



CLINICAL SAFETY & EFFECTIVENESS COHORT # 8

IMPROVING RESIDENT HANDOFFS



CENTER FOR PATIENT SAFETY & HEALTH POLICY

UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTERTM

SAN ANTONIO

Educating for Quality Improvement & Patient Safety

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
MD ANDERSON
CANCER CENTER
Making Cancer History

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Stephanie Reeves, DO has no relevant financial relationships with commercial interests to disclose.

THE TEAM

○ CS&E Participant

- Stephanie Reeves, D.O. - Clinical Instructor , Department of Pediatrics, UTHSCSA

○ Sponsors

- Shawn Ralston, M.D. - Clinical Associate Professor and Division Chief, Inpatient Pediatrics, UTHSCSA
- Tom Mayes, M.D.- Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, UTHSCSA

Facilitator

Amruta Parekh, MD,MPH

WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH?

OUR AIM STATEMENT

INCREASE THE ANTICIPATORY GUIDANCE*
PRESENT IN RESIDENT'S PATIENT HANDOFFS IN
GENERAL INPATIENT PEDIATRICS BY 50% BY
9/1/11 AT CSRCH.

* Anticipatory Guidance includes providing specific instructions regarding how to follow up data and what to do for possible clinical scenarios that may occur. Most often found in an if/then format.

PROJECT MILESTONES

- ◉ Team Created May 2011
- ◉ AIM statement created May 2011
- ◉ Weekly Team Meetings May - August 2011
- ◉ Background Data, Brainstorm Sessions, Workflow and Fishbone Analyses May - June 2011
- ◉ Interventions Implemented June - August 2011
- ◉ Data Analysis Aug - September 2011
- ◉ CS&E Presentation September 16, 2011

BACKGROUND - INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE REPORT

◎ Impact of Error:

- 44,000–98,000 annual deaths occur as a result of errors
- Medical errors lead followed by surgical mistakes and complications
- More Americans die from medical errors than from breast cancer, AIDS, or car accidents
- 7% of hospitalized patients experience a serious medication error

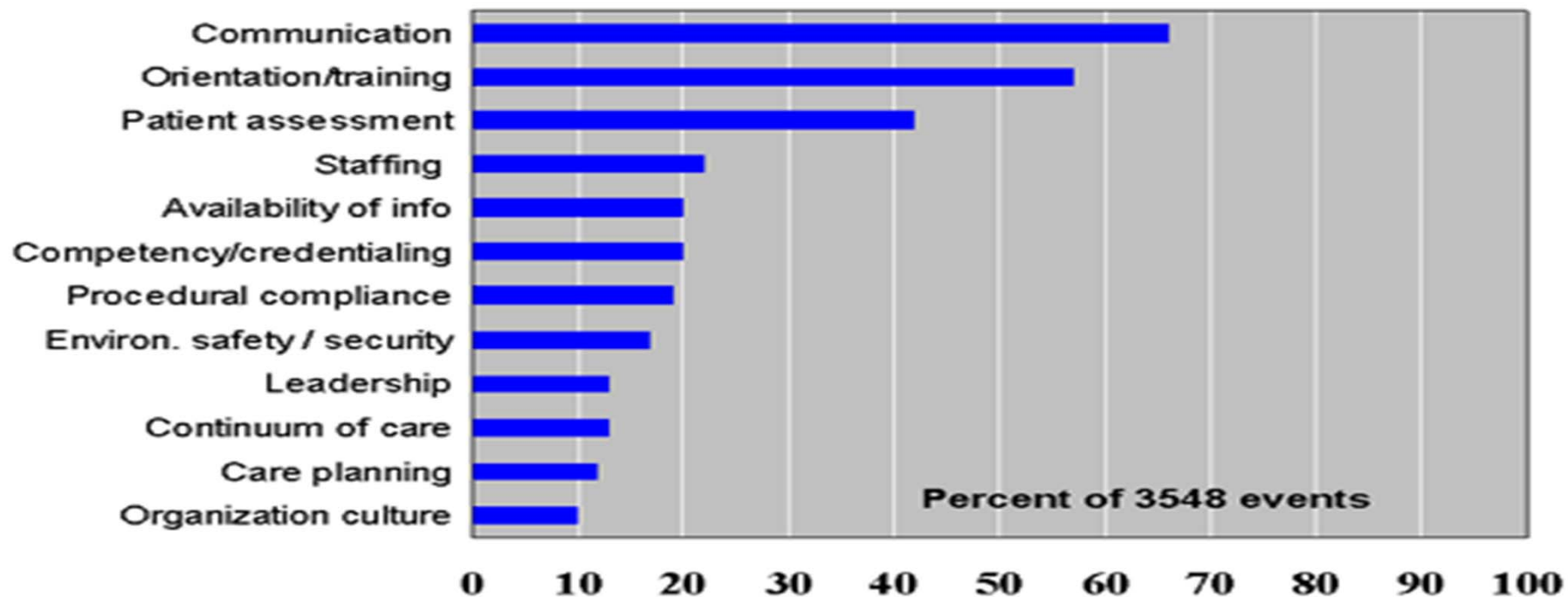
BACKGROUND - INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE REPORT

