

CDSS – Part I

Medical Errors & Patient Safety

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Credit to Prof. William Hersh for most of the slides in this presentation



رئيس التحرير:

مدير عام المؤسسة:

رئيس مجلس الإدارة:

صحيفة يومية
تصدرها مؤسسة الجزيرة

شد على الجنين حتى فصل رأسه عن جسده

إيقاف الطبيب المتسبب في وفاة (طفلة شرورة) والتحقيق يطول الفريق الطبي

الصحة تغرم 11 مستشفى لمخالفتها إدارة النفايات الطبية

الجزيرة - ياسر المعارك

أصدرت لجنة مخالقات المؤسسات الصحية 11 قراراً رافضاً لعدة قرارات وغرامات على العديد من المخالفين على المنشآت الصحية الخاصة وفقاً لنواد وأحكام النظام الموحد لإدارة نفايات الرعاية الصحية بالدول الخليجية وقد تنوعت المخالفات ما بين عدم فصل حاويات لنفايات الأدوية الصادرة، عدم وجود جهاز الأوتوكلاف، عدم استخدام ملصقات تعريفية كذلك عدم التخلص من النفايات الخطرة بشكل يومي، عدم وجود أكياس بلاستيكية قابلة للمعالجة المبدئية كذلك من ذلك مدير الصحة المهنية بوزارة الصحة محمد السعد مضيغاً أن الغرامات المالية تصل إلى 10 آلاف ريال في 2011 في حين أن هذه



الجنين، وتم تشخيص الحالة على أنها إجهاض، وتم إدخال المريضة المستشفى وإبلاغ أخصائي النساء والتوليد وكذلك أخصائي الأطفال، ورأى الفريق إعطاء فرصة للمولود لتعديل وضعه داخل الرحم، وقام أخصائي النساء والتوليد بفحص المريضة، والتضح انفجار جيب المياه، وتبعه نزيف مهبل، ومن ثم حدثت ولادة تلقائية لجسم وأقدام الجنين، بينما علق الرأس بعنق الرحم، ولم يعد هناك نبض بالحبل السري، بعدها قام الطبيب بالشد على الجنين عند مستوى الكتفين؛ فانفصل رأس الجنين عن باقي جسده. بعد ذلك تمت متابعة حالة المريضة، وتم نقلها للقسم الداخلي لحين خروجها بتاريخ 19-1-1433 هـ بعد استقرار حالتها

نجران - علي الربيعان

وجه وزير الصحة الدكتور عبدالله الربيعان بإيقاف الطبيب الذي باشّر وتسبب في إقصاء رأس مولودة عن جسدها (أنثاء الولادة، التي عُرفت بـ(طفلة شرورة)، وإحالة الموضوع للجنة المخالفات الطبية للبت فيه.

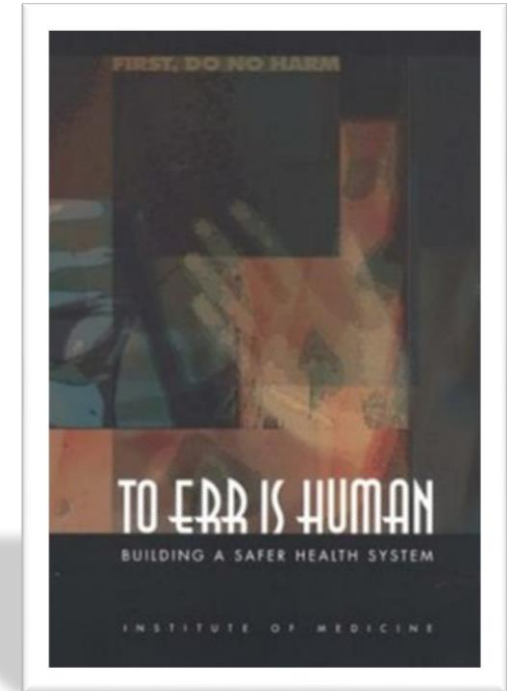
وأشارت مديرية الشؤون الصحية إلى أن الإيقاف جاء بعد تشكيل لجنة طبية عاجلة للتحقيق مع الكوادر الطبية التي باشرت الحالة. وتعود تفاصيل حادثة (طفلة شرورة) إلى أنه عندما حضرت سيدة تبلغ من العمر 18 عاماً وهي حامل في شهرها السادس إلى المستشفى تشكي من آلام بالبطن تمت معاينتها، والتضح أن وضع الجنين مستعرض، وأن المشيمة أعلى الرحم مع زيادة في السائل الأمني حول

