Office of Patient Experience 2021





Safety, Quality, Experience & Clinical Risk

Function together to stop harm and improve patient and caregiver experience by influencing a highly reliable "always safe" culture.



Office of Patient Experience 2021

Executive Team



Chief Patient Experience Officer Executive Director Senior Nurse Executive

System Functions • Caring and Learning Together



















Safety

Quality

Experience

Infection Prevention

Patient Advocacy

Regulatory **Affairs**

Clinical Data

External Reporting

Physician Advisory Services

Caregivers are Deployed According to Geography and Care Continuum Demands

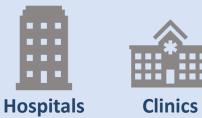
















OPE Teams Align and support the work

OPE Work Groups







Geography

Care Continuum

Initiative



Workgroup Structure

Geographies

- Facilities in near proximity to facilitate resource flex as needed, e.g.,
 - ★ Event or complaint management
 - **⅓** Surveys
 - ★ System or work deployment

Care Continuums

- Behavioral Health
- Children's Health,
 Primary Care
- Critical Care, Med Surg
- ED, Trauma
- Homecare, Hospice, Rehab
- Oncology
- Shared Services
- Surgical Services
- Women's Health

Initiatives

- Education
- Event Management
- Survey Readiness
- Provider Support
- Communication





respect you

care about you

I keep you safe

Actively listen

Learn what matters to you

Use language you understand

Support you with empathy
Answer your questions
Treat you with kindness

Work collaboratively as a team

Speak up if there is a concern

Resolve problems when they come up

High Reliability = We do what we intend to do EVERYTIME



- Be approachable -- LISTEN
- Encourage others' voices
- Listen for 'I have a concern'



- Hand off situational awareness
- Model attention to detail
- What could go wrong?



SBAR

- Be clear and concise
- Respect others' time
- Request action



- Acknowledge uncertainty
- Address anything abnormal or unclear
- Listen for 'I have a concern'



- Take time and focus
- Confirm understanding of plan
- Listen for 'I have a clarifying question'



- Beware multitasking: stop and focus
- Take a diagnostic timeout
- Watch yourself for bias



Apology and Connection





Reporting Rapid Analysis and Action Planning Closing the loop



Reporting Rapid Analysis and Classification Planning Closing the loop







Caring

What do our patients, their loved ones, and our caregivers need?



Learning

Did our process break down?

Do we need to make any changes to promote safety and experience?



Psychological Safety and Accountability



Edmondson, Amy C. *Teaming: How Organizations Learn, Innovate, and Compete in the Knowledge Economy*. Jossey-Bass, 2012.





Initial response to errors is key to ongoing transparency, and transparency is key to a highly reliable culture.



Safety Pause



Caring

What do our patients, their loved ones, and our caregivers need?



Learning

Did our process break down?

Do we need to make any changes to promote safety?



Safety Pause: Caring & Learning

A Brief Guide and Summary

The Safety Pause is an effective way for teams to respond when things don't go the way we intend or hope. A pause can be helpful after any difficult event: for example, the passing of a patient, a caregiver injury, a medical error, or an emotional encounter with an upset family member. Here's what you can expect:

Guiding Principles

- 1. Caring: What do our patients, their loved ones, and our caregivers need?
- Learning: Did our process break down? Are any changes needed to promote safety?

Caring

Supporting caregivers after a difficult event

We want to help our patients live the healthiest lives possible, and our caregivers to be safe and fulfilled at work. Sometimes, despite our best efforts, the complexities of health and disease lead to unwanted outcomes – when this happens, we feel a great burden. Sharing this burden openly and intentionally, supporting one another, can help reduce the emotional toll on our caregivers.

- Step 1. Notify your local leaders of the situation, who will engage the appropriate, small group, including the clinical risk team for support.
- Step 2. This group will ask: How is the patient and family doing? What immediate communication or help do they need?
- Step 3. A leader or peer will be assigned to reach out to affected caregivers to listen and offer emotional support. What do they need? Do they need time away from work? Offer employee assistance (EAP) contact.
- Step 4. Huddling as a team and sharing emotions (EAP may be present for this) may be effective after difficult events. Ongoing support is often needed after difficult events. Contact your HR representative or the team lead for further guidance.

