

2022

STRONGER

vizient. CONNECTIONS SUMMIT

Sept. 19–21, 2022

#vizientsummit



Patient Safety Organization Semi-Annual User Group Meeting

Agenda

- 1:00 Welcoming remarks
- 1:15 Operational Implementation of Just Culture Across a Health System: One System's Experience
- 2:15 It's Easier to Change What You Can See. Learning Systems Approach to Employee Safety
- 2:35 Destination Wellness: A Collaborative Approach to Caregiver Safety, Resilience, and Engagement
- 2:55 A System Approach to Workplace Violence
- 3:15 Break
- 3:30 Patient Safety Improvement Journey of an Academic Medical Center in Uncertain Times From One to Four CMS stars
- 3:50 Transforming Regulatory and Safety Awareness into a System-Wide Leadership Virtual Patient Safety Group
- 4:10 Conducting Patient Safety Activities Across a Health System and Case Law Update
- 4:55 Closing Remarks

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Vizient Patient Safety Organization

Ellen Flynn, RN, MBA, JD - Principal

Intermountain Health, Peaks Region

Heidi Wald, MD, MSPH – VP, Quality and Safety Officer

James Ritchey, MS, SPHR - VP of Human Resources Medical Group, Corporate

Venus Buckner, BSN, MA, CPPS, CPHRM - System Director, Risk & Patient Safety

Anne Millman, MS, CPPS - Patient Safety and Just Culture Advisor

SSM Health

Jennifer Luer MSN, RN, CPHQ, CPPS - System Director, Employee Safety

Intermountain Health, Lutheran Medical Center

Sarah Hodgson, MS, MEd, CPHQ, PMP - Program Manager of Patient and Caregiver Safety

Heather Liska, MPA, BSN, RN - Director of Nursing Professional Practice and Education

Heather Speaks, BSE, CAPM - Manager, Integrative Health

UMass Memorial Medical Center

Sheryl Van Vliet, RN, BSN - Manager, Department of Risk Management

Janell Forget, RN, BSN, JD, CPHRM - Associate Vice President, Risk Management

University of Toledo Medical Center

Pallavi Yadav, MBBS, MHA, CQPA - Director, Quality Management

NYU Langone Health

Brian P. Bosworth, MD, FACG, FACP - Chief Medical Officer

Maxine Simon, FACHE, CPC, CHPC - Chief Regulatory Officer

Barnett Benvenuti & Butler PLLC

Wesley R. Butler, Esq.

Vizient Patient Safety Organization

Ellen Flynn, RN, MBA, JD - Principal



Tips for Attendees

During Q&A, please raise your hand and we will bring a microphone to you

There is a 15-minute break scheduled for 3:15. Light refreshments and beverages are available.

There is a charging station at the table in the back of the room if you need to charge your devices

This meeting is not privileged and confidential

- When sharing information or asking questions, please do not share Patient Safety Work Product (PSWP) or Protected Health Information (PHI) such as actual events that happened at your organization, dates, ages, or references to data submitted to PSO.
- Actions taken to improve care are not PSWP and may be shared.
- Verbal contributions could be phrased using examples below to protect your organization
 - “In my experience, I’ve found that...”
 - “I’ve heard of [insert topic here] happening at organizations...”

Disclosure of Financial Relationships

Vizient, Inc., Jointly Accredited for Interprofessional Continuing Education, defines companies to be ineligible as those whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients.

An individual is considered to have a relevant financial relationship if the educational content an individual can control is related to the business lines or products of the ineligible company.

No one in a position to control the content of this educational activity have relevant financial relationships with ineligible companies.

Learning Objectives

- Describe methods employed to implement just culture across disciplines within a health system
- Describe the framework and processes necessary for establishing workforce wellness, safety, and resilience
- Identify successful strategies for prioritizing quality improvement and reducing harm during COVID 19
- Analyze case studies to identify ways to conduct patient safety activities across a health system within a Patient Safety Evaluation System (PSES) such as peer support, huddles, and current findings from case law.



Opening Remarks

Ellen Flynn, RN, MBA, JD

Principal, Vizient Patient Safety Organization

Meet our PSO team



Ellen Flynn
RN, MBA, JD
Principal

*PSO leader and
Patient Safety
Act subject
matter expert*



Tammy Williams
MSN, RN, CPPS
PSO Program
Director

*Patient safety and
Patient Safety Act
subject matter
expert*



Christina Driskill
MPH, RN, CPHQ
PSO Program
Director

*Patient safety and
Patient Safety Act
subject matter
expert*



Kathryn Merkeley
**RN, MHSA, PMP,
CPPS**
PSO Program
Director

*Patient safety and
Patient Safety Act
subject matter
expert*



Jessie Blackwell
PSO Program
Manager

*Provides technical
support*



Daniele Klebern
PSO Program
Manager

*Provides
technical support*

Empathetic and effective response to sentinel events and root cause analysis (RCA)



This resource builds on other existing recommendations to incorporate current thought leadership to support an empathetic, effective, and sustainable response after a sentinel event. The key distinctions in the resource include:

- **Maintain a continuous safety surveillance system** integrating RCA action plans to warn of impending risks in high volume, high risk, problem prone areas
- Provide **standard, role-based education** to the healthcare team on communicating with patients and families after a serious adverse event
- Facilitate **real-time communication and support for the patient and family** involved in an adverse event aligning with the Cures Act
- **Include the healthcare team involved in the event** in the RCA meetings, selection of solutions, and creating the action plan
- Develop criteria for **identifying when external support is required** for an objective RCA
- Use a **standard format for triggering questions and taxonomy of causal factors/descriptions** including health equity, health information technology and access to care issues
- **Integrate action plans into standard work** and **provide leadership oversight** at the local, organization and system levels
- **Real time monitoring** consisting of daily manager observations, in-the-moment coaching, and document compliance on a visual management board

2023 PSO focus areas

Leading practice advisory projects

- Delay in recognizing clinical deterioration
- Perinatal
- Managing the ambulatory experience to prevent disruptive behavior
- Informed consent/Advanced directives across the continuum of care
- Ambulatory procedure complications; e.g., colonoscopy, sedation

Colleague Connection topics

- Falls
- Drug shortage risks
- Environmental safety; e.g., metal detectors
- Stage 3 or 4 pressure injuries
- Environmental safety; e.g., metal detectors and other safety design

Topical webinars

- Transfusion
- Physician oversight of medication not reviewed by pharmacy
- Pediatric sedation
- Transfers along the continuum of care
- Managing drug shortages

Value metrics

- Mislabeled specimens
- Wrong patient, side, site or implant

Innovation project

- Retained Guidewire

Culture of safety topics

- RCA/ACA
- Workplace safety, resilience and wellness
- Culture of vigilance, learning and accountability
- Health system management – sustaining gains
- Safety 2
- Civility, respect, empathy, dignity and caring
- Staffing to support critical thinking and vigilance
- Health Equity assessment



Vizient PSO Provider Profile

Vizient PSO Provider Profile

Organizational information and services

Review the accuracy of the below organizational information and provide any missing information.

Organization Name	Provider type	# of staffed beds or licensed providers	Providers Ownership Status	Academic Affiliation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Government (Federal, state, or local) <input type="checkbox"/> Private, nonprofit <input type="checkbox"/> Private, for-profit <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> Academic medical center (AMC) <input type="checkbox"/> Teaching affiliation, but not AMC <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

Check all that apply to your organization's hospital or freestanding services:

Hospital based services		Freestanding facilities	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ambulatory Practice	<input type="checkbox"/> Psychiatric	<input type="checkbox"/> Ambulatory Surgery Center	<input type="checkbox"/> Home health care
<input type="checkbox"/> Long Term Acute Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Correctional unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Skilled nursing, intermediate/ long term care	<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic or imaging center
<input type="checkbox"/> Neurosurgery	<input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Renal dialysis center	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemotherapy center
<input type="checkbox"/> Obstetrics	<input type="checkbox"/> Telehealth / virtual telemetry	<input type="checkbox"/> Outpatient / Retail pharmacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospice
<input type="checkbox"/> Pediatrics	<input type="checkbox"/> Transplant	<input type="checkbox"/> Physician Practice	<input type="checkbox"/> Correctional care
<input type="checkbox"/> Neonatal ICU	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory and/or tissue bank	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):

Organizational contacts

Please provide at least 2 PSO contacts, additional individuals to be added to the general and pharmacy PSO listserver, and ambulatory and pediatric contacts. A Vizient profile (login) is required before individuals can be added to the listserver.

2 PSO Contacts			Other secondary PSO Contacts (if applicable)		
Name	Title	Email	Name	Title	Email
Additional individuals to add to the PSO Listserver			Pharmacy Listserver		
Ambulatory Contact			Pediatric Contact		

Provide contacts names:

- 2 key PSO contacts
- List of individuals to be added to the Vizient PSO listserv
- Pharmacists to be added to pharmacy listserv
- Ambulatory contact
- Pediatric contact

Work with the PSO program manager to update your profile at daniele.klebern@vizientinc.com

Vizient PSO offerings



Education

- Safety alerts, checklists and white papers
- Evidence-based and expert consensus recommendations
- Patient safety officer education on high reliability and culture of safety
- Topical webinar series
- PSO operations orientation
- Case law updates



Collaboration

- Colleague connections
- Safe Table forum participation
- Leading practice development projects
- Two in-person PSO conferences
- Quarterly virtual PSO user group
- PSO listserv email list participation



Other

- PSWP privilege and confidentiality protection
- Multidimensional analytic tool access
- Annual evidence-based feedback report with comparative data
- Quarterly comparative data reports
- Dedicated PSO Program Director Coach



Additional services (incremental fee)

- PSES documentation support
- Quarterly feedback report

Vizient PSO calendar

Collaborative groups

- Topical
- Safety and Medical Leader
- Cancer Care
- Radiation Oncology
- Legal/operations

Listservs

- PSO
- Pharmacy
- Radiation Oncology
- Cancer center

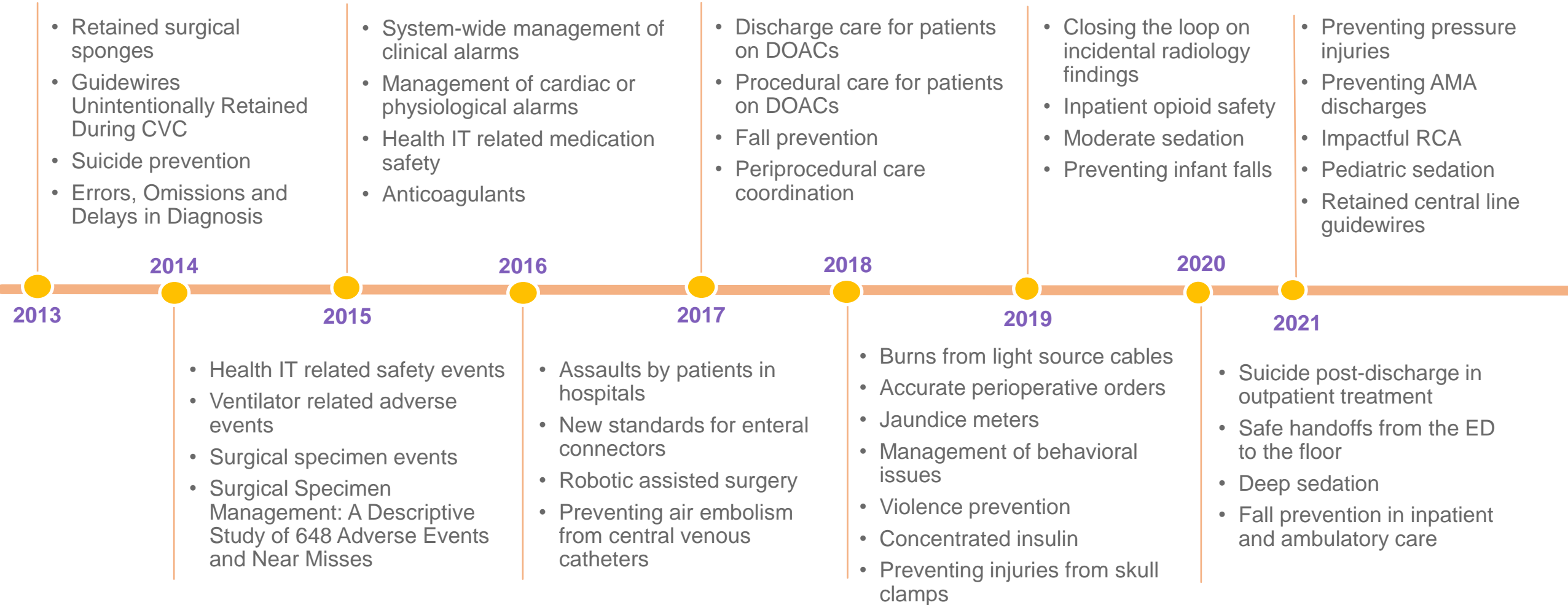
Month	*HRO & Safety Education Webinars Click Here to Register for series	*Topical Safety Webinars Click Here to Register for series	PSO operations Click Here to Register for series	Leading practice advisory projects and workshops	Other PSO collaborative meetings and information
January		Jan 7: Workplace safety Stand Alone Meeting Registration Link (No CE's provided)		Projects/Advisory Groups ❖ Wrong site/side, procedure, implant, and patient surgery ❖ Mislabeled specimens ❖ Workplace safety ❖ Voluntary reporting to learn and improve patient safety outcomes ❖ Pediatric sedation	All webinars start at 1:00pm Central Time unless otherwise noted. Weekly Colleague Connections <i>Thursday 2:30pm-3:30pm</i> The meeting provides an opportunity for members to collaborate on and increase awareness of safety issues, and to ask peers about their processes, practices, policies and procedures. To join, contact Jessie Blackwell . Safe Tables: The meeting, which provides another opportunity for member collaboration around specific safety topics, occurs in a Privileged & Confidential learning space under the Patient Safety Act. Attendees must sign the confidentiality and disclosure agreement which is valid for 3 years and return to Jessie Blackwell .
February		Feb. 23: Mislabeled specimens	Feb 22: PSO Orientation Feb 15: PSO Power Learning		PSO Power Learning: The purpose of the Power Learning webinars is to share key learnings from our colleague connections, safe tables, expert advisory calls, data analysis, and research. Provide PSO updates and seek member input. Please ensure you have at least one representative attend from your organization.
March	March 22: Effective and impactful RCA	March 30: Wrong site/side, procedure, implant, and patient surgery		Collaboration Groups ❖ Safety and Medical Leader ❖ Radiation oncology meeting and listserver ❖ Cancer Centers meeting and listserver ❖ One approach	PSO orientation: This session provides information on the Patient Safety Act, the process of working with a PSO, and the steps your organization needs to take in defining your patient safety evaluation system.
April		April 8: Vizient Semiannual ambulatory meeting		Workshops ❖ RCA and Just Culture ❖ PACT collaborative (starts Jan. 2022) For more information, click here . ❖ Diagnostic error	Contact Information PI Program Manager Jessie Blackwell (312) 775-4234 Program Directors Christina Driskill (214) 574-3826 Kathryn Merkeley (214) 574-3301 Tammy Williams (312) 775-4380 Associate Vice President, Safety Ellen Flynn (312) 775-4294
May	May 24: Cause Analysis and Aggregate RCA		May 25: Case Law Update		
June		June 16: Promoting Diagnostic Safety in the ED	June 21: PSO Orientation June 15: PSO Power Learning		
July					
August		August 10: Cancer care - monitoring oral chemotherapy			
September		September 19: Vizient PSO Semi-Annual Meeting at 2022 Connections Education Summit	September 9: PSO Orientation		
October		October 12: Proactive identification of clinical deterioration and response	October 4: PSO Power Learning		
November	November 9: Safety 2 November 15: Protected space for learning	November 7: Upside (12pm Central)			
December		December 7: Radiation oncology			

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Aggregate analyses and leading practices



Vizient PSO alerts and toolkits

Click on the link below to access our alerts and toolkits with leading practices.

- [Guidewires unintentionally retained](#)
- [Empathetic and effective response to sentinel events and Root Cause Analysis](#)
- [Discharge against medical advice](#)
- [Fall prevention in hospitals, ambulatory care, and the emergency department \(ED\)](#)
- [Pressure injury prevention](#)
- [Preventing infant drops and falls in health care](#)
- [Managing behavioral issues in inpatient medical settings](#)
- [Violence prevention program](#)
- [Ensuring safe handoffs from the emergency department to the inpatient unit](#)
- [Preventing suicide after discharge and in outpatient care](#)
- [Closing the loop on actionable radiology findings](#)
- [Improve safety with lessons learned from opioid-related events requiring naloxone](#)
- [Risks associated with concentrated insulin](#)
- [Preventing patient injury from skull clamp systems](#)
- [Perioperative phases of care orders](#)
- [Burns from light source cables](#)



Operational Implementation of Just Culture: One Healthcare System's Experience

Intermountain Healthcare, Peaks Region

Anne Millman, MS, CPPS Patient Safety and Just Culture Advisor

Venus Buckner, BSN, MA, CPPS, CPHRM, System Director, Risk & Patient Safety

Jim Ritchey, Vice President, Human Resources
Shared Services & Diversified group

Heidi Wald, MD MSPH, Vice President, Chief Quality and Safety Officer

Just Culture

LEARNING
SAFETY
BALANCE
FAIRNESS

Introduction

Anne Millman, MS, CPPS
Advisor, Patient Safety and Just Culture
Intermountain Healthcare, Peaks Region

Learning Objectives

1. Describe the Just Culture model used by Intermountain Healthcare, Peaks Region as part of standard work
2. Outline the implementation plan and execution in collaboration between Quality and Safety, Human Resources and Medical Staff.
3. Share lessons learned and insights of the implementation at the height of COVID-19 pandemic

Intermountain Healthcare and SCL Health Merged on April 1, 2022

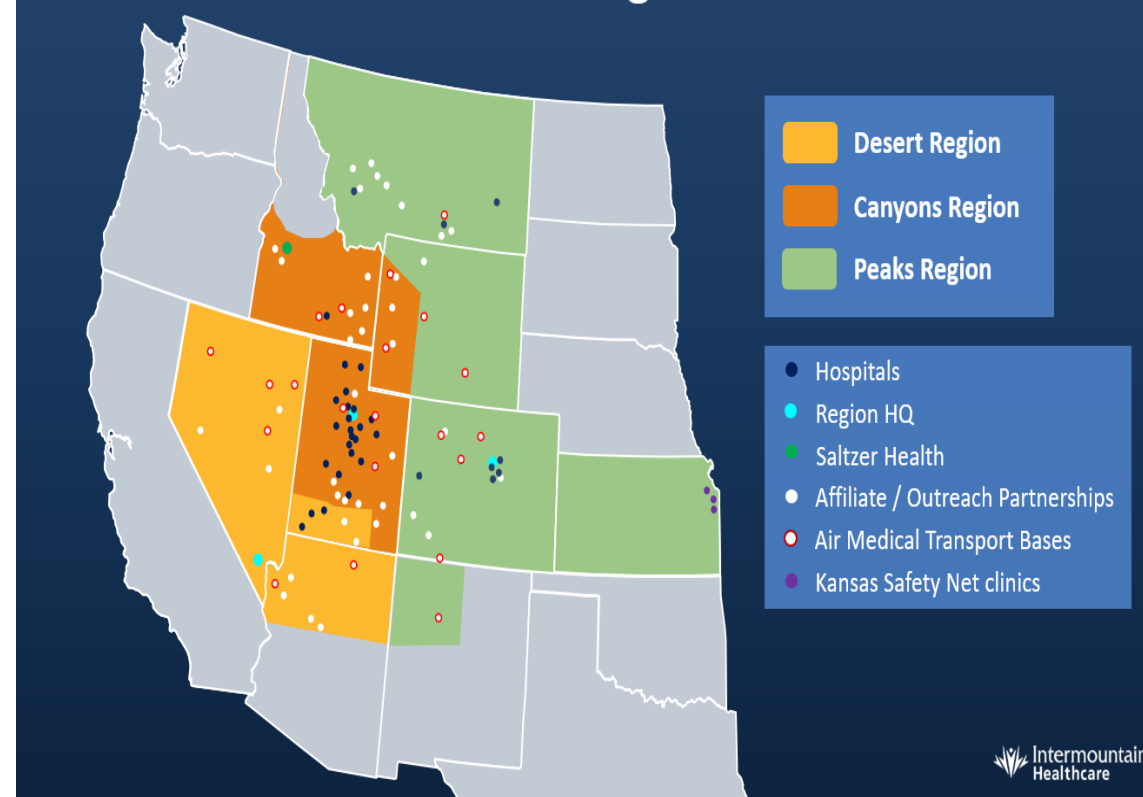


- Non-profit, integrated health system
- Primary service areas: Utah, Idaho, Nevada
- 42,000 caregivers
- 225 clinics, 24 hospitals (+ virtual hospital and 1 under construction)
- 2,800 employed and 5,100 affiliated physicians and APPS
- SelectHealth: insurance plans with 1 million members in 3 states
- Secular operations



- Non-profit health system
- Primary service areas: Colorado, Montana, Kansas
- 16,000 associates
- 160 clinics, 8 hospitals
- 150 employed physicians/APPS (SCL Health Medical Group)
- Strong financial ratings by bond agencies
- Mix of religious (Catholic) affiliation and secular operations

Intermountain Healthcare Regions



Historical Background of Just Culture

1997: James Reason's "Managing the Risks of Organizational Accidents" introduces the concept of a "just culture" and a decision tree for determining the culpability of an unsafe act and the 'substitution test.'

2001: David Marx's "Patient Safety and the 'Just Culture': A Primer for Healthcare Executives" expands on Reason's work, including the concept of disciplinary decision-making strategies related to procedures, expected outcomes, and risk of harm to values.

What is a Just Culture?

Just Culture is a **system of workplace justice** that emphasizes the balance between **personal accountability for one's choices** and the role that **system/process issues** may play in both clinical and non-clinical situations.

A Just Culture:

- Recognizes that all people will make mistakes
- Does not consider the severity of outcome
- Commits to a robust investigation
- Promotes a culture of accountability and commits to learning

Just Culture

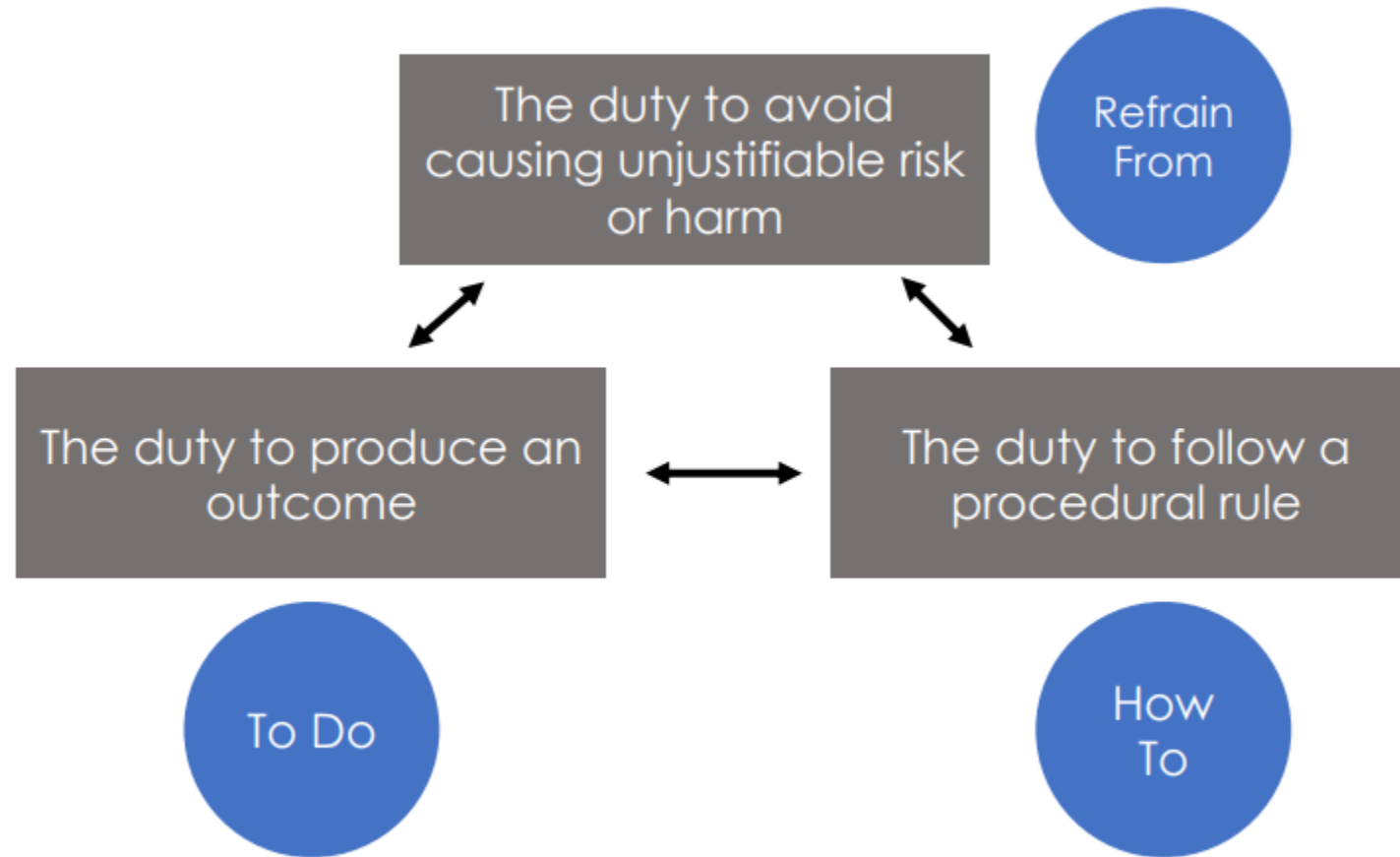
“Just Culture is, first and foremost, about the prevention of the harm. It is about the managerial responsibility to design good systems, and help employees make good choices, knowing they are inescapably fallible creatures with a very strong propensity to drift.”

