

Not Just for Football Anymore: Huddle Up for Safety and Quality Outcomes

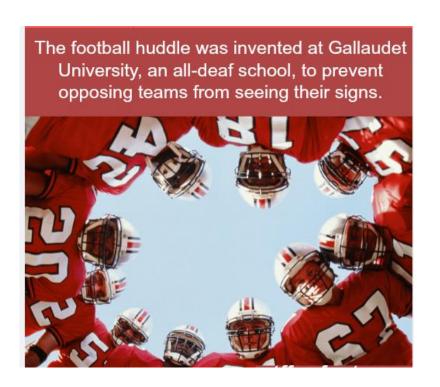
Barbara Petersen APRN, MSN, CPHQ Wendy Ward BSN, RN, HACP





## **Objectives**

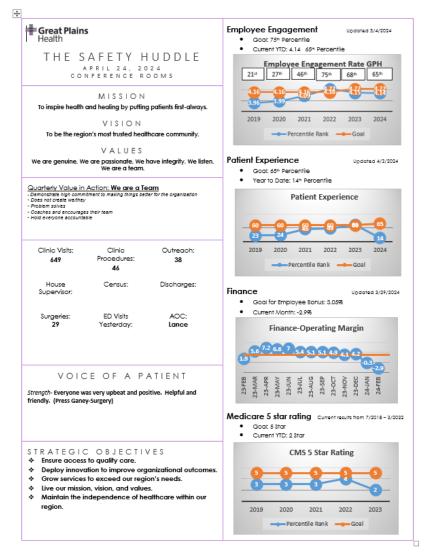
- Best Practice for Safety Huddles
- Closing the loop on safety events
- Engaging frontline staff for culture of safety
- Malcolm Baldrige Framework







### **Daily Safety Huddle Template**

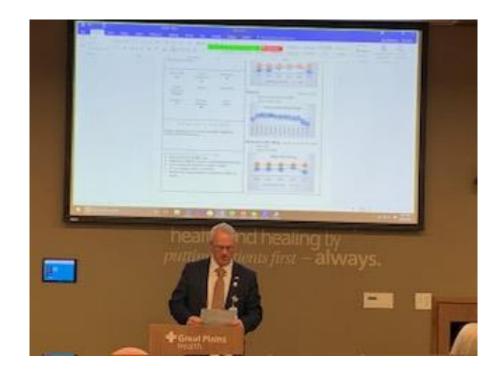


DEPARTMENT SAFETY REPORT Women's/Children's:	NO SAFETY CONCERNS
ICU/PCU:	
Med/Surg:	
BHS:	
Bio Med:	
Cancer Center:	
Case Management: % DC before 1pm patients DC before 11am patients 10 days stay or greater	Safety Huddle Messages/Highlights:
patients 21 days stay or greater	salery nodale messages, nighiighisi
Care Coordination:	
CVS: Brain/Spine:	Administrator on Call: Lance Arterburn
	Physician Rounding: Nephrology/Pain Management
DI:	
ER:	
Engineering:	
Security:	
EV\$:	
Nutrition:	
Oak Street Building/Rheum:	
Centennial Building:	
IT:	
Education:	
Lab:	
Materials Mgt:	
Patient Experience:	
Pharmacy:	
Rehab:	
Respiratory:	
Surgery:	
Urgent Care:	
Ophthalmology:	
ENT:	
Wound:	
Orthopedics:	
2 <sup>nd</sup> floor Pavilion:	
HME:	
Research:	
Compliance/HIPAA:	
HR/Employee Injuries:	
Quality:	
Days since last fall:	
Inpatient: Outpatient:	





# **Safety Huddle Attendance**







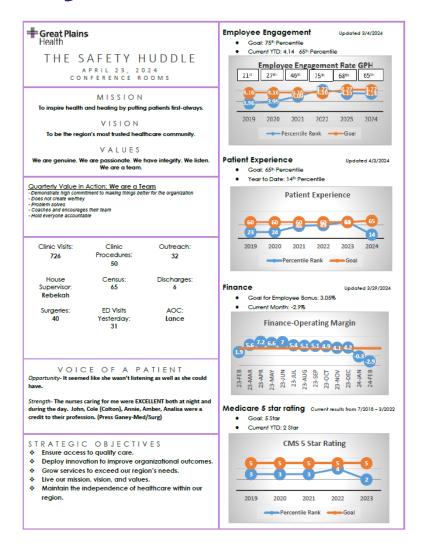


Did you know that some sharks, like the Spotted Wobbegong, often rest in groups, lying on top of each other on the ocean floor? It's almost like a group cuddle session, challenging our typical perception of these mighty predators!





