

# Extreme Honesty: A Principled Approach to Adverse Events

IHI National Forum  
December 7, 2009

1

2

- 60 y.o. for CABG
- Case proceeds uneventfully
- Chest closed, skin closure occurring
- Plan for extubation
- Surgeon leaves to speak with family
- Perfusionist hands cell saver blood to anesthesiology resident
- Put under pressure
- Cardiac arrest
- Only resident notices air in line
- What next?

**CHEST** 2009 Sep; 136(3): 897-903

**Disclosing Harmful Medical Errors to Patients**

**Tackling Three Tough Cases**

Thomas H. Gallagher, MD, Sigall K. Bell, MD, Kelly M. Smith, PhD,  
Michelle M. Mello, JD, PhD and Timothy B. McDonald, MD, JD

- **Objectives for the Day**

- Identify the barriers and key success factors to succeeding with a principled approach to adverse events that also reduces malpractice impact
  - Model skills that are important to successful practices
  - Describe the evidence and economic experience from the field that support best practices in disclosure and early remediation

5

- **Objectives for the Day**

- Understand a principled end-to-end response to adverse events
- Appreciate the importance of honest and effective communication following patient harm
- Describe the linkage between transparency and patient safety

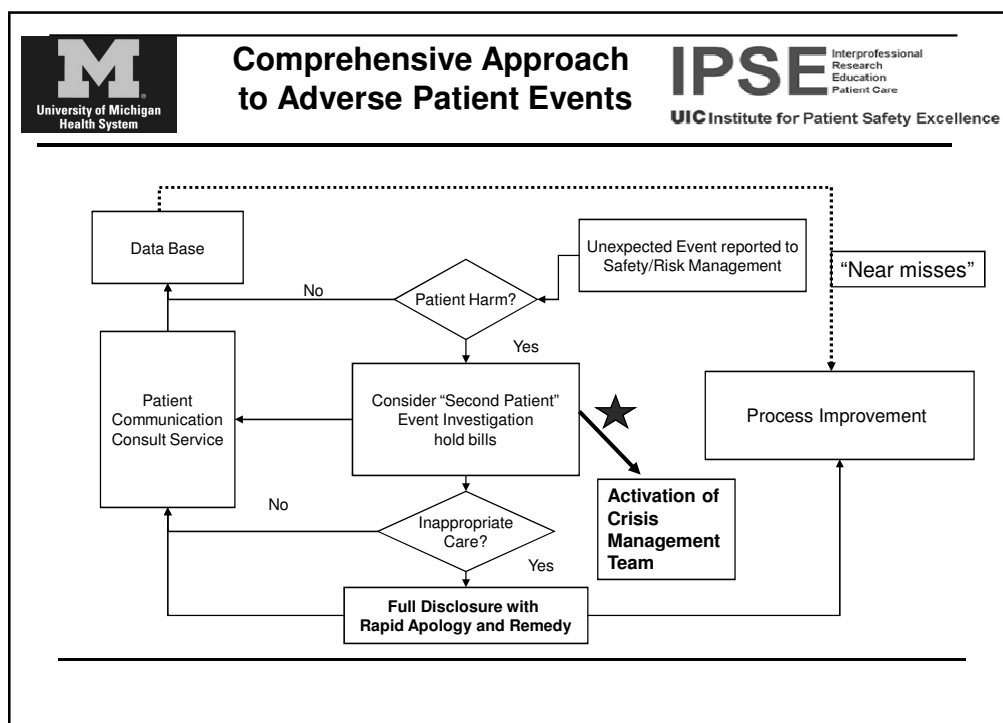
6


- **Other objectives?**

7


- **Chronology of day's events**
  - Housekeeping
  - Overview of comprehensive response
  - What is "it"?
  - Types of "disclosures"
  - Educating the next generation
  - Connecting with families and investigating
  - Linking communication with improvements
  - Financial closure
  - Hardwiring the National Quality Forum Safe Practices
  - Wrap-up

8





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# “it”

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**Richard C. Boothman**  
 Chief Risk Officer  
 University of Michigan Health System  
 Institute for Healthcare Improvement's  
 National Forum on Quality Improvement in Health Care  
 Orlando, FL December 7, 2009

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10

What is “it”?

11

Transparency

12

In what context?