“Just Culture is also about the relationships between employees on the floor – creating the environment and building the skills to coach each other, living out the idea that we, too, can be our brothers’ and sisters’ keepers.”

~ David Marx, Outcome Engenuity
[Analysis Update, March 26, 2022](#)

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The Three Duties



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The Five Behaviors

Human Error	At-Risk Behavior	Reckless Behavior	Knowledge	Purpose
Unintended conduct; a person does other than what they intended to do.	A choice where risk is not recognized , or is mistakenly believed to be justified .	Conscious disregard of a substantial and unjustifiable risk.	Knowingly causing harm (sometimes justified).	A purpose to cause harm.
Accept	Coach	Sanction	Sanction	Sanction

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Operational Implementation

Venus M. Buckner, RN, BSN, MA, CPHRM, CPPS
Director of Risk & Patient Safety
Intermountain Healthcare, Peaks Region



Medical errors in the news

A former nurse was criminally prosecuted for a fatal drug error and convicted of gross neglect of an impaired adult and negligent homicide

Implications

- Criminalizing medical error
- Chilling effect on reporting safety concerns for improvement
- Contributes to the “The Big Quit” movement

Organizational Response

Process & Culture

- Clear communication from our leaders and stakeholders regarding ongoing process improvements
 - Mitigation strategies rolled out
 - Partnership between Quality & Safety and other stakeholders, such as Medication Safety group
 - Opportunity to promote our commitment to hardwire our Just Culture way

Just Culture Implementation

Why?

“Guided by our Mission, Vision and Core Values, the commitment to justice is deeply rooted in SCL Health’s identity and culture.”

Launched: September 2020

Relaunched: April 2021



NASA's Space Launch System (SLS) rocket with the Orion spacecraft aboard

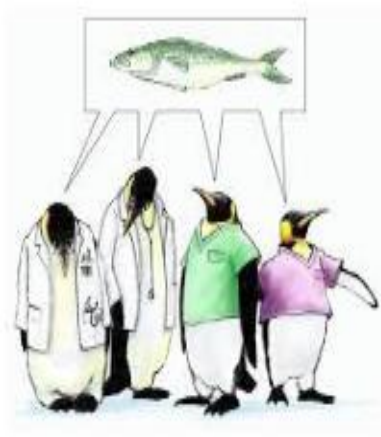
Image Credit: NASA/Joel Kowsky

<https://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/we-are-going-artemis-i-on-launch-pad>

Fostering a Just Culture



Kotler, 2006: Our Iceberg Is Melting . . .



- **Objectives:** **System-wide** implementation of the just culture philosophy in our **daily operations**
 - **Promote psychological safety** and **accountability**
 - **Reduce unwarranted variation** in the use of just culture principles
 - **Implement standard work** across the entire organization
- **Goal:** create a shared mental model and consistent application of the principles

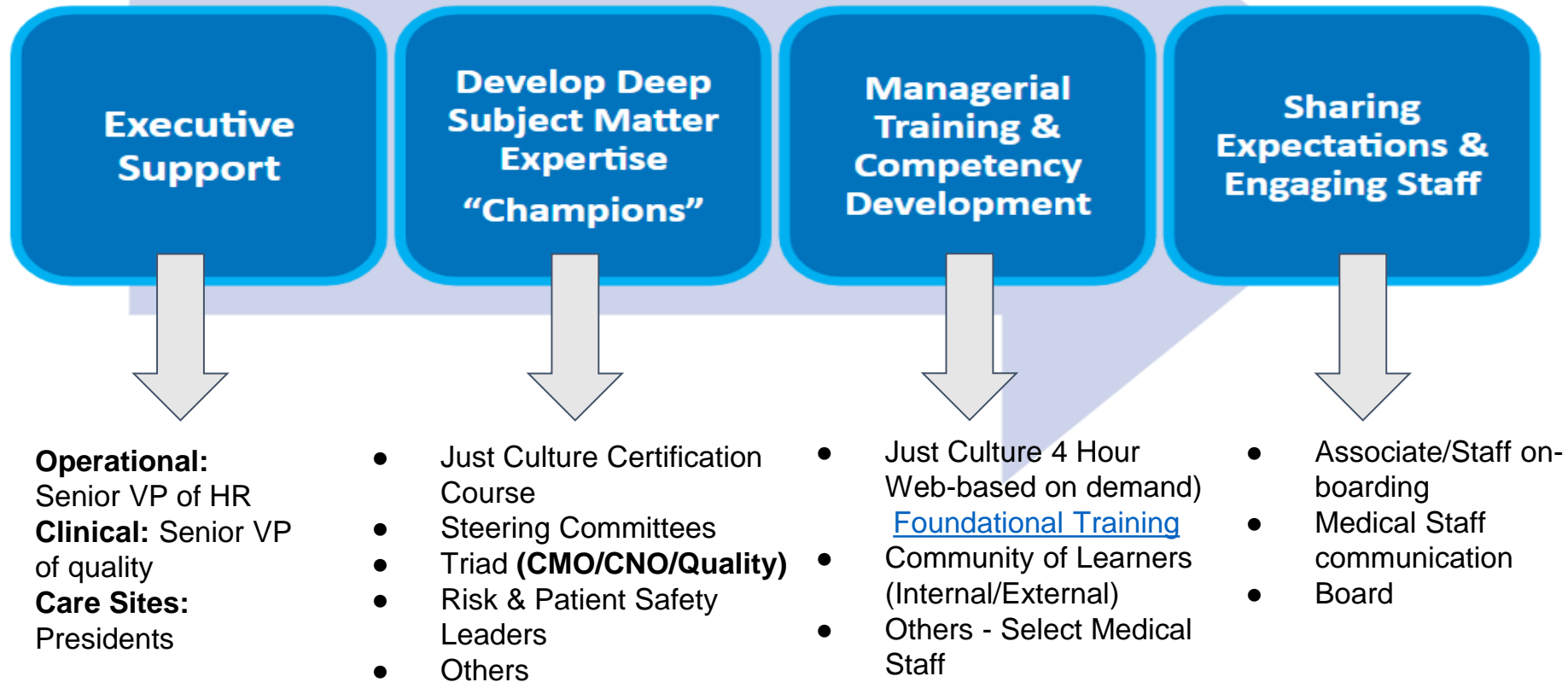
SCL Health Safety Grant Program (2020 - 2023)

Our Journey

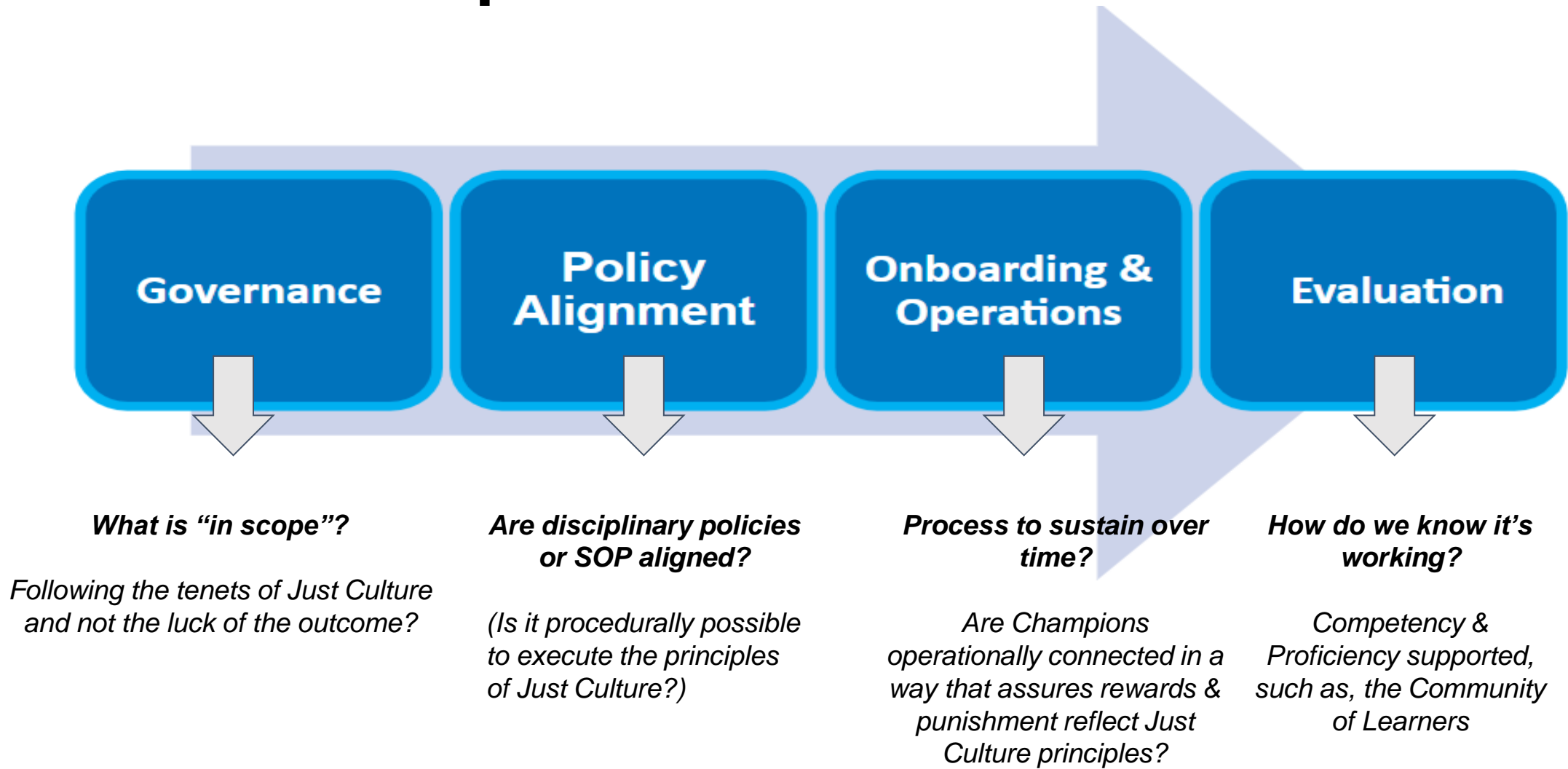
- **Sept. 2020:** Executive Retreat Launch with David Marx, Outcome Engenuity
- **Delayed** due to COVID surge
- **April 2021:** Relaunched
- ~ **17 months** on the road (stop/go) and lots of gain
- Currently on phases 4 & 5 focused on hardwiring and alignment



Just Culture Implementation: *People*



Just Culture Implementation: *Process*



Community of Learners



Purpose: To promote competency and proficiency of leaders in the application of just culture principles in their daily operations.

- Practice application
- Provide support
- Resource
- Small group
- Diverse
- Hardwire onboarding
- Confidential



LMC Just Culture League of Champions						
Bucket	Champions	Meeting Name	Chair	Co-Chair	Meeting Date	Meeting Time
Medical Staff	Dr. Christine Dr. Patti Georgina B	IMC	Dr. Neuschadt	N/A	2nd Wednesday	7 a.m.
		Leadership Council	Dr. Christine	Dr. Brant	2nd Thursday	8:30 a.m.
		CV Service Mgt	Dr. Johnson	Dr. Garter	1st Wednesday	noon
IM	Kelly G	Perinatal Quality Comm	Dr. Johnson	Dr. Garter	1st Wednesday	1:00 PM
		Pediatric Section Mgt	Dr. Wolfe		2nd Wednesday	noon
		Women's Service Staff Mgt				every other month
CV	Dr. Brian Brand G T Wu A	IMC Mgt	Amy Ruppert	Wendy Lutz	2nd Thursday	7:00 a.m.
		CV Quality (Strategy)	Dr. Hoke Dr. Shuttles	Brand G	3rd Thursday	7:00 a.m.
		Wendy Lutz				every other month



Tiered Huddles



- Tiered Huddle Reporting for awareness and early resolution
 - Tiers 1 - 7
- Embed psychological safety to promote reporting:
 - ❖ Patient safety events
 - Serious Unanticipated Events
 - ❖ Safety Concerns
 - ❖ Caregiver Injuries
 - ❖ Celebration

Reporting through tiered huddles in addition to reporting events in the Patient Safety Occurrence Reporting System

Flight Plan In Progress: Build, Train and Sustain

Continue the Spread and Hardwire

- Training
 - System Service Group - Regional Office (Broomfield)
 - Assignment of 4-hour Foundational web-based training for all new caregivers, new managers and on-demand
 - In-person training
 - 3 hours @ Broomfield - Open to anyone
 - CEUS & CMEs available
 - Board Presentation by David Marx
- Infuse into daily operations
 - Patient and non-patient
 - Huddles
 - Safety events
- Executive Presentation to the Board
 - David Marx, Guest Speaker
- Incorporate into the Patient Safety Stories Shared Learning



Alignment

Human Resources


Jim Ritchey
Vice President, Human Resources
Shared Services and Diversified Group

Alignment – Human Resources

- Executive Support - Senior Vice President of Human Resources
- Quality & Safety Department participation in the HR leadership retreat
- Appointment of Partners
 - Jim Ritchey, VP Human Resources
 - Champions' training for all Human Resource Leaders at every care site
- Alignment with messaging and communication
- HR leaders as co-chair of the Steering Committee
- Active participation in building proficiency through the Community of Learners process

Practical Applications

- Use of the Algorithm for consistency
- Policy versus Guidelines
- Support resiliency efforts to combat burnout
- Harmonization in the “new” world from an HR perspective - In progress
 - Diversity and inclusion



Just Culture Guiding Principles Intermountain Healthcare, Peaks Region

The Just Culture model emphasizes the balance between personal accountability for one's choices and the role that system/process issues may play in both clinical and non-clinical situations. Adverse events and errors, in addition to performance-related issues, can be evaluated justly and fairly through the use of a standardized approach and a common language. Guided by our Mission, Vision and Core Values, the commitment to justice is deeply rooted in SCL Health's identity and culture. The question of justice in health care settings is particularly poignant where dignity and human vulnerability are most on display. Justice takes the particular details of our lives into consideration.


Leaders are committed to ensuring that a fair, replicable system of justice is in place in our organization. Individuals are accountable for the quality of their behavioral choices, including the reporting of errors and system vulnerabilities. As an organization, we are accountable for the systems we have designed and for responding to the behavioral choices of individuals within that system in a fair and just manner.

As a healthcare system, we will strive to help everyone continuously improve the quality of the behaviors and choices they make and the systems they rely upon to carry out their job responsibilities, whether this involves clinical care, financial operations, educating new professionals, conducting research, or managing community relationships.

The principles that guide the development and successful implementation of a Just Culture align with our Code of Conduct and expectation of Leadership Behaviors.

Principles of Just Culture

- 1) **A Just Culture seeks to establish a culture of accountability and learning.**
This means that reporting of both clinical and non-clinical adverse events or unsafe conditions is conducted within a psychologically safe environment where there is demonstrated respect and support for the individual, and the potential for human and systems fallibility is acknowledged. Everyone can trust that those within the organization will demonstrate, through their behaviors and decisions, a fair and consistent approach to responding to issues raised.
- 2) **The Just Culture framework does not consider the severity of outcome.**
We judge people for the quality of their choices, not the luck of the outcome. This is because sometimes bad conduct, by way of luck or another intervention, does not result in physical, emotional, or property harm. The consequences for making a mistake or not following a rule or breaching an important value is the same whether or not a harm event occurs.
- 3) **Just Culture recognizes that all people will make mistakes.**
Because we are all human, we are going to make mistakes. We also know that people sometimes drift from endorsed rules, practices, and expected behaviors. The choice to deviate generally makes sense to individuals at the time because they do not see the risk inherent in their choice. We call this “at-risk” behavior and we will seek to understand what is causing those choices and will hold each other accountable to calling out and reducing drift from established practices. We do not tolerate acts that have purpose to cause harm; are undertaken with knowledge that an avoidable harm will occur; or are reckless toward the safety of another. In all cases, we will seek to understand how processes can be improved.



- 4) **Just Culture commits to a thorough, impartial investigation of an event.**
We look deeply at underlying and overarching factors that influence and determine behavior. The investigation of an event or a choice requires an understanding of the facts of the event including the person's rationale for their decisions, the context and environment in which they were making choices.
- 5) **Coaching and high-quality feedback – from supervisors and peers – is an expectation within a Just Culture.**
In the Just Culture framework, “coaching” is a non-disciplinary, non-punitive intervention. The desired outcome of coaching is to have an individual's internal appreciation of risk become active, and for the individual to make better choices that reflect appreciation of risk. Just Culture makes it possible to accept, console, coach, and, when appropriate, apply disciplinary sanction while nurturing a culture where it's safe to “speak up” about defects and threats to safe care or operations. This is a culture true to our Mission and our Values.
- 6) **Just Culture commits to learning from events**
Each individual is expected to speak up about safety concerns – whether or not harm has occurred – and to be honest and open when involved in an event. Regardless of the type of behavioral choices made by the individual(s) involved in an event, system issues should also be considered as a precursor or contributing factor, regardless of outcome. Process improvement and system redesign is a key part of the Just Culture response. The organization will strive to share lessons learned through case scenarios and use common events to create a shared understanding of the expectations and outcomes in a Just Culture. In some cases, specific information about events and analyses will be modified or protected because of the privacy rights of individuals.

To help ensure consistency of the application of Just Culture principles, we highly encourage utilizing tools and educational materials in the application of Just Culture principles. The duties and behaviors outlined in the Just Culture materials promote and defend human dignity by providing the tools necessary to achieve fair, equitable and balanced accountability across work groups, departments, care sites and the system.

Monitoring:

The consistent application of Just Culture principles shall be the responsibility of Human Resources, Quality and Safety, Risk Management and operations leaders.

References:

- Marx, David. Just Culture: A Primer for Healthcare Executives
- [Just Culture Algorithm](#)
- CHA Ministry Identity Assessment and Shared Statement of Identity for the Catholic Health Ministry (2019)

Approved: March 23, 2022, Just Culture Executive Steering Committee

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500 Eldorado Blvd., Suite 4300 - Broomfield, CO 80021 - 866.877.4325

Use of Just Culture Algorithm

- Requires rigor & discipline
- Shared accountability
- Consistent application regardless of location
 - Acute
 - Ambulatory / Medical Group
 - Employed v. Hospital-employed
 - Role of Medical Staff



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Alignment

Medical Staff and Other Providers

Heidi Wald, MD, MSPH, CPPS
Vice President, Chief Quality
and Safety Officer



The Why

- Enhance peer review as a performance improvement tool
- Improve the reliability and effectiveness of peer review
 - reduce cognitive bias and improve inter rater reliability, protects the reviewer and the reviewee
- Create a process perceived as fair and just
- Ensure alignment with the healthcare team



Where Just Culture Fits In

Identification

How a case gets to peer review. A hospital-based and MSO supported process described in bylaws

Decision

How Peer Reviewers and Committee assess cases and make recommendations

Action

What happens after an action is recommended. A hospital-based and MSO supported process described in bylaws

Medical Staff and Other Providers - Alignment

All Physician Executives and Med Staff Office Leaders are trained Champions

All Medical Staff Presidents and Peer Review Chairs have taken just culture training

Med Staff reps participate in care site steering committee

All MEC members and committee chairs are encouraged to get training

Med Staff Newsletter articles and presentations

Provider task force: CMOs, Med Staff Presidents, Peer Review Chairs and Med Staff Office Leaders

Provider Toolkit

Peer Review Policy

4. The Medical Staff is committed to, and accountable for, ensuring a reputable and non-punitive Peer Review process that supports the elements in the [Just Culture Guiding Principles - SCL Health - Supporting Document](#).

Step by Step Guide for Peer Reviewers

Peer Review Scoring Crosswalk (optional)

Aligned documentation in Medical Staff Software

Provider case vignette library for developing proficiency

Metrics

1. Proportion of leaders who have completed training (4-hour, Champions)
2. Proportion of selected executives/leaders who are trained champions (among hospital Presidents, CMOs, CNOs, Human Resources Leaders, Risk, Quality & Patient Safety leaders)
3. Pulse survey of self-perceived proficiency of leaders with Just Culture work
4. Proportion of instances (in staff and provider review processes) where use of the Just Culture Algorithm is documented
5. Improvement on 5 Just Culture-sensitive items on the Employee Engagement Surveys
 - 2022 Employee Engagement Survey In process - Sept. 1 - 30, 2022

Pulse Survey

Intent: To understand the comfort level with and frequency of application of Just Culture principles within the daily work of leaders who received training.

Instrument:

Demographics: Care Site, Leadership Level, previous experience with Just Culture, type of training received, participation in Community of Learners

Items (Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree):

- I feel comfortable applying the Just Culture principles in my interactions with Associates.
- The use of Just Culture principles in my interactions with people who report to me will help build trust and promote fairness
- The Community of Learners meetings have been helpful for my application of the Just Culture principles in my daily work

Items (Free Text)

- Please share the ways in which you have promoted Just Culture within your organization (e.g. which committees, meetings, or other venues have you used)
- Please list any suggestions that would help you become more comfortable applying Just Culture principles in your daily work.
- Please provide any other feedback you have about the Just Culture Initiative - training, implementation, etc - so that we can continue to improve.

Just Culture-sensitive Items

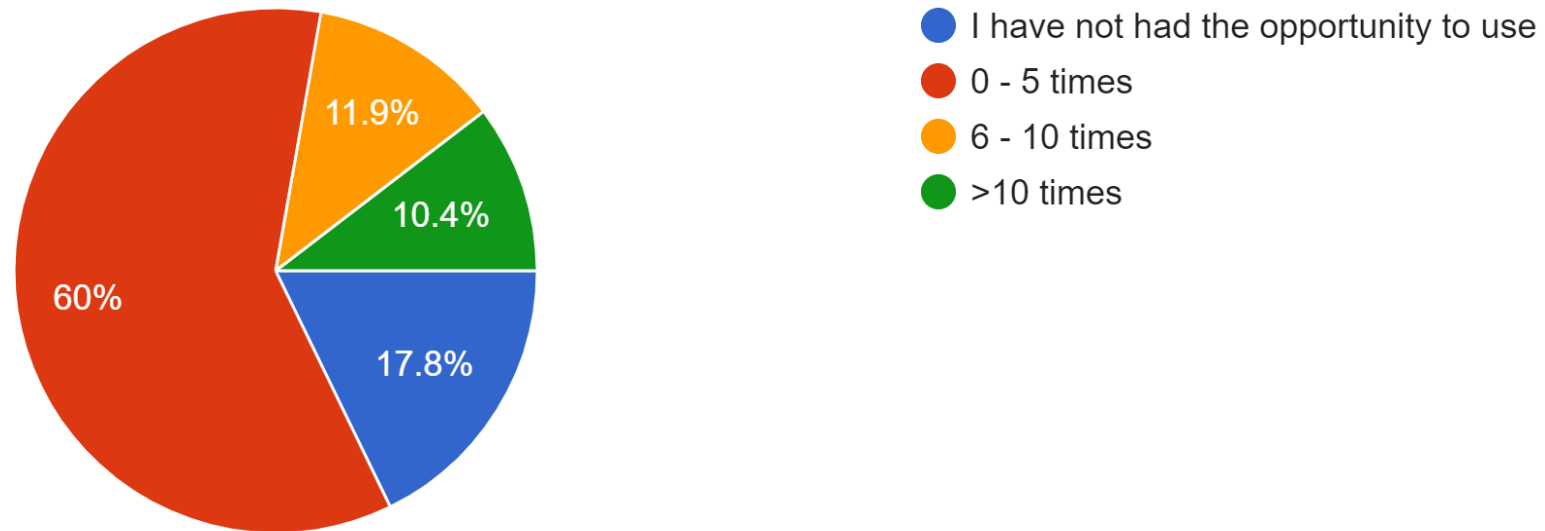
	SCL 2021	National Healthcare Avg 2021
5. There is a climate of trust within my work unit.	4.02	3.88
32. I can report patient safety mistakes w/o fear of punishment.	4.23	4.23
33. In my work unit, we discuss ways to prevent errors from happening again.	4.26	4.21
34. Associates will freely speak up if they see something that may negatively affect patient care.	4.17	4.15
37. When a mistake is reported, it feels like the focus is on solving the problem, not writing up the person.	3.96	3.90
39. I feel free to raise workplace safety concerns.	4.19	4.17

Source: Employee Engagement Survey - Culture of Safety

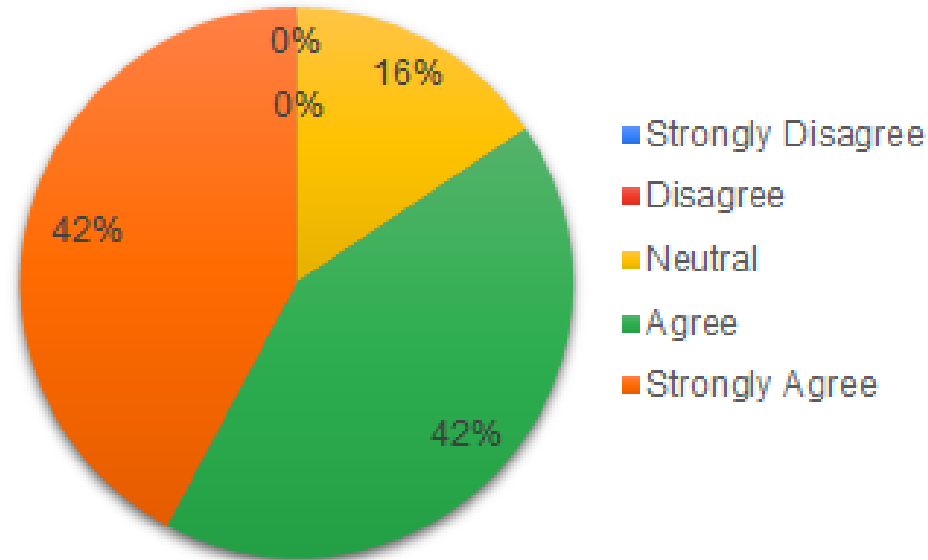
Application of Just Culture Principles

In the past 60 days, how often have you applied the Just Culture principles in your day-to-day work?

