Clinical Safety & Effectiveness Cohort 4-UTHSCSA

MRI Contrast Mis-administrations

May 21, 2010



The Team

• UTHSCSA/UHS

- Ken Kist, MD (cohort member)
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- Jacqueline Young (Customer Service Rep, UH Radiology)
- UH MRI Technologists and Nurses
- Sponsor Department
 - Pam Otto, MD
 - Michelle Ryerson, DNP, RN



AIM Statement

Reduce MRI contrast misadministrations at University Hospital from 3 in 2009 to 0 (zero) by May 21, 2010, maintaining this goal into the future.

How is this Project Different?

- Some problems occur in on-going processes, and lend themselves to incremental improvements, to provide better outcomes, to save money or to allow better work flow.
- Other problems have consequences that are so severe that unique processes are required to prevent those problems from <u>ever</u> occurring.
- The goal is to design and implement a process that <u>prevents</u> the problem, i.e. makes it a
- NEVER EVENT.

ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS

- The Root Cause is the fundamental, underlying reason for a problem, which causes it to happen, repeatedly.
- If you don't identify the root cause, the problem will probably happen again, and again.
- Root cause analysis is especially appropriate when dealing with an event that is rare, but may have dire consequences.
- Our project focused on the root cause(s) of this type of problem.

MRI

- MRI is an important tool in medicine's diagnostic repertoire.
- Last year we performed thousands of MRI's at this institution, for multiple indications.
- MRI has unique and powerful imaging capabilities, but the strong magnetic field that allows generation of it's images has well known dangers.



We know things can go wrong in the MRI suite.



Gadolinium Based Contrast Agents

- We perform hundreds of MRI's every year, with contrast enhancement.
- In institutions like ours, many of these MRI's are performed on patients with multiple disease processes.
- The suitability and safety of MRI as a diagnostic test for one process can be effected by these co-morbidities.



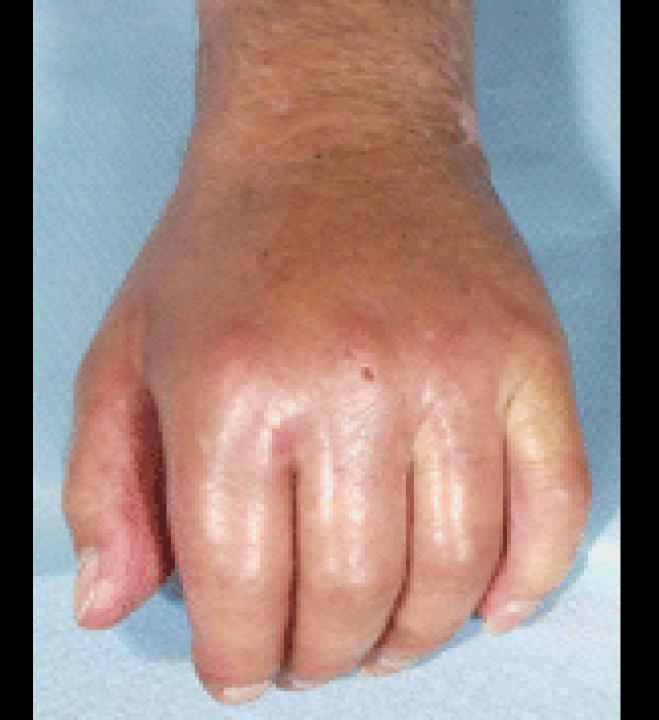
(Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis)

- NSF is a rare (~5 cases/1000 patient-years) syndrome characterized by thickening and tightening of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, which can involve skeletal muscles, myocardium, lungs, liver and other solid organs.
- NSF is debilitating, frequently progressive and has no effective treatment. It does not spontaneously resolve and can contribute to or cause early patient demise.



(Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis)

- The syndrome was first described in 1997, and many trigger etiologies have been proposed (hypercoagulation syndromes, anti-phospholipid antibodies, deep vein thrombosis, metabolic acidosis, erythropoietin administration, and surgical or vascular interventions).
- But in the early and mid years of the last decade, one particular association became very clear.