Learning

Learning quickly to improve our care

As an organization committed to keeping our patients and caregivers Always Safe, we strive to learn and continuously improve our processes.

- Step 5. <u>Conversations to Learn</u>: The team will gather pertinent facts while memories are fresh to understand any potential risks that should be addressed immediately. Ask: Did our process break down?
- Step 6. <u>Safety Pause Debrief</u>: The team lead will bring together involved caregivers to discuss what we learned. What immediate changes are needed to promote safety? How and when can the team safely return to work?

Is this a rigid process?

There may be variations in how this is done – and that's okay. Your teams and their leaders will provide some of the most effective support for each other. Remember that the guiding principles are Caring and Learning – aligning well with our values of Integrity, Trust, Excellence, Accountability, and Mutual Respect.





Rapid Assessment (ad hoc meeting)

The Team:

- Executive Leadership Team (Sentinel/Never Events)
- 2. Specialty Based and Community Based Leaders
- 3. Office of Patient Experience Leader
- 4. System Clinical Program and/or Shared Clinical Service Leaders
- 5. Local Administration, department leads and department managers
- 6. Clinical Risk and Safety





HARM EVENT ASSESSMENT TEAM (HEAT)

- Weekly meeting with system operational and clinical leaders. Local teams are invited as adhoc based on event location.
- Discussion includes patient and caregiver support needs, equity concerns, learning opportunities, classification, and action planning.





Finding the holes in the cheese...



PATIENT-CONTROLLED MORPHINE **Problem OVERDOSE** Problem(s) Morphine overdose, patient death What Pump was programmed for lower morphine concentration, which Date Unknown When Different, unusual, unique mg/mL cassette not available was not available Post-anesthesia care unit & ward Facility, site Where Take-Home Points from "Death by PCA" Commentary by Rodney W. Hicks, PhD, RN, FNP Unit, area, equipment Infusion pump PCA is widely used and is generally an effective method of postoperative pain management. Pain management/recovering from C-section Task being performed While deaths from PCA are rare, they can occur and this heightens the importance of developing safe processes surrounding PCA use. Impact to the Goals Safe PCA use is highly dependent on a team comprised of clinicians, administrators, biomedical engineers, Patient Safety Patient death and quality improvement personnel. Employee Safety Risk of second victim Organizations that employ PCAs must adopt and integrate technology - such as bedside barcoding and monitoring with capnography and oximetry - in order to facilitate safe medication use. Compliance Never event Patient Services Overdose of morphine Property/ Equipment prove supply mg/mL morphine concentration not available ain to avoid abor/ Time Response, investigation oduct shortages ossible Solution 1 mg/mL Store only one concentration trength in a Frequency Mortality from user programming errors with this morphine not ossible Solution ispensing cabine available Jse of barcoding device estimated to be a low likelihood event (1 in ossible Solution chnology 33.000 to 1 in 338.800) tandardize and limit Settings he concentrations fo Use of smart incorrectly Overlooked Confirmation PCA agents available umps which entered by dose variation bias? Higher **Analysis** spend infusion PACU nurse concentration hen physiologic arameters are of morphine AND Routinely stocked eached used dose (1 mg/mL) Possible Solution: More Detailed Cause Map - Add detail as information becomes available Evidence: 5 mg/mL replaced with erform higher dose (5 Too much correct device instead of 1 mg/mL mg/mL) morphine settings hecks of order. administered roduct, and pump Why? Delivery limits Lack of AND Effect based on lower € Cause fective double Patient Services concentration check vidence: Evidence is NOTE: Read the Cause Map from left to right with the consistent with a phrase "Was Caused By" in place of each arrow. Only confirmed concentration Concentration pump settings Overdose of rogramming error not checked by AND were consistent morphine where morphine ward nurse with order mg/mL was entered in Evidence: Autopsy Patient Safety revealed toxic instead of 5 mg/mL concentration of Goal Impacted Solutions morphine Effective pain control Owner(s) tisk of second No. Action Item Cause Patient given AND (Names) victim PCA morphine Impacted Does not mprove supply chain to avoid product 1 mg/mL concentration Purchasing Patient death AND ossible Solution equire nursing morphine not available ise of monitoring staff to Store only one strength in a Higher concentration of Pharmcy chnology administer Never event **Soal Impacte** ispensing cabinet morphine used Lack of Standardize and limit the monitoring equipment 3 concentrations for PCA agents Evidence: Capnograpi Labor, Time Response. alarms would have Use of smart pumps which suspend Too much morphine Chief executive/ alerted staff to nvestigation 4 infusion when physiological administered operating/ nursing/ deteriorating clinical condition Delayed parameters are breached medical officer response to AND 5 Use of barcoding technology Overlooked dose variation For a free copy of our Root Cause Analysis Template in patient Microsoft Excel, used to create this page, visit our web site. ossible Solution Perform independent double checks Lack of effective double check overdose Licensed clinicians ssess & record Vidence: Per case vital signs including of order, product, and settings **ThinkReliability** depth of respiration study, snoring 7 Use of monitoring technology Lack of monitoring equipment pain and sedation espiration suggest Investigate Problems, Prevent Problems eeper sedation Assess & record vital signs including | Signs of deep sedation missed Signs of deep Houston, Texas 281-412-7766 ThinkReliability.com which generally depth of respiration, pain and sedation precedes respiratory Copyright ThinkReliability 2016 missed depression

