Improving Safety: Moving from Reaction to Prediction

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Objectives

- Become familiar with high reliability concepts and their application to healthcare.
- Outline approach to developing a system for managing risk via prediction from the front line to senior leadership.
- Learn how to use prediction during huddles to mitigate risks.
- Demonstrate how care givers identify and mitigate patient risk.





Cincinnati Children's Hospital

- Full-service, tertiary nonprofit pediatric academic medical center
- 577 registered beds, including 85 psychiatry beds and 36 residential psychiatry beds
- \$1.69B in revenue and 1M+ patient encounters from 48 states and 50 countries
- 12,650 employees (5300 personnel in Patient Services, including 3039 nurses)
- 1500 active medical staff, with over 600 employed physicians
- #3 pediatric hospital by US News & World Report



Being the Best at Getting Better

- Focus on the outcomes
- Patients and families as Partners
- Integration and alignment
- Theory of knowledge, Building a learning system
- Respecting the science
- Capacity and capability
- Transparency and Trust
- Learning from other industries
- Prediction and management
- Executing with a sense of urgency





Strategic Commitment to Transform Outcomes, **Experience and Value**

- Focus on large-scale, organizational changes
- Goal setting for systems based on 100% performance and 0% defects
- **Emphasis on transparent processes for sharing successes and** failures internally and externally with patients