13

Transparency = A + B

A = Being honest

B = After unintended  
outcomes

14

## Why do “it”?

15

## Why are we doing “it”?

- “it” is the right thing to do
- “it” is the smart thing to do
- Can’t get better without “it”
- “it” is ultimately best for everyone

16



Who is responsible to do “it”?

17

Who is responsible to do “it”?

- **Caregivers**
- **Risk Managers**
- **QI**
- **CEOs**
- **Board of Directors**
- **Patients?**

18

In a time of universal  
deceit, telling the truth  
becomes a revolutionary  
act.

George Orwell

19

Why haven't we been doing  
"it"?

20

It is human nature to avoid danger

21



It is human nature to deny guilt

23

For over a century, American physicians  
have regarded malpractice suits as  
unjustified affronts to medical  
professionalism, and have directed their ire  
at plaintiffs' lawyers . . . and the legal  
system in which they operate.

Sage, William  
*Medical Malpractice Insurance  
and the Emperor's Clothes*  
54 DePaul Law Review 463, 464  
March 24, 2005

24

“Physicians revile malpractice claims as random events that visit unwarranted expense and emotional pain on competent, hardworking practitioners . . .”

Studdert, DM, Mello, MM and Brennan, TA,  
Health Policy Report: Medical Malpractice  
N Engl J Med 2004; 350; 283

25

It's human nature to avoid  
accountability

26

“Academic institutions are filled with “A” students. “A” students are not accustomed to taking risks. “A” students are not accustomed to failure. If you see something that needs to be done, just do it. Don’t ask for permission, because no one will give it to you. Tell people you’re doing it – the same thing that prevents them from extending permission will also prevent them from telling you “no”. Just do it. ”

Thomas D. Biggs

July, 2001

- **Lawyers**
- **Patients**
- **Doctors**
- **Insurance companies**
- **Hospitals**
- **Your parents**
- **Who else?**

It is human nature to always  
(mostly?) act in our self-interest

29

Getting started

30

Agree on principles

31

Commitment to principles  
liberates us from fear

32



## Patient Injury Principles

- We will compensate quickly and fairly when inappropriate medical care causes injury.
- We will defend medically appropriate care vigorously.
- We will reduce patient injuries (and therefore claims) by learning from mistakes.

33

What do you need to do “it”?

34

## What do you need to do “it”?

- **Backbone**
- **Identify the components**
  - Identification of unanticipated outcome
  - Way of determining the difference between medical mistake and reasonable medical care
  - Communication
  - Compensation
  - Learning from experience
  - Measurement
- **Secure the resources**

- “it” is transparency
- In the context of an unintended patient outcome
- Responsibility of everyone concerned
- Because “it” benefits everyone concerned
- ~~And we shouldn't be afraid to do “it”~~

Be courageous

37

The ultimate irony . . .

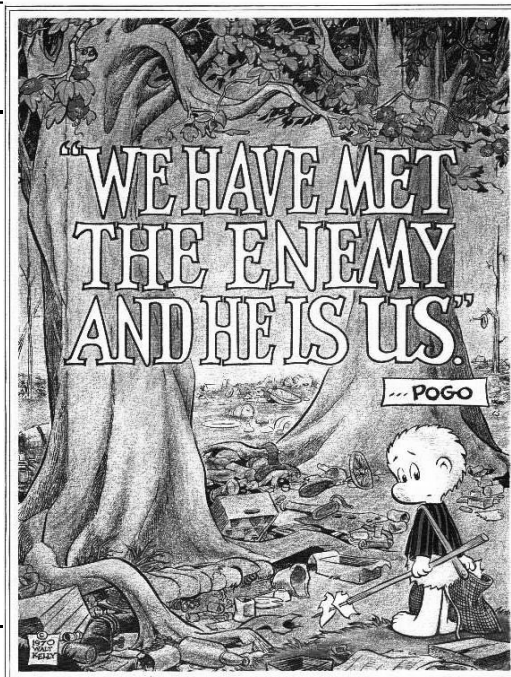
**Leadership always  
follows success**

38

**The truth will set you free.  
But first, it will piss you  
off.**

**Gloria Steinem**

39



**Walt Kelly 1970**

40

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- What next?

How many opportunities  
for “extreme honesty” or  
disclosures?

43

How many  
disclosures?