## All employees receive



### DEPARTMENT SAFETY REPORT

Women's/Children's: 1 Fall Risk, Action Cues: Cord blood tube-overfilled and spilled in biohazard bag with other lab specimen. Discharged patient and infant concern with car seat base not placed correctly.

ICU/PCU: 16/19 Fall Risk. 1 Foley. 4 Central Lines. Action Cue: Wrong med administered-Lactated Ringers running instead of ordered Amiodarone. Med/Surg: 22/25 Fall Risk. 2 Foleys. 5 Central Lines. Action Cues: Concern for medication variancetimely administration. Medication variance-dose

amount needed on override. BHS: 9 patients. 1 flight risk.

Case Management: 40 % DC before 1pm 1 patients DC before 11am

4 patients 10 days stay or greater 1 patients 21 days stay or greater

Care Coordination: 196 patients enrolled. (36 <u>Transitional care management</u>)

ER: Action Cue: Medication variance-med removed from Pyxis-no charting, waste, or return.

Engineering: Pressures at Cancer Center were corrected.

Pharmacy: Dilaudid syringe was found in the OR return bin.

Respiratory: Action Cue: Medication removed from Pyxis-no order.

Surgery: Action Cue: Anesthesia-medication variance-Lidocaine documentation.

 Davs since last fall: Inpatient: 1 Outpatient: 9

### NO SAFETY CONCERNS

Bio Med, Cancer Center, CVS, Brain/Spine, DI, Security, EVS, Nutrition, Oak Street Building/Rheumatology, Centennial Building, IT, Education, Lab, Materials Mgt. Patient Experience, Rehab, Urgent Care, Ophthalmology, ENT, Wound, Orthopaedics, 2nd Floor Pavilion, HME, Research, Compliance/HIPAA, HR/Employee Inj, Quality

### Safety Huddle Messages/Highlights:

Administrator on Call: Lance Arterburn Physician Roundina: Nephrology/Pain Management

For the past week-

### Readmissions

- Average day from discharge to readmit was 10.8 (did not include the BHS patient)
- · 7 from home, 1 from nursing home
- 1 oncology patient
- Insurance 5 Medicare, 1 Wellcare MA, 1 UHC Community, 1 Aetna

### Mortalities

- · 4 mortalities. (All inpatient with the following primary payer)
- Wellcare Medicare Advantage
- · Optum VA Community Care Network
- Palmetto GBA Railroad Medicare
- Medicare





# Building culture committed to safety- open issues

Great Plains Health					
Safety Huddle Issues List					
2024					
Building a culture committed to safety and focused on quality outcomes.		Color Key=	Within time allotment according to the severity	Past due date according to the severity	

Our continuous goal of commitment to safety is present in our entire organization. Great Plains Health is working internally to improve our performance excellence. In order to achieve our vision to become the region's most trusted healthcare community. During Safety Huddles, actionable items may be identified. Utilize the below log to track completion of action items.

						Due Date r/t		
Date Assigned	Safety Action Item	Assigned Leader	Update	Date Resolved	Severity	Severity	Status	EDU
			Elisha will put in ticket for Education. Will					
			discuss at education huddle (4/18). Meeting					
4/17/2024	Labeling of ABGs. Respiratory access to Collection Manager	Nikki	on 4/23		D2	4/24/2024		





### **Closed Issues List**

Building a culture committed to safety and focused on quality outcomes.

