

Medication Safety and Reporting

June 22, 2023 | 10:00 - 11:00 am CT

Objectives



- Safety Culture
- Medication Error Reporting
- Tools and Resources to Utilize when Reviewing Incident Reports
- Process Improvement Ideas for Safe Medication Practices

Just Culture Principles

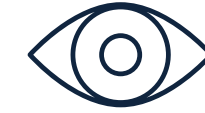
- A system that:
 - Holds itself accountable
 - Holds staff members accountable
 - Has staff members who hold themselves accountable



Just Culture Principles



Investigate for Safety



Champion Innovation



Strive for Learning



Respect for Others



Seek Improvement



Be Transparent



Be Fair



Trust



Embrace Different Perspectives



Just Culture and Safety Culture

Just Culture

- Safety incidents are seen as opportunities
- Recognizes that competent individuals make mistakes
- Accounts for all factors contributing to an incident

Patient Safety

- Protecting patients from errors, injuries, accidents, and infections
- Culmination of individual and group beliefs, values, attitudes, perceptions, competencies, and patterns of behavior that determine the organization's commitment to quality and patient safety

Preventable medication errors cost approximately \$20 billion annually

Understanding Risk and Human Behavior

Human Error

- Inadvertently completing the wrong action; slip, lapse, mistake

At-Risk Behavior

- Choosing to behave in a way that increases risk where risk is not recognized, or it is mistakenly believed to be justified

Reckless Behavior

- Choosing to consciously disregard a substantial and unjustifiable risk



Managing Error and Risk

Human Error

- *Product of our current system design and behavioral choices*

Manage through change in:

- Choices
- Processes
- Procedures
- Training
- Design
- Environment

Console

At-Risk Behavior

- *A choice: risk believed insignificant or justified*

Manage through:

- Removal of incentives for at-risk behaviors
- Creation of incentives for healthy behaviors
- Situational awareness

Coach

Reckless Behavior

- *Conscious disregard of substantial and unjustifiable risk*

Manage through:


- Remedial action
- Punitive action

Punish

Safety Events Will Happen...

- To Err is Human
- Healthcare is complex and naturally risky
- Medication errors are multifactorial
- Error prevention is proactive – planning and ongoing efforts for prevention

Protecting the Caregiver...

- Medication error and near miss reports must be easy to complete.
- Front line staff should be educated on when error reports should be completed and what data should be included.
- Errors should be routed to key individuals in the organization – then additional team members are included to address specific issues as the investigation occurs.
- Interview with those involved, Mini-RCA, tracking and trending 

Capturing Errors

- Safe reporting culture
- Voluntary reporting programs
- Information from technology
 - Infusion pumps
 - Bar coding
 - Electronic prescribing
 - Pharmacy reports
- Focused reporting
- Internal and external information



Serious Reportable Events – Never Events

- Surgical or Invasive Procedure Events
- Product or Device Events
- Patient Protection Events
- Care Management Events
- Environmental Events
- Radiologic Events
- Potential Criminal Events

https://www.qualityforum.org/Topics/SREs/Serious_Reportable_Events.aspx




Most Common Error Trends

- Inadequate safeguards with electronic prescribing
- Similar medication names
- Wrong patient
- Vaccine related errors




Medication Safety with Related to Oral Anticoagulants

Factors to Consider

- Risk of bleeding
 - Presence of a mechanical heart valve
 - Renal and liver dysfunction
 - Body weight
 - A propensity to dyspepsia or a hx of peptic ulcer disease
 - Patient preference
 - Patient compliance
 - Past success with oral anticoagulation
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Medication Safety with Related to Oral Anticoagulants

Types of Medication Errors

- Dose omission
 - Extra dose
 - Wrong dose/overdose
 - Lab error in monitoring
 - Medication given at wrong time
 - Underdosing
 - Prescription refill delayed
 - Wrong patient
 - Drug-drug interaction
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Medication Safety with Related to Oral Anticoagulants

Strategies to Reduce the Risk of Adverse Events

- Pharmacist review to reduce drug-drug interactions
 - Eliminate the use of verbal orders
 - Linking lab work to medications within an EMR
 - Review renal function and body weight prior to prescribing
 - Develop 'hold' order protocols
 - Develop a standard protocol for emergency reversal of anticoagulation
 - During handoffs, utilize protocols for high-risk medications
 - Wrong patient
 - Bar code scanning
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Medication Safety with Related to Oral Anticoagulants