*Cost associated with medical errors is
\$8-29 billion annually.*

Communication Issues Leading Factor in Root Causes

Root Causes of Sentinel Events

(All categories; 1995-2005)



COLLATION OF SENTINEL EVENT-RELATED DATA REPORTED TO THE JOINT COMMISSION (1995-2005). AVAILABLE
[HTTP://WWW.JOINTCOMMISSION.ORG/SENTINELEVENTS/STATISTICS/](http://www.jointcommission.org/sentinelevents/statistics/)

ERRORS IN HANDOFFS

- ⦿ Communication failure – most common root cause of sentinel events in US hospitals
- ⦿ Poor sign out leads not “knowing” the patients and thus adverse events
- ⦿ Variability in handoffs
- ⦿ Shift work mentality
- ⦿ Vulnerable gap in patient care activities

WHY NOW?

- ◎ ACGME Duty Hour limits

- Increased handoffs by 15%(Vidyarthi, 2006)
- Less continuity during hospital stay

- ◎ Joint Commission National Patient Safety Goal 2006

- Implement a standardized approach to handoff communication and provide opportunity for staff to ask and respond to questions

CASE EXAMPLE

- ◉ 8 month old admitted to the PICU in January with bronchiolitis. Improved condition and ready for transfer to the floor.
- ◉ Signed out to resident on call on 1/15/11 but did not leave the PICU until 1/16/11 (different residents)
- ◉ Upon arrival to the floor, the patient had orders and was stable thus a physician was never notified of his transfer out of the PICU and to a different service
- ◉ 4 days later it was realized that he had not been seen by a physician since his transfer out of the PICU
- ◉ After this case, steps taken to change PICU transfer process including need for new orders from floor resident