- To self
- To peer
- To colleague
- To other caregivers
- To the “system”
- To patient and/or family

44


# Disclosure to Self

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## Peer Support and the Prevention of the 'Second Victim'

## Importance

- Involved caregivers may experience
    - Intrusive re-enactments
    - Feelings of inadequacy
    - Isolation
    - Ruminative thoughts
    - Burnout
    - Substance Use
    - Depression-which can lead to subsequent errors and decreased quality of life
-



## Psychological Barriers




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- Denial of issues/impact
- Resistance to seek help
- Shame and self-blame
- Feelings of isolation
- Fear of consequences for safety/risk inquiry

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## Challenges



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- Institutional support/protection
- Culture of medicine
- Need to 'automate' the process

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## Resources Needed



- **Committed leadership for Peer Support Program**
    - orientation, materials, and ongoing support for peer volunteers
  - **Peer support volunteers**
    - willingness to provide 'emotional first aid,' reliable communicators
  - **Safety and Risk Management involvement and support**
  - **Link with mental health services / EAP**
  - **Administrative support**
    - assistance with orientation, scheduling, contact information
  - **Persistence and vision**
- 



## References



- Gazoni FM et al. Life after Death: The aftermath of perioperative catastrophes. *Anesth Analg* 2008;107:591-600.
- Scott SD et al. The natural history of recovery for the healthcare provider "second victim" after adverse patient events. *Qual Saf Health Care* 2009;18:325-330.
- Wu AW. Medical error: the second victim. The doctor who makes the mistake needs help too. *BMJ* 200;320:726-727.
-

- **Disclosure to Colleagues**

51

## Back to case

- 60 y.o. for CABG
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52



## How many disclosures?



- To self
- To peer
- To colleague
- To other caregivers
- To the “system”
- To patient and/or family

53



## Extreme Honesty



▪ **Benefits**

▪ **Barriers**

- **Table exercises**

55

## Extreme Honesty

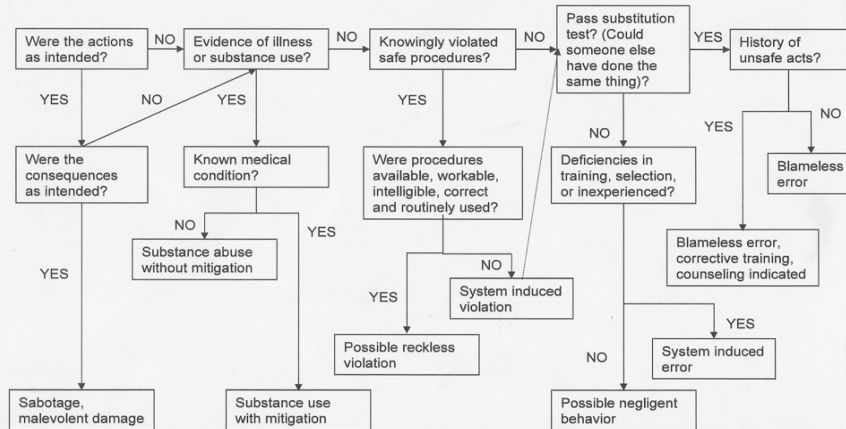
- **Benefits**

- Maintain trust
- Learn from mistakes
- Improve patient safety
- Employee morale
- Psychological well-being
- Accountability
- Money

- **Barriers**

- Money
- Ego
- Reputation
- Loss of control
- Loss of job, license
- Uncertainty
- Regulatory – data bank