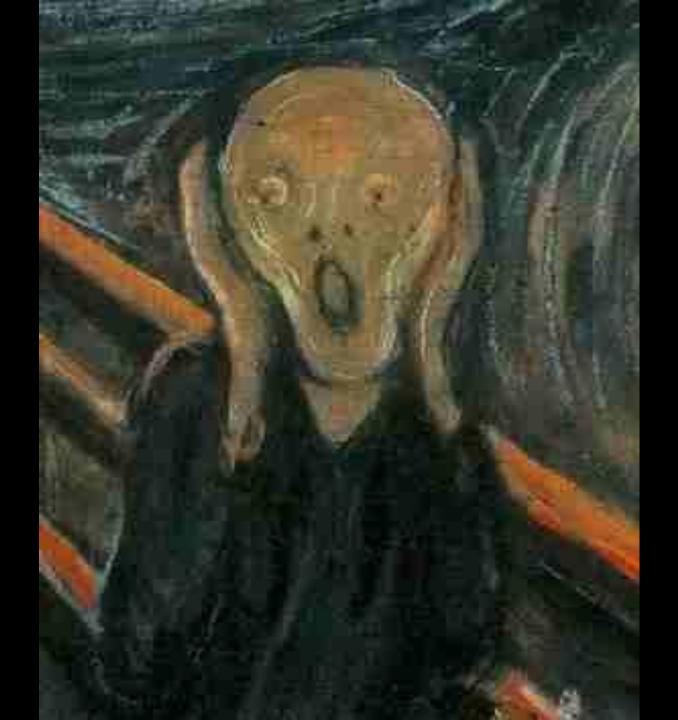
(Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis)

- NSF is associated with the administration of Gadolinium based contrast agents used for MRI.
- And
- The syndrome occurred in a select group of patients.

(Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis

- NSF is associated with the administration of gadolinium based contrast agents in patients with:
- Acute renal failure
- Severe, chronic renal failure
- Patients in the perioperative period of liver or renal transplant
- But it probably only occurs in 2%-4% of this population





 We thought gad was really safe and in fact often used contrast enhanced MRI as an alternative to lodine enhanced CT scans in patients with poor renal function.

We thought: This shouldn't be too much of a problem.
 We'll just never give gadolinium to patients with low GFR or in the peritransplant period.

• But sometimes things can go wrong.



Goal

- Our challenge was to develop a system that made the accidental administration of gadolinium based contrast agents to inappropriate candidates nearly impossible.
- We must prevent this from happening.....





 And as an additional incentive, we must avoid this consequence...



nephrogenic systemic fibrosis

Search Advanced Search

Web Show options...

Results 1 - 10 of about 726,000 for nephrogenic systemic fibrosis. (0.23 seconds)

MRI Harm - Contrast Agent

Sponsored Links

Have You Had a Contrast MRI? Free NSF NSD Legal Information

MRI MRA Contrast Agent

AshcraftandGerel.com/NSF-NFD-MRI Lawsuits for NSF NFD Damage Millions in Med Prod Cases Settled!

MRI/MRA Dye Law Firm www.mri-contrast-lawsuit.com Steinberg Law Firm is accepting NSF skin disease cases Nationwide

Tip: Save time by hitting the return key instead of clicking on "search"

Official site of the Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis (NSF) Registry

Oct 25, 2009 ... Nephrogenic Fibrosing Dermopathy/Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis is a recently described skin disorder characterized by thickened skin, ... What is NSF? - Links - Timeline - The "Center" www.icnfdr.org/ - Cached - Similar

Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF) or nephrogenic fibrosing dermopathy is a rare and serious syndrome that involves fibrosis of skin, joints, eyes, ... en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nephrogenic_systemic_fibrosis - Cached - Similar

Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis: a serious late adverse reaction to ...