SELECTED PROCESS ANALYSIS TOOLS

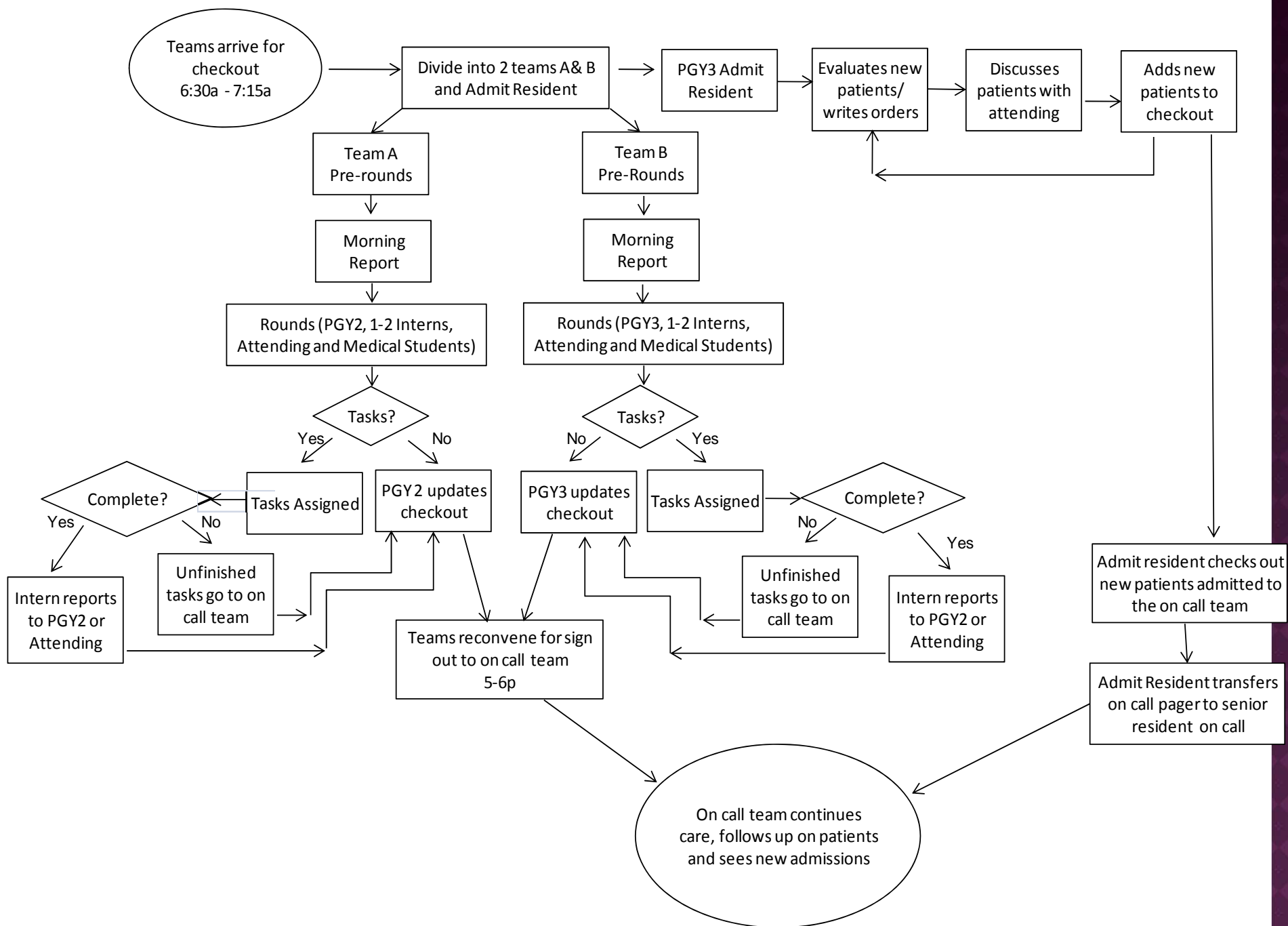
- Brainstorming
 - Email surveys to residents/faculty
 - Literature search on patient handoffs
- Process Map
- Fishbone