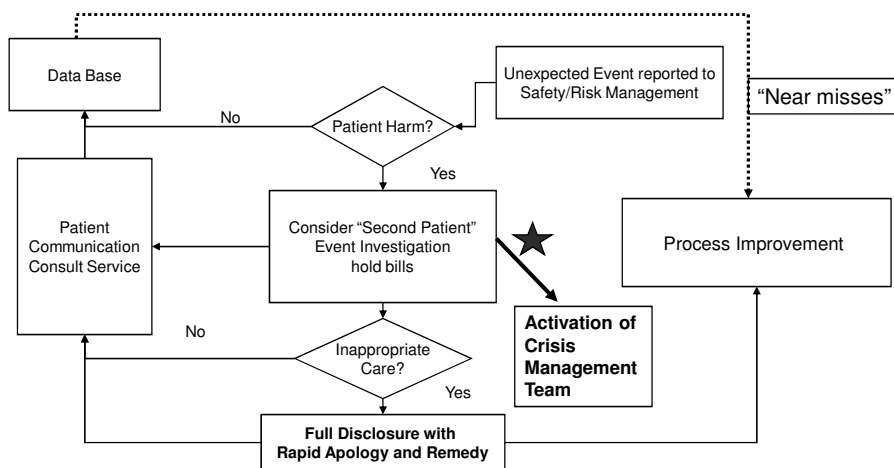
### UNSAFE ACTS ALGORITHM




Culpable      Gray Area      Blameless


Adapted from James Reason. (1997). Managing the Risks of Organizational Accidents.

### Comprehensive Approach to Adverse Patient Events





# Evolution of “disclosure skills”



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Level 1: Unconscious incompetence

Level 2: Conscious incompetence


Level 3: Conscious competence

Level 4: Unconscious competence

59



# Evolution of “disclosure skills”



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Level 1: Unconscious incompetence

Level 2: Conscious incompetence

Level 3: Conscious competence


Level 4: Unconscious competence

60



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## Evolution of “disclosure skills”



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Level 1: Unconscious incompetence

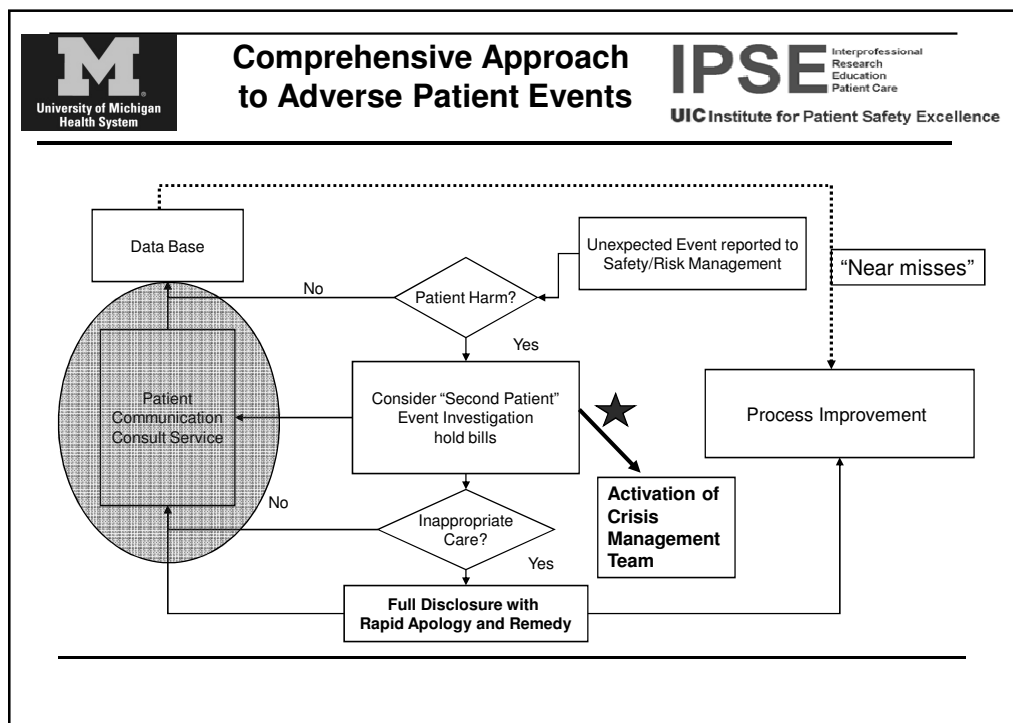
Level 2: Conscious incompetence

Level 3: Conscious competence

Level 4: Unconscious competence

So, must have supportive infrastructure

61




## Educating the next generation of caregivers

63


## Disclosure Video





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5-14



McPhegan

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## Definition of Professionalism

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Education  
Patient Care


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**AAMC & NBME:**

- Altruism
- Honor and Integrity
- Caring and Compassion
- Respect
- Responsibility
- Accountability
- Excellence and Scholarship
- Leadership

---



# Definition of Professionalism



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**AAMC & NBME:**

- Altruism
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- Respect
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- Leadership

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# Adverse Event Reporting & Disclosure



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- **Did not learn from the adverse event**
  - Institution
  - Individual