Organizing For Transformation

Board Oversight

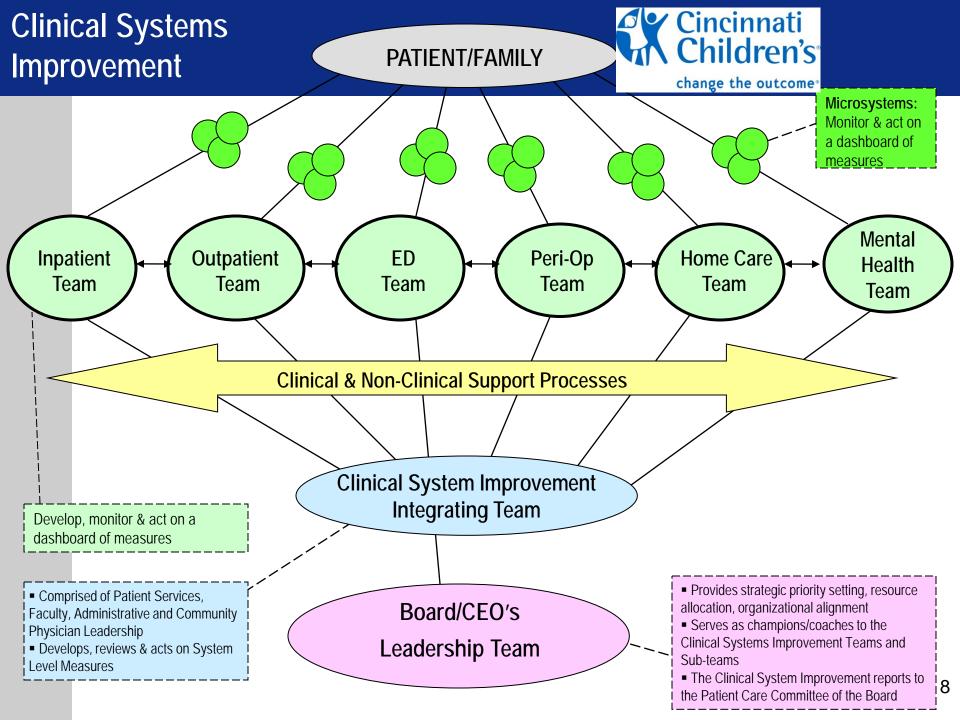
Senior Leadership Focus

System-Wide Priorities

Clinical Systems Improvement Priorities

Division/microystem-Based Priorities

Individual Priorities



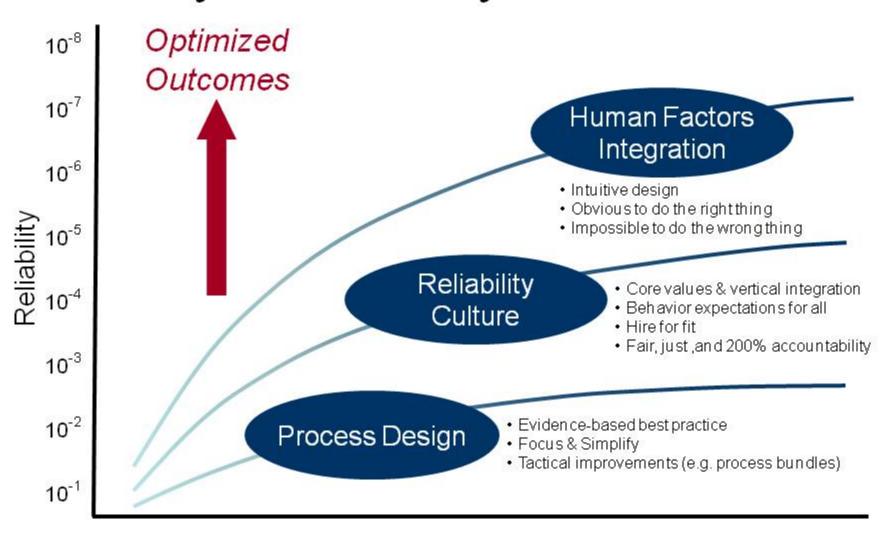
Reliable Key Concepts/Processes

- Situation Awareness
- Standardization
- Sustainability built into the system
- Real-time failure awareness
- Data feedback to the microsystems
- Making the right thing, the easy thing



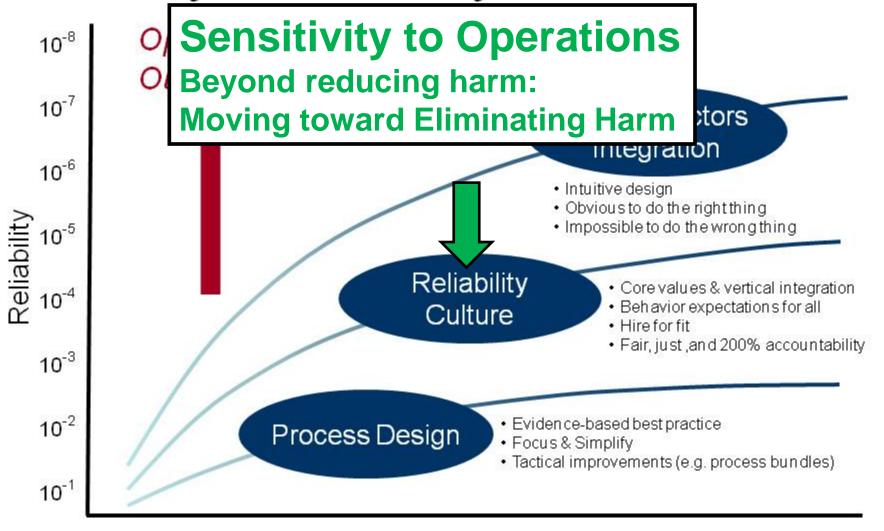


Journey to Reliability – The Next Zero





Journey to Reliability – The Next Zero





High Reliability Organizations

1. Preoccupation with failure

Regarding small, inconsequential errors as a symptom that something is wrong; Learning everyday

2. Sensitivity to operations

Paying attention to what's happening on the front-line Situation awareness, managing by prediction

3. Reluctance to simplify

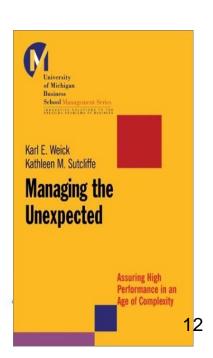
Encouraging diversity in experience, perspective, and opinion