Bleeding Risk Assessment Tools

- HAS-Bled Score
- Hemorrhages
- Atria


Therapeutic Monitoring

- Baseline lab testing, coag profile, renal function
 - INR monitoring
 - Therapeutic INR template for different conditions
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CUSP Toolkit Review

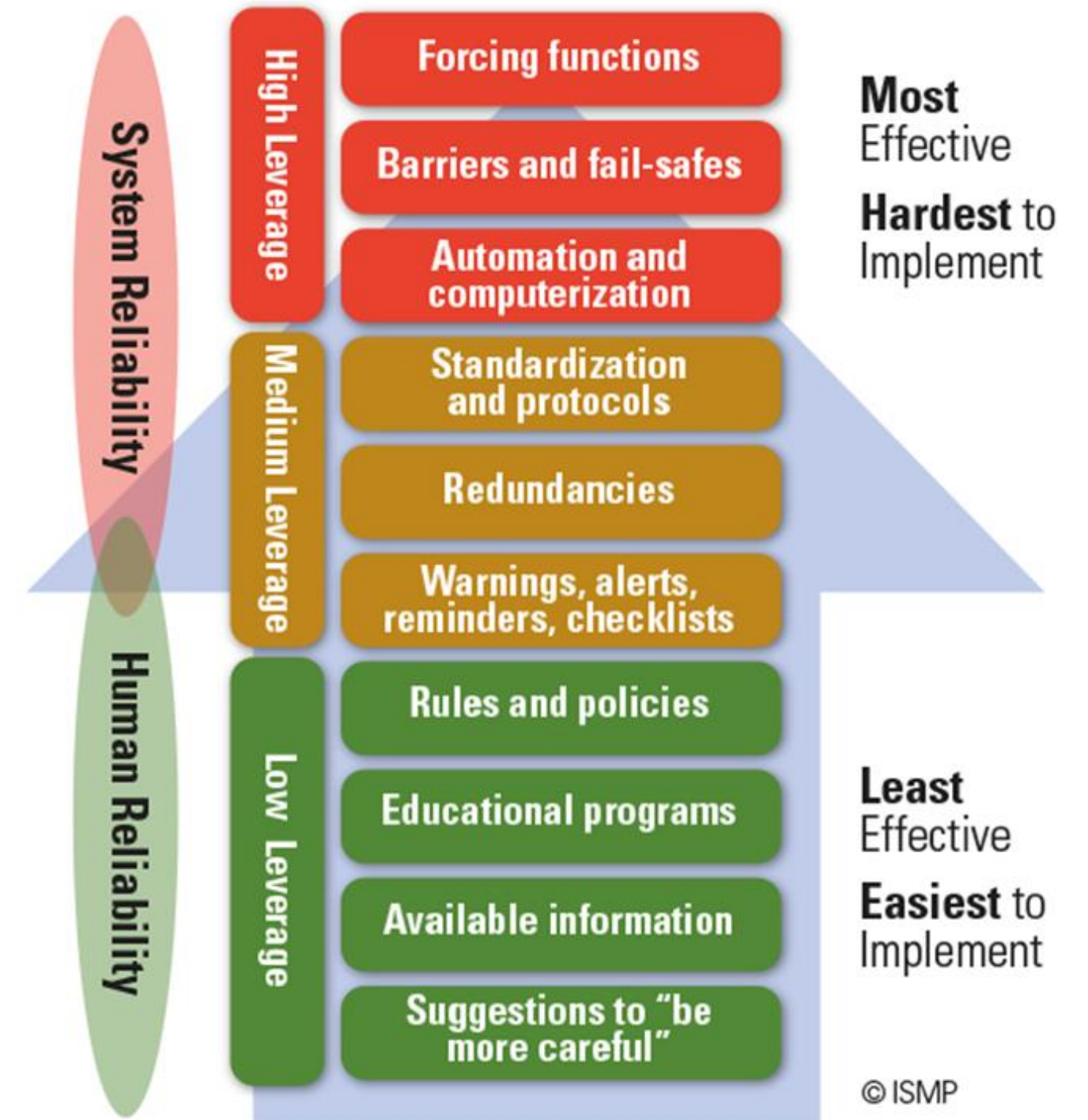
- The Comprehensive Unit-Based Safety Program
 - Created through a collaborative effort of AHRQ and Quality/State/National Level Innovators
 - Supports a range of quality and safety improvement models
 - Believes that harm is not an acceptable “cost of doing business”
 - Can be applied to anyone, anywhere

