



T.R.U.S.T. Putting It All Together for Perinatal Safety COVERYS Veurderland healthear Larry Veltman, MD HASC Perinatal Safety Track October 23, 2012

Coverys Risk Management

### COVERYS

### What is L & D Really Like?

- Normal clinical care on L and D is dynamic:
  - Each physician and nurse must often juggle several tasks concurrently.
  - Linear operations are frequently interrupted.
  - External demands arrive at unpredictable moments.
  - Conditions sometimes force task elements to be performed out of normal sequence.
  - At times people are operating under conditions of fatigue.
  - There are often "distractions" that must be negotiated.

### Traditional Depiction of Task Management

- Linear: task A task B task C in a fixed sequence.
   Abn EFM, nurse recognizes, calls doctor, doctor comes, does a csection, Apgars 9-9.
- <u>Controllable</u>: tasks are initiated by caregivers at their discretion.
- Predictable:
  - Information is available when needed.
    Individuals can communicate effectively as needed.
- Overall picture: operations are individually driven and under moment-to-moment control of team members...
- under moment-to-moment control of team members... Right?

























### 4





Coverys Association Between Implementation of a Medical Team Training Program and Surgical Mortality "The 74 facilities in the training program experienced an 18% reduction in annual mortality...compared with a 7% decrease amongst the 34 facilities that had yet undergone training..."

![](_page_4_Picture_4.jpeg)

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### What are the Components of Respect?

- Flatten hierarchy
- Eliminate incivility, intimidation, disruptive behavior
- Eliminate horizontal hostility
- Conflict resolution with neutral language
- Trusting each other

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![](_page_6_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_6_Picture_3.jpeg)

### **Components of Skillful Anticipation?**

- TEM
- Being prepared
- Knowing the plan, the patient, colleagues
- Envisioning the whole picture, situational awareness
- Adequate staffing
- Taking initiative

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- Perinatology and neonatology availability
- Resuscitation skills

### Coverys

## Judgment

- When to initiate oxytocin
- When to call for a cesarean delivery
- When to terminate the second stage
- When to call the doctor
- When to work when fatigued
- When to "stop the line" for safety
- When to initiate the chain of command

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			COVERYS			
The Joint Commission						
Root Cause Information for Maternal Events Reviewed by The Joint Commission (Resulting in death or permanent loss of function)						
	2004 through 1Q 2012 (N=99) The majority of events have multiple root causes					
	Human Factors	52				
	Communication	51				
	Assessment	45				
	Leadership	42				
	Information Management	21				
	No Root Cause Identified	20				
	Physical Environment	16				
	Continuum of Care	14				
	Care Planning	12				
	Medication Use	12				
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![](_page_10_Figure_5.jpeg)

			Coverys				
	The Joint Commission						
Root Cause Information for Perinatal Events Reviewed by The Joint Commission							
(Full-term infant 2500g or > and absence of obvious congenital abnormality; resulting in death or permanent loss of function)							
	2004 through 1Q 2012 (N=209) The majority of events have multiple root causes						
	Human Factors	151					
	Communication	141					
	Assessment	138					
	Leadership	124					
	Information Management	46					
	Physical Environment	38					
	Care Planning	24					
	Continuum of Care	17					
	Medication Use	17					
	Operative Care	7					
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### **The Joint Commission**

Human Factors

Staffing levels, staffing skill mix, staff orientation, inservice education, competency assessment, staff supervision, resident supervision, medical staff credentialing/privileging, medical staff peer review, other (e.g., rushing, fatigue, distraction, complacency, bias)

### COVERYS

### **The Joint Commission**

Communication

Oral, written, electronic, among staff, with/among physicians, with administration, with patient or family

Assessment

Adequacy, timing, or scope of; assessment; pediatric, psychiatric, alcohol/drug, and/or abuse/neglect assessments; patient observation; clinical laboratory testing; care decisions

### **The Joint Commission**

### Leadership

Organizational planning, organizational culture, community relations, service availability, priority setting, resource allocation, complaint resolution, leadership collaboration, standardization (e.g., clinical practice guidelines), directing department/services, integration of services, inadequate policies and procedures, non-compliance with policies and procedures, performance improvement, medical staff organization, nursing leadership

# COVERYS Some Additional Definitions Human factors is an academic discipline that focuses on the interaction between humans and devices, processes or technology. • the term refers to the <u>role of humans in the evolution of error</u>. • the application of principles of human factors in the design of technology is called <u>human factors engineering</u>. • <u>ergonomics</u>, the design of devices to maximize safety and efficiency. Human performance, the study of cognition

 <u>Human performance</u>, the study of cognition, attention, memory, perception, communication.

### ce: G. G. Porto, "Safety by Design: Ten Lessons from Human Factors Research," *Journal of Healthcare Risk* agement, Vol. 21, No. 4, 2001, pp. 45-52.

### COVERYS

to Medicine," Focus on Patient Safety

### **Because We Are Humans:**

We have:

Source: R. Helmreich, D. Muss Vol. 4, No. 2, Winter 2001.

- · Limitations in memory capacity
- Limited ability to deal with multiple competing demands
- Weakened mental abilities, including decisionmaking, by things such as fear and fatigue
- · Influence from the effect of group dynamics and

culture

and B. Sexton, "Applying Aviation Safety In

![](_page_13_Picture_1.jpeg)

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# COVERYS "Even when fatigued, I perform effectively during critical phases of operations/patient care" • Nurse anesthetists - 55% • Surgeons - 70% Anesthesia residents - 57% Intensive care nurses - 64% Intensivists - 64% Anesthesiologists - 47% • Pilots - 28% Surgical nurses - 60% • Surgical residents - 56%

urce: J. B. Sexton, E. J. Thomas and R. L. Helmreich, "Error, Stress, and Teamwork in Medicine and Aviation: Cross ctional Surveys," *BMJ*, Vol. 320, 2000, p. 745-749.

### COVERYS

### Human Factors and Impaired Vigilance: "Taking Your Eye Off the Ball"

- Definition: The Ability to Sustain Attention
- Vigilance can be impaired with:
  - Fatigue (3 a.m.=0.05, 7 a.m.=0.1)\*
  - Illness (in oneself or a family member)
  - Feeling rushed
  - Stress
  - Financial losses or worries
  - Anger

  - Drugs or gambling
    Feelings of invulnerability (hubris)
  - Lack of motivation

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Source: D. Dawson and K. Reid, "Fatigue, Alcohol, and Performance Impairment," Nature, 388, July 1997, p. 235.
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### **Inattention Blindness**

Low expectation of a bad outcome PLUS a high mental workload

### For Example:

- Three patients arrive at once with preeclampsia
- Physician fails to come when called
- Holiday weekend with lot of "sick" calls
- Inconsistent interpretation of EFM tracing
- Lack of standard approach to using vacuum
- Someone pushing pit
- Particular nurse-physician relationship conflict
- Methergine shortage

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COVERYS

Three Years

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