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## Education



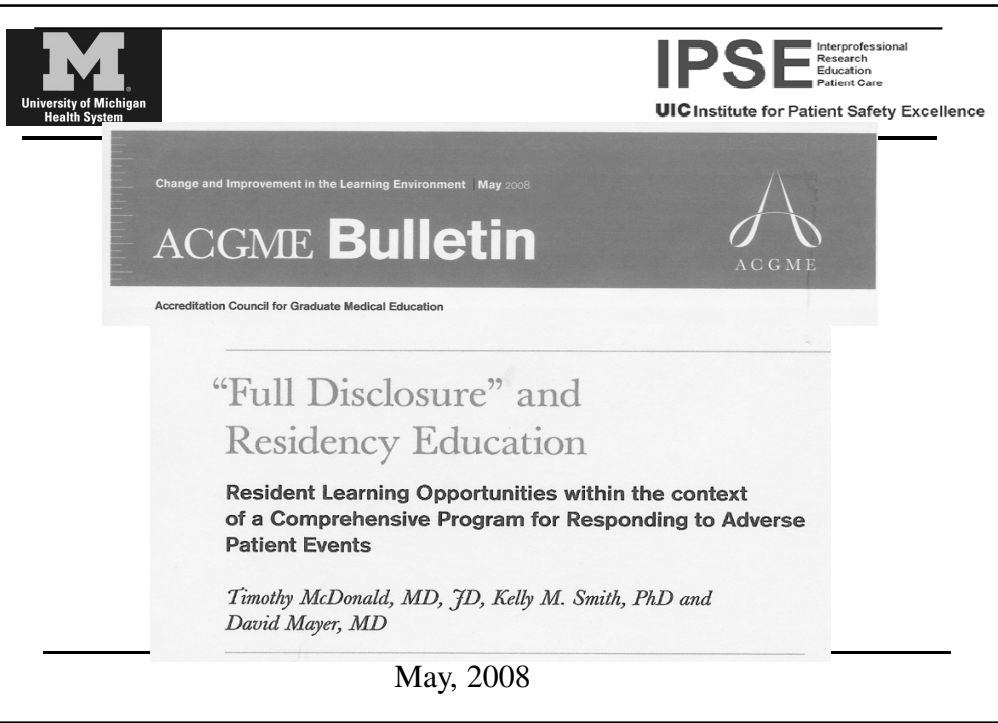
- **Knowledge**
  - **Skills**
  - **Behaviors, Attitudes**
  - **Assessments**
- 

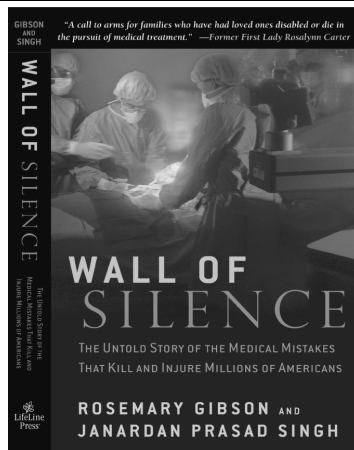


### *Seven Pillars Education:* Adverse Event Reporting & Disclosure



- **Knowledge**
    - Content, materials, readings - common set
  - **Skills**
  - **Behaviors, Attitudes**
  - **Assessments**
-

The image displays a 'Patient Occurrence Report Assessment' form. At the top left is the University of Michigan Health System logo. At the top right is the IPSE (Interprofessional Research Education Patient Care) logo with the text 'UIC Institute for Patient Safety Excellence'. The form is titled 'Patient Occurrence Report Assessment' and lists 'ACGME CORE COMPETENCIES' as Communication, Professionalism, and Systems Improvement. It includes fields for 'Safety Specialist name', 'Resident Physician name', 'Department', and 'Incident Type'. A section titled 'Did the Resident meet the following criteria?' contains a checklist of nine items, each with a 'yes or no' response column. The items are: 1. Objective facts only, 2. Issue clearly communicated, 3. Potential process improvement, 4. Professionalism, 5. Timeliness, 6. Hotline report, 7. Patient Harm, 8. Patient "Near Miss", and 9. Unsafe condition. Below the checklist is a section for 'Comments, need for follow-up?'. At the bottom center, the copyright notice '© 2008 The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois' is visible. To the right of the form, the text 'Assessing the core competencies' is written.