Aligns with and Supports other Quality/Safety Tools

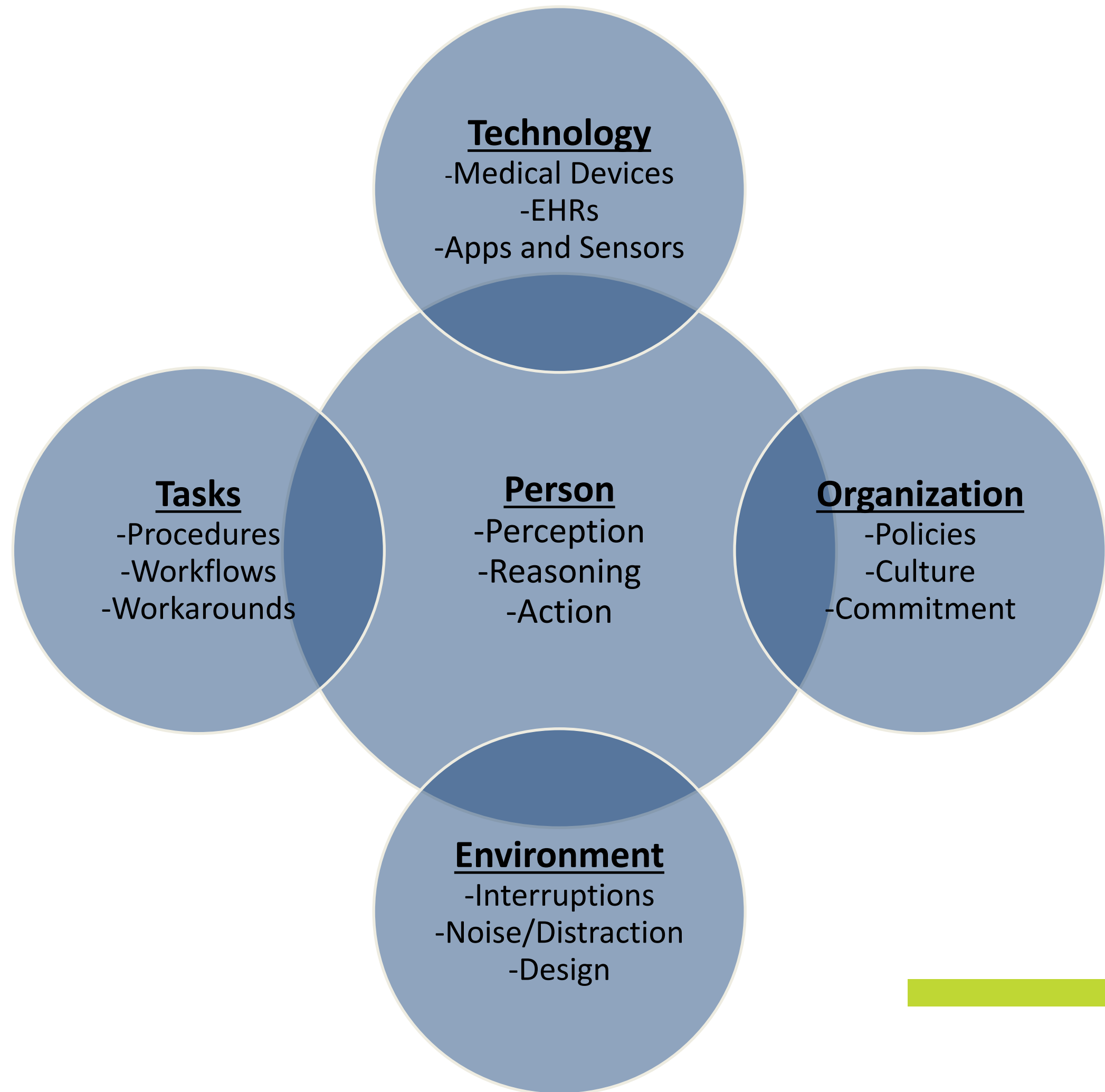
- TeamSTEPPS
 - Six Sigma
 - Institute for Healthcare Improvement Model for Improvement
 - Plan-Do-Study-Act
 - Root Cause Analysis
 - Failure Mode Effect Analysis
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Hierarchy of Risk Reduction