ضمن أكبر 20 مشغلا عالميا

الالتزامات السعودية تحققة المركز 14

IOM Report

- * Estimated 48,000-98,000 deaths per year in US due to medical errors
- * Randomly selected hospital discharges
 - * from New York (30,000 cases) and Colorado/Utah (15,000 cases)
- * Adverse events occurred in 2.9-3.7% of all hospitalizations
 - * 50% were minor, temporary injuries
 - * 7-14% resulted in death
 - * 26% resulted in reversible disabling injury
 - * 2.6% resulted in permanent disabling injury
 - * 53-58% were preventable
 - * 28% were due to negligence, i.e., failed to meet reasonable standard of care



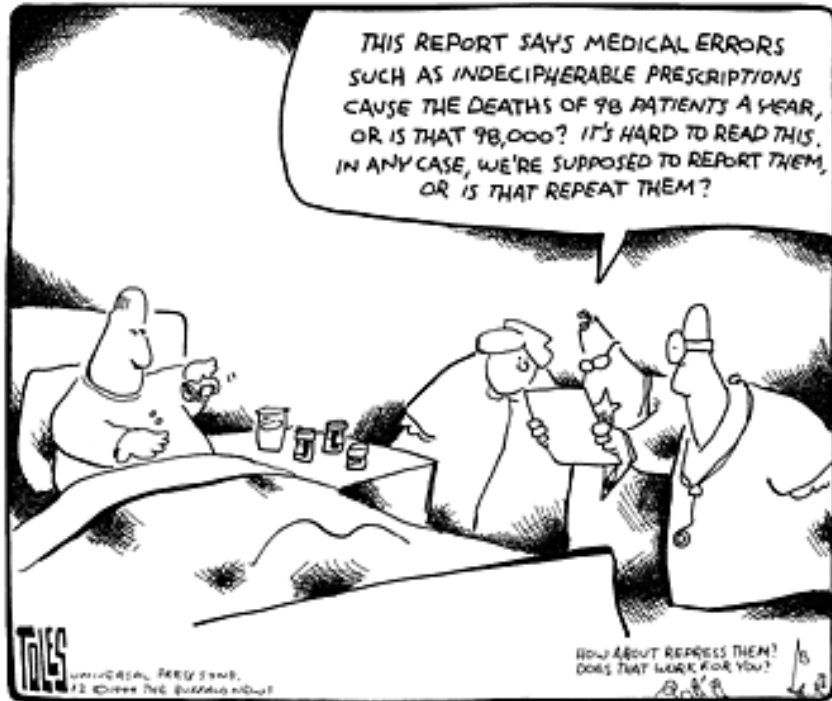
Leading causes of death

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH¹

Diseases of the Heart	726,974
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	539,577
Cerebrovascular Disease	159,791
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	109,029
Medical Errors²	44,000–98,000
Accidents and Adverse Effects (motor vehicle accidents = 43,458; all others = 52,186)	95,644
Pneumonia and Influenza	86,449
Diabetes	62,636
Suicide	30,535
Kidney Disease	25,331
Liver Disease	25,175

SOURCES: 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1997. 2. IOM, *To Err Is Human: Building a Safer Health System*, 2000.

(Courtesy, Dan Masys, MD)



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Criticism to the IOM report

* **Some challenged the numbers**

- * Reliability and reproducibility for these subjective assessments not measured (Sox, 2000)
- * Overstated due to sampling problems and underlying illness (McDonald, 2000)
- * In another sample, preventability of death from avoiding error estimated to be much lower (Hayward, 2001)

* **Others assert the attention was misguided**

- * Patient safety is one of many problems in health care to address and should not detract attention from larger health care problems (Woolf, 2004)
- * Errors of omission (i.e., too little care) is a larger threat to health care quality than errors of commission (e.g., medical errors) (Hayward, 2005)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Social Science & Medicine

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Short report

Doctors' strikes and mortality: A review

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Table 1
Summary of articles assessing mortality during doctors' strikes