- **What patients want:**
  - Their questions answered truthfully
  - An apology if appropriate
  - Not to be abandoned
  - Remedy; benevolent gestures
  - Assurances to prevent similar another AE



## Communication Skills Training



### ***The Many Faces of Error Disclosure: A Common Set of Elements and a Definition***

SP Fein, et al

Soc Gen Int Med 2007;22:755-761.

1. Full disclosure
  2. Nondisclosure
  3. Partial disclosure
  4. Connect the dots
  5. Mislead
  6. Defer
- 



## Communication Skills Training



### ***The Many Faces of Error Disclosure: A Common Set of Elements and a Definition***

SP Fein, et al

Soc Gen Int Med 2007;22:755-761.

1. Admission
  2. Discussion of the event
  3. Link to proximate effect
  4. Proximate effect
  5. Link to the harm
  6. Harm
-

*The Many Faces of Error Disclosure: A Common Set of Elements and a Definition*

SP Fein, et al  
Soc Gen Int Med 2007;22:755-761.

- “Because of an error on my part, you got your diabetic medications when you shouldn’t have. I apologize for that. It caused you to have very low blood sugar, which caused you to have a seizure at which time you fell out of bed and broke your hip”.

*Seven Pillars Education:*  
Adverse Event Reporting & Disclosure

- **Knowledge**
  - Content, materials, readings - common set
- **Skills**
  - Actions, procedures, demonstrations
- **Behaviors, Attitudes**
- **Assessments**

## Communication Skills Training

### ■ Challenges

- Many levels of disclosure
- Appreciate uniqueness
- Not for everyone
- Hard to prepare staff for “Heat of Battle”
- Resource intense

## Communication Skills Training

### ■ Challenges

- Many levels of disclosure
- Appreciate uniqueness
- Not for everyone
- Hard to prepare staff for “Heat of Battle”
- Resource intense

### ■ Opportunities

- Use of simulation
- Validated communication skills teaching tool
- Emotional and stressful scenarios
- Debriefing and reflection
- Team dynamics
- Assessment tool
- Confident and competent



# Communication Skills Training

## Simulation - Standardized Patients

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# Communication Skills Training

- Case-based roll-plays
  - Team training and learning
  - Videotaping
  - Debriefing and reflection
  - Consensus building and improvement
-

## *Seven Pillars* Education: Adverse Event Reporting & Disclosure

- **Knowledge**
  - Content, materials, readings - common set
- **Skills**
  - Actions, procedures, demonstrations
- **Behaviors, Attitudes**
  - Culture, beliefs, role-modeling
- **Assessments**

## *Seven Pillars* Creating the Culture: Adverse Event Reporting & Disclosure

- **Teach it**
- Expect it
- Hire to it
- Establish/train to a standardized process for reporting
- Establish/train to a “just culture” for the organization
- Demonstrate that you treat those who disclose fairly
- Demonstrate that you support those involved in AE’s
- Teach that it is the right thing and smart thing to do

## *Seven Pillars* Education: Adverse Event Reporting & Disclosure

- **Knowledge**
  - Content, materials, readings - common set
- **Skills**
  - Actions, procedures, demonstrations
- **Behaviors, Attitudes**
  - Culture, beliefs, role-modeling
- **Assessments**
  - Tools – Exams, surveys, simulations, qualitative report analysis, observational audits, debriefings, feedback

## Open and Honest Communication

Fifth Annual Roundtable:  
***“Designing, Implementing &  
Assessing a Patient Safety  
Health Science Curriculum”***  
July 13th – July 17th 2009  
Telluride, CO





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Online Master of Science & Graduate Certificates in Patient Safety

### University of Illinois offers Patient Safety Program Online



The University of Illinois College of Medicine at Chicago and U of I Global Campus will launch an online Master of Science Degree in Patient Safety Leadership, a certificate in Patient Safety and Medical Error Disclosure, and a certificate in Patient Safety Organizations in 2008.

The online Patient Safety Leadership program will enable learners and health care organizations to affect positive change in all aspects of patient care, from the bedside to facility design, including administration, academia, government, accreditation and clinical associations. With hospitals and health care organizations increasingly developing and implementing new patient safety practices, health care professionals will benefit from the professional credentials earned in the Patient Safety Leadership program.