135 responses

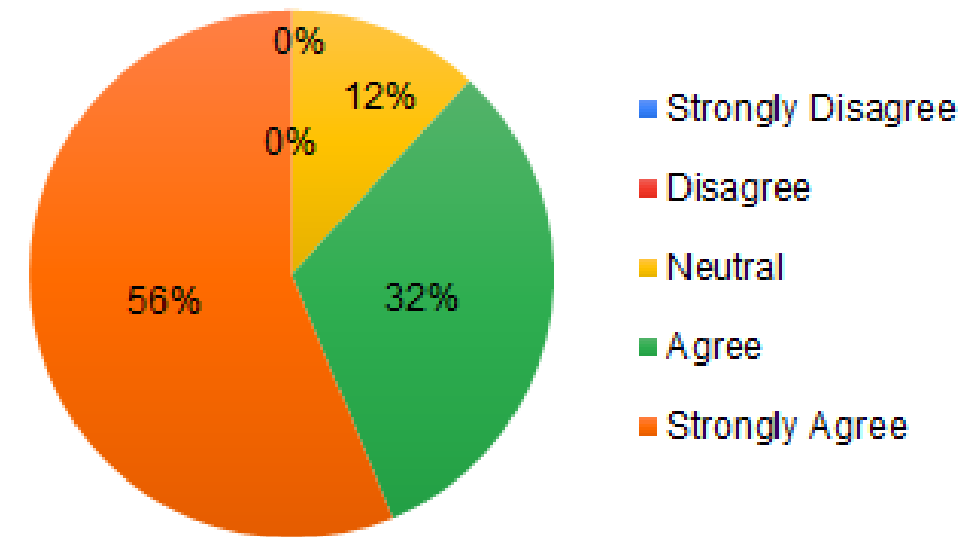


I Feel Comfortable Applying the Just Culture Principles in My Interactions with Associates.



84% (agree & strongly agree) of respondents feel comfortable in applying the JC principles when interacting with associates

The Use of Just Culture Principles in My Interactions with People Who Report to Me Will Help Build Trust and Promote Fairness.



88% (agree & strongly agree) of respondents believe that using the JC principles will help build trust & promote fairness

Accomplishments and Work in Progress

1. Created Just Culture [Guiding Principles](#)
2. Built “resource center” on ***The Landing - Intranet***
3. Launched at all 8 hospitals and 160+ Physician Offices/ Medical Group (CO & MT)
4. Trained 147 champions who completed 16-hr training and 85% of leaders (managers and above) completed the 4-hour web-based training and/or 3-hr in person training
5. Incorporated into OnBoarding of new caregivers and leaders
6. Active “Communities of Learners” to promote proficiency at 7 hospitals
7. Collaboration with Union Leaders in Montana
8. Presidents’ video message to leaders and frontline staff
9. Launched Provider/Medical Staff Task Force for alignment
10. Continuous support from the regional office

Shared Learning

1. Focus on the end goal
 - Persistence in spite of the pandemic
2. Adaptable and flexible from the original plan
3. Clarity on the “why”
4. Get the “must have” support
 - Senior Executives (Clinical, Human Resources. Operational)
 - Quality & Risk/Patient Safety, Medical Staff, Marketing/Communication
 - System and local champions
5. Early identification of the stakeholders/partners
6. Be ready for change and attrition (merger)
7. ALWAYS go back to the “why”

“The only
mistake in life
is the lesson
not learned”



Albert Einstein

Questions?



Speaker contact information

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Workforce Safety, Wellness, and Resilience

Power Learning Hour



SSMHealth®

It's Easier to Change What You Can See Learning Systems Approach to Employee Safety

Jennifer Luer, MSN, RN, CPHQ, CPPS
System Director Employee Safety, SSM Health

Learning Objectives

- 1) Identify opportunities via improved visibility to current data using a learning systems approach
- 2) Engaging front line teams and senior leaders in the commitment to Zero Harm



Through our exceptional health care services, we reveal the healing presence of God.

Healing Power of Presence

Our Heritage of Healing

At SSM Health, we believe in the healing power of presence. While we do not discount the physical healing that takes place across our system, we know that exceptional health care is more than medicine.



SSMHealth. | System Overview

An **\$8.5B** not-for-profit Catholic health care system

\$415M in community benefit

Nearly
40,000
employees



11,000 physicians/
providers

290+ physician office/
outpatient sites

23 hospitals



10 post-acute facilities

58 counties served by
SSM Health at Home

7M+ covered lives across
50 states - Navitus PBM

480,000+
covered lives - Dean Health Plan

50+ managed hospitals
affiliate relationships





42,000+
monthly virtual visits



Why we do this work...we believe

- Everyone has enormous potential
- All ideas are valuable
- Everyone deserve recognition
- We can learn from each other
- In healthcare we should not do anything alone
- We can prevent harm together



Strategic Pillar	 Community <i>Health equity for all</i>	 Culture and Inclusion <i>A flourishing culture that promotes the individual dignity and well-being of team members</i>	 Exceptional Care and Performance <i>A high-performing system that helps people live healthy lives</i>	 Growth and Sustainability <i>A value-based economic model that delivers health care transformation</i>

It is hard to change what you cannot see...

Where we started:

- Static manual monthly reports
- Limited visibility due to event type
- Reports with character limits
- Staffing
- Turnover
- TIME

Worker's Compensation Costs

- 2019 \$10.6 million
- 2020 \$10.5 million
- 2021 \$11.7 million

Average of three employees injured every day

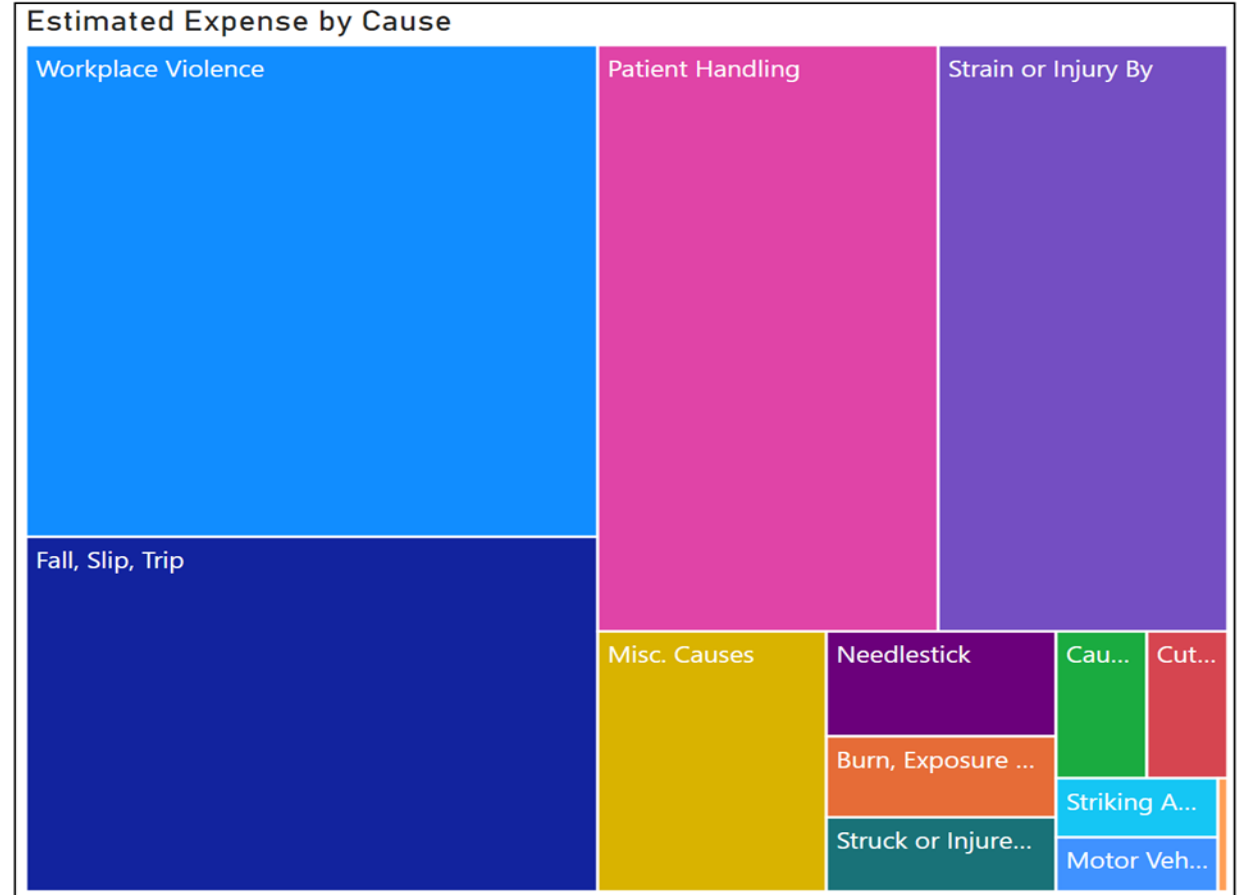
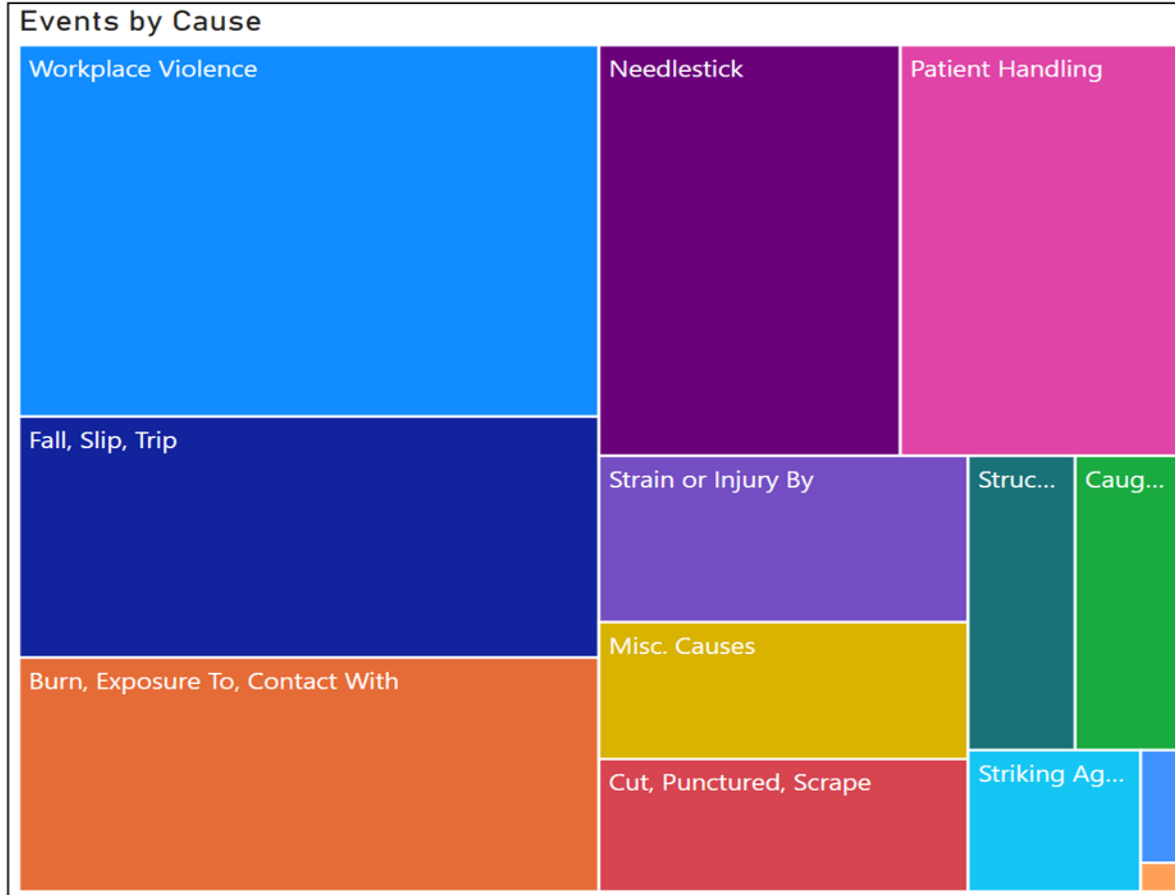
Far from our goal of Zero Harm

Date

All

Location

All



Demo SSM Health Employee Safety Dashboard Report

Employee Safety Report

Workers Compensation Events

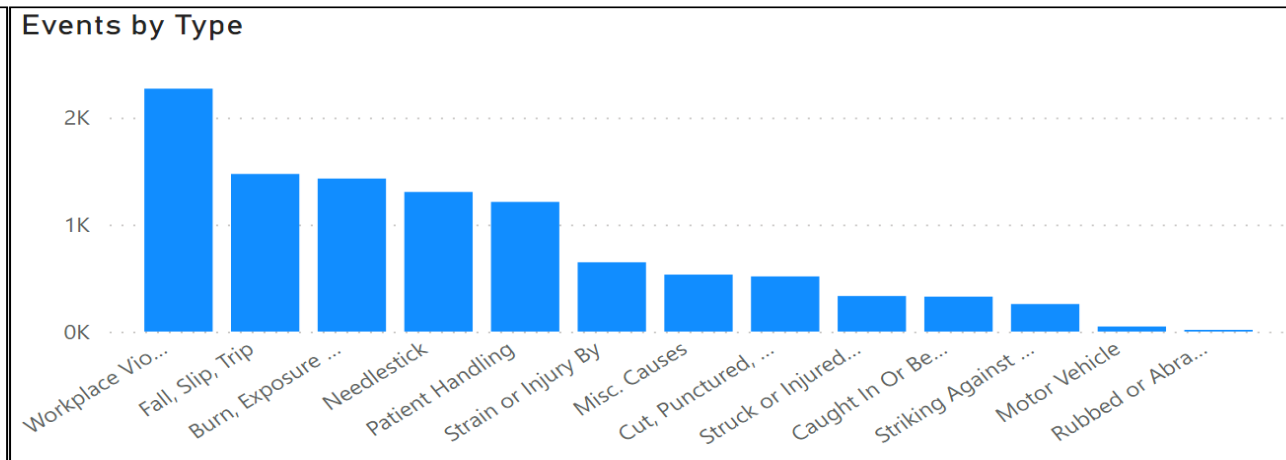
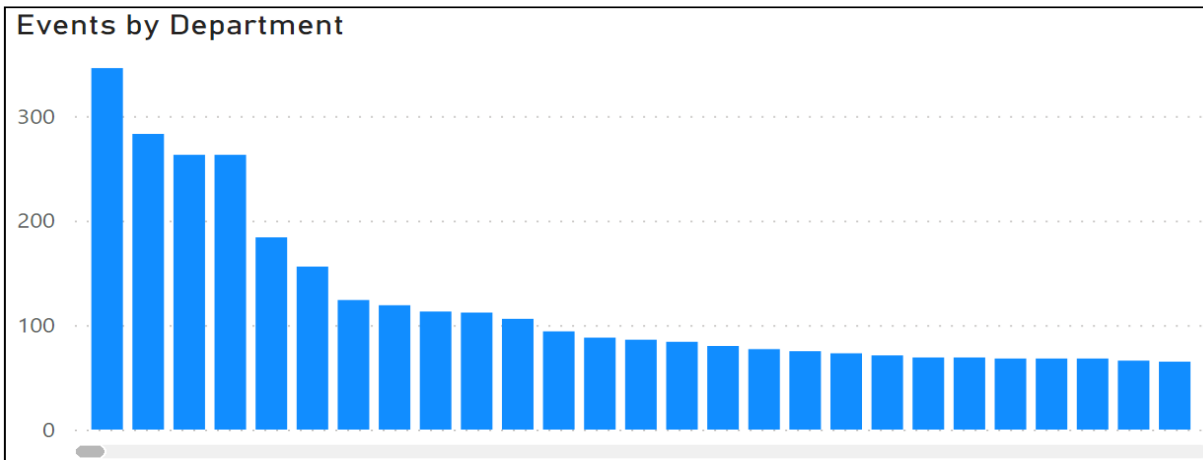
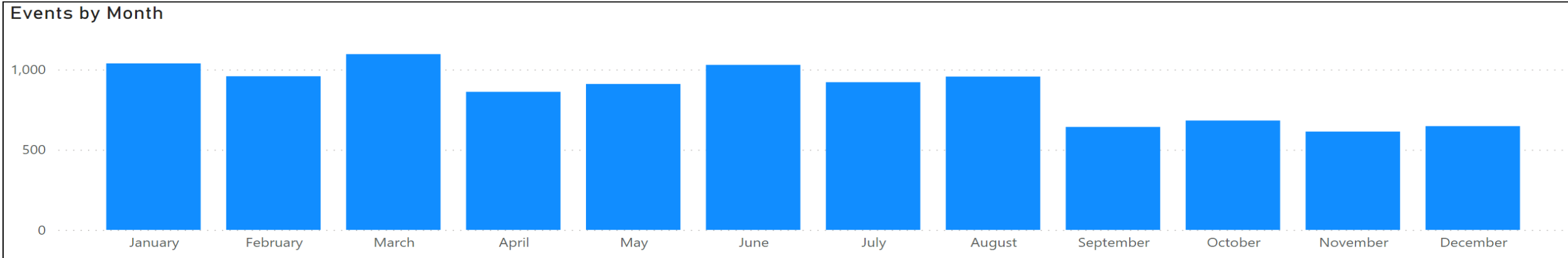
Date
All

Ministry
All

Department
All

Claim Severity
All

Cause - General
All



Demo SSM Health Employee Safety Dashboard Report

Employee Safety Report

Workplace Violence

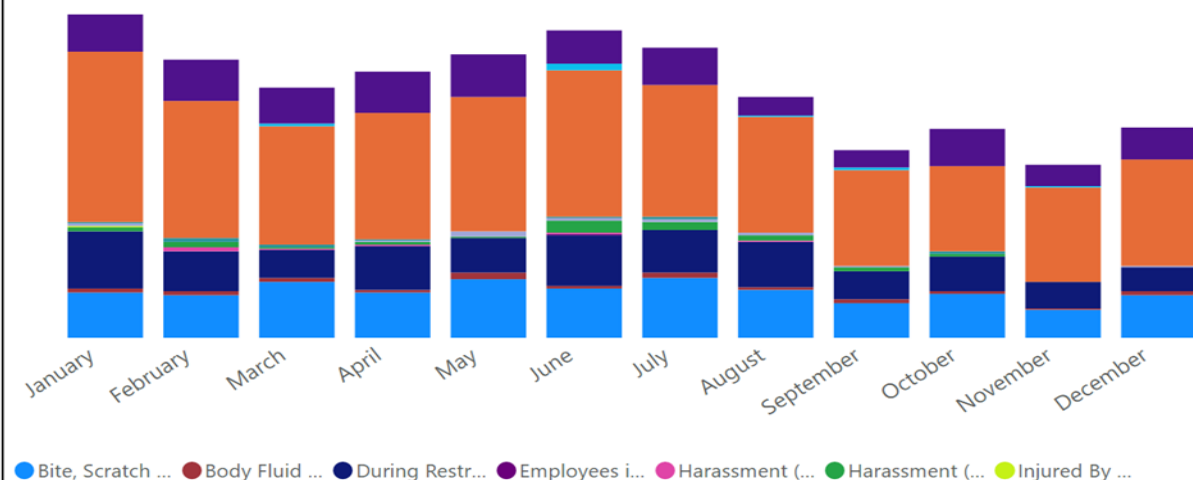
Date

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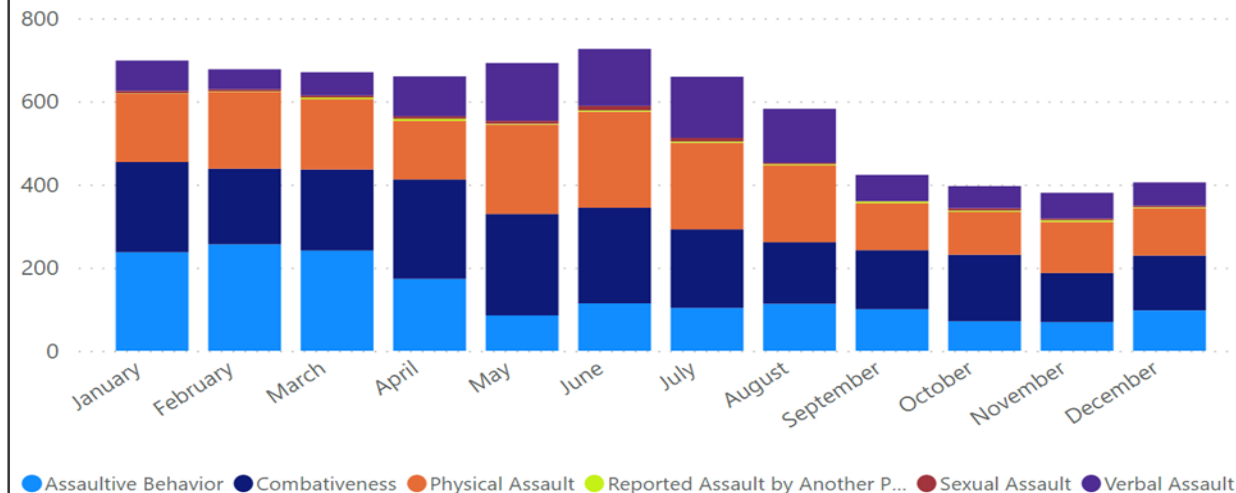
Ministry

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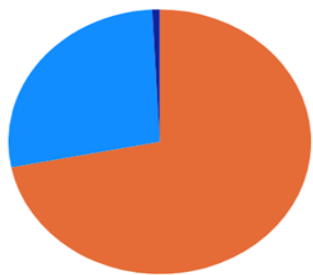
Workplace Violence Employee Events



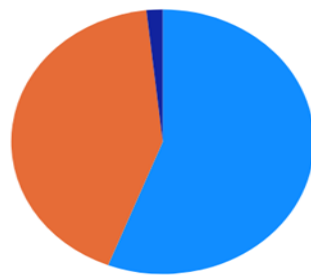
Workplace Violence Patient Events



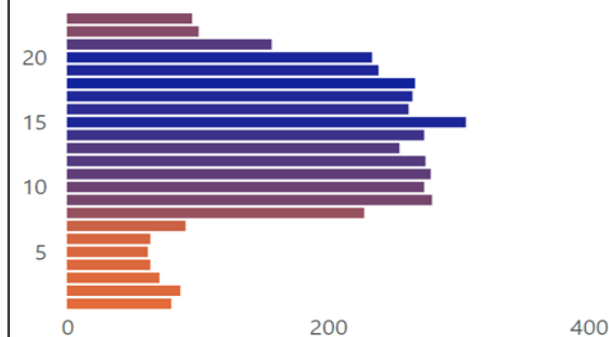
Workplace Violence Employee Events by Gender



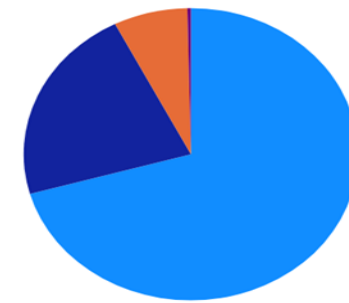
Workplace Violence Patient Events by Patient Gender



WPV Patient Events By Hour of the Day



Employee WPV Events by Severity



Demo SSM Health Employee Safety Dashboard Report

Employee Safety Report

Patient Handling

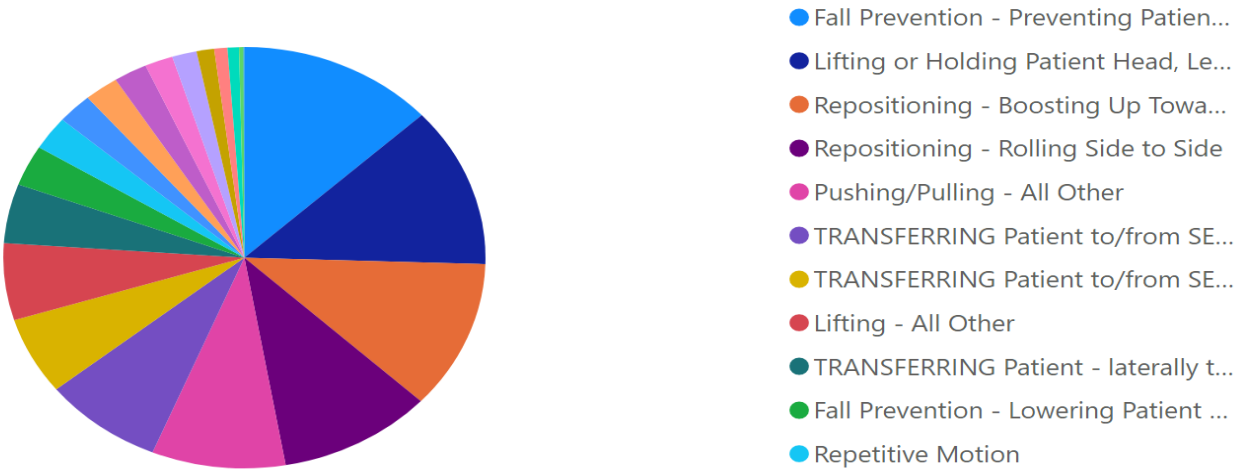
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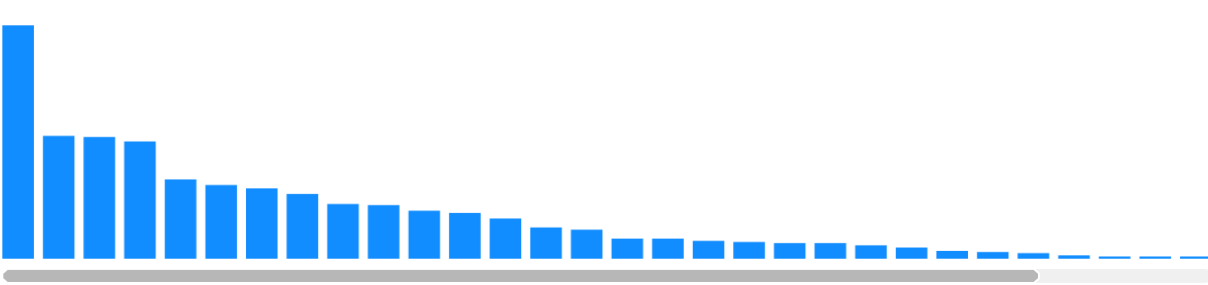
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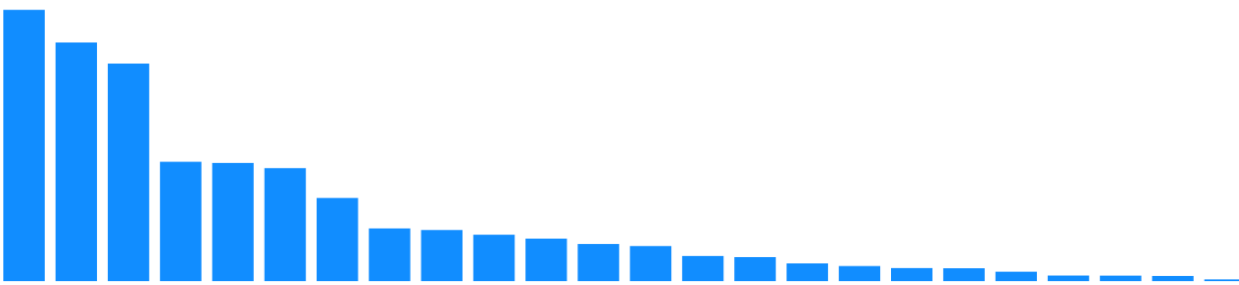
Cause