by HS Thomsen - 2006 - <u>Cited by 143</u> - <u>Related articles</u> Recently, it has been reported [1, 2] that a serious adverse reaction called **nephrogenic systemic fibrosis** (NSF) may occur after exposure to the ... www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov > Journal List > Springer Open Choice

Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis - Gadolinium MRI Dye Lawsuit

Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis, or NSF, is a relatively new disease has been linked to the use of Gadolinium-based dyes used in magnetic resonance imaging ... www.nephrogenicsystemicfibrosis.org/ - Cached - Similar

Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis Linked to Gadolinium Dyes

Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis, a disease that affects the skin and body organs, has been linked to the use of Gadolinium-based MRI dyes. Sponsored Links

Systemic Fibrosis Lawsuit Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis Lawsuit. Free consult NSF Attorney www.nsflawsuitmrisideeffects.com/

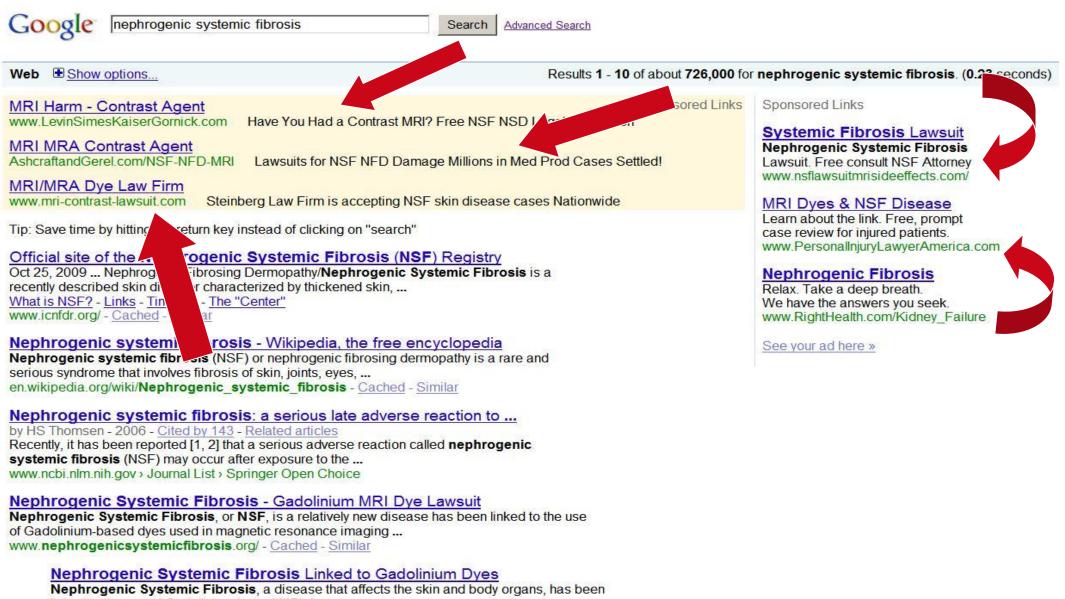
MRI Dyes & NSF Disease

Learn about the link. Free, prompt case review for injured patients. www.PersonallnjuryLawyerAmerica.com

Nephrogenic Fibrosis

Relax. Take a deep breath. We have the answers you seek. www.RightHealth.com/Kidney Failure

See your ad here »



linked to the use of Gadolinium-based MRI dyes.