Example of Cause Map Tool











Reporting Rapid Analysis and Classification Planning Closing the loop





Strength of Action Planning Guide

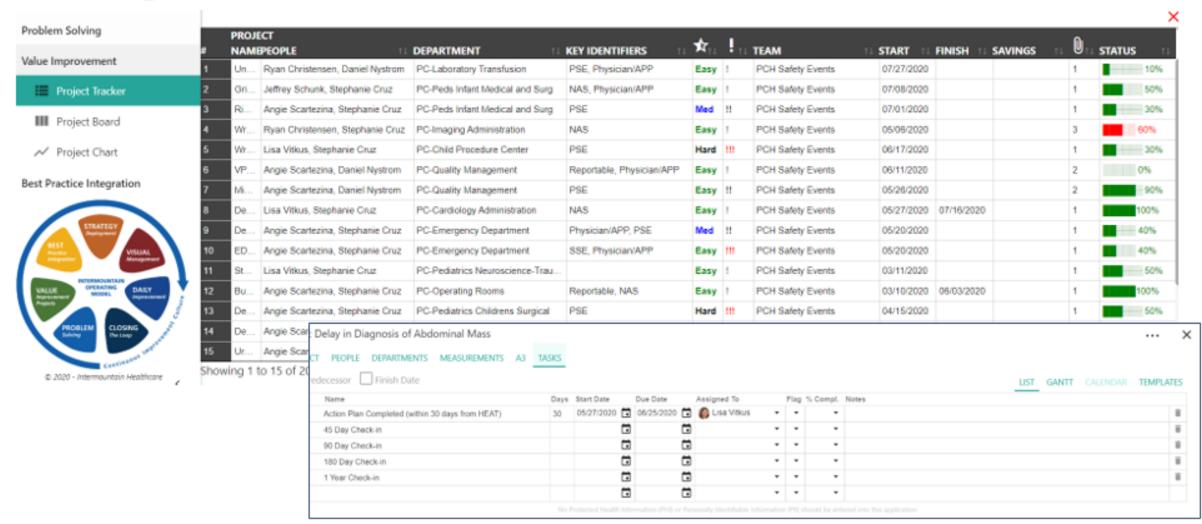
Action Plan Score Card Please rank each action from 1-5, using the criteria key provided										Click he Sort actions from weak	n strongest to			
		Strong 5	4	Moderate 3	2	→ Weak 1					Utilize criteria in below colu	umps to derive a score	in the action plan or	id
Action(s) (Provide Brief Description) Recommended 5 or less actions	Measurements of Success	Strength Processes Simplified	Feasibility Time to implement	Burden/Tra de Offs Caregiver	Heplicabilit y Lessons Learned & System	Sustainabil ity Plan & measurement	Total Veighte d Score					Criteria Key		
Weighted Criteria	Sustainability Criteria	20%	20%	Input 20%	Impact 20%	s of success	(0-5)	,	Weak	Strength	Feasibility	Burden/Trade Offs	Replicability	Sustainability
XAMPLE: Test#1		4	3	4	5	2	3.6		1	1 No process was reviewed	Projects that are > 180 days, high cost extensive resources	No caregiver input of ideas for proposed action task	Cannot be replicated or shared across the system	
XAMPLE: Test #2		5	1	4	5	1	3.2			2 Process reviewed / No improvement identified	Projects that are >180 days, moderate to high cost, bigger pay off	Frontline caregiver input to proposed action task	Can be replicated but ONLY shared with facility	Sustainability plan identi and documentation/ star work modified or create
									Mod	3 Process reviewed & education need identified	Projects that are 30-180 days, low to medium cost, low to med effort, pay-off is low to medium	Caregiver ideas to action task	Can be replicated and shared with Service Line	Sustainability plan identi with indicators for measurements of succes addition to #2 criteria
										Process reviewed & requires change to the process		Caregiver input to action task AND support of proposed action plan	Can be replicated and shared with leadership, during weekly sharing of lessons learned	Simple sustainability plat that identifies indicators regulatory documents, & success measurements (L Follow-up plan) in additi to #2 & #3 criteria
									Strong	Process reviewed and process simplified "If RCA involves a dejave event, then a simulation consultation must occur for a score of 5.	Best possible Outcome in <30 days with favorable balance of cost to benefit	Caregiver and PFAC input AND support of proposed action plan, AND caregiver identified to champion changes	Tools developed can be shared systemwide with multiple service lines and facilities	Scheduled event for Executive sponsors to re and verifiy outcomes successfully sustained (16 day review) in addition to #2, #3, and #4 criteria