Article	Strike location	Strike dates	Strike duration	Participation	Study period	Control period	Findings
James (1979)					Weekly number of deaths during strike (5 weeks) and 2 weeks following strike	Predicted deaths based on means for the preceding 5 years	Mortality declined during strike; deaths avoided: between 55 and 153
Roemer and Schwartz (1979)	Los Angeles County, CA	January 1976–February 1976	5 weeks	≈ 50% of physicians	Death rates during strike (5 weeks) and 7 weeks following strike	Same periods of the previous 5 years	Mortality declined during strike and increased when elective surgery resumed
Roemer (1981)					Deaths in 2 weeks following strike	Same 2 weeks of the previous year	Death rate after strike was lower than in previous year but there were more surgery deaths among these than in the previous year
Slater and Ever-Hadani (1983)	Jerusalem, Israel	March–June 1983	17 weeks	8000 of 11,000 physicians	Number of deaths pre-strike (2 weeks), during strike (17 weeks) and post-strike (10 weeks)	Same period of the previous year	No difference in mortality
Erceg et al. (2007)	Croatia	January–February 2003	1 month	Majority of physicians in hospitals and polyclinics	Number of deaths pre-strike (1 month), during strike (1 month) and post-strike (1 month)	Same period in 2001, 2002 and 2004	No difference in mortality during the strike period, and no difference in distribution of causes of death
Siegel-Itzkovich (2000)	Jerusalem, Israel	March–June 2000	3 months	Physicians in public hospitals	Number of monthly funerals performed during strike	Monthly averages of previous 3 years	Number of funerals decreased
Salazar et al. (2001)	Spain	May–June 1999	9 days, non-consecutive	All resident physicians except family care physicians in teaching hospitals	Mortality rate in the emergency department on strike days during study period (1 Barcelona hospital studied)	Mortality rates in the emergency department on non-strike days during study period (1 Barcelona hospital studied)	No significant difference in mortality rates in the emergency department



وزير الصحة يهدي رهام
المصابة بالآيپدز iPad !

MN

Other sources of medical error

- * **Multi-tasking and interruption** (Laxmisan, 2006)
- * **Communication deficits**
 - * during patient transfer (Kripalani, 2007)
 - * and handoffs (Singh, 2007; Horwitz, 2008)
- * **Surgical error**
 - * mainly in routine operations on complex patients (Regenbogen, 2007)
- * Failure to **order** or **follow up on test results** in ambulatory setting (Gandhi, 2006; Whals, 2007)
- * **Patient misunderstanding** directions from clinicians (Davis, 2006; Tarn, 2006) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=21TL94NEzvg>



الدكتور قالي أمش على العلاج 🙌

IT sources of error

- * Wrong bar code on patient (McDonald, 2006)
- * Errors introduced into non-locked fields of Excel spreadsheet (de Wildt, 2007)
- * Joint Commission Sentinel Event Alert (2008)
 - * Added as one of many safety alerts
 - * Cite US Pharmacopeia data indicating 25% of all medication errors related to IT, including barcodes, dispensing devices computer displays and order entry
 - * Calls for monitoring safety of IT implementation and usage, i.e., cannot assume IT will only improve safety

نسينا ادوات الجراحة في بطنك..
وراح نضيف ثمنهم على حساب العملية!



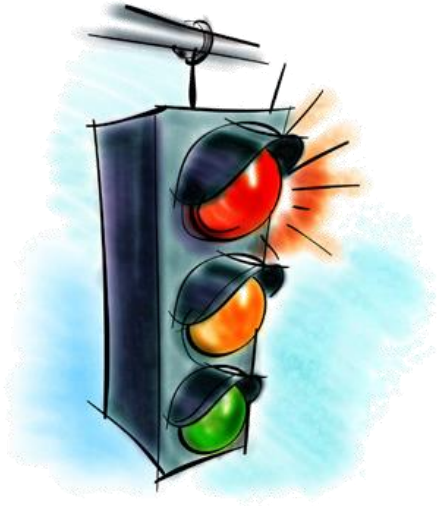
Other sources of error – working conditions

- * Increased staffing levels of nurses in hospitals will likely improve patient outcomes (Hickam, 2003)
- * Nurses working longer shifts and overtime more likely to make errors (Rogers, 2004)
- * Interns made substantially more errors (Landrigan, 2004) and reported more motor vehicle accidents (Barger, 2005) when working 24+ hour shifts; reducing such shifts increased sleep and decreased attentional failures (Lockley, 2004)
- * A systematic review of other studies assessing work hours on patient safety did not find a benefit for reducing work hours (Fletcher, 2004)

أخطاء طبية !!