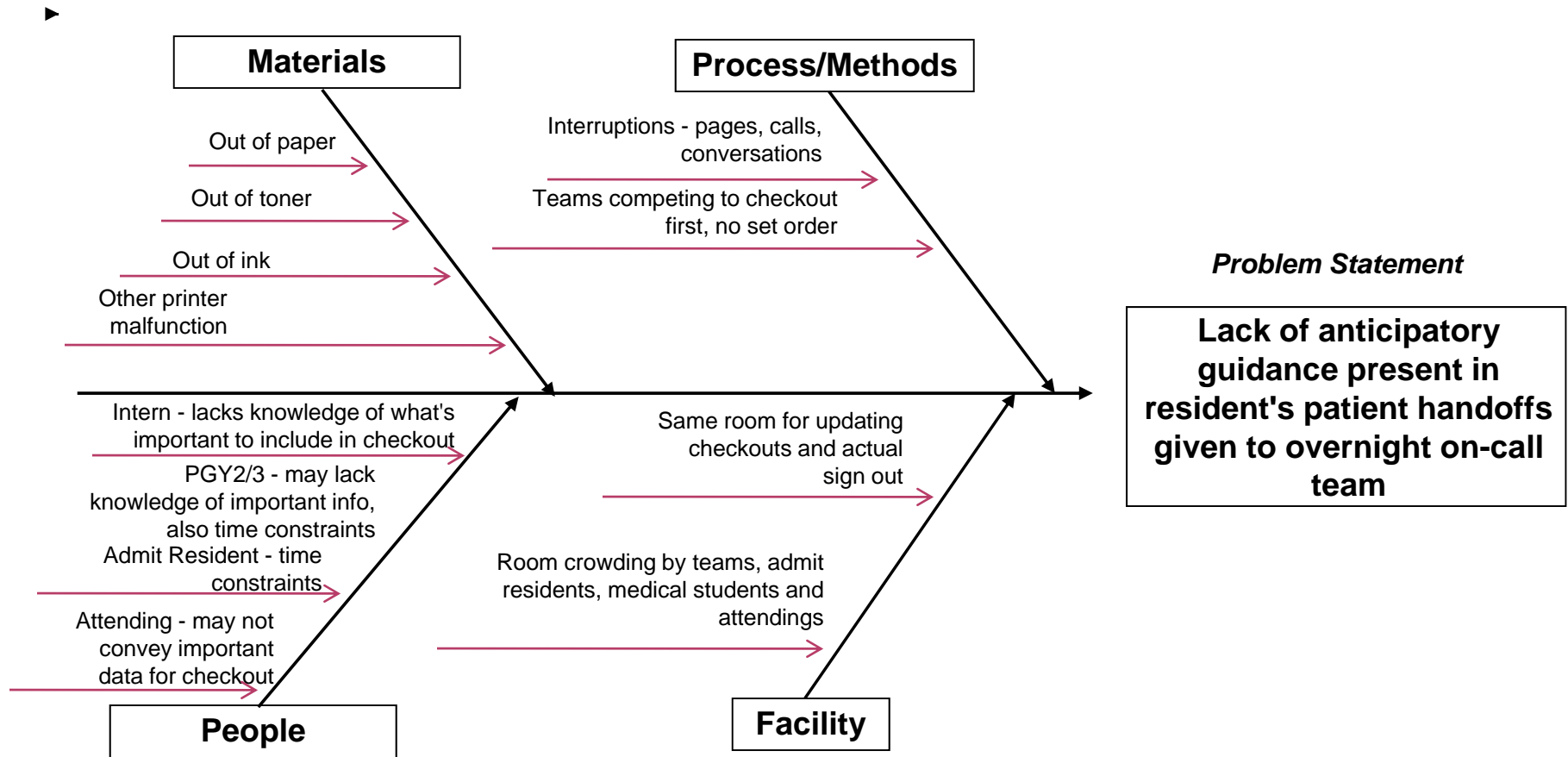
CSR RESIDENT PERSPECTIVE ON HANDOFFS

- ⦿ “don’t know what information is important”
- ⦿ “sometimes people handing off patients weren’t there during rounds”
- ⦿ “lack of time”
- ⦿ “takes too long”
- ⦿ “medications on written sign out often wrong”
- ⦿ “need EMR to auto-import data”

CSR PEDIATRIC FACULTY PERSPECTIVE ON HANDOFFS

- ⦿ “residents don’t know the patients”
- ⦿ “they don’t realize what information is important”
- ⦿ “take too long handing off patients because of inclusion of irrelevant details”
- ⦿ “shift work mentality”
- ⦿ “not my patient, I was just cross-covering today”



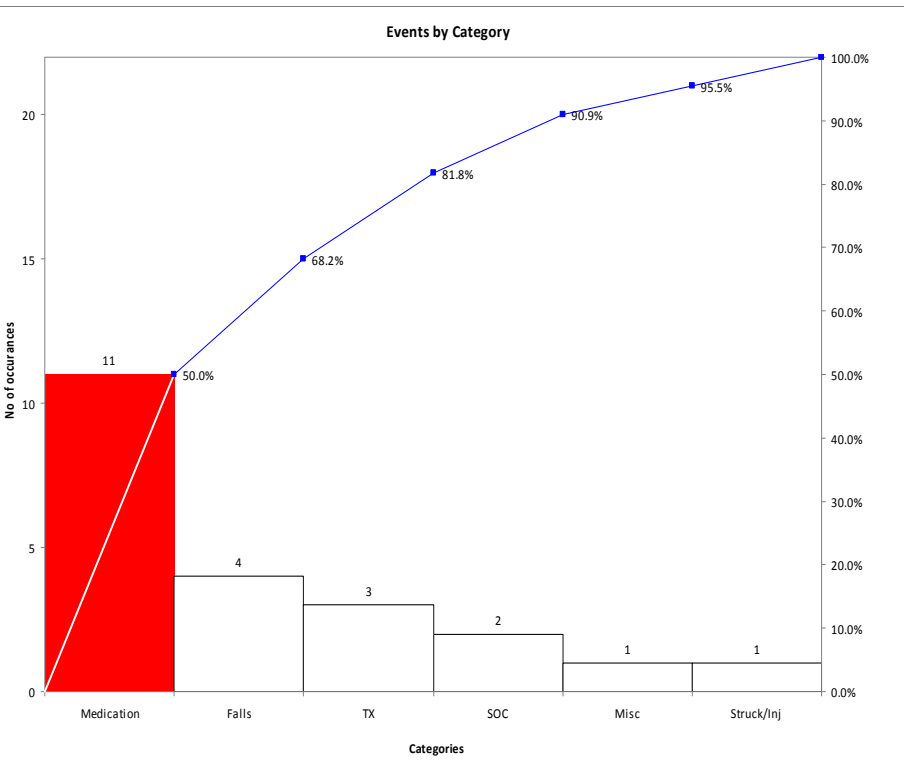


HOW WILL WE KNOW THAT A CHANGE IS AN IMPROVEMENT?