Patient Handling Events by Ministry



Patient Handling Estimated Expense by Ministry



Demo SSM Health Employee Safety Dashboard Report

Employee Safety Report

Needlesticks

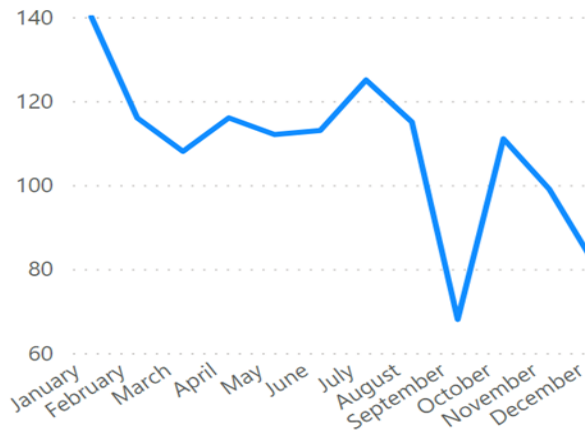
Date

All

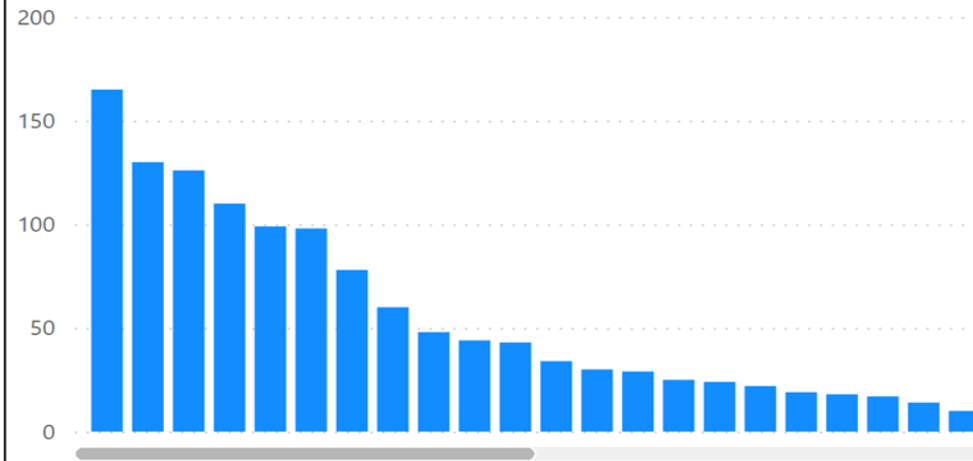
Ministry

All

Needlesticks by Month

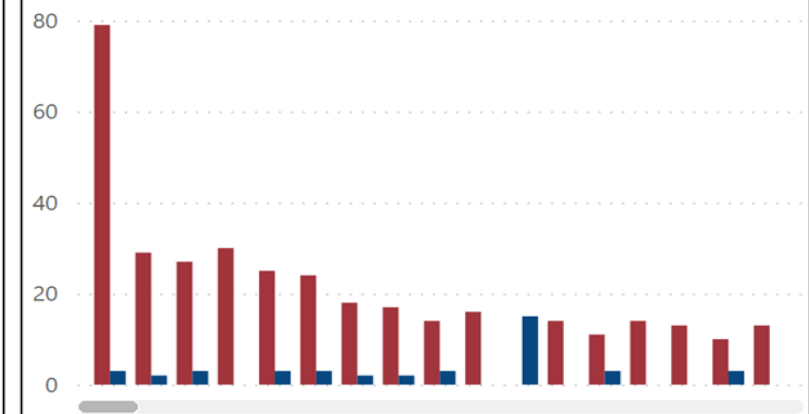


Needlesticks by Ministry

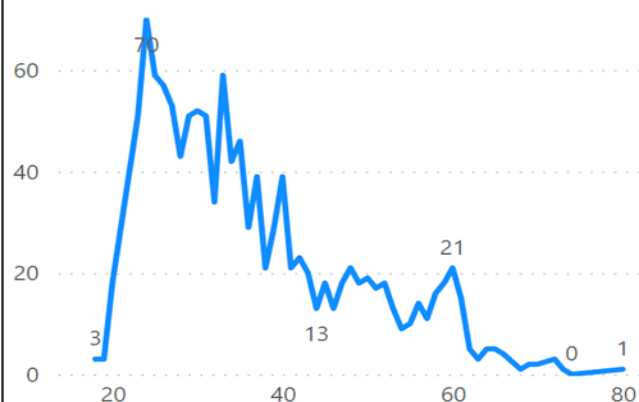


Needlesticks by Department

Cause ● Contaminated ● Non-Contaminated

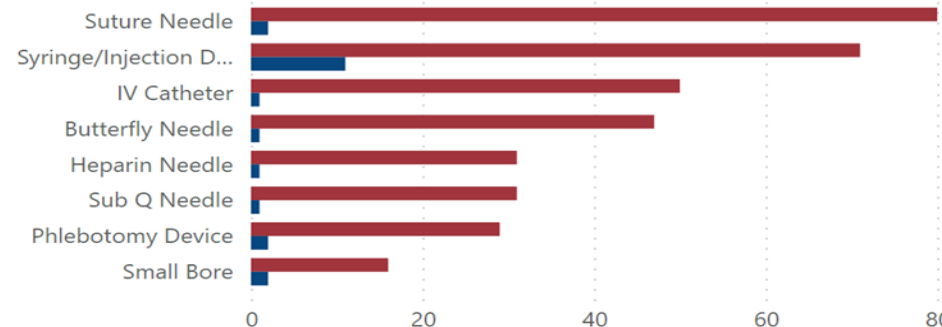


Needlesticks by Employee Age



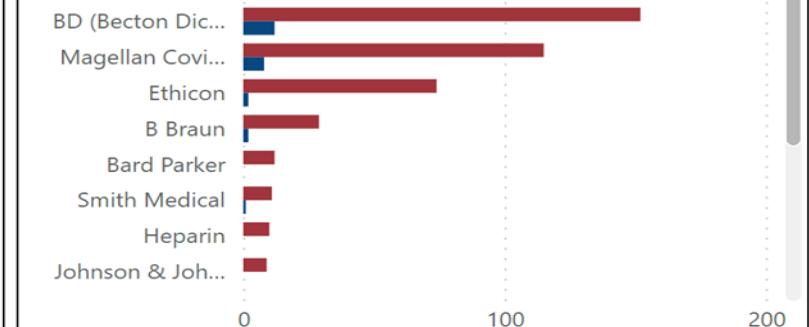
Needlesticks by Object

Cause ● Contaminated ● Non-Contaminated



Needlesticks by Brand

Cause ● Contaminated ● Non-Contaminated







Demo SSM Health Employee Safety Dashboard Report

Strategic Roadmap

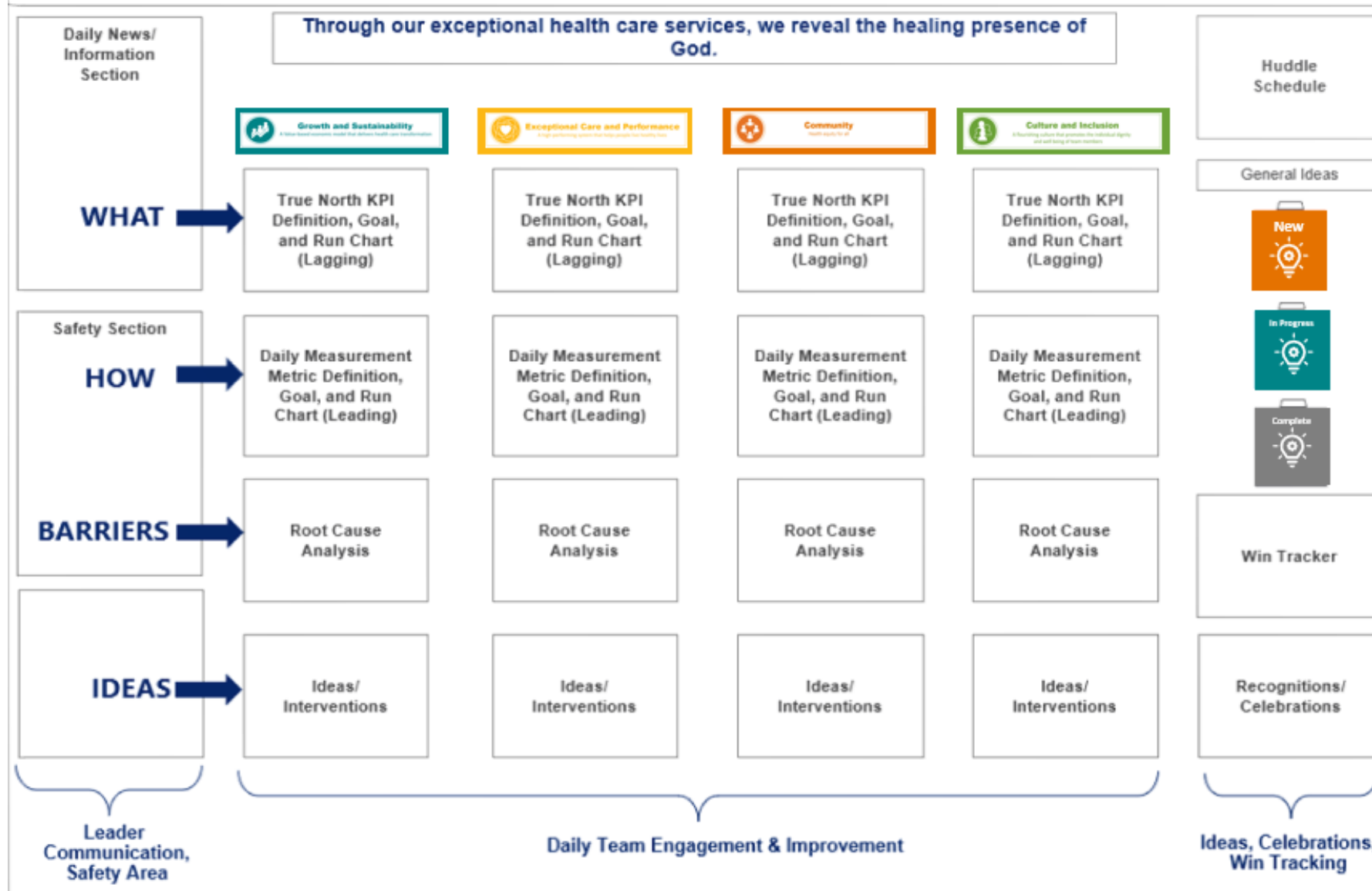
Our Mission: Through our exceptional health care services, we reveal the healing presence of God.

Our Vision: Peace, hope and health for every person, family and community, especially those most in need.

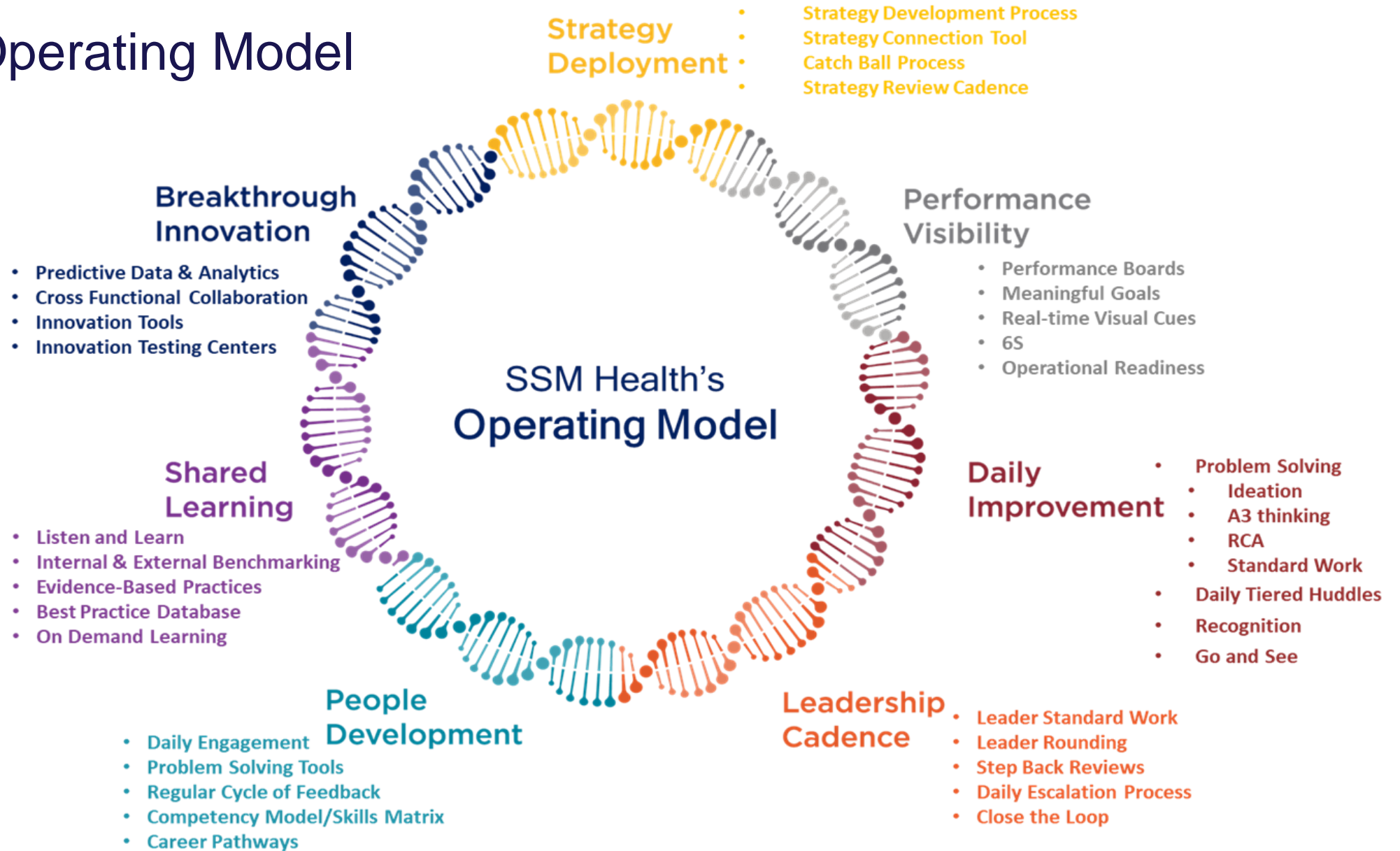
Our Values: Compassion, Respect, Excellence, Stewardship, Community

Strategic Pillar	 Community <i>Health equity for all</i>	 Culture and Inclusion <i>A flourishing culture that promotes the individual dignity and well-being of team members</i>	 Exceptional Care and Performance <i>A high-performing system that helps people live healthy lives</i>	 Growth and Sustainability <i>A value-based economic model that delivers health care transformation</i>
Focus Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Health • Care Gaps • Healthy Environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development & Formation • Well-being & Safety • Diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality, Safety & Service • Primary Care Evolution • Digital & Home-Based Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value-based Contracts • Diversification • Smart Growth
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of health disparity through a comprehensive, integrated approach to community health. • Collaborate with health care providers and other community partners to meet care gaps in the health care landscape. • Champion healthy environments as a component of overall health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a safe, thriving workplace designed to help team members achieve their full potential and carry forward the heritage of SSM Health. • Establish a comprehensive talent approach to address staffing model evolution, talent mix, pipeline and retention. • Build on our leadership in social justice by fostering a workplace of diversity, inclusion and belonging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redesign platforms and processes to deliver the highest quality care, safety and service at the most affordable cost. • Address changing site-of-care expectations by embracing home-based and mobile-first technologies and services. • Develop a new model of primary care to enhance care management, capacity and integration across the continuum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve financial stability with a significant shift towards value-based payment models. • Invest in new sources of revenue to enable transformation, expand core competencies and reduce overall financial risk. • Expand our impact through growth in attributed lives and network integrity.
2022 KPIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Health Improvement • Long-Term Goal: Health Equity • Long-Term Goal: Behavioral Health • Long-Term Goal: Care for Creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee Engagement • Long-Term Goal: Diversity, Equity and Inclusion • Long-Term Goal: OSHA Incidence Rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vizient Quality and Safety Score • Patient Experience • Annual Wellness Visits • Long-Term Goal: CMS 5-Star 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net Operating Income • Philanthropy \$ Raised • Growth in Unique Lives • Attributed APM (alternative payment model) & DHP (Dean Health Plan) Lives • Long-Term Goal: Operating Margin

Performance Boards



SSM Health Operating Model



Now we can see...

The teams have the information they need to drive their work

- They are monitoring improvements using their learning and performance boards
- They are using problem solving tools
- Concerns **and** solutions are escalated using tiered huddles
- Leaders “go and see” and celebrate the ideas

You can't manage what you don't measure.

-W. Edwards Deming

Striving for Zero Harm



Speaker contact information

Jennifer Luer

Jennifer.luer@ssmhealth.com

Destination Wellness: A Collaborative Approach to Caregiver Safety, Resilience, and Engagement

Sarah Hodgson, MEd, MS, CPHQ, PMP

Heather Liska, MPA, BSN, RN

Heather Speaks, BS, CAPM

About Lutheran Medical Center

- Lutheran Medical Center is an acute-care, community hospital in Wheat Ridge, Colorado that has provided care for the greater Jefferson County community for more than 100 years.
- Lutheran Medical Center is part of the Intermountain Healthcare system which is based in Utah with locations in seven states (Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming) and additional operations across the western U.S.
- By the numbers (2021):
 - 1,554 FTEs (caregivers)
 - 1,091 Medical Staff
 - 15,544 Inpatient Admissions
 - 54,471 ED Visits
 - 338 Licensed Beds
 - 1,995 Births



Learning Objectives

- Connect Lutheran Medical Center's Destination Wellness model and aims to the needs of today's healthcare workforce.
- Evaluate how the Destination Wellness model could be adapted and applied in other healthcare settings.

Our Why

The bad news ...

- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare worker burnout rates on average ranged from **30% to 50%**. Now, burnout rates range from **40% to 70%**.
- 1:5 clinicians are leaving the profession in 1-2 years because of burnout, moral distress, and empathy fatigue.

The good news ...

- Resilience and wellbeing are not inherited nor are they reliant on environmental factors.
- Aspects of resilience and wellbeing may be learned and adopted.

The fact is ...

- Personal resilience, psychological safety, physical safety, recognition, and engagement in the workplace all contribute to levels of burnout.

The Purpose of Destination Wellness

Promote the **resiliency, engagement, and safety** of our providers and caregivers through a unified, interdisciplinary, and holistic approach.

We aim to increase compassion for ourselves, our patients and their families, our community, and each other.

Destination Wellness



Destination Wellness Steering Committee

Executive Sponsor: Chief Nursing Officer

Membership: Representatives from Caregiver Safety, Resilience, and Engagement work groups

Purpose: Promote the resilience, engagement, recognition, and safety of providers and caregivers through a unified, interdisciplinary, and holistic approach.

SAFETY

Leader:

Caregiver Safety Manager

Committees/Groups:

Safety Town Hall

Just Culture Steering Committee

Caregiver Safety Committees

Improvement Project Teams

ENGAGEMENT/ RECOGNITION

Leader:

Manager of Integrative Health

Committees/Groups:

Engagement Committee

Recognition Committees (Monarch, Daisy, Nightengale)

Enhancing the Caregiver Experience

RESILIENCE

Leaders:

Caregiver Safety Manager & Dir. of Professional Practice

Committees/Groups:

Code Caring

Event Debriefs

Schwartz Rounds Steering Committee

Research-Related Activities and Education/Training

Unit-Based Activities

Destination Wellness Steering Committee

Membership:

- Chief Nursing Officer – Executive Sponsor
- Manager of Integrative Health
- Engagement/Recognition Committee Chair
- Caregiver Safety Manager
- Just Culture Steering Committee Representative
- Code Caring Lead
- Schwartz Rounds Representative
- Behavioral Health Representative (Zero Suicide Committee Representative)
- Spiritual Care Representative
- Professional Nurse Practice Council Representative
- Clinical Education Representative
- Ancillary Services Representative
- Community Outreach and Partnership Manager
- Director of Patient Experience
- Director of Medical Staff Services
- Manager of Communications
- Director of Human Resources
- Other Frontline Representatives

Spiritual Wellbeing

Social Wellbeing

Emotional Wellbeing

Financial Wellbeing

Environmental Wellbeing

Occupational Wellbeing

Intellectual Wellbeing

Physical Wellbeing

Resilience Strategy



Destination Wellness
Steering Committee

Research
Related
Activities

Unit-Based
Resiliency
Activities

Stress First Aid
Train the Trainer

Recess Program
for Leaders

Education and
Trainings

PROACTIVE

Clinical Nurse
Coach Program
(Unit Wellness
Champions)

Schwartz
Rounds

Office Hours for
Building
Psychological
Immunity

REACTIVE

Code Caring
(Peer to Peer
Support)

Traumatic Event
Emotional
Debriefs

Unexpected
Caregiver Death
Response
Process

Suicide
Postvention
Guidelines for
Managers

Resilience Results

Measure of Success: Connor Davidson Resilience Scale 10 (CD-RISC-10)

Responses: 578 (~36% response rate)

Overall Baseline Resilience Score: 2.99 (scale of 0 to 4)

Baseline Results:

Question	Score
Having to cope with stress can make me stronger.	2.52
I am not easily discouraged by failure.	2.58
I try to see the humorous side of things when I am faced with problems.	2.89
I am able to handle unpleasant or painful feelings like sadness, fear, and anger.	2.95
Under pressure, I stay focused and think clearly.	2.99
I tend to bounce back after illness, injury, or other hardships.	3.13
I believe I can achieve my goals, even if there are obstacles.	3.15
I think of myself as a strong person when dealing with life's challenges and difficulties.	3.16
I can deal with whatever comes my way.	3.16
I am able to adapt when changes occur.	3.33

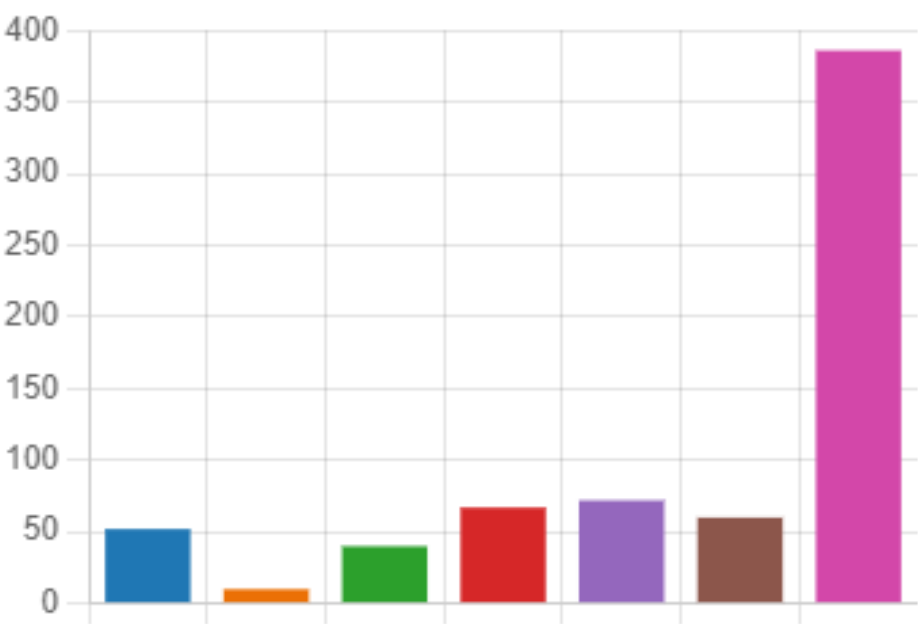
Targeted
interventions
needed!