- **High-Leverage Strategies**
 - Design out hazards
- **Medium-Leverage Strategies**
 - Need periodic updating and reinforcement
- **Low-Leverage Strategies**
 - Aim to improve human performance



Focusing on System Factors



Human Factors and Medication Safety



System Factor	Medication Specific Elements
Person	Memory, Fatigue, Perceptual Confusion
Technology	CPOE, Dispensing Machines, EMR, BCMA
Environment	Distractions, Interruptions, Stress
Tasks	Multi-tasking, Fragmented Tasks, Workarounds
Organization	Unclear Policies, Unsupportive and Poor Safety Culture



Human Factors Application

Identify Areas
of Risk



System Solutions

- Care for the caregiver
- Formal event review – Root Cause Analysis
- Review of literature and best practices
- Use of occurrence reports
 - Incidents and Near Misses
 - Track and Trend
- Report serious events to PSO

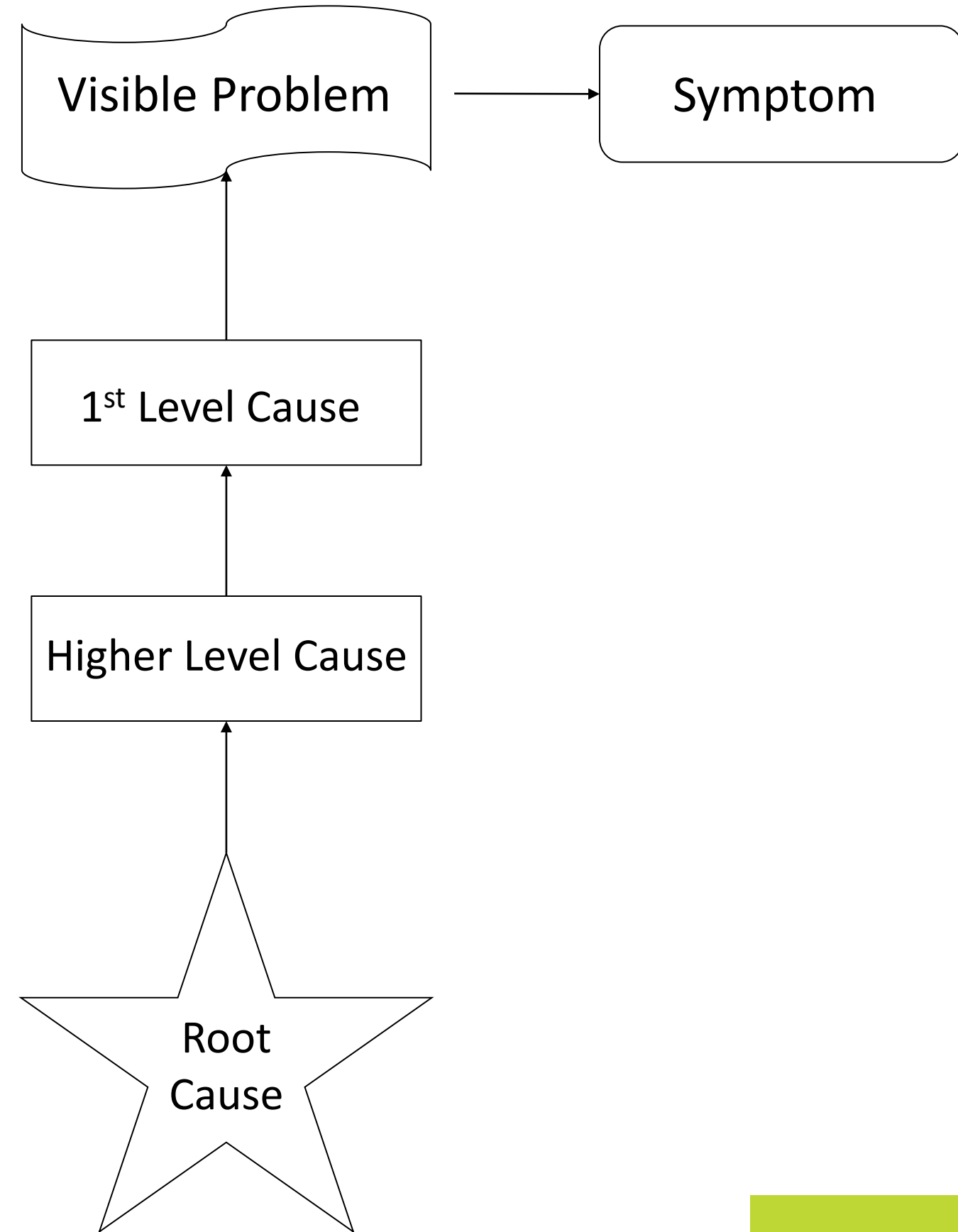


Tools for Incident Review



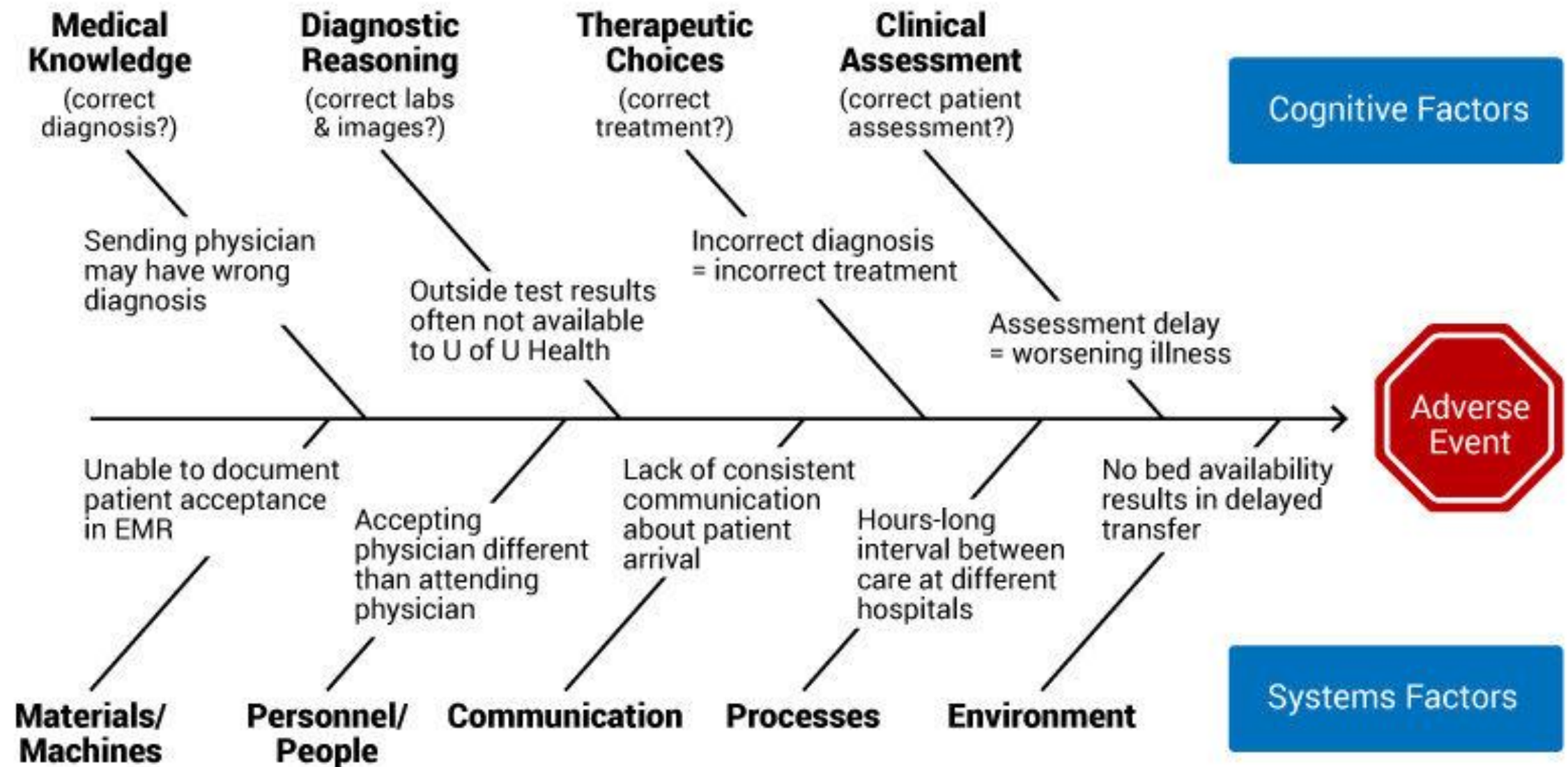
Root Cause Analysis

- A collective term that describes a wide range of approaches, tools, and techniques used to uncover causes of problems