4. Commitment to resilience

Developing capabilities to detect, contain, and bounce-back from events that do occur

5. Deference to expertise

Pushing decision making down and around to the person with the most related knowledge and expertise



The Elements of Prediction

- **MEASURABILITY OF OUTCOME** Will it be clear if the outcome happens or not?
- **VANTAGE** Is the person making the prediction in a position to observe the predictions and context?
- **IMMINENCE** Is the event to occur in the next week or years away? Is the prediction before the event?
- **CONTEXT** Is the context clear to the person predicting?
- PRE-INCIDENT INDICATORS (PINs) Are there detectable pre-incident indicators that will reliably occur before the outcome?
- **EXPERIENCE** Does the predictor have experience with the specific topic involved?

- **COMPARABALE EVENTS** Is it possible to study outcomes similar to the one being predicted?
- **OBJECTIVITY** Is the person who is predicting objective enough to believe either outcome is possible?
- **INVESTMENT** To what degree is the person predicting invested in the outcome?
- **REPLICABILITY** Is it practical to test the exact issue being predicted in another situation?
- **KNOWLEDGE** Does the person making the prediction have accurate knowledge of the topic? Is the knowledge relevant and accurate?





System to Decrease Patient Harm

Organizational Daily Safety Brief

Department Huddles

8:00AM

Unit-Clinic-Team Huddles

6:30-7:45AM





Three Topics

 What Happened in the Previous 24 Hours?

 What's Predicted for the Next 24 Hours?

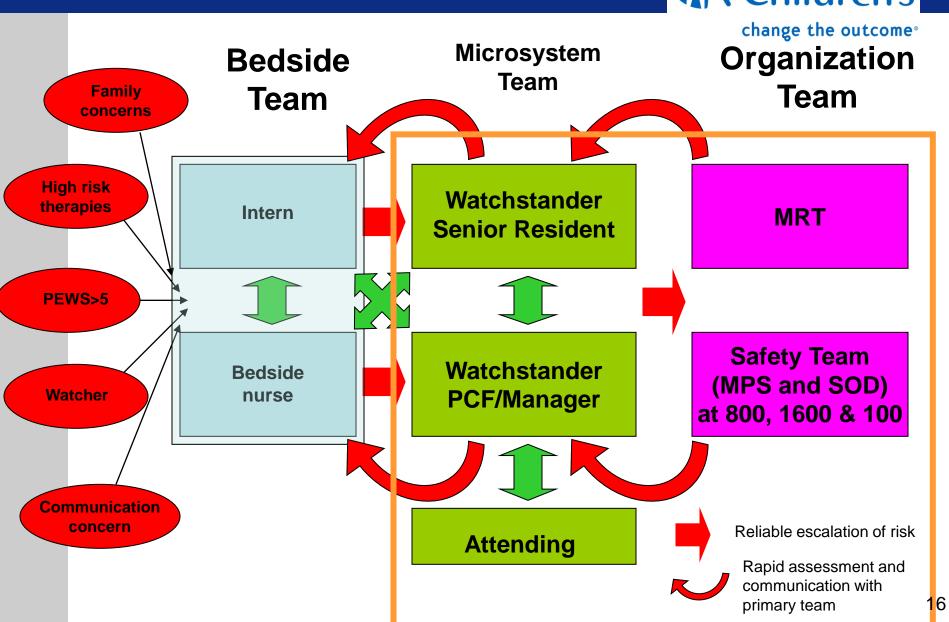
Issues Which Need Resolution.





Situation Awareness Model







Situational Awareness

- Predict Event / Patient Specific Risks
 - "Huddles" each shift
 - Identify Situations at Risk
 - Patient/Staff Safety
 - Patient/Family Experience
- Mitigate Team based solutions
 - Rounding with a purpose update, mitigate
 - Provide resources
- Escalate / Communicate System based solutions
 - Automatic increase in resources and help Cincinnati
 - Expected behavior, not sign of failure

Questions?