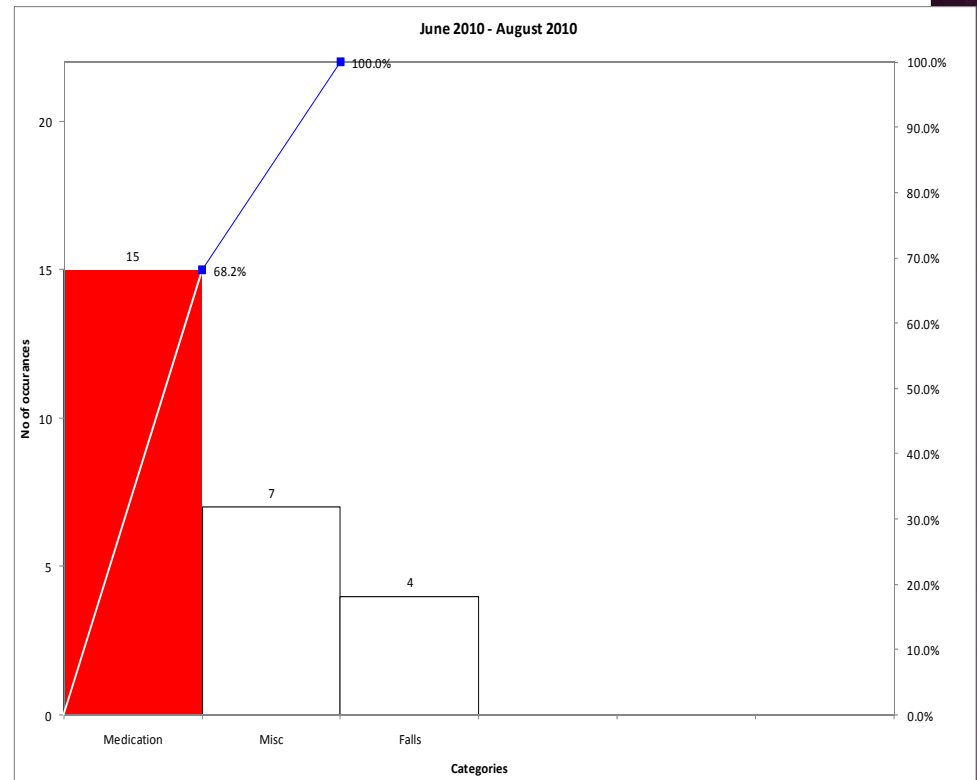
- ◉ Direct observation of resident handoffs – new ACGME requirement
- ◉ Monitor number of patients where specific anticipatory guidance is given
- ◉ Transitions in care are a prime target for improved patient safety efforts
- ◉ Sentinel event data creates an urgency for change