Resilience Results

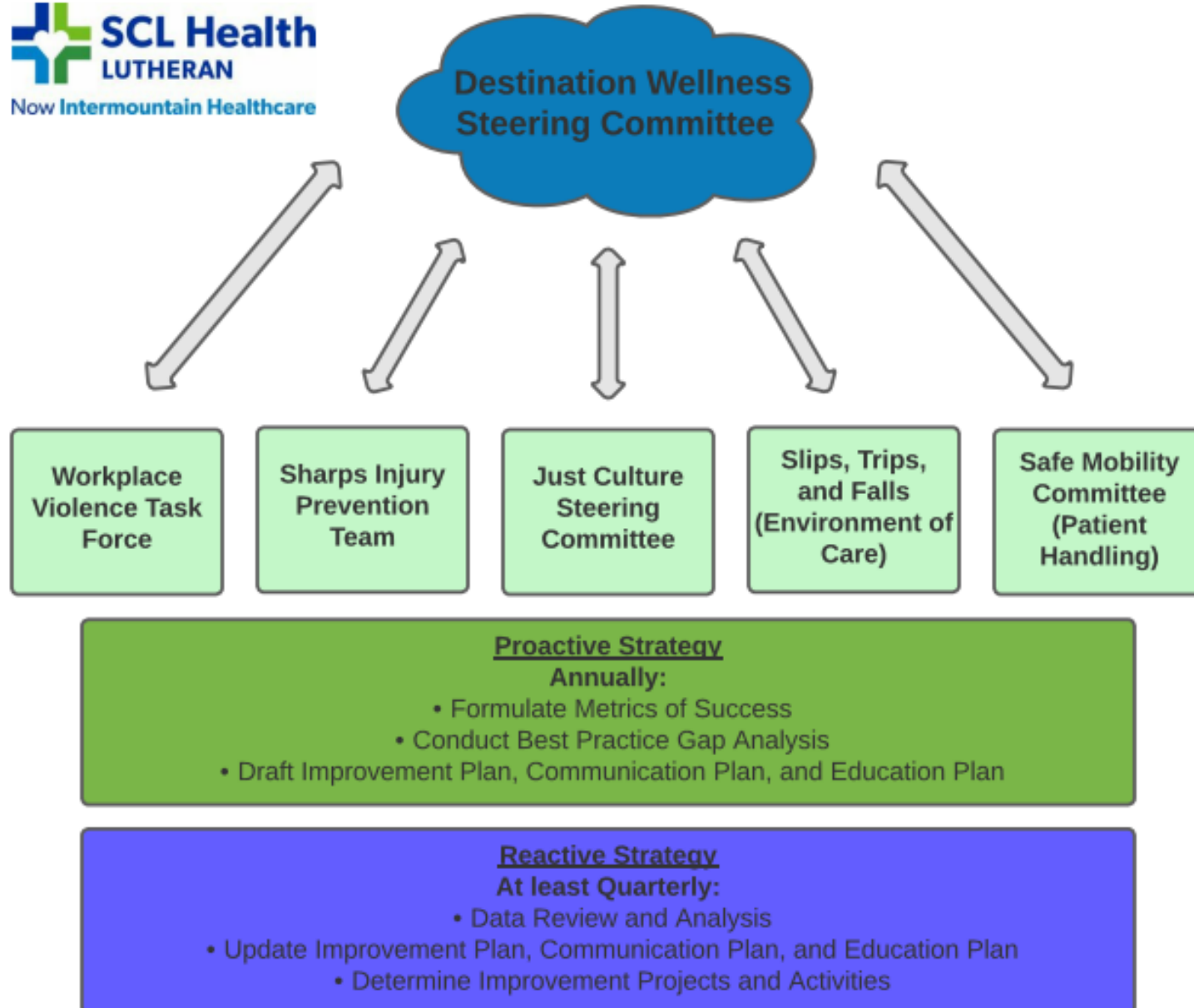
11. What resilience/wellbeing offerings have you participated in at LMC?

[More Details](#)

Code Caring (peer to peer supp...	52
"Office Hours" for Building Psyc...	10
Traumatic Event Emotional Debr...	40
Schwartz Rounds	67
Wellness Fair	72
Educational Sessions	60
I have not attended any offerings	386



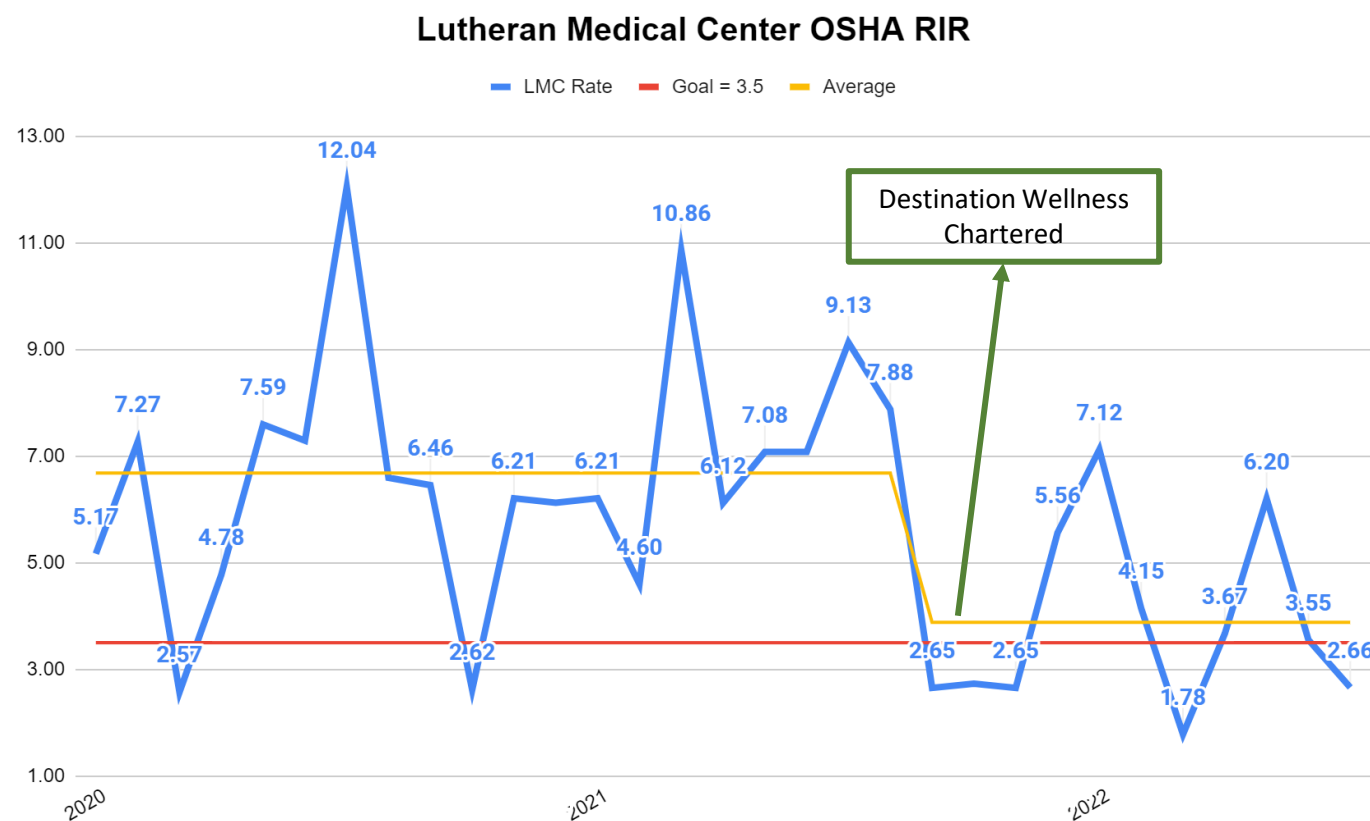
Safety Strategy



Safety Results

Measure of Success: OSHA Recordable Injury Rate (# OSHA Recordable Injuries/100 FTEs)

Stretch Goal: 3.50



Average OSHA RIR

Prior to Destination Wellness: 6.68

After Destination Wellness: 3.96

Reduction (YTD through July) from 2021 to 2022: 41%

Engagement/Recognition Strategy

To develop, plan, implement and monitor hospital wide initiatives around total wellness, recognition, personal and professional growth and community involvement for all caregivers.

Wellness- Focusing on the 8 Dimensions

Spring Wellness Fair	Annual Biometric Health Screenings
Fall Benefits & Wellness Fair	Discounted rec center memberships
Weigh and Win Kiosk	Partnership with Financial institutes for education on Financial Health
Weight Watchers @ Work	Bike to Work Day
Quarterly Wellness Events	Managers "Recess"
Acupuncture for stress relief	
Monthly Lunch and Learns	

Awards & Recognition

Daisy Award
Monarch Award
Recognizing You
Collaborative Practice
Good as Gold
Nightingale

Events

Years of Service Event
Lutheran Fall Fest
Hospital BBQ 2x annually
Hospital and Nurses Week
Quarterly Appreciation Events – Hospital Wide
Quarterly Department Celebration
Achievement Celebrations

Community Engagement

Community Flu Shot Clinics
Denver Zoo TB Clinic
School Supply Drive
Gobble, Gobble Give
Diaper Drive
Breakfast with Santa

Engagement/Recognition Results

Measures of Success:

- Increased caregiver participation in activities and events
- More caregiver contributions in idea generation, planning, and execution of engagement activities
- Improved Caregiver Engagement Survey results (annual)
- Caregiver retention
- Rise in # of award nominations with a variety of nominees and service lines being represented.



Key Takeaways

- Post pandemic burnout rates in healthcare have reached epic proportions.
- Ramifications of high burn out levels among caregivers include:
 - compromised caregiver/patient safety and experience.
 - absenteeism, high turnover rates, and caregivers leaving the healthcare profession all together which is resulting in economic distress for the industry.
- Having a streamlined, collaborative, and structured approach to caregiver wellbeing, safety, resilience, engagement, and recognition can be transformative for an organization.
- Organizations must provide caregivers with the tools to incorporate resilience and wellbeing as a way of life and help them thrive in the healthcare environment.

Lessons Learned

- Strong executive sponsorship and buy-in is a must.
- Find the people who are passionate, organized, and connected, and who can run with ideas
You don't need a Chief Wellness Officer to do this work!
- Engage and get feedback from your frontline to create targeted interventions for your organization.
- Look for internal and community funding opportunities.
- This is a culture shift. It takes time and effort, but it's worth it!

“Something works, nothing doesn’t.”

Heather Speaks

Speaker contact information

Sarah Hodgson

sarah.hodgson@imail.org

A System Approach to Workplace Violence

Janell Forget, RN, BSN, JD, CPHRM, FASHRM, AVP Risk Management
Sheryl Van Vliet RN, BSN, Manager Risk Management

Learning Objectives

- 1) Identify one area your organization that may be able to implement a risk aggression screening tool
- 2) Identify at least one way your organization increase reporting of WPV events.
- 3) Assess the ability to perform interdisciplinary reviews of WPV events with staff in your organization.

What is Workplace Violence?

[The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health \(NIOSH\)](#)

Workplace violence ranges from offensive or threatening language to homicide.

NIOSH defines workplace violence as violent acts (including physical assaults and threats of assaults) directed toward persons at work or on duty.

NIOSH, 2022

Who is at Risk?

Although anyone working in a hospital may become a victim of violence, nurses and aides who have the most direct contact with patients are at higher risk.

Other hospital personnel at increased risk of violence include emergency response personnel, hospital safety officers, and all health care providers. NIOSH, 2022

What are the Effects of WPV?

Minor/ Serious physical injuries

Temporary/ Permanent disability

Psychological trauma

Death

Low worker morale

Increased job stress

Increased turnover

Reduced organizational trust

Hostile working environment

The Data

The National Quality & Safety Forum found 71% of all nonfatal WPV occurring in healthcare settings.

Healthcare workers are four times more likely to experience violence at work compared to those in the private industry *Phillips, 2016

The Problem “*Defined*”

- Section 5(2)(1) of the OSH Act, often referred to as the General Duty Clause, requires employers to “furnish to each of his employee’s employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees.”
- Section 5(a)(2) requires employers to “comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under this Act.”*OSH Act 5(2)(1)



Joint Commission Standards

The high incidence of workplace violence prompted the creation of new accreditation requirements by the Joint Commission.

Effective January 1, 2022, new and revised workplace violence prevention standards were applied to all Joint Commission-accredited hospitals and critical access hospitals.

Joint Commission Defines WPV with new standards!

“An act or threat occurring at the workplace that can include any of the following: verbal, nonverbal, written, or physical aggression; threatening, intimidating, harassing, or humiliating words or actions; bullying; sabotage; sexual harassment; physical assaults; or other behaviors of concern involving staff, licensed practitioners, patients, or visitors.” (JCHO,2019)

New Joint Commission Standards

Developing effective workplace violence prevention systems

Leadership oversight

Reporting systems

Data collection & analysis

Post-incident strategies

Training and education on WPV

(JCHO,2019)

The Interventions

Step 1

DEFINITIONS AND DATA COLLECTION

Define WPV to include verbal, emotional, and physical assaults

Align data collection to gain a clearer picture

Internal reporting systems that identify actionable interventions and follow-up

Benchmarking and data analysis

The Challenge



- Multiple reporting systems
- Inconsistent data
- Low reporting rates
- Inability to capture various types of WPV events in event reporting system

The Solution

First, the data needed to be collected and organized in a more meaningful way.

New fields and additional questions were added to the event reporting system to better ascertain:

- Level of violence
- Type of persons engaged in violence
- Most importantly **the level of impact on the caregiver**

Preliminary Cause of Death (PCOD)

Add another

Event Basics

★ Event Type ?

Behavioral event

CLICK HERE to see a list of available event types

★ Event Category

Disruptive behavior

Disruptive Behavior Subcategory

Violence Contributing Factor

Verbal abuse

Staff Injury

Threat of Serious Harm

Did clinical staff ask for patient / visitor / staff to be put into restraints?

Physical aggression

Patient / Visitor Overall Condition

Physical and verbal aggression

★ Event discovery date

★ Event occurrence date (MM/dd/yyyy) ?

Demo information

Add another

Event Basics

* Event Type ?

Behavioral event

[CLICK HERE](#) to see a list of available event types

* Event Category

Disruptive behavior

Disruptive Behavior Subcategory

Violence Contributing Factor

Staff Injury

Did clinical staff ask for patient / visitor / staff to be put into restraints?

Patient / Visitor Overall Condition

* Event discovery date

* Event occurrence date (MM/dd/yyyy) ?

Event occurrence time (hh:mm)

Use the military time format.

Agitated or Dissatisfied Patient

Agitated or Dissatisfied Visitor

Anesthesia / Post Op

Dementia / Alzheimers

Grief reaction

Mental / Behavioral Health Condition

Other

Substance Use Disorder

Unknown

Demo information

Preliminary Cause of Death (PCOD)

Add another

Event Basics

* Event Type ?

Behavioral event

▼

CLICK HERE to see a list of available event types

* Event Category

Disruptive behavior

▼

Disruptive Behavior Subcategory

▼

Violence Contributing Factor

▼

Staff Injury

No Injury Reported

▼

Did clinical staff ask for patient / visitor / staff to be put into restraints?

No Injury Reported

No Treatment Required

minor Injury - First Aid Required

Moderate Injury - Medical Attention Required

Serious Injury - Medical Attention / Time off Required

Emotional Trauma - Medical Attention / Time Off Required

Patient / Visitor Overall Condition

* Event discovery date

* Event occurrence date (MM/dd/yyyy) ?

Event occurrence time (hh:mm)

Use the military time format.

Event Basics	
* Event Type ?	Behavioral event
CLICK HERE to see a list of available event types	
* Event Category	Disruptive behavior
Disruptive Behavior Subcategory	
Violence Contributing Factor	
Staff Injury	No Injury Reported
Did clinical staff ask for patient / visitor / staff to be put into restraints?	Yes
Patient / Visitor Overall Condition	Yes No
* Event discovery date	
* Event occurrence date (MM/dd/yyyy) ?	
Event occurrence time (hh:mm)	
Use the military time format.	
Was any type of code or a rapid response called?	
Is this related to a potential / actual COVID-19 exposure?	
Was health information technology (HIT) implicated in this event?	
How did you learn about the event?	

Step 2

ANALYZE AND SHARE DATA

Share

Share stories and data to cultivate and raise awareness of the need for a culture of safety

Engage

Engage patients, families, and caregivers to understand and analyze the root cause

Use

Use data to inform follow-up activities and interventions

Research

Research to understand data, trends, contributing factors, and effective solutions to prevent healthcare workplace violence

The Challenge

- Siloed approach to addressing WPV
- Lack of overarching review of data
- Varying approaches to addressing WPV across the system
- Need for systematic approach to understanding the data



The Solution

Development of a WPV Dashboard where WPV committee members can access, review and trend the data.

WPV Committee and Root Cause Analysis/ “Debrief”

WPV committees at both the local and system level review and trend the data at their respective monthly meetings.

Request an RCA/Debriefing

Goal:

Identify correctable system failures.

Meaningful mitigation strategies.

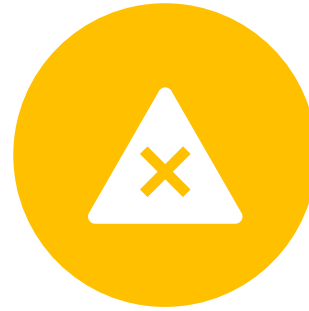
Key Elements of the RCA/ Debriefing



MULTIDISCIPLINARY ALL
RELEVANT PARTIES
INCLUDED



MAY INVOLVE MULTIPLE
DEPARTMENTS OR
LOCATIONS



OFTEN “NO-HARM” OR
“NEAR MISS” EVENTS



SUBSTANTIVE
CORRECTIVE ACTION
PLANS DEVELOPED AND
SHARED

Step 3 INVEST IN SAFETY



The Challenges



Developing
meaningful
approaches



Education/
training



Standard
expectations



Electronic
notification



Facility security
physical Plant



Engaging law
enforcement

The Solutions

A specialist was hired to:

Assess the level of workplace violence

Develop a variety of trainings specific to the needs of the staff in their respective areas.

Offer training to all levels of caregivers across the entire organization.

Align WPV Prevention Program with joint Commission recommendations.

“Level-set” expectations for patient and visitor conduct

A patient and visitor code of conduct was developed to...

Set expectations for both patients and visitors.

Provide guidance to staff.

Develop training materials to teach staff how to addressing inappropriate behaviors.

Guidance on how and when to escalate threatening situations.



Patient & Visitor Code of Conduct

In order to effectively provide medical treatment to you, we require a commitment by staff, patients, and visitors alike. Mutual trust and respect can help us provide the right treatment plan, in a safe and respectful environment that promotes healing.

Below we've outlined the Code of Conduct expectations for all Patients and Visitors designed to help make your hospital stay, appointment, or visit successful:

- Patients, visitors, and staff will address each other in a respectful manner.
- Patients are encouraged to speak with their providers about their therapeutic care plan.
- This is a smoke free campus. Tobacco use is forbidden on campus grounds.
- Weapons, illegal or dangerous items, alcohol, marijuana, and illicit drug use, as well as possession of related paraphernalia, is forbidden in all areas and campus grounds. For patients, we may request a witnessed urine or blood sample for drug screening purposes from you if prohibited substance use is suspected or considered a significant issue in your treatment plan. Refusal will be considered an acknowledgement by the patient that such prohibited substance use has occurred.
- Patients, visitors, and staff will refrain from exhibiting threatening or abusive behavior towards each other. We have zero tolerance for threatening or abusive behavior.
- Profanity, racial or cultural slurs or other derogatory remarks towards others of any kind is not tolerated, including, but not limited to, slurs or remarks targeting another's age, race, ethnicity, religion, culture, disability, language, sexuality or sexual orientation, gender identity, socioeconomic status, marital status, or ancestry.
- The following expectations are also required of hospitalized patients:
 - Patients will remain on the unit for their safety, and to facilitate timely care. Being on the unit allows for prompt testing, timely medication administration and frequent assessment by healthcare providers. Patients are encouraged to walk in the hallway of their unit.
 - Patients who do leave the unit must develop a therapeutic plan for being off the unit with their physician and nursing team prior to leaving the unit.
 - Leaving the unit, if not part of your therapeutic care plan, may be considered leaving against medical advice and could result in your discharge.

A safe and respectful environment is central to promoting a healing environment, therefore, if the above stated expectations are not followed:

- Patients: If you choose not to comply with your therapeutic care plan or the above expectations, we may discharge you from the hospital or your appointment. For subsequent appointments or admissions, we will follow our standard continuity of care practice and seek to have you cared for by the same care team.
- Visitors: If you fail to comply with the above expectations, you may be asked to leave campus, and may be restricted from future visitation privileges.

Date Approved: November 10, 2021

But there was more . .

Security Police Interventions

Patient stabbed an emergency department nurse multiple times, leaving her with critical injuries and a lengthy healing process

Leadership Commitment Across the Organization

Instillation of metal detectors

Hiring of professional screeners

Issuing of Tasers

Implementation of body cams

Mandatory Active Shooter Program

Active Shooter education developed in collaboration with emergency management, campus police, campus security and local law enforcement.

The education is offered through a Health Stream education module and part of yearly competency for all caregivers.

Alert and response time to violence

The integration of a staff assist devices

Utilizes GPS technology and is attached to the employee badge.

When pressed, all staff in the vicinity are alerted and can aid the caregiver in need.

Visitor Check-In Kiosk

Kiosk is customized with patient/visitor specific questions designed to optimize safety and can prompt alerts of potential threats.

Kiosk flags visitors who have been identified as posing a potential or actual threat to patient and staff safety allowing law enforcement or security to monitor or remove potential threats.

DASA Scoring in Emergency Departments

Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression (DASA)

Goals: identification, de-escalation, intervention and incorporation of standard language among staff.

Risk Management Grant award.

Community Emergency Department Pilot

Seven (7) question tool at time of Triage

Determines the patient's current level of risk for aggression and/or violence (0-7).

Interventions are implemented based on scoring.

Re-assessment occurs every 8 hours, more frequently if needed.

Customized Violent Patient Safety/Security Plan

Patient has demonstrated overt aggression, such as any of the following:

- Assault of staff, patient or visitor
- Physical or verbal threats of violence to staff, patient or visitor
- Failure to disclose the presence of a weapon
- Failure to relinquish a weapon upon request

Patient Name

DOB:

Violent Patient Safety/Security Plan

- Violent Patient Flag placed in EPIC - 2/7/19
- Letter to patient from CEO and Notice of No Trespass delivered by Constable on 2/15/19
- Safety/Security Care Plan
 - Notice of No Trespass – patient cannot be on any Marlborough Hospital property unless purpose is to receive medical care (copy of notice is on file with Marlborough Police Dept.)
 - Patient may present to the ED for care any time
 - Elective, non-emergent appointments (radiology, lab, etc) must be scheduled in advance with security staff
 - Patient will be required to change into paper scrubs at every hospital encounter and will be accompanied by security staff at all times.
 - Admission to Granger 3 requires approval from the Administrative Director or Medical Director of Granger 3

4/26/21 - Updates to plan

- All staff should exercise extreme caution with patient. **NEVER** approach patient alone. **Staff should be aware of their position in room when with patient. Do not allow patient to block exit.**
- All furniture shall be removed from the room (EXCEPT stretcher), garage door must be kept in down position at all times.
- The patient must remain in the main ED core for the duration of his stay in the ED. This patient cannot be moved to the ED BHU area.
- Staff should not hesitate to summon MPD if patient displays aggressive behavior. Examples of aggressive behavior: unwilling to follow directions, easily angered if a request is denied, verbal threats, physical posturing.
- If patient refuses to leave property following discharge, notify MPD. Patient has active No Trespass Order in place.

This Plan was developed by: Chief of Emergency Medicine, Chief of Psychiatry, Nursing Director Emergency Services, Director of Behavioral Health, Risk Manager, Director of Security

4/22/21 Update to plan following review/discussion by Administration, ED and Behavioral Health Leadership, Risk Management, Security and Capt. Of MPD

4/26/21 – update per Chief of Emergency Medicine, Nursing Director Emergency Services,

v. 4/26/21

Step 4 COLLABORATE AND SCALE EFFORTS

Share

Share lessons learned, best practices, and innovative solutions




Communicate

Communicate with and engage internal security departments and external law enforcement as partners in the violence prevention program



Collaborate

Collaborate with the community, advocacy groups, and leaders to raise awareness



System Level Engagement A3

- RCA/Debrief
- Patient Risk Assessment Standard Work
- Visitor Management
- Visitor Control Workgroup
- Visitor Control - Visitation Policy
- Visitor Control – Visitor Kiosk
- Patient and Visitor Code of Conduct
- WPV Training
- Safety Event Tracking and Trending System Standardization

Sources

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- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Workplace Violence in Healthcare. Washington, DC; 2015. <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3826.pdf>.
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- The Joint Commission Division of Healthcare Improvement. (2019) Quick Safety: de-escalation in health care. Issue 4
- The Joint Commission EC.02.01.01: Issue 30, June 18, 2021 The hospital manages safety and security risks. wpvp-r3-30_revised_06302021.pdf (jointcommission.org)
- The dynamic appraisal of situational aggression: an instrument to assess risk for imminent aggression in psychiatric inpatients James R. P. Ogloff J.D., Ph.D., F.A.P.S., Michael Daffern Ph.D.

Questions?



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Workforce Safety, Wellness, and Resilience Questions?