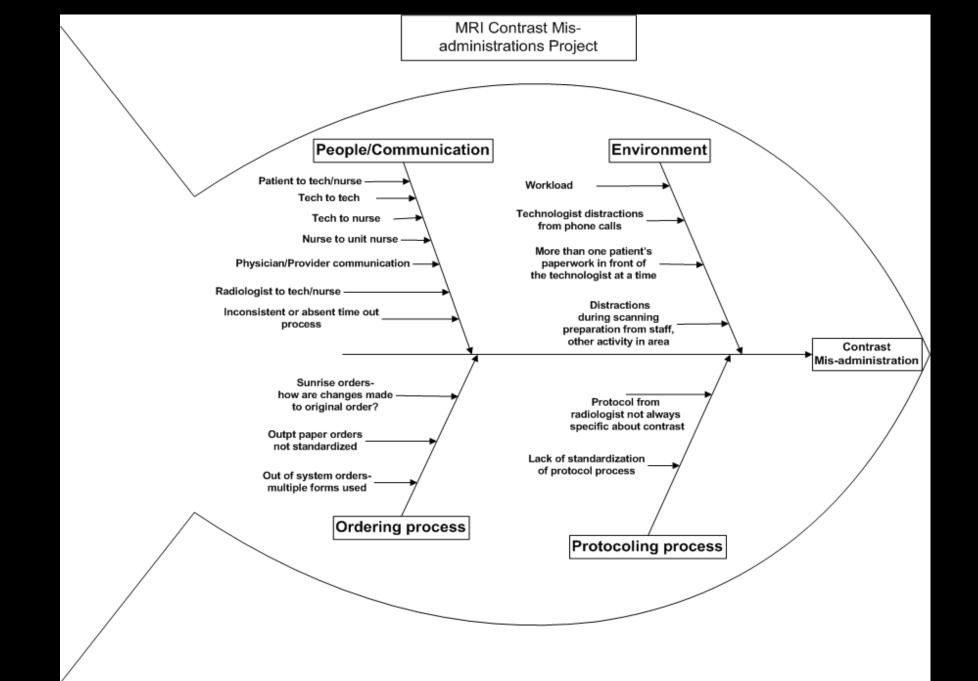


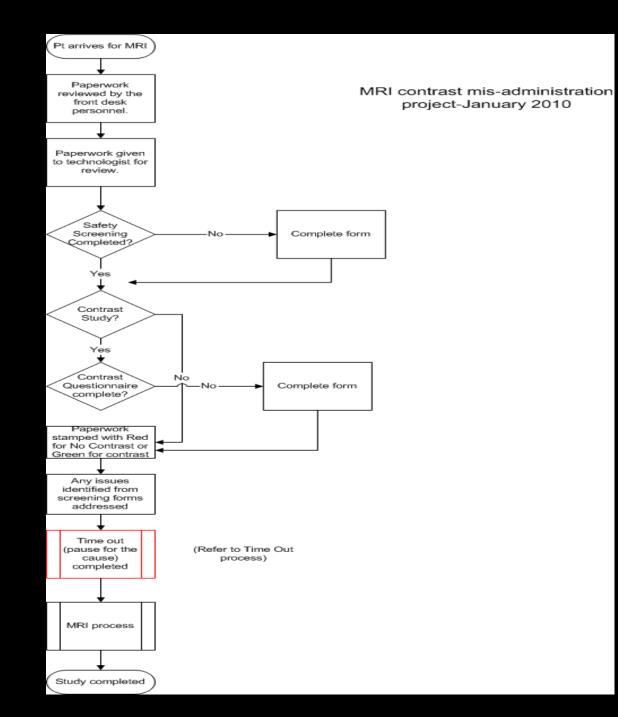
Project Milestones

•	Team Created	December 2009
•	AIM statement created	January 2010
•	Weekly Team Meetings	January-April 2010
•	Background Data, Brainstorm Sessions,	January-February 2010
•	Workflow and Fishbone Analyses	January-February 2010
•	Interventions Implemented	January-March 2010
•	Data Analysis	March-May 2010
•	CS&E Presentation	May 2010

Selected Process Analysis Tools

- Brainstorming
- Fish Bone
- Flow Chart





How Will We Know That a Change is an Improvement?

- There will be no new events.
- There are no new problems created because of a change.
- G-Chart (time between rare events)

What Changes Can We Make That Will Result in an Improvement?

- Establish a specific process based on established criteria for screening patients.
- Create a work-flow that allows for a double-check process between two technologists or a technologist and a nurse- the final stop/barrier.
- Reduce distractions for the technologists.
- Raise awareness level to a degree that all staff realize the importance and treat this a never-event.

