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A Validated Strategy to Reduce Error in Electronic Orders

SBH Health System B R O N X

Session # 129, February 13, 2019 Zane Last, PharmD, MBA Director - Healthcare Analytics & BI SBH Health System



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Conflict of Interest

Zane Last, PharmD, MBA Has no real or apparent conflicts of interest to report.



Agenda

- Objectives Decrease Near-Miss Orders
- Methods CPOE Hard Stop
 - Process Review
 - Assessing Error Rates
- Results
- Intervention
- Outcomes
- Implementation Considerations
- References



Learning Objectives

 Diagnose number of near-miss wrong patient orders in a CPOE system with a Hard-Wired EHR process

 Develop strategies to implement a CPOE Double ID system alert

 Use strategy to assess wrong patient, right order near-miss

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Objective

Decrease the number of near-miss wrong-patient orders in a computerized physician order entry (CPOE) system

- CPOE systems are commonly used to place orders¹⁻⁴
 - Prevention of medication errors and medication safety
 - Production or exacerbation of new medication errors⁵⁻⁷
- Wrong Patient CPOE Errors:
 - Significant morbidity and mortality⁸⁻¹⁰
- Efforts to reduce Wrong Patient CPOE errors in our health system led us to the development of an alert
 - Verification of the patients identity by the ordering physician at the time of CPOE

SBH Health System - Overview

- SBH is the Oldest Continuing Healthcare Facility in the NY City Area
 - Located in the Bronx, Celebrating its 153rd Anniversary
 - > A Not-for-profit, Nonsectarian teaching hospital
 - Payer Mix of 90% Medicaid/Medicare

• Acute Care:

- ➢ 422 certified hospital beds
- Level 2 trauma center
- NY State-designated stroke and AIDS center
- Over 88,000 emergency room visits annually
- Over 17,000 hospital discharges

Ambulatory Care:

- > Over 400,000 outpatient visits annually
- NCQA Patient-Centered Medical Home designation
- One of largest providers of Mental Health services in the Bronx
- 19 programs with more than 160,000 visits annually



Methods

- A CPOE, hard stop, alert was built and implemented:
 - Ordering clinicians were prompted to reaffirm the patients identity
 - Entering the patient's initials and year of birth prior to placing an order became mandatory

Process Review for CPOE ordering

- Multidisciplinary Stakeholder Team
 - Senior Leadership
 - ED Leadership
 - Front-Line Staff
 - Representation from all disciplines involved with the CPOE Process
 - Nursing
 - Pharmacy
 - Radiology

- Clinical Laboratory
- Information Technology
- Analytics

Factors Contributing to CPOE Patient ID Errors



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Assessing Error Rates

- We utilized a Retract and Reorder tool developed by Adelman et al⁸
 - Measures the frequency of near-miss wrong-patient order errors <u>before</u> and <u>after</u> implementation of the alert
- Flags orders placed for one patient, erased, then added to another patient's file by the same clinician⁸ within a 10 minute time frame
 - Identifies <u>near-miss errors self caught</u> by the provider before causing harm to the patient
 - Closely related to other errors that may reach the patient





Results

- The ID re-entry function decreased near-miss wrong-patient orders in our ED by 35% during the 8-week pilot period. The system was also successful in helping to decrease the percentage of all CPOE near-miss events by 49%.
- October December 2014
 - 231 near-miss, wrong-patient orders throughout the health system
 - 37% occurring in the Emergency Department
 - Approximately 1 near-miss per day in the ED

Intervention

- Mandatory ID re-entry functionality:
 - Prescriber required to enter the patient's initials and year of birth at the beginning of order entry
 - In line with TJC's National Patient Safety Goal
 - Two patient identifiers when providing care, treatment, and services



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2nd Alert: Incorrect Entry





3rd Alert: Repeat Error

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Outcomes

- Implementation in our ED: November 3, 2015
 - Error Rates:

- 35% reduction
- Prior to intervention: 6.125 events per week
- After intervention: 4 events per week
- Near miss ID Errors in the ED relative to system wide errors
 - Decreased from 37% to 19%
 - Similar to results by Adelman et al⁸
- Resident and Attending staff corroborate that ID functionality does in fact bring awareness to wrong patient selections
- Time studies indicate:
 - CPOE ID re-entry added 6.2 seconds to an order entry session Experience brings this down to 4.0 seconds

Implementation Considerations

- Other IT initiatives going live at the same time
- Locations for implementation
 - Pilot location: Emergency Department
 - Additional Location(s): ICU
- Errors during go live
 - No alerts or missing alerts
 - Untrained providers experiencing the alert
 - Providers locked out of the system after incorrectly identifying a patient



Errors Can Still Occur!

- Work-arounds that can lead to identification errors⁹
 - Providers blindly utilize the patient header to enter patients initials and year of birth by viewing window behind alert screen
- Workplace interruptions a significant factor
 - Create no interruption zones¹¹⁻¹²
- Multiple sign on sessions
 - Clinicians utilizing multiple EHR sign-on sessions
 - Leading to confusion when toggling between patients on multiple screens





Conclusion

 An alert that requires the prescriber to enter the patient's initials and birth year is effective in decreasing wrong-patient orders in the SBH Health System's Allscripts CPOE system

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Questions

- Zane Last, PharmD, MBA
 - <u>zlast@sbhny.org</u>
 - linkedin.com/in/zane-last-pharmd-mba