Psych Huddles

(P3S-SW)



- 10 bed inpatient psychiatric unit
- 8-year-old to 17-year-old patients
- Co-occurring developmental disabilities and psychiatric illnesses



Psych Huddles

- 0700 and 1500 Shift Report
 - Standardized across all shifts for team identification and planning for Situation Awareness (SA) Risk using the SA Planning Tool
 - RN/MHS for oncoming shift develop the plan together as a team.
 - Each report room utilizes whiteboards for their chronic and acute risk patients.
 - Seclusion and Restraints = Previous 24 hours and entire hospitalization
 - Overt Aggression Scale = Previous 24 hours
 - High Risk Chronic Behaviors that reflect four domains of aggression: Verbal, Property, Self, Others
- 0720 and 1520 Crisis Planning/ Risk of Violence **Towards Others Huddle**
 - Review of the high risk patients and their action plans
 - Guided by the huddle protocol



Psych Huddles

- 0745 and 1545 Safety Response Team
 - One staff member from every unit (usually a mental health specialist) is trained in therapeutic crisis intervention
 - Staff member carries pager and responds to other units in need of support on specific patients.
 - Follows Standard Protocol for reporting off to each other regarding psychiatric support in crisis
- 0800 and 1600 Departmental Bed Huddle SA Review/Flow
 - Charge RN from each unit and the Psychiatric Flow Coordinator
 - SA Acute Risk Review for all Departmental Inpatient Units





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Periop Huddle





Periop Huddle

- Average length of time: 10 minutes
- Attendees:
 - Periop assistant vice president
 - OR manager
 - Nursing
 - Periop coordinator
 - Chaplain
 - Same day surgery
 - MRI tech
 - Anesthesia
 - Sterile processing
 - Specialty reps (fetal, ENT, EYE, heart, urology)



Patient Safety Status

- Discuss patient, staffing, procedure, anesthesia, equipment risks
- Color coding patient risk
 - Definitions for the green, yellow, orange, and red indicators for perioperative safety communication system.
 - Green is all clear, patient prepared and verified "no threats to patient safety" through the perioperative area.
 - Yellow is "watch room", notes elevated risk factors for patient safety identified. Proceed with caution. Communicate possible additional needs to Patient Care Facilitator.
 - Orange is "HIGH ALERT" risk for patient vulnerability during the perioperative process. Requires additional resources and/or support from identified perioperative expert.
 - Red is the highest indicator which requires stopping the line until the perioperative safety communication system has resolved the identified threat.



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Patient Safety Status

Departments Reporting on Daily Safety Brief

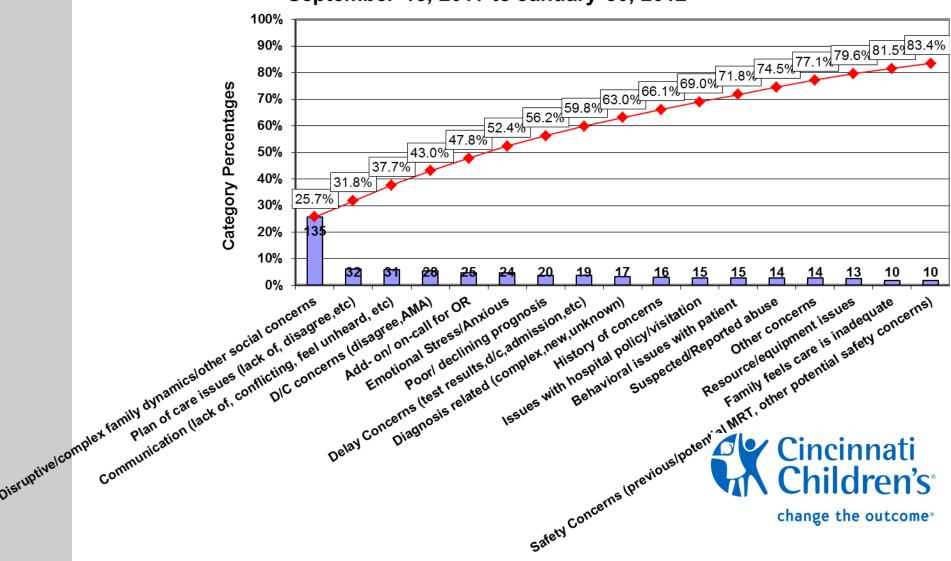
Employee Safety
Inpatient and ICU's
Periop
Emergency Department
Outpatient
Psychiatry
Home Health Care
Pharmacy