Rating	Strength	Feasibility	Burden/Trade Offs	Replicability	Sustainability	
1	No process was reviewed	Projects that are > 180 days, high cost extensive resources	No caregiver input of ideas for proposed action task	Cannot be replicated or shared across the system	No sustainability plan developed	
2	Process reviewed / No improvement identified	Projects that are >180 days, moderate to high cost, bigger pay off	Frontline caregiver input to proposed action task	·	Sustainability plan identified, and documentation/ standard work modified or created	
3	Process reviewed & education need identified	Projects that are 90-180 days, low to medium cost, low to med effort, pay-off is low to medium	Caregiver ideas to action task	Can be replicated and shared with Service Line	Sustainability plan identified with indicators for measurements of success in addition to #2 criteria	
4	Process reviewed & requires change to the process	Project that are <90 days, high payback, low effort, low case, low hanging fruit	Caregiver input to action task AND support of proposed action plan	Can be replicated and shared with leadership, during weekly sharing of lessons learned	Simple sustainability plan that identifies indicators, regulatory documents, & success measurements (LSW/ Follow-up plan) in addition to #2 & #3 criteria	
5	Process reviewed and process simplified *If RCA involves a dejavu event, then a simulation consultation must occur for a score of 5.	Best possible Outcome in <30 days with favorable balance of cost to benefit	Caregiver and PFAC input AND support of proposed action plan, AND caregiver identified to champion changes	Tools developed can be shared systemwide with multiple service lines and facilities	Scheduled event for Executive sponsors to review and verifiy outcomes successfully sustained (180-day review) in addition to #2, #3, and #4 criteria	

Action Plan Tracking

Moving to the CI Portal



Sustainability

Action plan evaluation upon completion

45-day progress check-in

90-day completion report out

180-day sustainability report out

One Year check-in





"The single biggest problem in communication is the illusion that it has taken place."

George Bernard Shaw



Closing the Loop

Reporting Caregiver

Involved Caregivers

Formal Lessons Learned

Action Plan Evaluation Team

Leadership Teams and Boards

CI Portal Tracking





Questions?