Intervention

Plan

Implement a final time out process
Reduce distractions
Continue to identify failure points in the process

Implementing the Change



•January 25, 2010-Implemented the timeout process with two staff membersnurse and technologist or two technologists.

•By day 3, we had 100% compliance from all shifts

TIME OUT (PAUSE FOR THE CAUSE) CHECKLIST

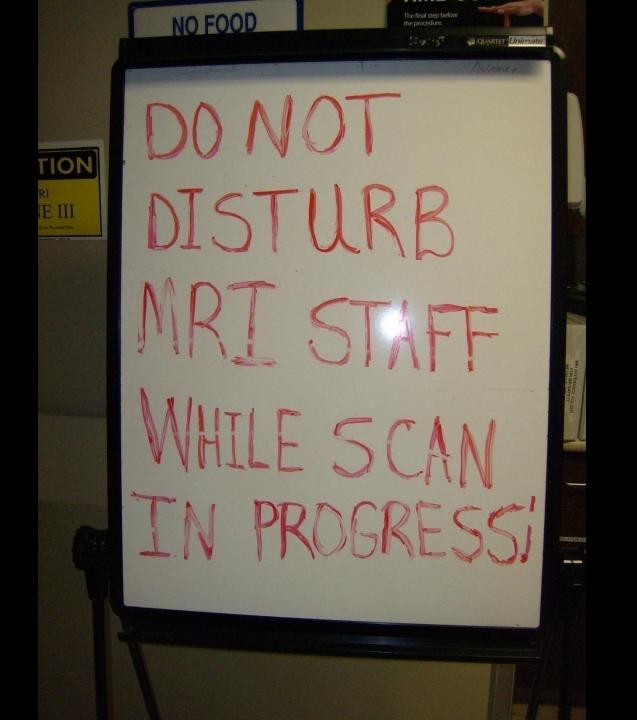
	No	
		Correct Patient/Double Identifier?
		Correct Exam?
		MRI Safety Form Reviewed? Any contraindications have been investigated?
		Laterality: Correct Site Confirmed?
		Exam Protocoled By Radiologist? Is the protocol clear to you? If not, exam MUST be sent back to Radiologist for protocol or clarification before the exam is performed.
		Ask the patient, "Is there anything else you feel I need to know before we begin?"
*****	*****	********STOP HERE IF EXAM TO BE DONE WITHOUT CONTRAST****************************
For al	l contra:	st exams, the following have been verified:
Yes	No	
		Older than 55?
		Kidney or Liver Transplant? Single Kidney?
		Renal Disease? If patient is on dialysis, MUST be consented by Radiologist. When is patient scheduled for next_dialysis?
		Diabetic?
		Hypertension?
		f the should prove the full of the state of
If YES	to any o	in the above questions, the following must be completed:
If YES	to any o	of the above questions, the following must be completed: What is the patient's creatinine from the last 30 days?
If YES	to any o	What is the patient's creatinine from the last 30 days? Calculated GFR? Form attached? If GFR is 30 and below, patient MUST be consented by Radiologist.

Implementing the Change



January – February:

Raised the awareness level of all staff on the distractions in the environment.
Worked to reduce these with verbal and visual queues.