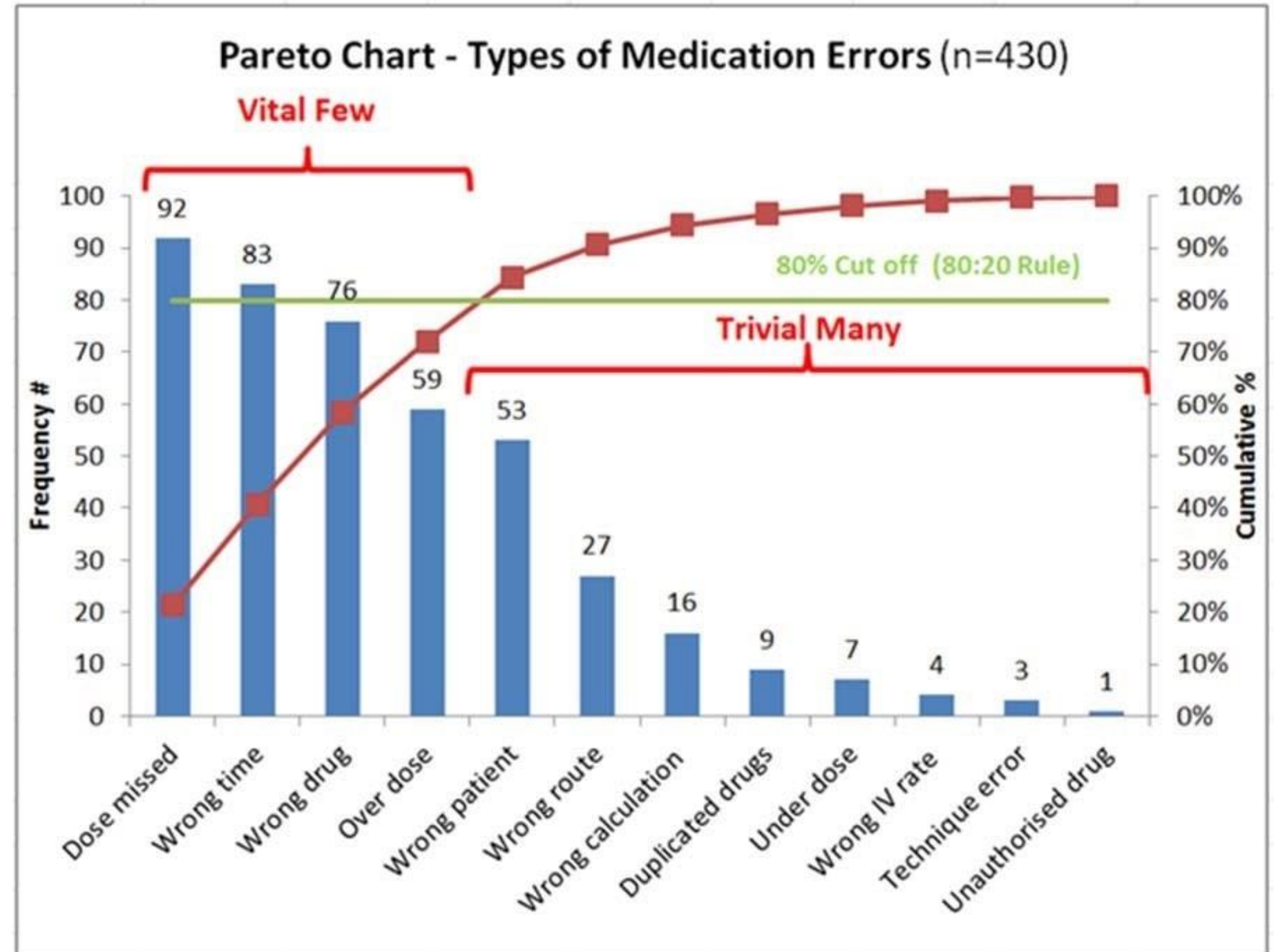
Fishbone Diagram

- Identifies many possible causes for an effect or problem
- Can be used to structure a brainstorming session
- Sorts ideas into useful categories