Our continuous goal of commitment to safety is present in our entire organization. Great Plains Health is working internally to improve our performance excellence through the Malcolm Baldrige Framework for Excellence in order to achieve our vision to become the region's most trusted healthcare community. During Safety Huddles, actionable items may be identified. Utilize the below log to track completion of action items.

Date Reported	Safety Action Item	Assigned Leader	Resolution	Date Resolved	Severity	Due Date r/t Severity	Status
4/5/2024	EKG Issues in ED	Alex	Met with team on 3/8. Another meeting scheduled for 4/9/2024. Process in place.	4/9/2024	D2	4/12/2024	
4/12/2024	PKU documentation	Michelle/Ashley	Meeting on 4/15. Plan in place and will be putting in Action Cues for near misses.	4/16/2024	D2	4/16/2024	
4/17/2024	IV Pump Issues	Brandon	Fixed		F2	4/19/2024	
4/16/2024	Range Orders	Jason	Ticket Submitted. Process in place.		02	4/18/2024	

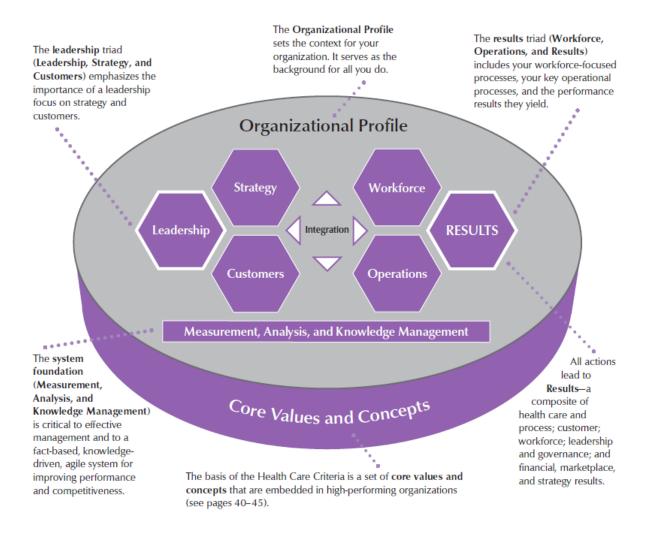


Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos reportedly requires all of his senior executives to take a two-pizza rule, meaning that any team that can't be fed with two pizzas is too big and should be broken into smaller teams.





# **Baldrige Framework**







# **Scope & Severity Grid**

### Scope & Severity Grid for Safety Huddles

During Safety or Unit huddles, actionable items may be identified.

Utilize the below template to depict the level of urgency and a timeline required for action plans.

	Department	Facility	Organization
Level 4	D4	F4	04
Level 3	D3	F3	O3
Level 2	D2	F2	O2
Level 1	D1	F1	01

Actio	n Plar	າ Time	line:
Actio			

Level 4:	2 hours, report to CEO and AOC
Level 3:	24 hours
Level 2:	1 week
Level 1:	Initial follow-up within 10 days to Safety Huddle

Guidance or	n Severity Levels:	Examples:
Level 4:	Extremely high potential for danger/death	(severe weather, deadly epidemic)
Level 3:	Very high potential or actual harm	(volatile patient/family, safety risks)
Level 2:	Medium potential or actual disruption of ca	are (medication supply problem)
Level 1:	Low, minimal, or minor impact	(construction in patient care area)

In the NHL, if the goalie and backup goalie can't play, the team can use any available goalie who doesn't have a professional contract with another team. A facilities manager, an accountant, and an equipment manager have all suited up and taken the ice under this rule.







### **SSE-** Definition

Safety Event classification applies if a deviation from Generally Accepted Performance Standards (GAPS) causes, or results in, the event