Break
We will restart the meeting at 3:15



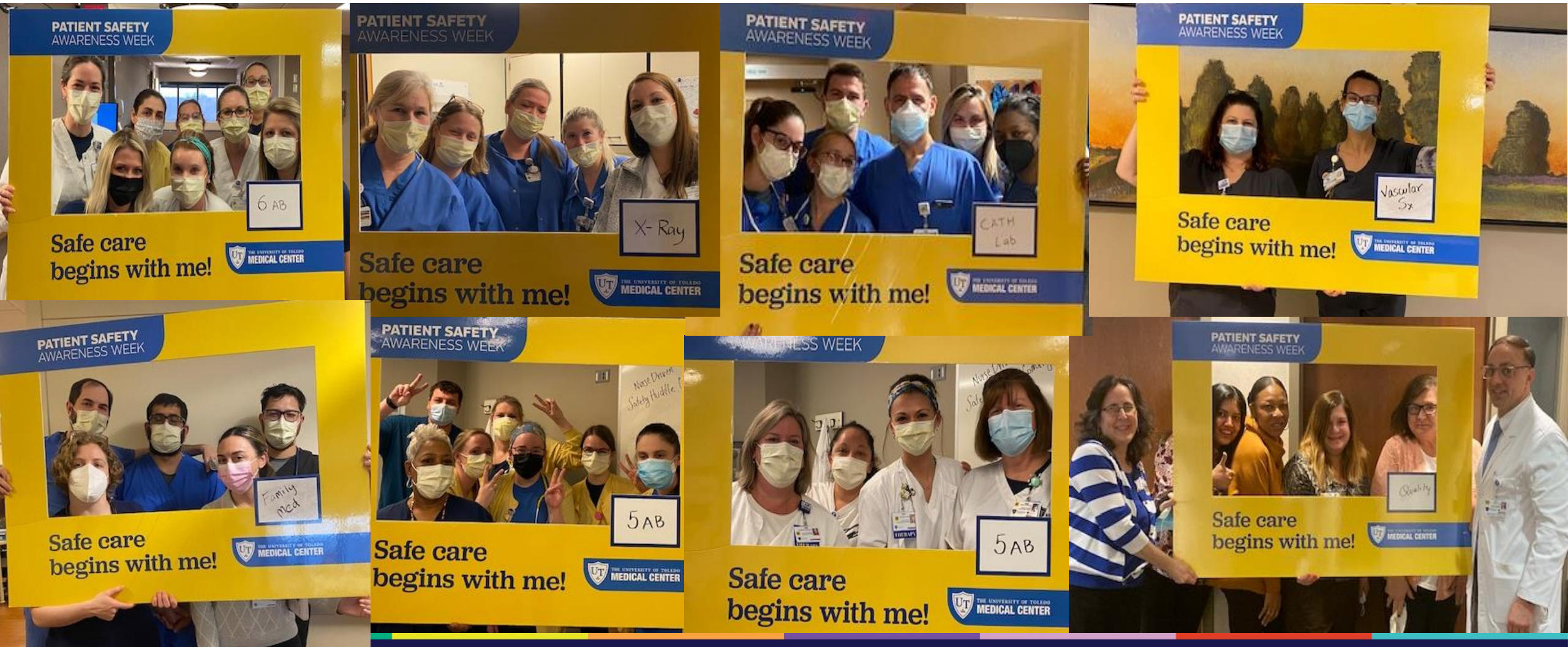
Patient Safety Improvement Journey of an AMC in Uncertain Times

Pallavi Yadav, MBBS, MHA, CQPA
Director, Quality Management
University of Toledo Medical Center

Learning Objectives

- 1) What objectives are needed to focus on safety. How to develop a meaningful Quality Plan
- 2) How to utilize Quality committees to increase accountability
- 3) What really works for improving Quality and Safety outcomes – learning through experience

Rockets are going *EPIC*, Quite Literally.



#vizientsummit

Recently We Were Celebrated in the NEWS



Trustees Congratulate UTMC on CMS 4-Star Rating

August 2, 2022 | News, UToday, UTMC



But Two Years Ago, We Were Up for Sale

THE BLADE

Ohio lawmakers make another plea for halt to possible UTMC sale

JEFF SCHMUCKER

24NEWS

NEWS

WEATHER

WHAT'S GOING ON

FEATURES

CHIME IN

WATCH

Elected officials seeking help from DeWine to prevent UTMC sale

by Bri Malaska | Tuesday, June 2nd 2020

13 ACTION NEWS abc

UT looks to sell or make partnerships concerning UTMC

WTOL11

News

Weather

Near Me

VERIFY

Watch Live

WTOL

UT leaders to seek proposals for partnership, sale of UTMC

Going Gets Tough

- Financial peril (hospital was up for sale)
- Staffing shortages (mass exodus in 2020)
- COVID-nursing and EVS staff shortages
- Outdated EMR
- Residents and Faculty left for “greener pastures”
- Trauma level was down from 1 to 3
- Quality department was a revolving door (5 directors in 2 years)
- High PSI and HAI numbers. CMS one Star

The Tough Get Going

- Very engaged leadership whose motto has been “*Safe hospital or no hospital*”
- Quality and Patient Safety Council reinvigorated with accountable reporting from all departments and sub committees. PDSA methodology.
- Clinically experienced Quality department RNs partnered with IT department and key Physician leaders.
- Data focused. Developed score cards and dashboards. Shared them widely.

UTMC Inpatient Pay-for-Performance \$

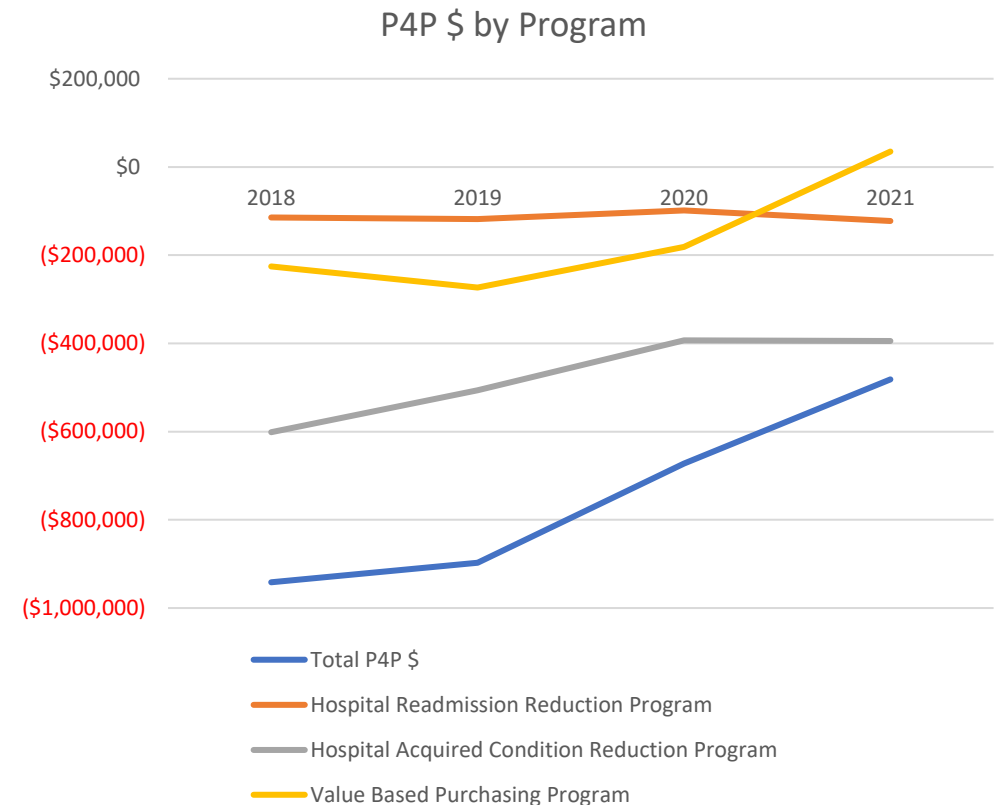


Data Source: CMS HAC Reduction Program dataset, 1/26; CMS HAC Reduction program resources, accessed 1/28
Care Compare website located at www.medicare.gov/care-compare/

Breakdown of Pay for Performance Savings by Program

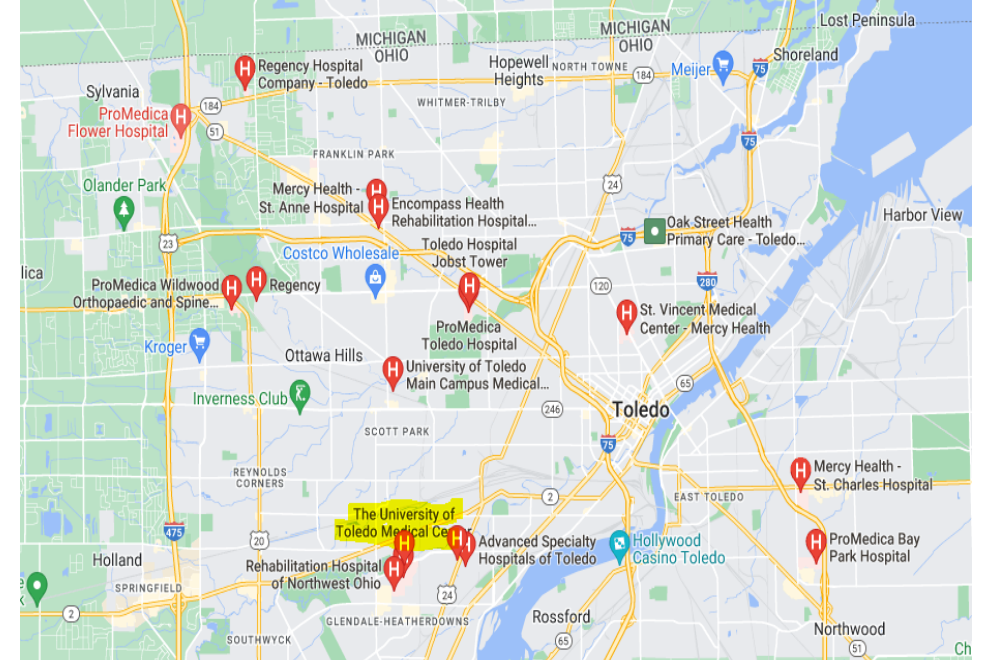
Fiscal Year	Total P4P \$	P4P%	Hospital Readmission Reduction Program	Hospital Acquired Condition Reduction Program	Value Based Purchasing Program
2022	(\$28,202)	-0.07%	(\$28,202)	\$0	N/A
2021	(\$481,909)	-1.22%	(\$122,208)	(\$394,754)	\$35,054
2020	(\$672,792)	-1.70%	(\$98,707)	(\$392,826)	(\$181,259)
2019	(\$897,696)	-1.76%	(\$118,051)	(\$506,275)	(\$273,371)
2018	(\$941,703)	-1.56%	(\$114,518)	(\$601,454)	(\$225,732)

Data Source: CMS HAC Reduction Program dataset, 1/26; CMS HAC Reduction program resources, accessed 1/28



FY 2022 P4P Performance in Toledo Area

Nearby Hospitals	Total P4P Impact (\$)	Total P4P Impact (%)
UTMC	\$28,202.00	0.07%
ProMedica Toledo Hospital	\$547,623.00	0.39%
ProMedica Baypark	\$35,843.00	0.45%
Wood County	\$48,944.00	0.81%
St Lukes	\$352,820.00	1.16%
Mercy St V	\$385,722.00	0.56%
Mercy St Ann	\$136,963.00	0.74%



UTMC had the lowest penalty in 10 years and the lowest in the city.

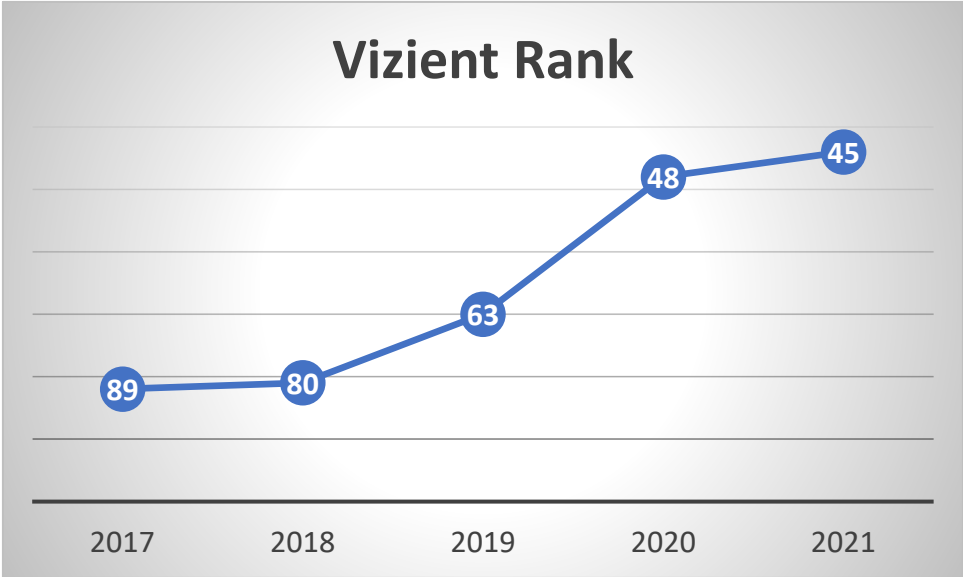
Source: CMS HAC Reduction Program dataset, 1/26; CMS HAC Reduction program resources, accessed 1/28

Quality and Accountability Scorecard Vizient 2017-2021



Year	Overall Score (rounded)
2017	39.74
2018	41.59
2019	44.11
2020	52.2
2021	54.05

2021 Vizient median: 52.88



Year	Vizient Rank	Vizient Stars
2017	89	★ ★
2018	80	★ ★
2019	63	★ ★ ★
2020	48	★ ★ ★
2021	45	★ ★ ★

Data Source: Vizient

Understanding our patient population

Specific Domains and Components with High Vulnerability: The University of Toledo Medical Center

	high		extreme	
Overall Vulnerability Index (VVI)	32%	15%	13%	3%
Economic Domain	23%	7%	2%	
- Poverty	23%	11%	2%	1%
- Unemployment	4%	3%		
- Median Income	23%	10%	4%	1%
Education Domain		1%		
- Bachelors Degrees	4%	1%		
- 15-17 Year Olds in School		3%		1%
- 3-4 Year Olds in School	1%	3%		
Health Care Access Domain		8%		2%
- Uninsured		8%		2%
Neighborhood Domain		1%		
- Park Access	2%	5%		
- Food Deserts	3%	6%	2%	1%
- Alcohol Sales		9%		1%
Housing Domain		10%		1%
- Homeownership	37%	27%	2%	9%
- Incomplete Plumbing				
- Crowding		8%		3%
- Extreme Housing Costs	1%	29%		9%
Clean Environment Domain	3%	6%	1%	
- Air Quality	1%	7%		4%
- Water Quality	3%	10%	1%	
Social Domain	11%	7%		
- Voting Participation		10%		2%
- Two Parent Households	32%	15%	11%	4%
Transportation Domain	23%	14%	2%	5%
- Access to Car or Public Transportation	23%	14%	2%	5%

A zip code with "high" vulnerabilities has index values greater than 1 standard deviation above the mean. A zip code with "extreme" vulnerabilities has index values greater than 2 standard deviations above the mean. In every case a higher number is a greater vulnerability (e.g. Higher poverty is a greater vulnerability, and lower median income is a greater vulnerability. Both have higher index values representing higher vulnerability.)

The percents reported here in orange represent the percent of this hospital's distinct patients residing in zip codes identified as having "high" or "extreme" vulnerabilities.

Any vulnerability affecting the zip codes in which less than 1% of the hospital's total patient population resides is left blank.

CDB-wide averages (in grey) are provided for comparison.

Source: CDB distinct patients of any age seen in any setting, 2019-2020. Vulnerability Index linked by patient zip code. In case of multiple zip codes, the last encounter in the time period is used.

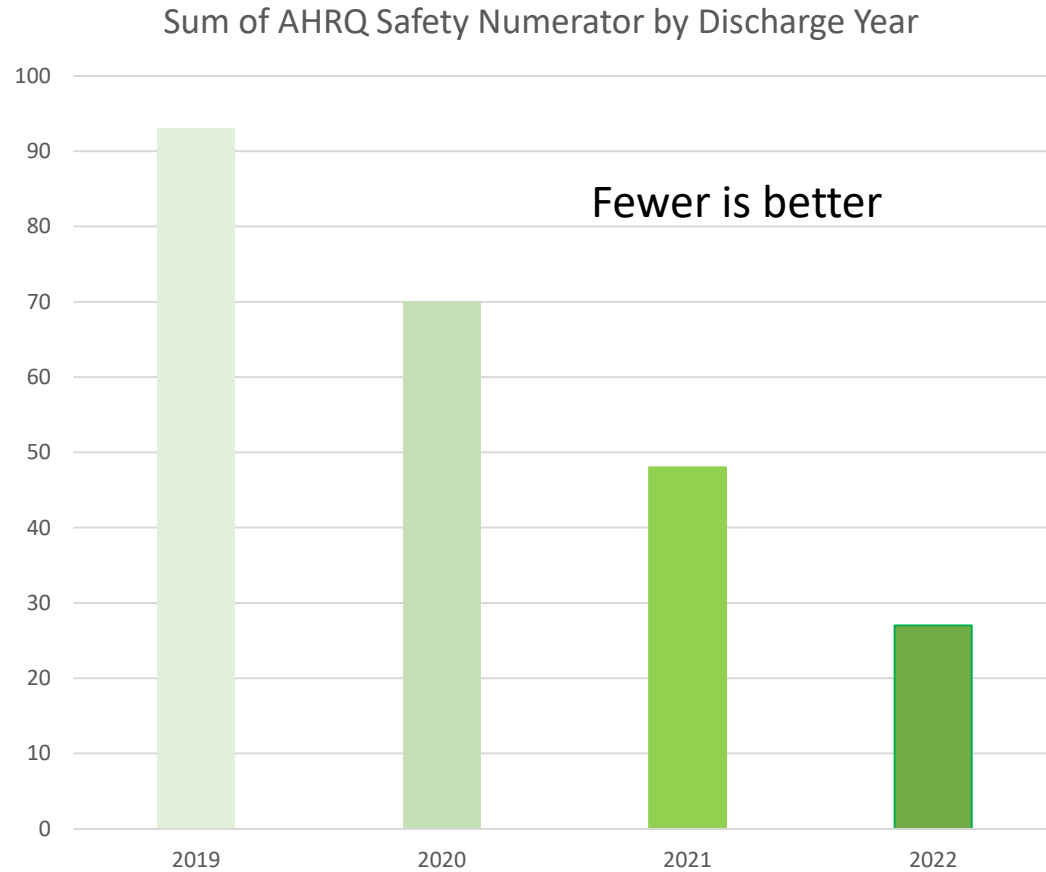
vizient.

Data Source: Vizient

#vizientsummit

2022
vizient CONNECTIONS SUMMIT

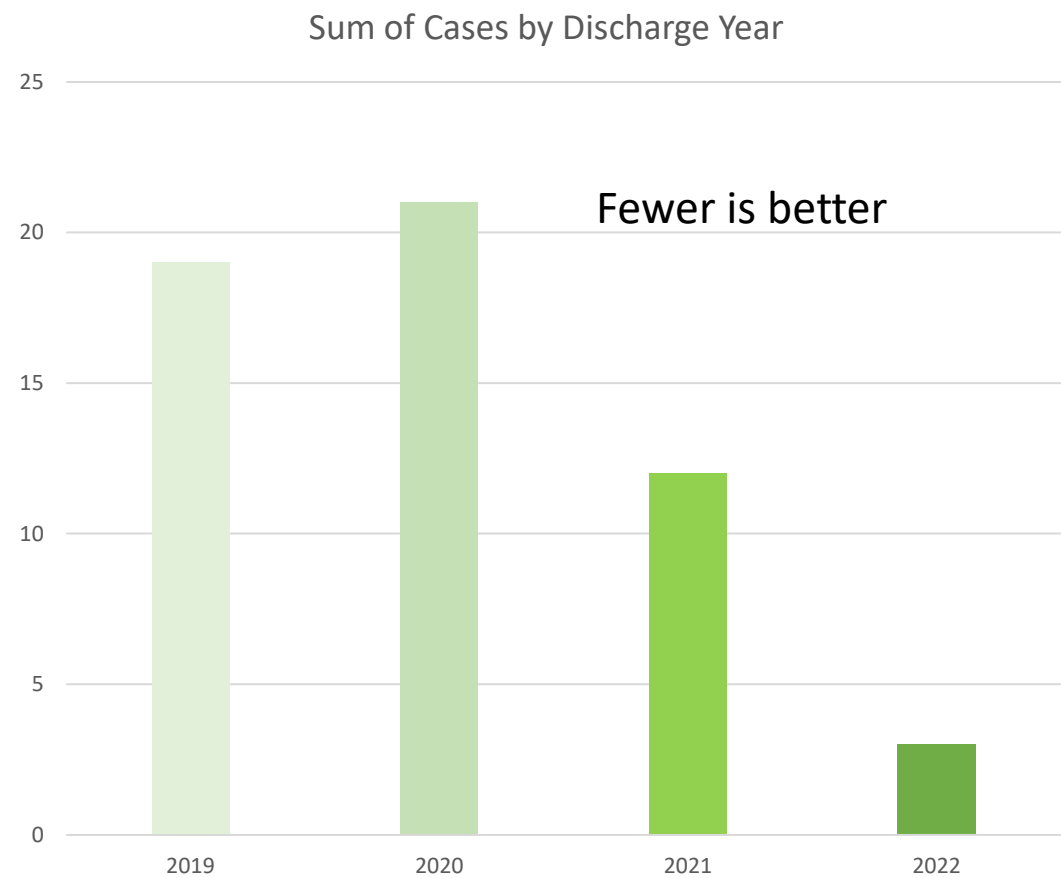
Patient Safety Indicators



AHRQ List of Patient Safety Indicators

PSI02 Death Rate in Low-Mortality Diagnosis Related Groups (DRGs)
PSI03 Pressure Ulcer Rate
PSI04 Death Rate Among Surgical Inpatients with Serious Treatable Conditions
PSI04a Death Among Surgical Stratum A: DVT or PE
PSI04b Death Among Surgical Stratum B: Pneumonia
PSI04c Death Among Surgical Stratum C: Sepsis
PSI04d Death Among Surgical Stratum D: Shock or Cardiac Arrest
PSI04e Death Among Surgical Stratum E: GI Hemorrhage or Acute Ulcer
PSI05 Retained Surgical Item or Unretrieved Device Fragment Count
PSI06 Iatrogenic Pneumothorax Rate
PSI07 Central Venous Catheter-Related Blood Stream Infection Rate
PSI08 In Hospital Fall with Hip Fracture Rate (AHRQ 5.0/4.5a Postoperative Hip Fracture Rate)
PSI09 Postoperative Hemorrhage or Hematoma Rate
PSI10 Postoperative Acute Kidney Injury Requiring Dialysis (AHRQ 5.0/4.5a: Postoperative Physiologic and Metabolic Derangement Rate)
PSI11 Postoperative Respiratory Failure Rate
PSI12 Perioperative Pulmonary Embolism or Deep Vein Thrombosis Rate
PSI13 Postoperative Sepsis Rate
PSI14 Postoperative Wound Dehiscence Rate
PSI14a Postoperative Wound Dehiscence Rate Stratum 14A: Open Approach
PSI14b Postoperative Wound Dehiscence Rate Stratum 14B: Non-Open Approach
PSI15 Unrecognized Abdominopelvic Accidental Puncture/Laceration Rate (AHRQ 5.0/4.5a Accidental Puncture or Laceration Rate)

Hospital Acquired Conditions



Pressure Ulcer and Iatrogenic Pneumothorax increased in 2020

List of Hospital Acquired Condition

- Air embolism
- Blood incompatibility
- Catheter associated UTI
- DVT/PE after knee or hip replacement
- Falls and trauma
- Foreign object retained after surgery
- Iatrogenic pneumothorax W/ venous catheterization
- Infection after bariatric surgery
- Infection after CABG
- Infection after certain orthopedic procedures of spine, shoulder & elbow
- Manifestations of poor glycemic control
- Stage iii & iv pressure ulcers
- Surgical site infection following cardiac device procedures
- Vascular catheter-associated infection

Quality: Structure and Processes

Quality Plan and Council

- Declared our focus on PSI and HAI reduction-approved by BOT
- Information sharing through A3 and PDSA format
- Tracked attendance and physician accountability through action plans
- Broader participation; included a community member



Data

- Quality scorecards for service chiefs, chairs, outcome management, etc. etc. etc.
- Detailed data analysis at sub-committees
- Increased tracking and trending of cases to identify common causes

Refocusing Quality Staff's activities

- Case analysis at sub committees that report to the Quality Council
- Understanding definitions and criteria for PSI and HAI
- Harnessing IT for focused and real time reporting
- Quality RN – training on definition and criteria, best practices



Quality Assessment, Performance Improvement, and Patient Safety Plan FY 2023

I. Introduction

a. Purpose

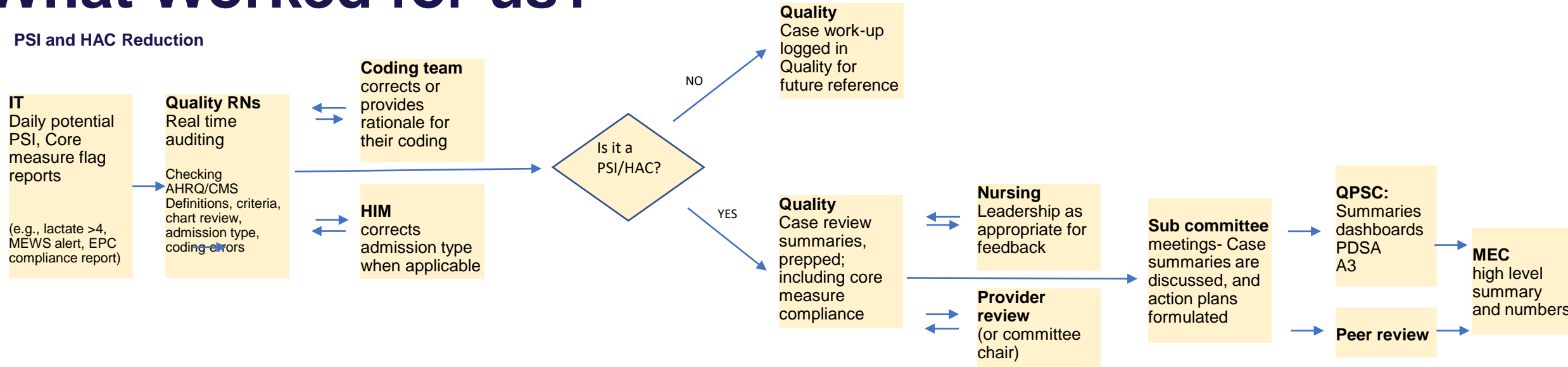
The purpose of the Quality Assessment, Performance Improvement (QAPI) and Patient Safety Plan is to support the University of Toledo Medical Center (UTMC) mission and strategic vision by outlining priorities, objectives and overall improvement strategies.

b. Mission

The mission of The University of Toledo Medical Center is to improve the human condition by providing patient-centered, university-quality care.