Radiology
Family Relations
Laboratory
Infection Control
Supply Chain
Information Systems
Protective Services
Facilities
Others



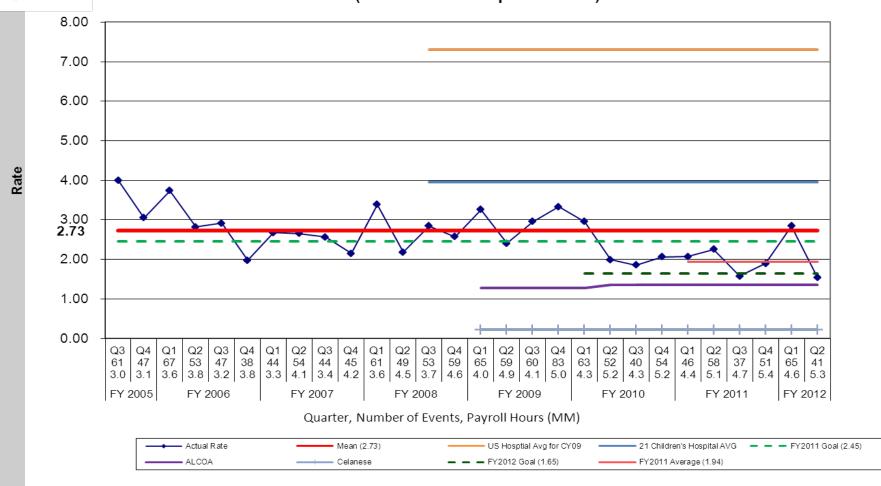
Patient Experience Concerns

Most Common Experience Predictions Reported in Bed Huddle September 15, 2011 to January 30, 2012





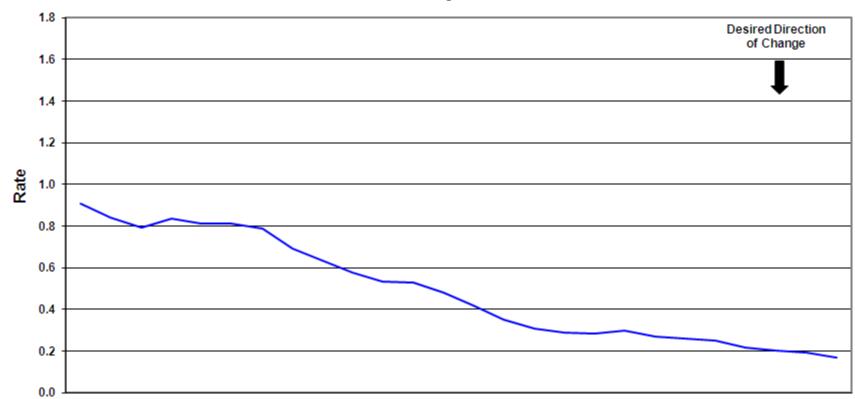
Quarterly Rate Of OSHA Recordable Injuries (Annualized Rate per 100 FTE)



Prediction in Action



Serious Safety Event Rate



Rate over 7 Years

Questions?

Comments?