	Code	Level of Harm	Description
	SSE 1	Death	A deviation in GAPS resulting in death
	SSE 2	Severe Permanent Harm	A deviation in GAPS resulting in critical, life-changing harm with no expected change in clinical status; includes events resulting in permanent loss of organ, limb, or vital physiologic or neurologic function  Example  Wrong site procedure resulting in removal of healthy limb  Missed diagnosis of stroke resulting in permanent impairment  Uterine rupture resulting in loss of uterus  Anoxic brain injury resulting in permanent train damage  Incorrect radiologic contrast dosing resulting in need for permanent dialysis
ety Event	SSE 3	Moderate Permanent Harm	A deviation in GAPS resulting in significant harm with no expected change in clinical condition yet not sufficiently severe to impact activities of daily living or business functioning; includes events that result in permanent reduction in physiologic reserve, disfigurement, and impaired or aided sense or function Examples  Incorrect radiology contrast dosing resulting in reduced renal function  Inadvertent injury to spleen during abdominal surgery requiring removal of the spleen  Delay in treatment of limb ischemia requiring fasciotomy that results in minimal loss of function but disfiguring scars  Inappropriate intra-arterial medication injection resulting in loss of a finger, other than the flumb or 2 <sup>rd</sup> finger which may qualify the event as SSE 2
Serious Safety Event	SSE 4	Severe Temporary Harm	A deviation in GAPS resulting in critical, potentially life-threatening harm yet lasting for a limited time with no permanent residual; requires prolonged transfer to a higher level of care/monitoring, transfer to a higher level of care for a life-threatening condition, or an additional major surgery, procedure, or treatment to resolve the condition  Examples  Induced condition that requires resuscitation  Urrecognized fluid overload that progresses to pulmonary edema requiring transfer to the ICU for treatment  Failure to diagnose respiratory insufficiency resulting in temporary intubation where earlier recognition of the condition would have avoided the intubation  Preventable fall with hip fracture that requires surgical repair  Retained object that requires return to the operating room
	SSE 5	Moderate Temporary Harm	A deviation in GAPS resulting in significant harm lasting for a limited time; requires a higher level of care/monitoring or an additional minor procedure or treatment to resolve the condition  Examples  - Failure to treat a low potassium level that results in an arrhythmia requiring administration of intravenous anti-arrythmic drug, but with continued arrhythmia requiring extended monitoring and a higher intensity of care  - Incorrect dose of dilaudid for pain resulting in over-sedation and requiring transfer to ICU for treatment and monitoring after narcan was ineffective in treating  - Failure to routinely assess IV site resulting in an infection at IV site or (septic phlebitis) requiring extensive surgical incision and drainage to resolve  - Incision made on the right knee instead of the left knee during an schedule knee replacement surgery

