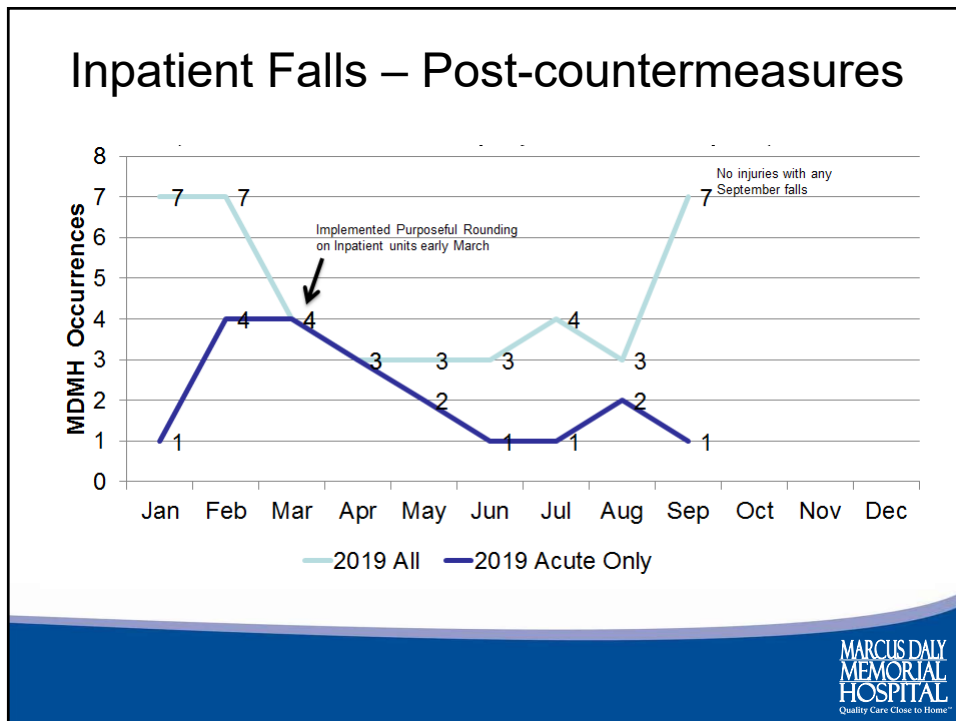
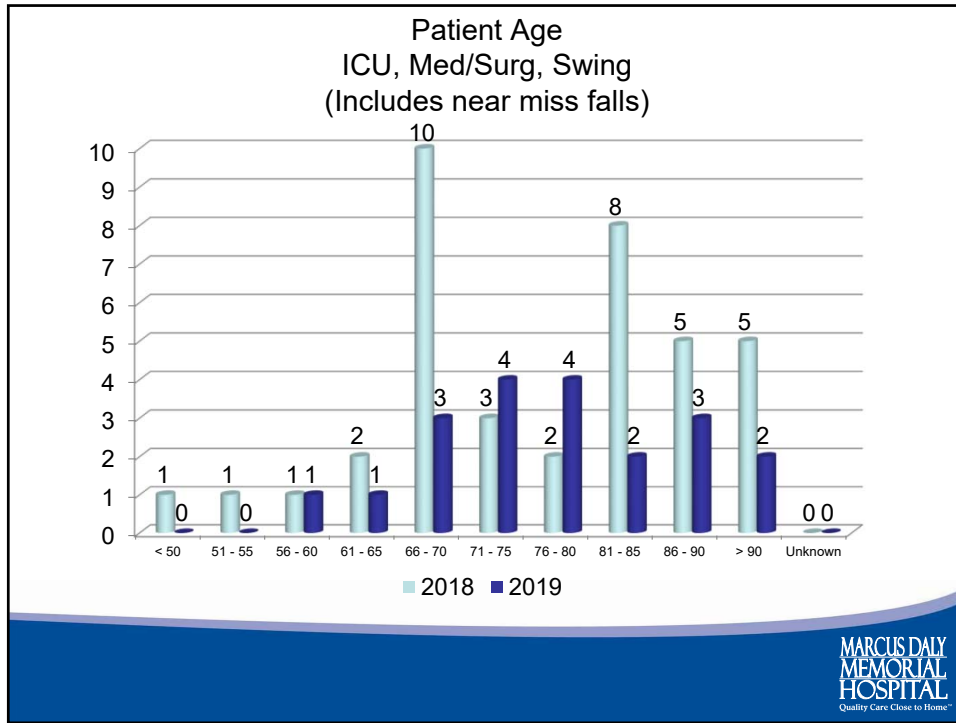
Care Plan Deficiency