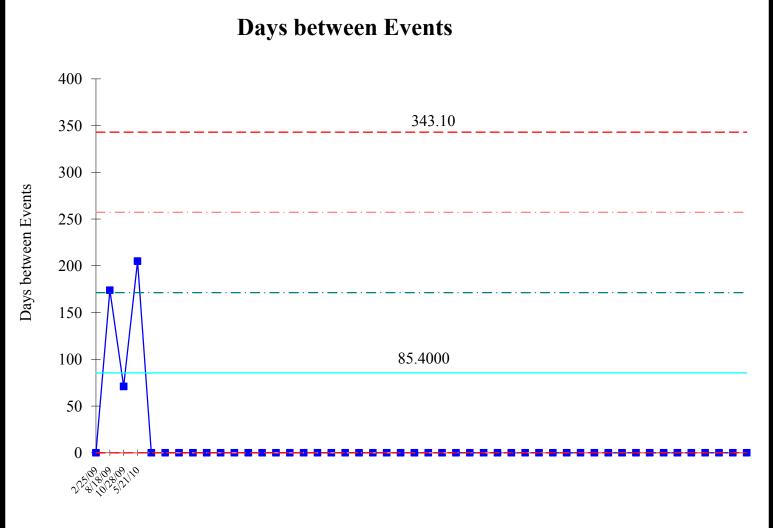


Results/Impact

Check

- Time out forms were audited for continued compliance.
- Held meetings with staff for input on the new process.
- G chart selected as the tool most appropriate to measure time between rare events. As of May 21, 2010, we are at 205 days since the last event!

Results/Impact



Expansion of Our Implementation

Act

•Changes showed positive progress and were continued with input from the staff.

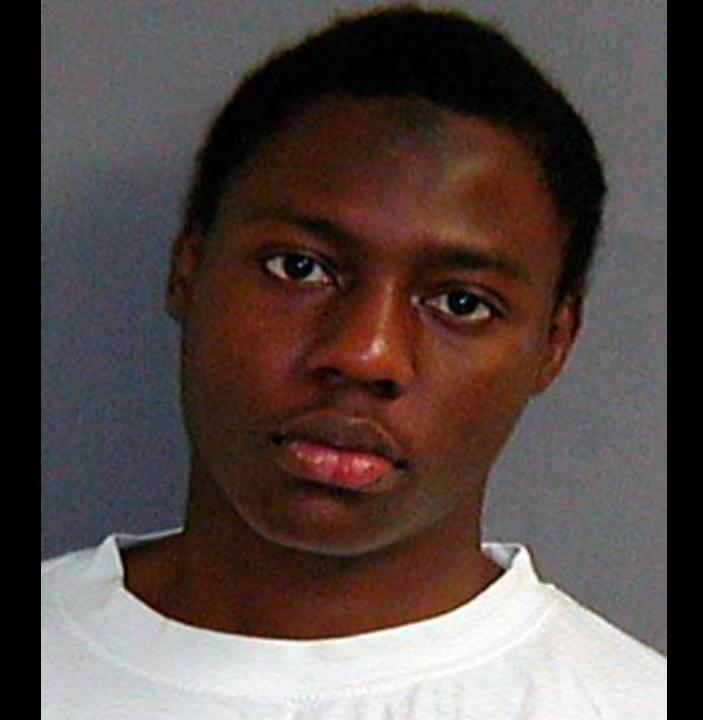
•The time-out steps have become a natural part of the workflow.

•Distractions have been reduced as seen by observations and staff input. Will continue to monitored by all.

•The work-flow process continues to be monitored.

Applicability

- This same process can be applied to iodinated contrast in CT.
- Distractions are an issue in all modalities. Efforts toward reducing these and empowering staff to limit unnecessary interruptions will be broadened.



Umar Farouk Abdulmuttalab

- On Christmas, 2009, in spite of world-wide efforts to prevent airplane bombings, this 23 year old got on a plane, with plastic explosives in his underpants, and tried to blow up the plane over Detroit.
- No system of prevention is perfect.
- Our current protocols are always being re-evaluated to detect flaws and deficiencies that could let a misadministration get by.

Conclusion/What's Next

- Staff have learned the time-out process and it appears to have become a part of the culture. Will continue to spot check and make observations.
- Reducing distractions is difficult unless staff is willing to intervene with others at crucial points.
 Will monitor by making observations and asking all staff to participate in this monitoring- "have each other's backs".
- Evaluate the new work environment as the MRI suite moves in 2010.

References

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- PMID: 19019996

- Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis: incidence, associations, and effect of risk factor assessment--report of 33 cases.
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Thank you!