HPI Safety Event Classification (SEC) Levels of Harm

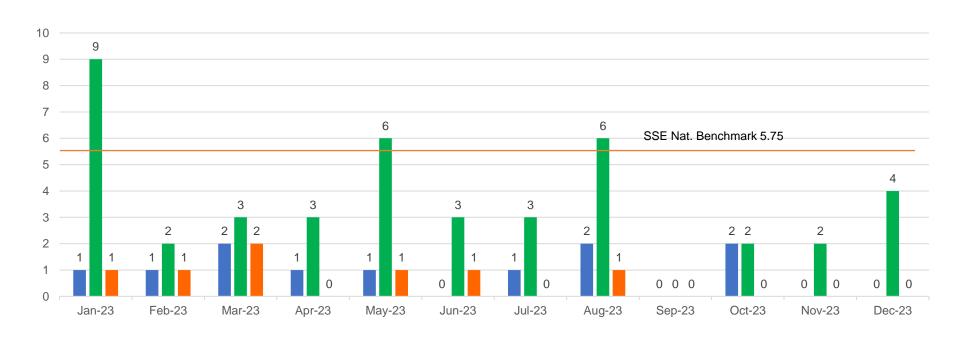
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nri Salety Event Glassification (SEG) Levels of Harm
The HPI SEC & SSER Patient Safety Measurement System for Healthcare (HPI 2009-00)
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	Code	Level of Harm	Description
	PSE 1	Minimal Permanent Harm	A deviation in GAPS resulting in minor harm with no expected change in clinical status; requires little or no intervention <u>Examples</u> Inadequate protection of ulnar nerve during an operation resulting in numbness of 4th and 5th fingers Excess radiation therapy resulting in skin color change in non-critical cosmetic area
Precursor Safety Event	PSE 2	Minimal Temporary Harm	A deviation in GAPS resulting in minor harm lasting for a limited time only; requires little or no intervention  Examples  Failure to assess IV site resulting in bruising or swelling  Retained sponge in vaginal cavity found and removed during office exam and resulting in no or minor infection  Administration of low dose insulin to a non-diabetic patient requiring only a glucose check and drink of orange juice  Incorrect dose of dilaudid for pain resulting in over-sedation and narcan resuscitation with immediate resolution  An anesthetic nerve block was performed on the right knee instead of the left knee in a scheduled knee replacement surgery before it was realized the wrong side had been anesthetized
Precurse	PSE 3	No Detectable Harm	A deviation in GAPS that reaches the patient yet without ability to determine the existence or fact of harm, yet harm may exist; includes events where the onset of harm may occur later in time <u>Example</u> - Procedure performed with un-sterile instruments with no detectable post-procedure complications or infection  - Inappropriate technique resulting in losing coronary artery stent into systemic circulation with no evidence of limb or organ ischemia
	PSE 4	No Harm	A deviation in GAPS that reaches the patient yet results in no harm, with sufficient information available to determine that no harm occurred <u>Example</u> - Transfusion of blood intended for another patient yet of the correct blood type  - Administration of an adult dose of vitamin K to a full term newborn infant with no resulting damage
vent	NME 1	Unplanned Barrier Catch	A deviation in GAPS that passes through all error detection barriers and does not reach the patient because it is caught by chance or a barrier not designed into the system  Example  - Family member who reminds of a known medication allergy immediately before the medication is to be administered to the patient  - Environment Services Associate points out the need to perform a time out prior to a bedside procedure resulting in awareness that the procedure was about to be performed on the incorrect limb  - Food Services Associate notices pills in waste basket, thrown away by the patient, and alerts the patient's nurse who ensures medication administration
Near Miss Event	NME 2	Last Strong Barrier Catch	A deviation in GAPS that passes through early error detection barriers and is caught by a last strong error detection barrier designed into the system <u>Example</u> - Medication error caught by nurse performing "5 Rights" prior to administration  - Wrong patient brought to the OR and identified during the team time out
	NME 3	Early Barrier Catch	A deviation in GAPS that is caught by an early error detection barrier designed into the system's defense in depth <u>Example</u> - Medication error identified when a contraindication alert fires in the pharmacy order entry system  - During bediside shift change report, care team identifies that multiple IV lines in a complex ICU patient are not labeled and makes the correction to minimize risk of confusion



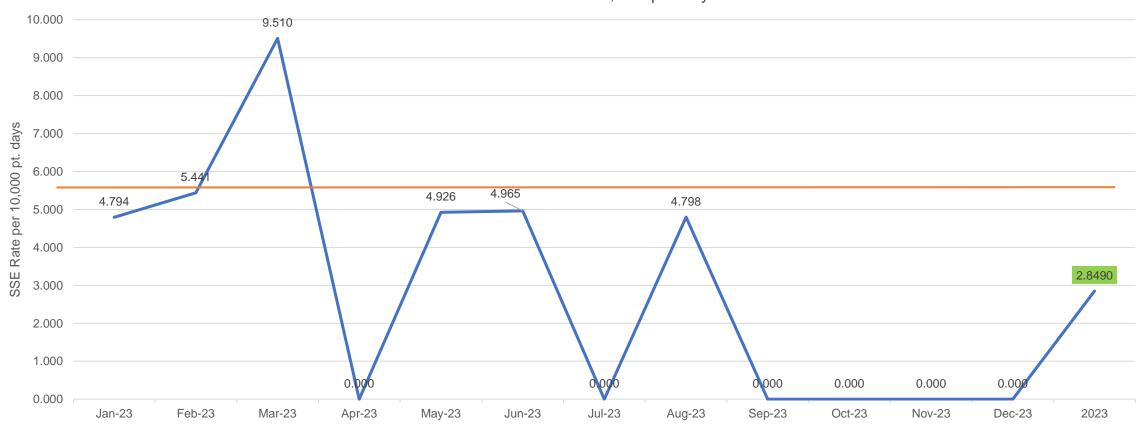
### **GPH Healthcare Performance Improvement Safety Event Classification 2023 by** Month