PREVIOUS PROJECT

INCREASING VARIANCE REPORTS ON 3RD AND 6TH FLOOR

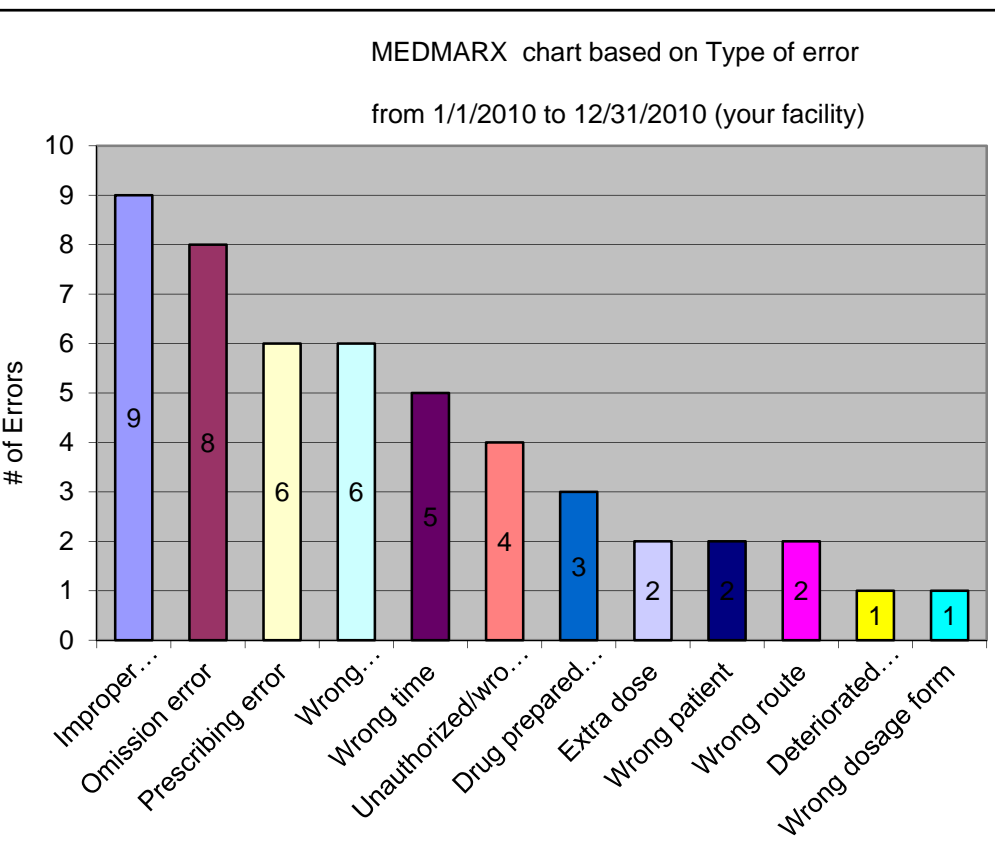


June -August 2009

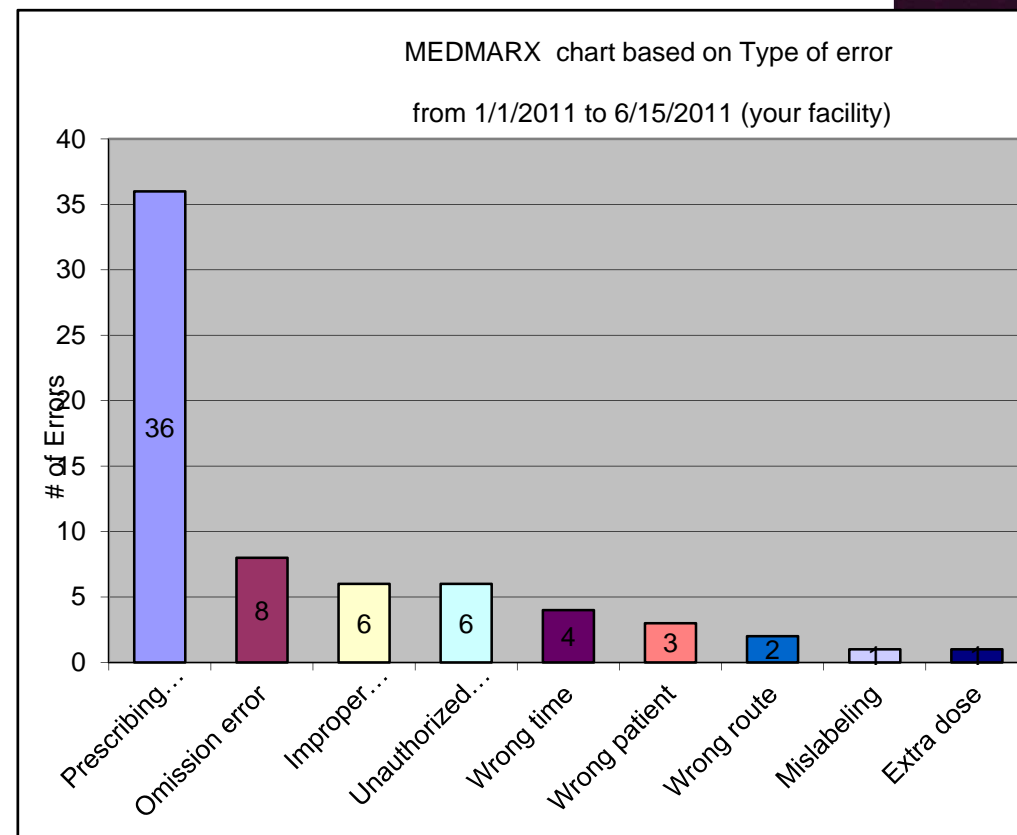


June-August 2010

PREVIOUS PROJECT DECREASING MEDICATION ERRORS



Jan - Dec 2010, 3rd and 9th floors



Jan - June 2011, 3rd and 9th floors

INTERVENTION - PLAN

- ⦿ Increase training amongst residents and interns regarding importance of patient handoffs and how to do so properly
- ⦿ Implementation of “If/Then” in written handoffs
- ⦿ Implementation of “If/Then” discussions during family centered rounds