What Worked for us?

PSI and HAC Reduction



Meetings

- Quality meeting: Bi-Weekly (registration, RN all who touched the process were invited)
- PSI specific task-forces committees (physician champions, RN champions)
- Ad-Hoc Quality meetings, in-dept. huddles, retreats, nursing orientation, Quality RN Rounding- weekly

Education

- Quality RN orientation with all new providers (talk about PSI, core measures etc.) Heavy emphasis on sepsis, post op resp failure etc.
- Quality RNs visit department meetings (closing the loop on feedback)
- Nursing Orientation education on Core Measures, PSI, Safety Science

Examples

DVT prophylaxis: Every pt. gets EPC cuffs orders regardless of the Risk (we found that most of our patients qualify to be high risk). Compliance is monitored by Quality daily. All our beds have EPC cuffs. If the patient refuses, then at first, we provide re-education on the importance, if they still refuse then we communicate with the physician who may or may not add chemical prophylaxis depending on clinical need.

Mortality: We review 100% mortalities. CMO is very engaged, and briefly reviews previous day's mortalities along with Quality. Cases with Code Blues and RRTs have additional review. Data shared appropriately in real time and systematically in monthly score cards (provider-level information).

HAI Reduction

CLABSI

- Education to physicians on infection prevention insertion practices. Train the trainer programs by Infection Prevention . Nurses covered at orientation.
- Weekly audits performed on all CVC and PIVs by PICC team while doing weekly dressing changes on all CVCs.
- Insertion checklist implemented – the procedure is to be stopped if sterile technique is breached.
- Apparent cause analysis (ACA) performed on all HAI-CLABSI cases – staff involved in patients care at the time of the infection are interviewed.
- Annual whole house Vendor audits performed – review care and maintenance of CVC and PIV dressings. with real time feedback – Insertion practices review.

CAUTI

- Algorithms guided appropriate testing (e.g., UA w/ reflex; exception is urology and ID teams)
- Routine foley needs audit performed by IP and completed daily by lead nurses for units.
- Apparent cause analysis (ACA) performed on all HAI-CAUTI cases – staff involved in patients care at the time of the infection are interviewed.
- Data – cases are entered in PSN for detailed tracking – we have unit info, provider info, ACA analysis is completed.
- Annual whole house Vendor audits performed – review care and maintenance and insertion practices review with real time feedback provided.

C. diff

- Focus on appropriate testing – bundle, testing and treatment algorithms established
- Stewardship Pharmacist reviews all inpatient cases for appropriate antibiotic usage

SSI

- House-wide SSI collection – including those required for CMS reporting
- Engaged IP Medical Director who also serves a dual role as the CMO
- Surgeon report card to hospital leadership and chairs on a monthly basis.
- Intrinsic and extrinsic SSI factors individualized and shared with the prospective surgeon twice a year.
- Real time feedback provided to surgeons for each SSI via email and PSN - Track and trend by provider.
- Pharmacy – engaged with appropriate Pre-op antibiotic prophylaxis – protocol established.
- Practice Bundles established for colorectal and spinal surgeries.
- Increased case observations by IP. Metrics collected on **skins prep**, timeouts, door closure etc.
- EVS cleaning protocols. Unannounced florescent marking audits done twice a month.
- Provider education – didactic once a month with some specialties.
- Sterile Processing Dept. process improvement projects – monitoring of loaner tray practices; eliminated IUSS in OR; new cart washer; purchased closed case carts



Barriers/opportunities within COVID with HAI

- No increase in Infection Prevention staffing – majority of the time dedicated to COVID activities.
- Bundles and practice algorithms followed by staff (e.g., *C. diff* testing, urine culturing)
- IP Director was called in to be the Incident Commander for the University.
- Hand hygiene improved; Increased compliance with Standard Precautions.
- IP rounding decreased. Census decreased and elective surgical cases were postponed.
- Dedicated COVID units were incorporated into part of one step-down unit and the ICU.
- Sicker pts needing Sx – case mix has changed. Data does not show if it helped or harmed us.



Questions?

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Transforming Regulatory and Safety Awareness into a System-Wide Leadership Virtual Patient Safety Group

Brian Bosworth, MD - Chief Medical Officer, NYU Langone Health
Maxine Simon, FACHE - Chief Regulatory Officer, NYU Langone Health

Learning Objectives

- Discuss the original objectives of the Patient-Regulatory-Safety group and describe the journey to its current Virtual Patient Safety Group format.
- Describe the methods used by the current Virtual Patient Safety Group to identify, mitigate and prevent patient harm so that the work done by the group supports the high reliability goals of the organization.

"Our vision is to build on a history of greatness to become a world-class academic medical center, in the heart of the greatest city in the world...with a genuine devotion to a future of innovations, collaboration and excellence."

One of the nation's premier academic medical centers, with a mission to serve, teach, and discover through excellence in patient care, education and research.

NYU Langone - 2007

- ***Walking the Tightrope Between Patient Needs and Regulatory Requirements (November 2008)***
 - NYU School of Medicine
 - NYU Hospitals Center
 - Affiliated Ambulatory Centers

NYU Langone Health – *Walking The Tightrope between Patient Needs and Regulatory Compliance (2008)*

2007

- NYU School of Medicine 1100 residents
- NYU Hospitals Center (3 sites)
 - Tisch Hospital/Rusk Pavilion
 - NYU Hospital for Joint Disease
 - 1,069 inpatient beds
 - 42,252 discharges
 - 1850 physicians; 1550 Nurses
 - 4000 other employees involved in patient care
 - Miscellaneous Data
 - ED visits 37,071
 - Ambulatory Visits 585,728

2022

- NYU Grossman School of Medicine & NYU Long Island School of Medicine 2550 residents
- NYU Langone Hospitals – (6 sites)
Tisch/Kimmel/Hassenfeld Children’s Hospital;
Langone Orthopedic Hospital; NYULH-Brooklyn;
NYULH – Long Island
 - 2,104 inpatient beds
 - 71,779 discharges
 - 4,335 physicians; 7,643 Nurses
 - >43000 total employees
 - Miscellaneous Data
 - ED visits 183,900+
 - Ambulatory Visits >9.6m
- NYU Long Island Community Hospital

2007 – The Beginning

The Vision:

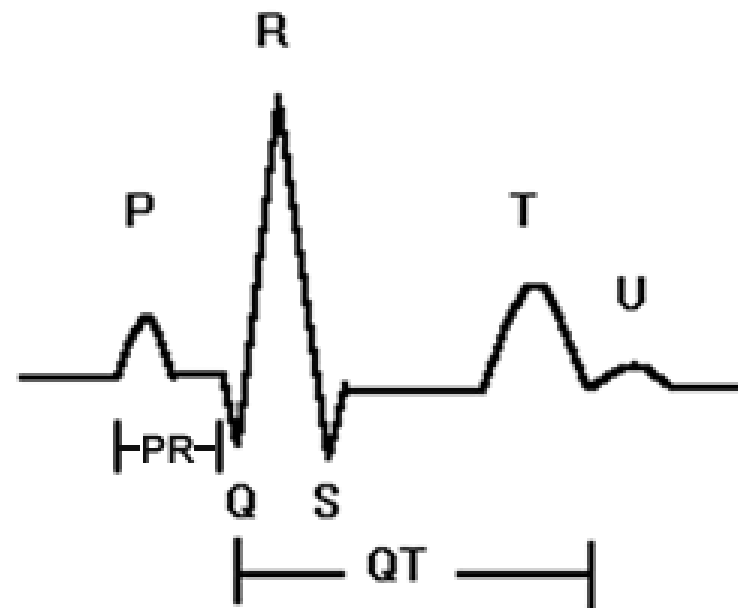
- Systems that work
- Unity of effort
- Coordination to reduce duplication
- Communication
 - Between individuals
 - Between groups
 - Between departments
- Strong organizational learning
 - Rapid Cycle Improvement Process
 - ESC Compliance
 - Institutional Culture Change

2008 - The Work Begins

- Where to start?
 - Identify what we know
 - Organize for accountability
 - Breakdown the silo mentality
- Improve what we do
 - Improve communication
 - Identify concerns
 - Reduce duplication
 - Develop responses
 - Track activities & ensure follow-up
 - Communicate new regulatory mandates
 - Maximize organizational learning

Who Leads?

- **P**hysicians→Patient Centered Teams
- **Q**uality
- **R**isk/**R**egulatory
- **S**afety



“The heartbeat of the hospital”

PQRS

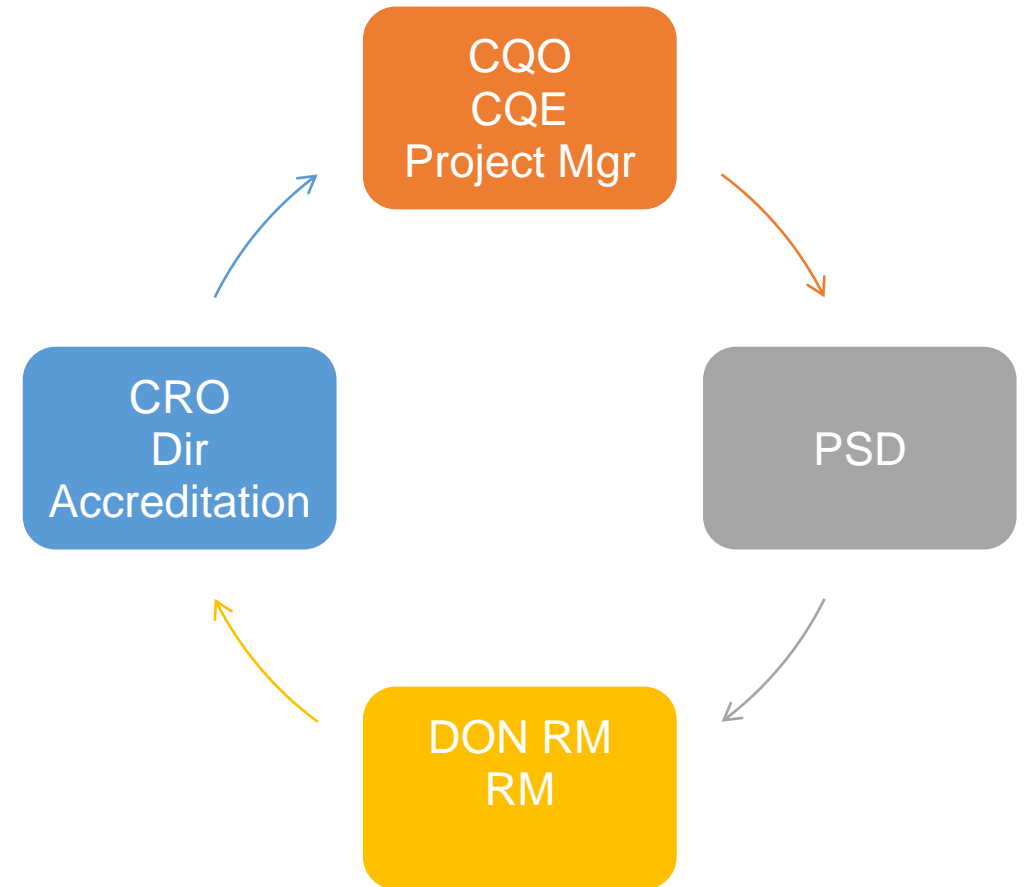
Reduce the Silos

Patient Care Standards

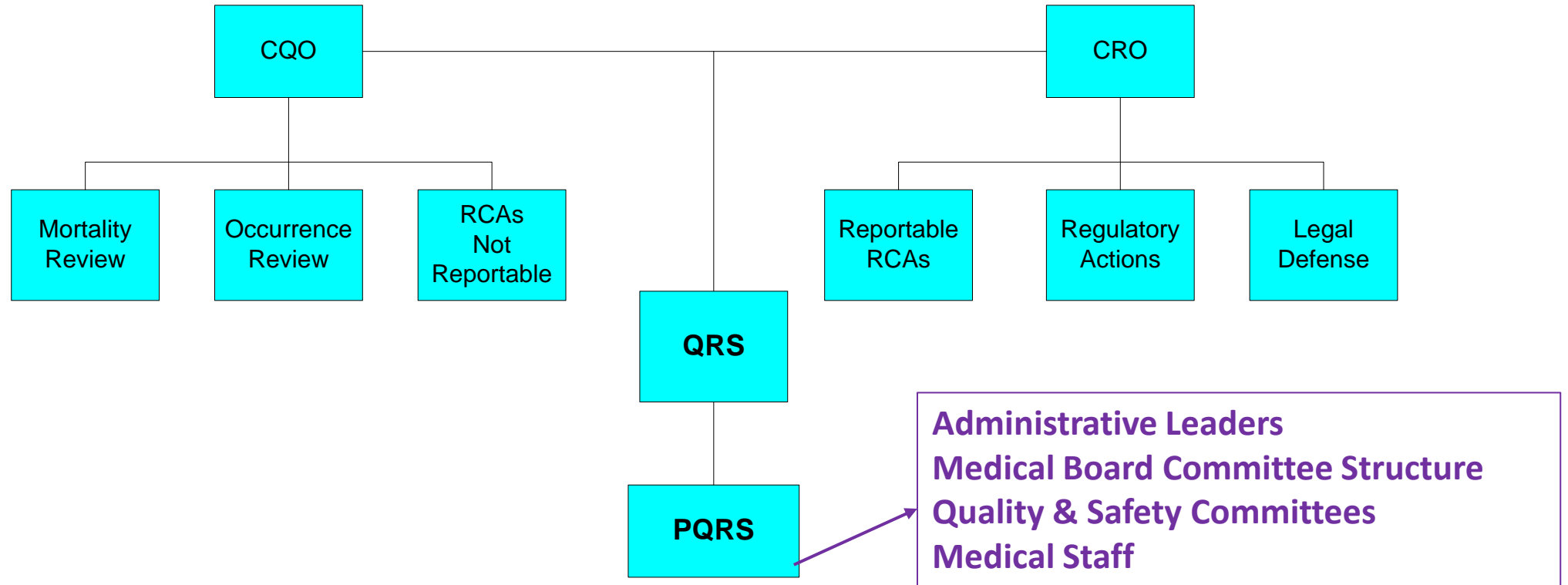
- Regulatory Compliance Plan

Bylaws, Rules, Regulations Administrative Policies

- Quality & Safety Performance Improvement Plan
- Serious Event Reporting



Enable Shared Organizational Information



Develop the QRS Structure

- Support information sharing; determine actions; shared learning; foster improvement
- QRS weekly meeting – events; morbidity & mortality; licensing and accreditation
- 2008 - QRS group; verbal reports to leadership

Chief Hospital Operations	Chief Medical Officer
Chief Nursing Officer	Chief Quality Officer
Chief Regulatory Officer	Patient Safety Director Director Risk Management

- **2010** – Transitioned to monthly formal meeting chaired by CMO
- 2012 – Bi-weekly meetings
- 2016 – + Langone Orthopedic Hospital; NYULH – Brooklyn CMO
- **2016** – *Transitioned to Virtual Call 3x week*
- 2018 – + NYULH – Long Island; + Family Health Centers; + Office of Legal Counsel

Early Results

- Improved Organizational Learning
 - Occurrence and RCA themes
 - Identified
 - Communicated
 - Actionable
- Other Improvements
 - Managers refer issues to QRS
 - Improved collaboration between QRS participants
 - Communication feedback loop between QRS and individuals/departments/committees
 - Timely reports
 - Sharing of themes from occurrence/mortality reviews and RCAs with clinical leadership

2011- 2022

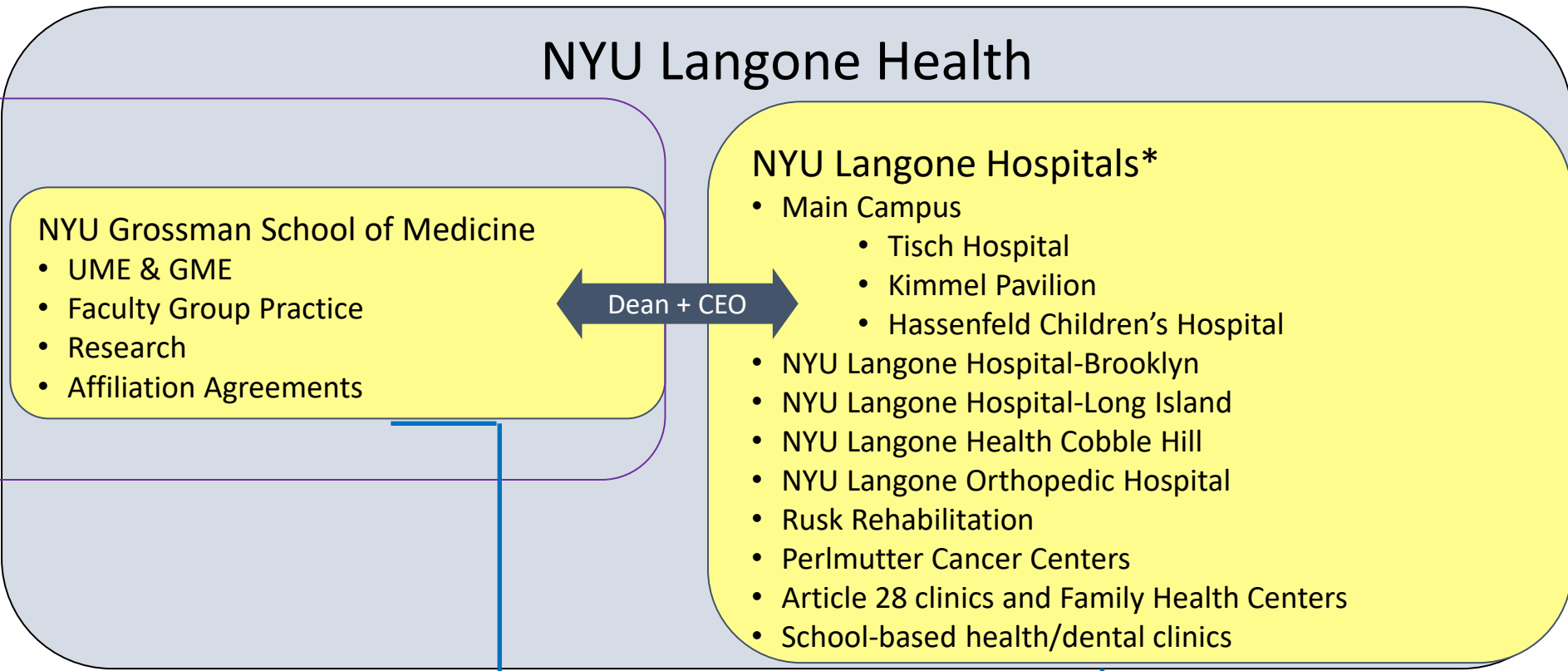
- Risk Management renamed Patient Safety-Risk Management and takes responsibility for Incident Reporting System (PSI)
- PS-RM leads event related investigations, RCA process established; NYSDOH reporting requirements
- Patient Safety Committee of the Medical Board established
- Patient Safety Officer becomes involved in resident and professional staff education
- Chief Quality Officer begins focus on Hospital Acquired Conditions
- Chief Regulatory Officer expands focus to additional programs, sites and policy
- 2014 – High Reliability Journey begins; Safety Action Group initiated
- 2016 – Lutheran Hospital and Medical Center merges into NYU Langone Hospitals
- 2017 – Partnership between Patient Experience & Risk Management implemented
- 2018 – Winthrop University Hospital merges into NYU Langone Hospitals
- 2022 – Long Island Community Hospital joins the NYU Langone Health System
- USNWR ranks NYU Langone Hospitals #3 in nation

How is NYU Langone Health Structured?