Classification of Medical Errors and ADEs



		Adverse events		No adverse event
		Preventable (non-intercepted)	Non-preventable	
Errors	Adverse outcome			
	No adverse outcome ("near miss")			
No error				

Medical Errors and ADEs

- * First documented by Bates (1995)
- * 6.5 ADEs and 5.5 potential ADEs per 100 hospital admissions
- * Of all ADEs:
 - * 1% were fatal (none preventable)
 - * 12% life-threatening
 - * 30% serious
 - * 57% significant
- * 28% of ADEs were associated with error
- * Errors more likely to occur at ordering (56%) vs. administration (34%)

Other documentation of medication errors

- * **In ambulatory settings**

- * For elderly patients, 13.8 preventable ADEs per 1000 person-years (Gurwitz, 2003)

- * **In a general medicine clinic**

- * 28% of prescriptions contained errors but only 0.2% caused harm (Devine, 2007)

- * **In a large teaching hospital**

- * pharmacists identified 62.4 errors per 1,000 medication orders,
- * 31% of which were rated clinically serious (Bobb, 2004)

- * **Pediatric patients**

- * 816 harmful outcomes in a voluntary reporting system over five years (Hicks, 2006)

- * **In cancer chemotherapy**

- * at least one error in 10% of all prescriptions and in 19% of all patients (Taylor, 2006)



Related topic “abbreviations”

Official “Do Not Use” List¹

Do Not Use	<i>Potential Problem</i>	Use Instead
U (unit)	Mistaken for “0” (zero), the number “4” (four) or “cc”	Write “unit”
IU (International Unit)	Mistaken for IV (intravenous) or the number 10 (ten)	Write “International Unit”
Q.D., QD, q.d., qd (daily)	Mistaken for each other	Write “daily”
Q.O.D., QOD, q.o.d, qod (every other day)	Period after the Q mistaken for “I” and the “O” mistaken for “I”	Write “every other day”
Trailing zero (X.0 mg)* Lack of leading zero (.X mg)	Decimal point is missed	Write X mg Write 0.X mg
MS	Can mean morphine sulfate or magnesium sulfate	Write “morphine sulfate” Write “magnesium sulfate”
MSO ₄ and MgSO ₄	Confused for one another	

¹ Applies to all orders and all medication-related documentation that is handwritten (including free-text computer entry) or on pre-printed forms.

***Exception:** A “trailing zero” may be used only where required to demonstrate the level of precision of the value being reported, such as for laboratory results, imaging studies that report size of lesions, or catheter/tube sizes. It may not be used in medication orders or other medication-related documentation.

Human error

- * **Two general types of errors (Leape, 1994)**
 - * Slips – “Unconscious glitches in automatic activity,” usually due to diversion of attention
 - * Mistakes
 - * Rule-based
 - * wrong rule chosen due to misperception or misapplication
 - * Knowledge-based
 - * novel situation with no preprogrammed solution; lack of knowledge or misinterpretation of problem
- * **Approach to human error (Reason, 2000)**
 - * **Person:** Individual blamed, improve by blaming, litigation, retraining, etc.
 - * **System:** Put systems in place to capture and correct human fallibility
 - * In most complex systems, system approach more effective

- أخطاء طبية .. من يتحملها؟؟؟ -

اناكد لي
بالله من الهلف،،
أظن أنا قطعنا
السليلة



!!!

10/10/10

Programs for improving safety

- * 10 Safety Tips for Hospitals (AHRQ, 2007)
 - * Assess and improve your patient safety culture
 - * Build teamwork
 - * Limit shifts for hospital staff, if possible
 - * Insert chest tubes safely
 - * Prevent central line-related bloodstream infections
 - * Make good use of senior ICU nurses
 - * **Use reliable decision-support tools at the point of care**
 - * Set up a safety reporting system
 - * Limit urinary catheter use to 3 days
 - * Minimize unnecessary interruptions

Programs for improving safety (cont.)

- * Institute for Safe Medication Practices (www.ismp.org)
 - * All medications should be checked for the “five rights” (1999)
 - * Right patient
 - * Right drug
 - * Right time
 - * Right dose
 - * Right route
- * High-Alert Medication List (2007)



What can be done about medical error?

- * Better detection to identify causes and solutions, especially through use of EHR data (Sauer, 2007)
- * Voluntary reporting systems (Garbutt, 2008)
- * “Systems” approach and thinking (Shortell, 2008)
- * Apology (Lazare, 2006)
- * Technology
 - * Barcoding (Poon, 2006)
 - * Computerized decision support (CDS) and computerized provider order entry (CPOE) – *next lecture*