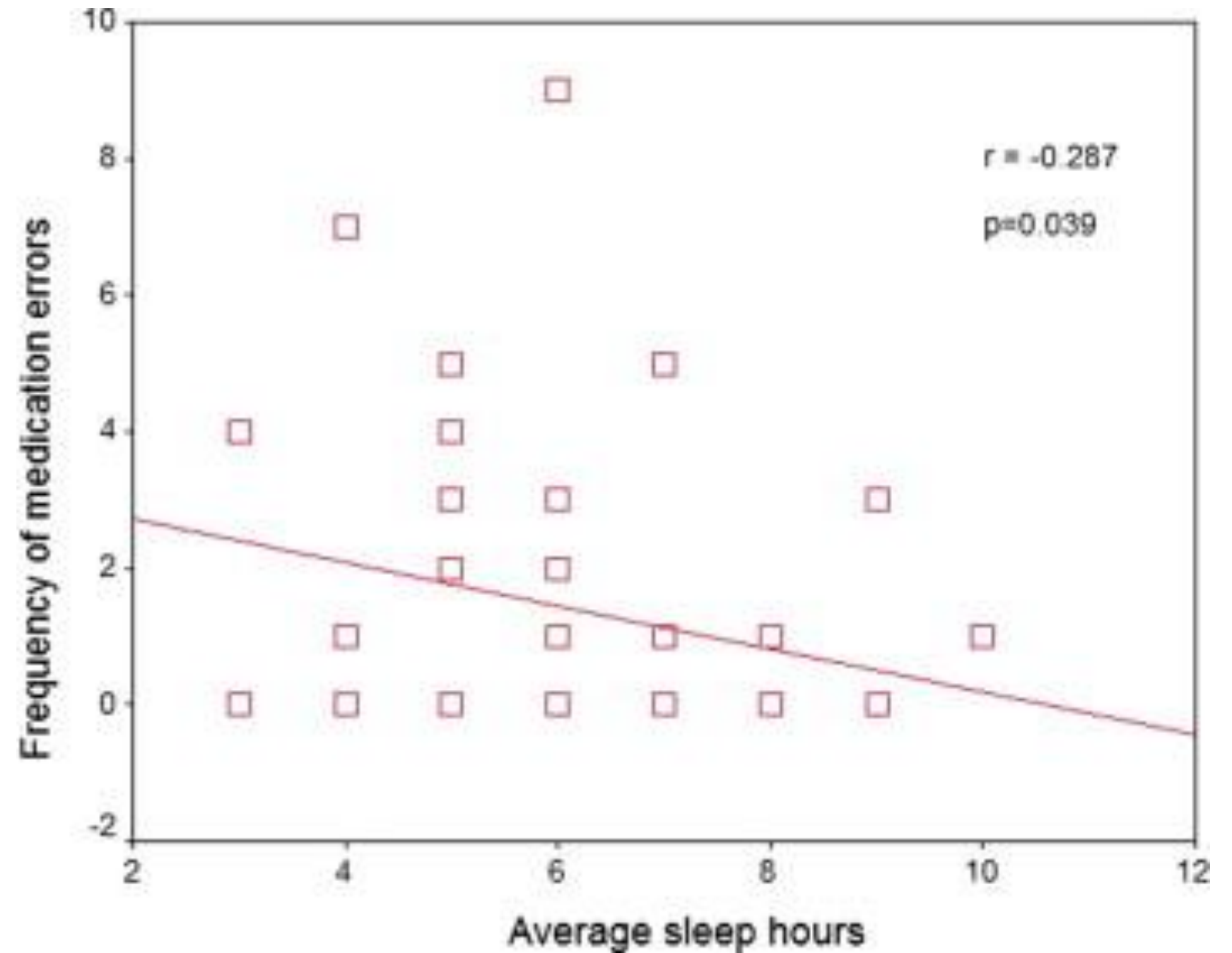
Pareto Chart

- Prioritizes opportunities when there are many problems or causes
- Looks at specific components to broad causes



Scatter Diagram

- Pairs of numerical data, with one variable on each axis, to look for a relationship between them
- If variables are correlated, the points will fall along a line or curve



Wrap-Up

- Questions
- Next Session:
 - June 29th | 12:00-1:00 pm CT
 - How Care Transitions Impact Patient Safety

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THANK YOU