New York University

NYU LI School of Medicine

- UME & GME



City of NY H&H

Bellevue Hospital

US Veterans Administration

VA NY Harbor

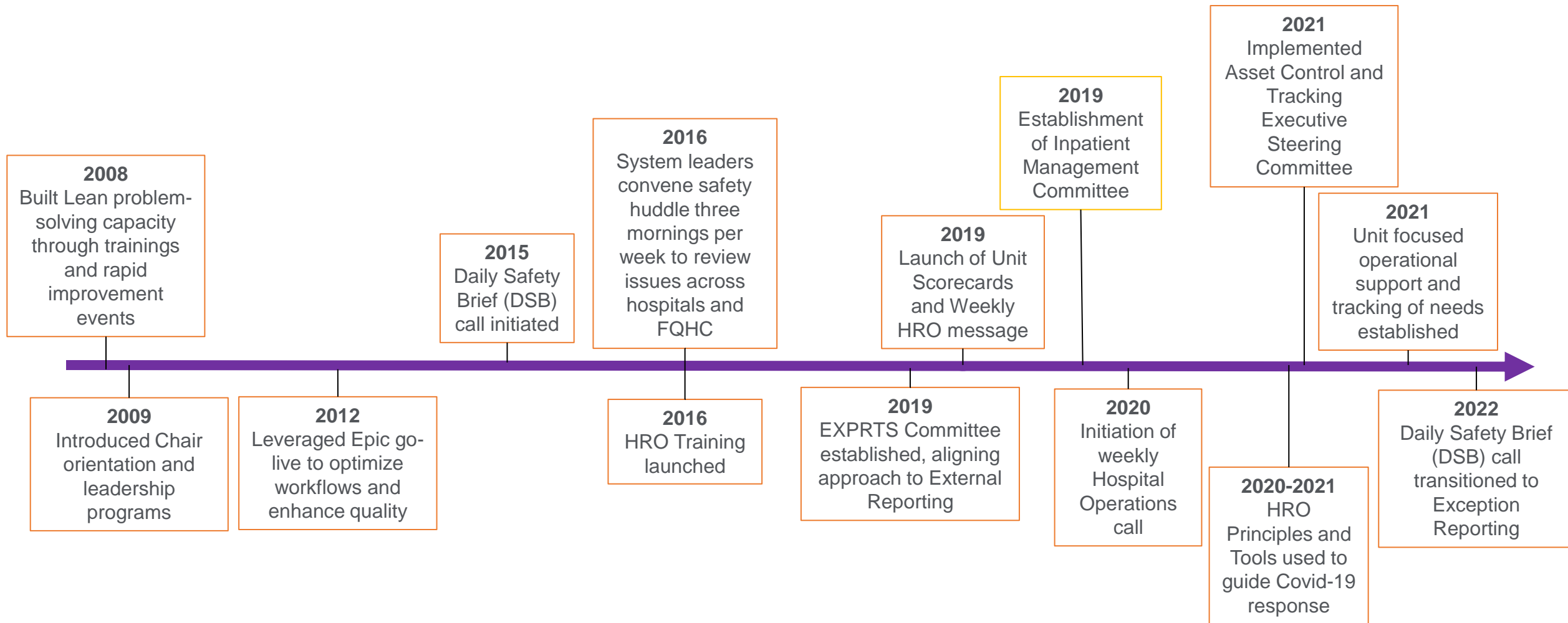
Long Island Community

LI Community Hospital

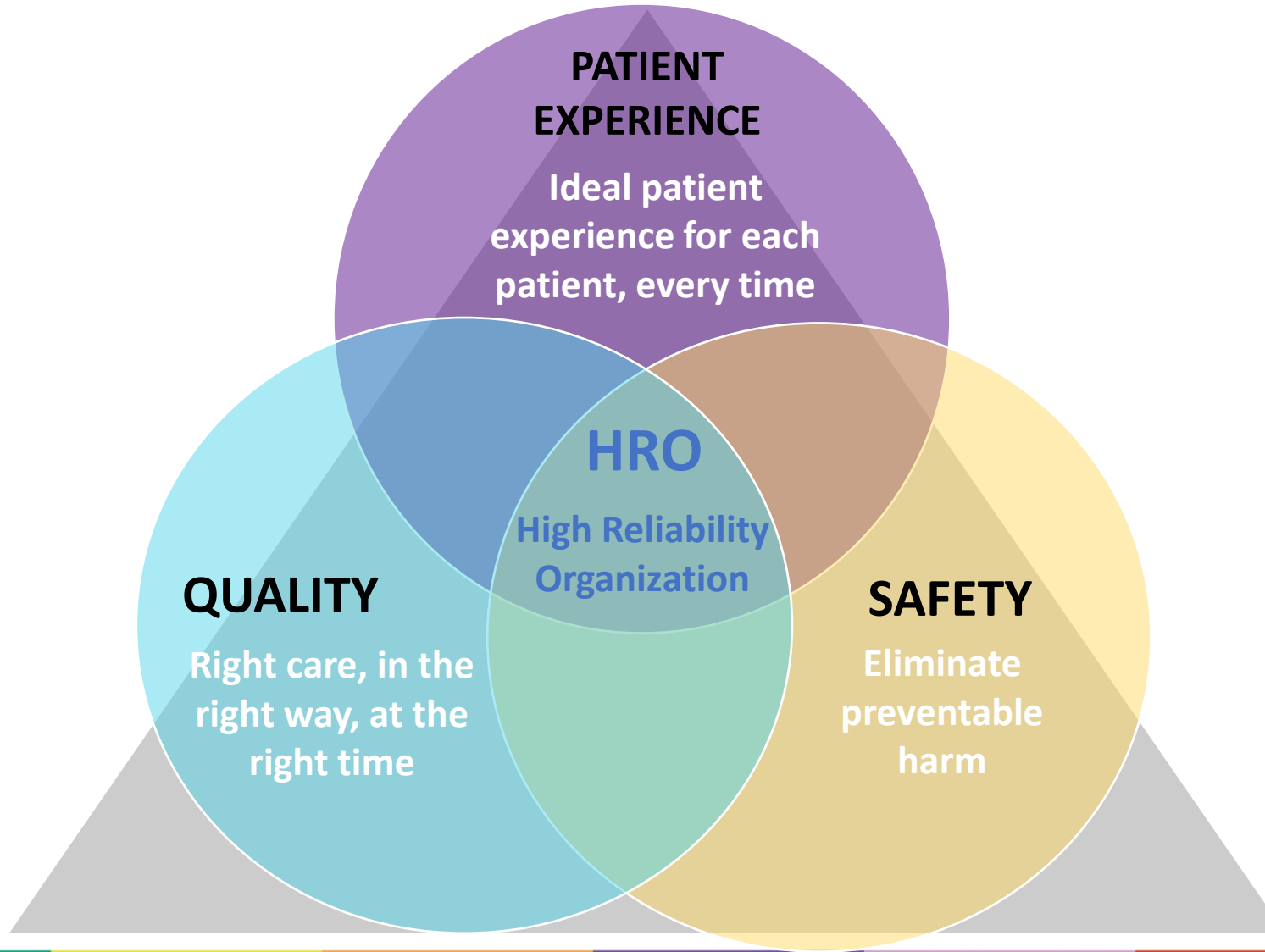
Private Practice Physicians

* Medical Staff is comprised of FGP & Voluntary Medical Staff

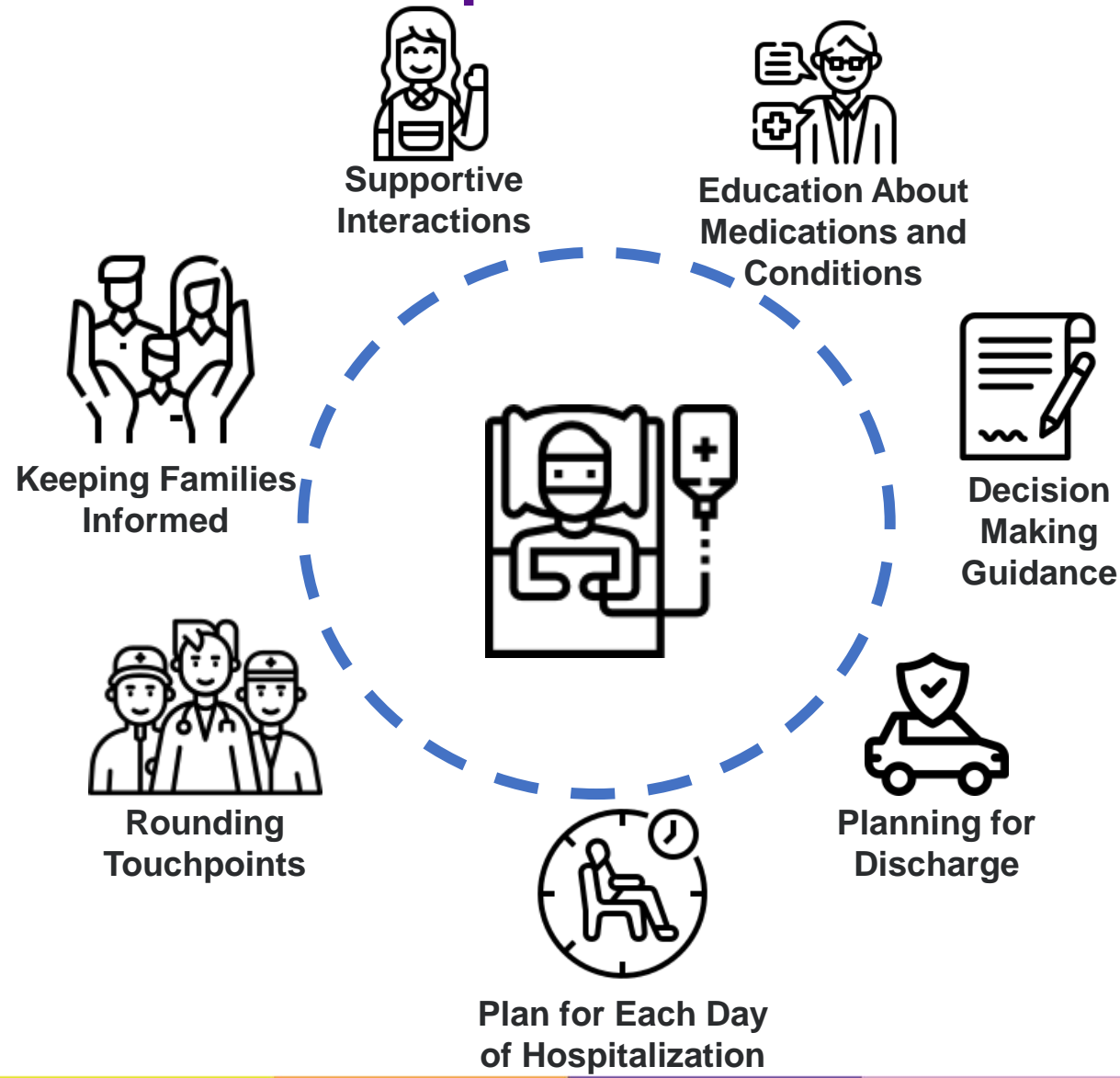
Our High Reliability Journey...Is Our Journey to Exceptionalism



#1 Clinical Goal: To provide our patients a *highly reliable experience*



Our Patients Experience Your Efforts



Next Phase of HRO: Exceptionalism in Action

1

Staff Engagement

- Improve engagement

2

Clinical Care

- Deliver service excellence to patients and families

3

Unit-Based Management

- Improve two-way communication

4

Predictive Support

- **Pro-actively manage** all aspects of quality, safety, patient experience, efficiency, and resource management

5

Infrastructure Operations

- Promote High Reliability culture

Next Phase of HRO: How We Succeed Together

1

Staff Engagement

- **Communication** promoting “Care Team” identity for all team members
- Recognition
- Celebrations

2

Clinical Care

- **Rounding** Structure
- Capacity Management
- Patient Experience; Care Transitions, Communication, Responsiveness

3

Unit-Based Management

- Resource Review and Management
- Quality, Safety, Efficiency, **Patient Experience**

4

Predictive Support

- Operational Management
- **Early Warning Systems**

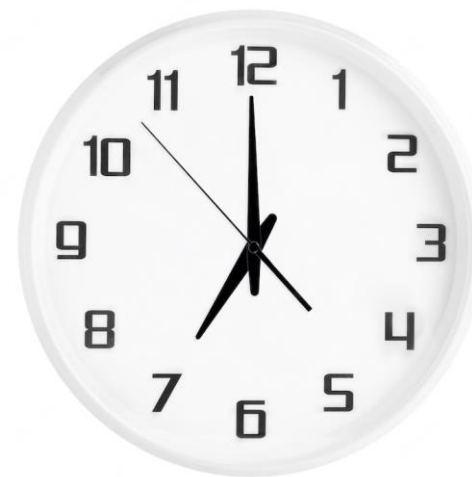
5

Infrastructure Operations

- **Transparency** of all break/fix needs
- Furniture and Equipment availability
- Integration of liaisons from support departments as members of Care Team

Virtual Patient Safety Group

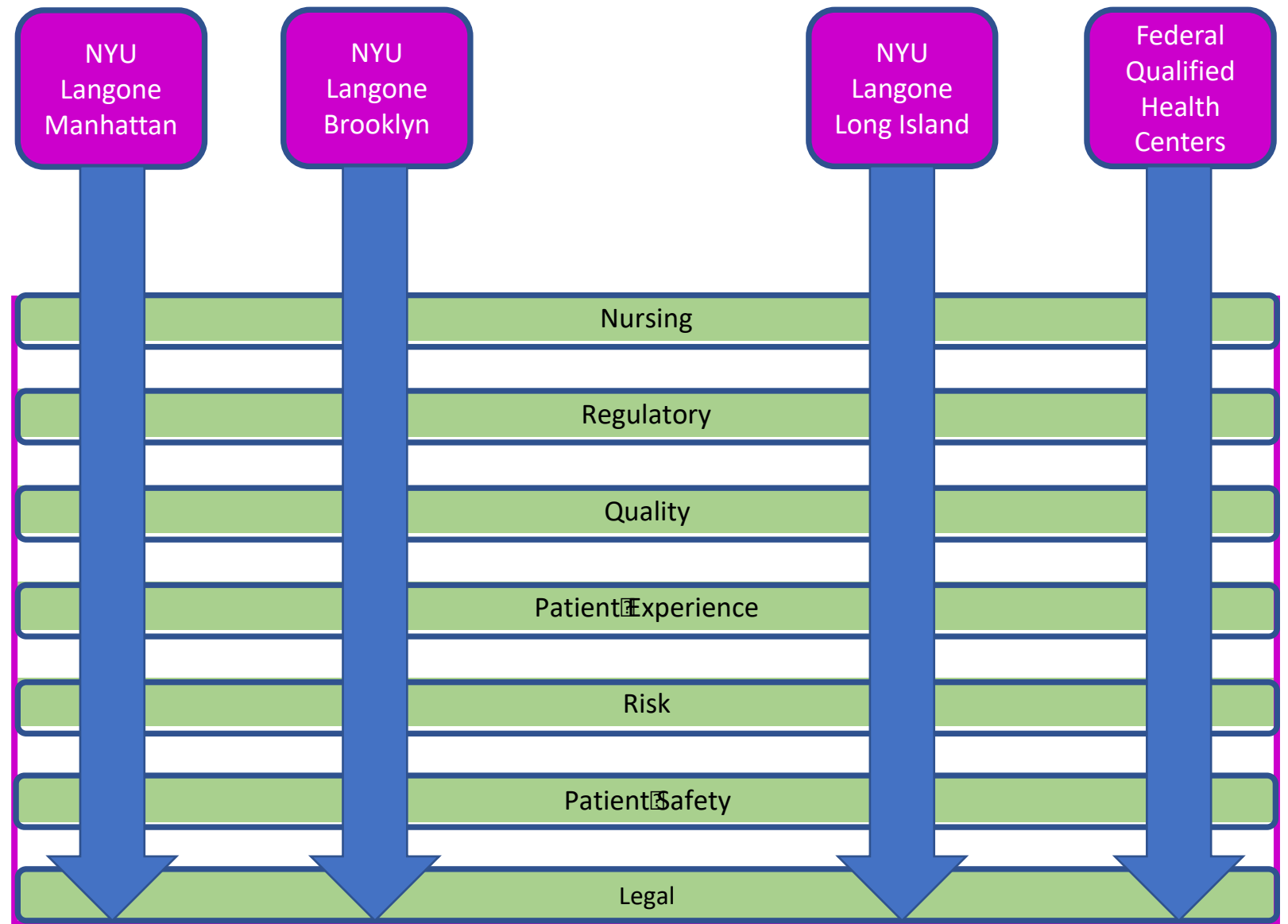
- System-wide leadership meeting
- Occurs 3x weekly at 7am
- Average duration 15 minutes
- Health System and Hospital leads



Virtual Patient Safety is both Horizontal



Virtual Patient Safety is both Horizontal and Vertical



VPSG: Safety Events

- Patient Safety Intelligence (PSI) system is the mechanism for reporting incidents from Unsafe Conditions (Level 1) to Mortalities (Level 9)
- All VPSG participants are notified if there is an event where harm has reached the patient (PSI-level 6 and above)
- Discussion at VPSG for significant events across the campuses within 2 days of a safety event
- Early RCA planning
- Shared Experiences and Local Solutions that develop into System Policies

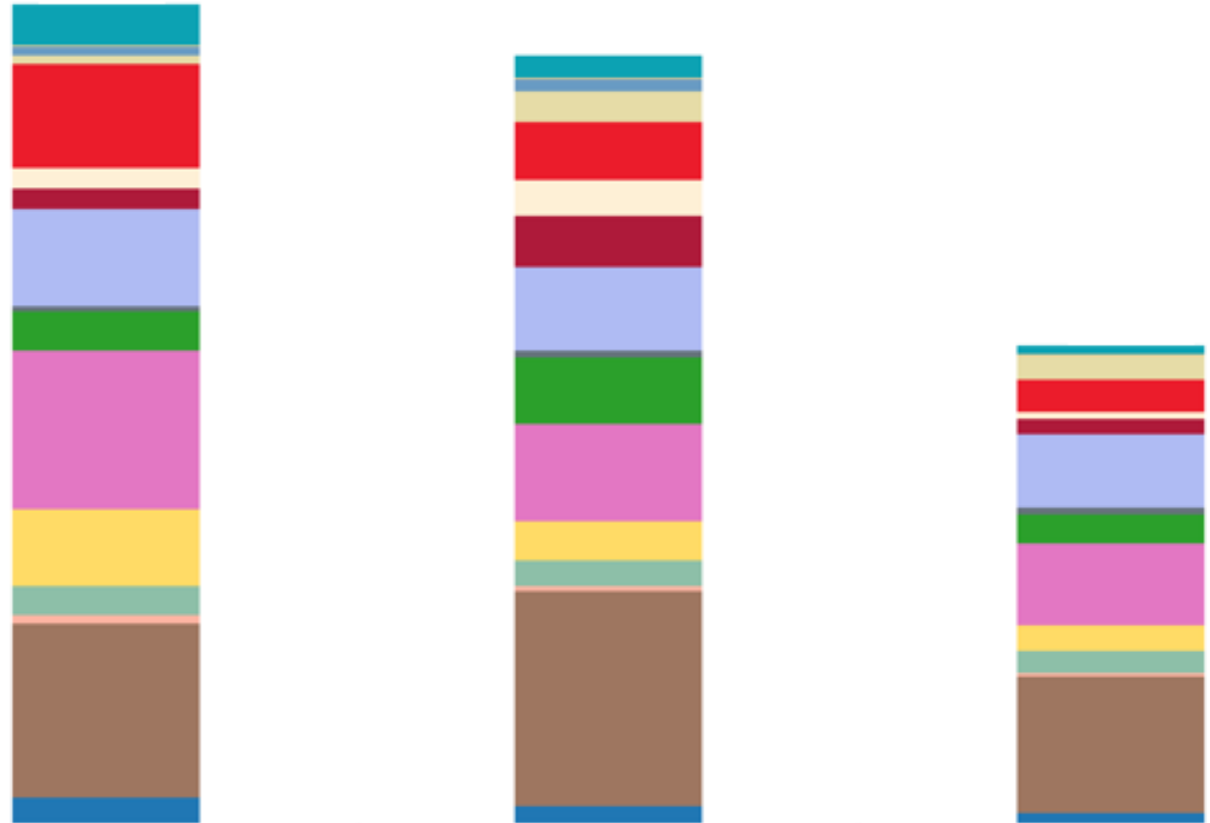
VPSG: Patient Experience

- Mobilize resources for support.
- Service Recovery by Patient Experience for safety events raised at VPSG
- Awareness provided to Risk Management about patients submitting grievances while currently admitted.



We are keeping the promise to “First, Do No Harm”

- **42.9% Reduction:**
Rate of Hospital Acquired Conditions
- **63% Reduction:**
Serious Safety Events



Questions?



Speaker contact information

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Barnett Benvenuti & Butler PLLC
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Conducting patient safety activities across a health system and case law update

Wes Butler

Barnett Benvenuti & Butler PLLC

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Conflicts and Caveats

- I have no conflicts to disclose
- My presentation is educational and not legal advice
 - Slides offer practical guidance and are not comprehensive statements of law
 - Slides promote best practices, but situations require common sense and flexibility
 - Privilege claims always involve case-by-case analysis
- Love questions
- Thanks for all you do to improve safety and quality

Learning Objectives

- Address compliance standards and strategies to assure providers meet program integrity expectations
 - Principles for sharing PSWP within a complex health system
 - What it means to be a “provider” and its implications for health system organizations and joint venture arrangements
 - Event reporting constructs and considerations
- Analyze a few select case opinions on the PSWP privilege to identify lessons and strategies for operations and litigation

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- Competing principles
 - Protects PSWP with strong privilege and confidentiality protections
 - Encourages the sharing of lessons learned
- How are these principles balanced?
- Can we share lessons learned from PSWP info internally?
- Can we share PSWP among affiliated providers? Parent entities?
- When are we jeopardizing the PSWP privilege by sharing PSWP?

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- Rules of thumb on sharing PSWP information
 1. Sharing PSWP internally within the provider is a use and is allowed
 2. Sharing PSWP externally from the provider is a disclosure and is generally prohibited – 42 USC § 299b-22(b)
 3. Sharing PSWP externally may be allowed if it fits any one of ten (10) specific “Disclosure Permissions” listed in the Act

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- Internal Sharing of PSWP – “Use”
- Providers may use PSWP information internally with few restrictions
 - Rule does not regulate uses of PSWP within a “single legal entity”
 - Extends to workforce and providers holding privileges
 - Free to discuss and share PSWP in identifiable form for educational, academic, or other professional purposes (p. 70778)
 - “Use” does not include adverse employment actions for PSO-reporting
 - Practical application and common-sense reasoning

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- External Sharing of PSWP – “Disclosure”
- Providers are prohibited from disclosing PSWP
 - Disclosure means divulging PSWP held by one party to “another legally separate” party other than a workforce member or provider holding privileges – 42 CFR § 3.20
 - Sharing PSWP with a legally separate person/entity is a disclosure
 - Sharing with workforce and a provider holding privileges is not a disclosure – it is a use (see prior slide)
 - Practical application and common-sense reasoning

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- External Sharing of PSWP – “Disclosure Permissions”
- The Act identifies 10 circumstances where a provider may disclose PSWP externally, yet maintain protections – “Disclosure Permissions”
 - These are exceptions to the prohibition on disclosure
- Sharing PSWP through a Disclosure Permission does not waive privilege or confidentiality – 42 USC §299b-22(d) and 42 CFR §3.208
 - Rule says even impermissible disclosures are still privileged

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- External Sharing of PSWP – “Disclosure Permissions” (cont.)
- **Disclosure Permission “to carry out patient safety activities”**
 - 42 USC § 299b-22(c)(2)(A)
- Four scenarios under the “Patient Safety Activities” Disclosure Permission
 - Provider-to-PSO disclosures
 - Provider-to-Contractor disclosures
 - **Provider-to-Affiliated Provider disclosures**
 - Provider-to-Unaffiliated Provider disclosures

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- External Sharing of PSWP – “Disclosure Permissions” (*cont.*)
- Provider-to-*Affiliated* Provider disclosures
 - A provider can permissibly disclose PSWP to a legally separate provider if that entity is:
 - The parent organization of the provider
 - Under common ownership, management or control of the provider
 - Owned, managed or controlled by the provider
- In complex health care systems, care should be taken to consider which entities are (and are not) an *affiliated provider*

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- Permissible disclosures to affiliated providers (cont.)
- The PSO Program is designed for providers
- A “provider” is either:
 - An individual or entity licensed under State law to provide health care service (*Statutory Providers*)
 - A parent organization of a provider even if the parent organization is not licensed under State law to provide health care services (*Deemed Provider*)

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- Permissible disclosures to affiliated providers (cont.)
- A “parent organization” is an entity that
 - Owns a controlling or majority interest in a component organization;
 - Has the authority to control or manage agenda setting, project management, or day-to-day operations; or
 - Has the authority to review and override decisions of a component organization
- Safe to follow a “one-step” rule on the organizational chart

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- Permissible disclosures to affiliated providers (cont.)
- Can I share PSWP with this entity as an affiliated provider?
 - Does the entity qualify as a “provider” under the Statute?
 - If so, is the entity under common ownership, management or control with us?
 - If the entity is not a “provider” under the Statute, does it qualify as our “parent organization”?
 - Is the entity “one-step” away from us on the org chart?
- Joint Venture relationships

Patient Safety Act Compliance

- Constructing an event reporting module to exclude certain information from being PSWP
 - What are your survey experiences with event reporting?
 - The *above-the-line* approach to event reporting
 - Distinguishing *factual* information from *opinions/analyses*
 - Clear signs to divide facts from analyses
 - Pop-ups, access limitations, labels or signs

Example: Distinguishing potential PSWP from data that may not be eligible

Medical record data –not PSWP

Start

- Who was affected by the event?
- Date of admission or ambulatory encounter

People affected by the event

- Type
- MRN
- Subtype
- Last, first name, middle initial
- Date of birth
- Gender

Event Location

- Site, primary location/service name
- Site, other location/service name
- Clinical service

Event Basics

- Event type, category, subcategory
- Event discovery/occurrence date/time

Providers should consult with their Legal Counsel in determining which fields should or should not be labeled PSWP, taking into consideration State Reporting and CMS requirements.

Potential PSWP

Event Basics

- Was the event related to a handover/handoff?
- Was health information technology (HIT) implicated in this event?
- How did you learn about the event?

Event Detail

- Describe the event in your own words
- Describe any factors contributing to the event, lessons learned, and/or recommendations to prevent recurrence
- Extent of harm and harm score
- How long after the incident was harm assessed?
- Was any intervention attempted to prevent, reverse, or halt the progression of harm?

Miscellaneous Information

- Who was notified? (consider if this should be labeled “not PSWP”)
- Was anybody else involved in the event?

Reporter Information

- Reporter role, name, contact phone number, email address

Event Specific Detail Questions

Manager Reviews

If deliberations and analysis, they must be created in PSES to be protected.

PSWP Case Opinions

- ***Estate of Hultman v. County of Ventura***
- Federal Court in M.D. of California decided May 2022
- Prison argued M&M review and autopsy reports were PSWP
- Court denied Prison's PSWP claim
 - Resided in PSES with no intention of reporting to a PSO
 - “Serious concern provider is over-designating documents as PSWP”
 - Evidence report was prepared for purposes other than a PSO

PSWP Case Opinions

- ***Walker v. LTACH @ Riverside***
- State Court in Newport News, Virginia decided April 2022
- Hosp. argued policy and procedures were privileged as PSWP
- Court found P&Ps do not meet the definition of PSWP
 - Cited guidance on what constitutes an “original provider record”
 - Suggested that P&Ps are outside the PSES – i.e., not for the purpose of reporting to a PSO

PSWP Case Opinions

- ***McNamara v. City of Philadelphia***
- Federal Court in E.D. of Pennsylvania decided June 2022
- Prison health care provider argued mortality reviews were PSWP
- Court rejected PSWP privilege claim
 - “Bare recitation of statute” not sufficient to state PSWP claim
 - Evidence to suggest mortality reviews were conducted for reasons other than the PSO Program (contractual requirements and accreditation requirements)

Questions?

Speaker Contact Information

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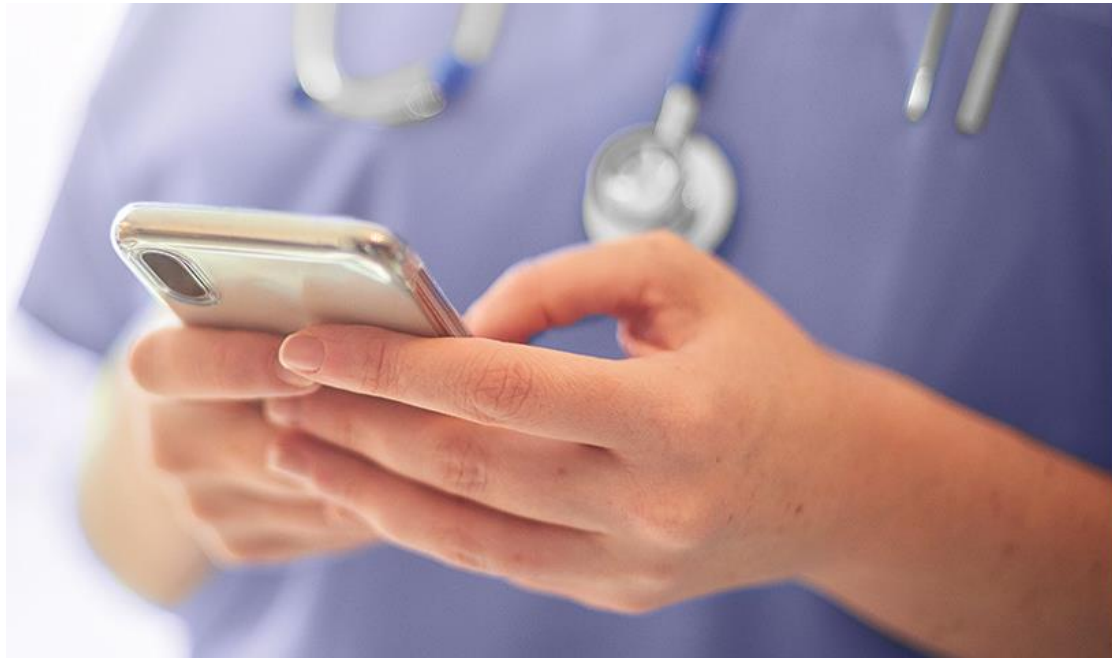
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Closing Remarks

Ellen Flynn, RN, MBA, JD
Principal, Vizient Patient Safety Organization

Log Your Attendance!



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