# **Serious Safety Event (SSE)**









		Serious						
			Total	Safety	Overall SSE			
	Inpatient	Outpatient	Patient	Event	Rate Per			
2023	Days	Days	Days	(SSE)	10,000 pt. Days			
Jan	1907	179	2086	1	4.794			
Feb	1644	194	1838	1	5.441			
Mar	1912	191	2103	2	9.510			
1Q 2023	5463	564	6027	4	6.582			
Apr	1690	188	1878	0	0.000			
May	1821	209	2030	1	4.926			
June	1707	307	2014	1	4.965			
2Q2023	5218	704	5922	2	9.891			
July	1852	197	2049	0	0.000			
August	1891	193	2084	1	4.798			
Septmeber	1852	180	2032	0	0.000			
3Q2023	5595	570	6165	1	4.798			
October	2006	247	2253	0	0			
November	1824	273	2097	0	0			
December	1878	228	2106	0	0			
4Q2023	5708	748	6456	0	0			



### safe and trusted healthcare

White Paper Series

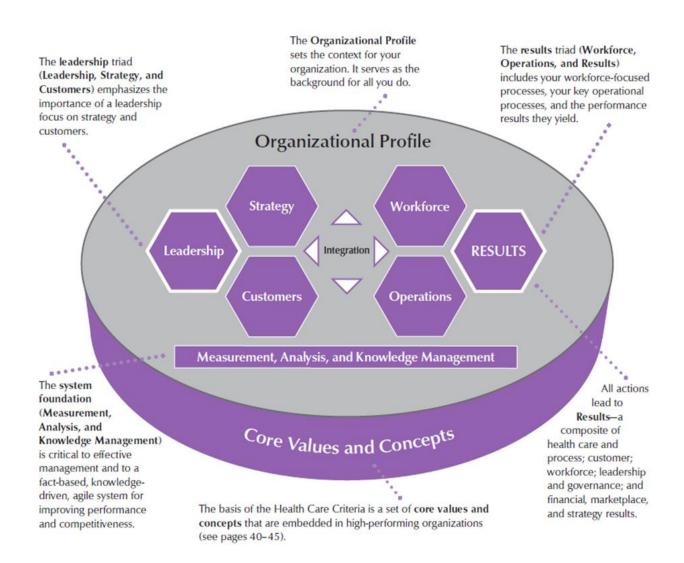
Serious Safety Events: Getting to Zero™

### Authors:

Michelle Hoppes, RN, MS, AHRMQR, DFASHRM Jacque L. Mitchell, BSN, CPHRM, FASHRM, ARM Ellen Grady Venditti, MS, RN, CPHRM, FASHRM Robert F. Bunting, Jr., PhD, DFASHRM, CPHRM, CPHQ, MT (ASCP)



# **Baldrige**





# **Baldrige Review**

### From Fighting Fires to Innovation: An Analogy for Learning

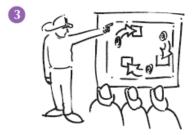
Learning is an essential attribute of highperforming organizations. Effective, well-deployed organizational learning can help an organization improve from the early stages of reacting to problems to the highest levels of organization-wide improvement, refinement, and innovation.



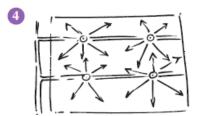
Reacting to the problem (0-5%) Run with the hose and put out the fire.



General improvement orientation (10–25%)
Install more fire hoses to get to the fires quickly
and reduce their impact.



Systematic evaluation and improvement (30–45%)
Evaluate which locations are most susceptible to fire.
Install heat sensors and sprinklers in those locations.



Learning and strategic improvement (50–65%)
Install systemwide heat sensors and a sprinkler system
that is activated by the heat preceding fires.



Organizational analysis and innovation (70–100%)
Use fireproof and fire-retardant materials. Replace combustible liquids with water-based liquids. Prevention is the primary approach for protection, with sensors and sprinklers as the secondary line of protection. This approach has been shared with all facilities and is practiced in all locations.