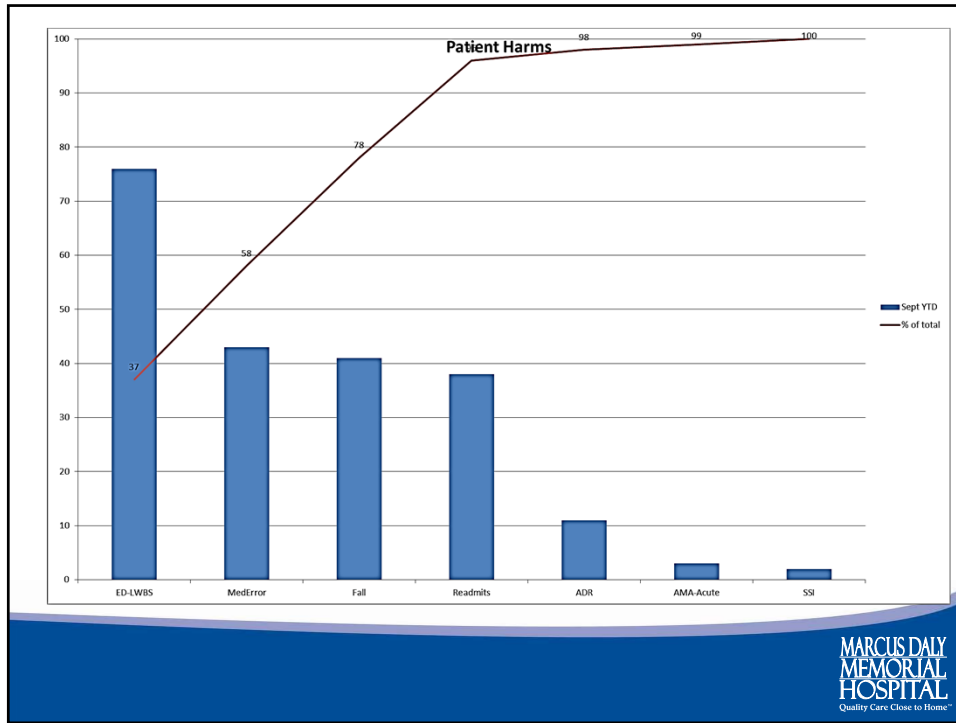
- Care Plan Deficiency
- Diagnosis
- Did not ask for Assistance
- EOC
- Medication
- Overestimated Strength
- Unknown

MARCUS DALY
MEMORIAL
HOSPITAL
Quality Care Close to Home™









Lessons Learned

- Are you asking the right questions?
- Sometimes you have to ditch the data (no value)!
- Get other perspectives
- Before moving on: Are the improvements due to scrutiny or are they truly hardwired?

References/Resources

- Forster, A., Murff, H., Peterson, J., Gandhi, T., Bates, D. The incidence and severity of adverse events effecting patients after discharge from the hospital. 2003 *Annals of Internal Medicine*. Feb 4; 138 (3): 161-7.
- <http://www.hret-hiin.org/topics/index.shtml>
- <https://asq.org/quality-resources/pareto>
- NQF Patient Safety Terms and Definitions. NQF. 2/18/2010