IMPLEMENTING THE CHANGE

DO

- ◉ June 2011 – Faculty began direct observation of resident handoffs as part of new ACGME requirements
- ◉ June 28, 2011 – Intern Bootcamp – Interns given a training session taking a written patient case and translating it into an effective written and verbal handoff
- ◉ June 30, 2011 – Email training reminders for 2nd/3rd year residents regarding importance of handoffs especially inclusion of “if/then” guidance for brand new interns taking call

IMPLEMENTING THE CHANGE (CONT.)

DO

- ◉ July 1, 2011 - Written handoff template changes made
- ◉ July 6, 2011 - Discussion with faculty regarding specific “if/then” guidance during family centered rounds

RoomName	DOB	Attending	Weight kg	DOA	Allergies	Intern
One line summary of clinical scenario				PCP:	Phone#:	

PROBLEM LIST:	MEDICATIONS/DIET :	RESULTS, EVENTS:	IF...THEN:	TO DO (WITH PLAN):
1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.		[]	[]

Pediatric Resident Sign-Out Checklist

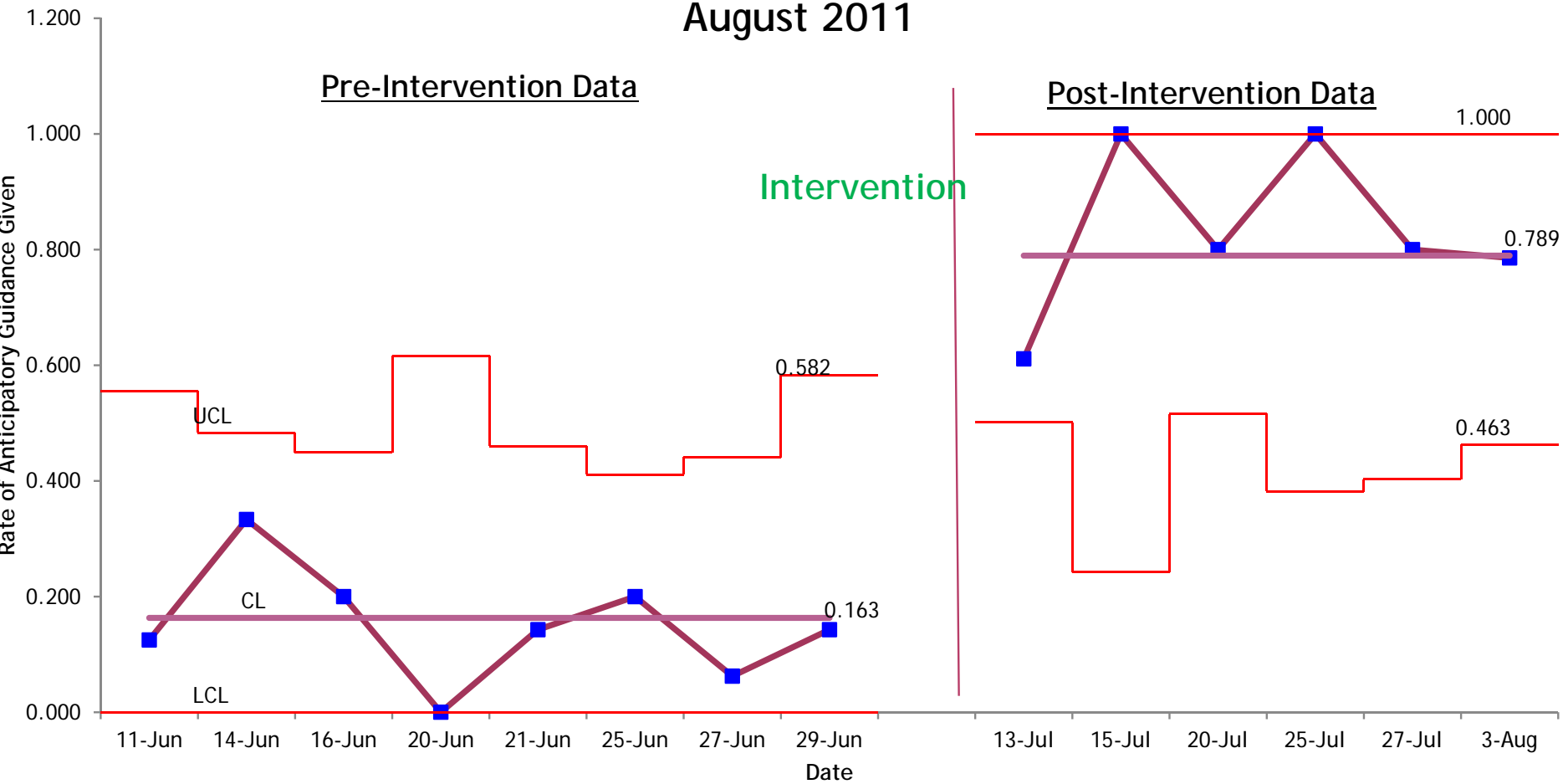
- S - Sick/Not sick
- I - Identifying Data
 - Concise One-liner
 - Name
 - Room Number
 - Allergies
 - Weight
 - Primary Team
 - Admit Date
- G – General Hospital Course
 - Current Problems
 - Pertinent PMH
 - Medications
 - Special Diet
 - Oxygen/IVF
 - Social Concerns e.g., CPS involvement
- N – New Events of Day
 - Changes in Status
 - Medication Changes
- I – If/Then Statements
 - Issues to be expected with a plan to resolve
 - E.g., If HTN > 135/80, then give prn Nifedipine
- T – To Do List with Plan/Rationale
 - Labs/Imaging to check and what to do with results
 - Possible D/C if meets certain criteria
- ? – Any questions
 - Allow sign out recipients to ask questions
 - Provide satisfactory answers

RESULTS/IMPACT CHECK

- ◉ Ongoing review of handoff checklists completed by faculty supervising resident's patient handoffs
- ◉ August 4, 2011 and September 15, 2011 - Monthly inpatient school sessions with current interns/residents on the pediatric wards discussing patient handoffs and "if/then" guidance

RESULTS/IMPACT

Anticipatory Guidance Given per Number of Patient Handoffs June - August 2011



EXPANSION OF IMPLEMENTATION ACT

- ◉ Continue to stress importance of “If/Then” guidance in handoffs
- ◉ Consider plans to modify written handoff templates on other services, ie. UH, GI, Heme-Onc

RETURN ON INVESTMENT (ROI)

- ◉ Unfortunately unable to obtain error reports from CSR for time period post intervention
- ◉ Reasonable to assume that better patient handoffs and greater guidance given to residents covering patients would lead to fewer medical errors which would result in savings
- ◉ More efficient resident handoffs leave residents with more time for direct patient care activities

CONCLUSIONS

- ◉ Pre-intervention - Residents only gave anticipatory guidance during patient handoff about 16% of the time (16 of 98 patients)
- ◉ Post-intervention - Residents gave anticipatory guidance during patient handoff about 78.9% of the time (60 or 78 patients)
- ◉ Verbal feedback from residents is positive with the majority stating that they feel more prepared for overnight call and issues encountered

CONCLUSIONS/WHAT'S NEXT

- ◉ Still an issue of patient handoff taking a very long time
 - Did not assess length of patient handoff during this project due to change in resident year. Would have been comparing finishing intern's handoffs with brand new intern's handoffs
- ◉ Plans to start timing resident handoff and brainstorming for ways to make it more efficient

REFERENCES

- ◉ <http://www.iom.edu/Reports/1999/To-Err-is-Human-Building-A-Safer-Health-System.aspx> (Institute of Medicine Report)
- ◉ Arora, V., Johnson, J. A Model for Building a Standardized Hand-off Protocol. J on Quality and Patient Safety. Nov 2006;V32No11;646-55
- ◉ Riesenbergr, L et al. Residents' and Attending Physicians' Handoffs: A systematic Review of the Literature. Academic Medicine, Dec 2009 V84No12;1775-87
- ◉ Quality Improvement: Kelsey Sherburne MD and team: Increase the mean number of variance reports from the 3rd and 6th floor of the CHRISTUS Santa Rosa Children's Hospital by 50% by the end of August 2010.
- ◉ Quality Improvement: Mandie Svatek MD and team: Medication Errors and Safety, To decrease the number of medication errors for the Pediatric Medical Care Unit at CHRISTUS Santa Rosa Children's Hospital by 10% by June 2011

Thank you!



Educating for Quality Improvement & Patient Safety