#### Quality Online Education

With a learner-focused environment, students will benefit from the focus on inter-professional teamwork, simulation training, communication and collaboration, medical error science, organizational change, and health care leadership in a culture of safety.

Each course will be eight weeks in length. The MS in Patient Safety Leadership will require eight courses, and each certificate will require three courses. All certificate courses can be used toward the master's degree if the student is accepted into the graduate program.

By taking courses back-to-back, students may complete the master's degree program in as few as 16 months, and the certificates in as few as six months.

#### Curriculum

The curriculum of the Patient Safety Leadership program will include the following courses:

- Foundations of Patient Safety and Quality Care
- Communication and Collaboration
- Organizational Leadership/Health Systems
- Error Science, Risk and Disclosure
- Team Training, Simulation and Principles of Applied Leadership (includes on-site residency)
- Health Sciences Research and Information Technology
- Economics, Policy and Environment
- Creating Human and System Change

A positive change in patient care!


For information, contact Anne Gunderson, program director,  
at (312) 996-9643 or agunders@uic.edu

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# Lunch



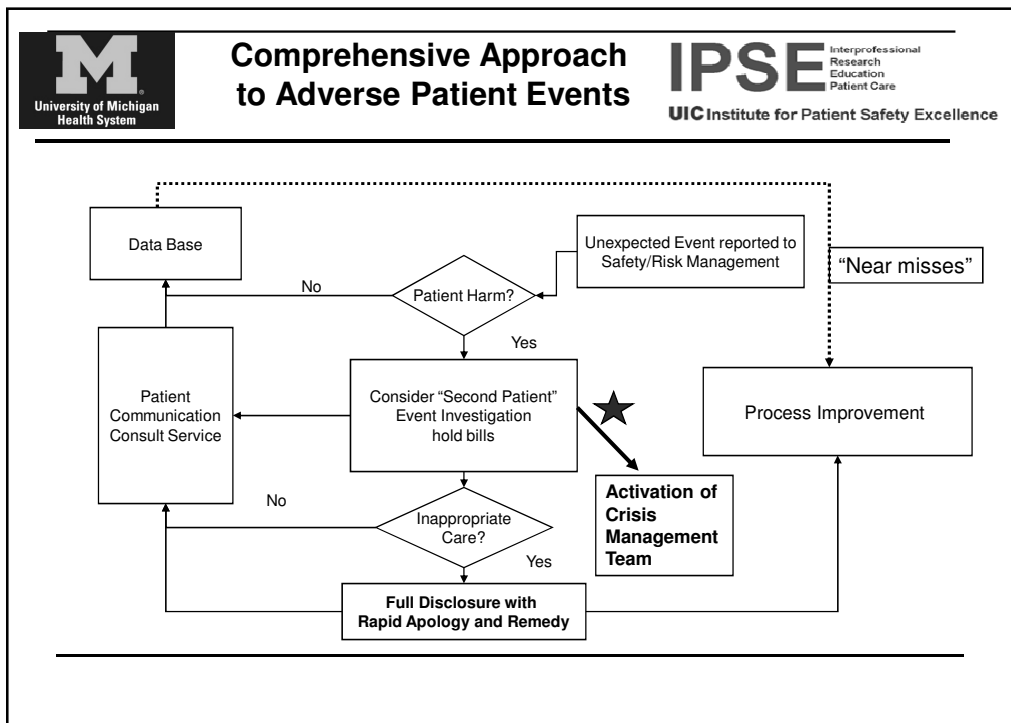
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89





## Family Contact

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**Nikki Centomani  
&  
Susan Anderson**

91



## Family Contact

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- Initial disclosure by providers/designees once stabilization occurs
- Advise Patient Care Director/Nursing Manager, to monitor patient and ongoing needs. They can provide ongoing reports and let you know of any further concerns
- Maintain contact with Guest Services to serve as Patient Advocate/Liaison, or have RM staff maintain contact

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92

- When patients and families ask for copies of the records be prepared to share the pertinent documentation per your Record Release policy
- May want to share your business cards, and information on your program with patients and families

- Patients and relatives want to prevent similar incidents ( changes to the system)
- Need for explanation on what occurred
- Accountability
- Greater honesty and appreciation of severity and full scope of situation
- Many are suspicious of cover-up

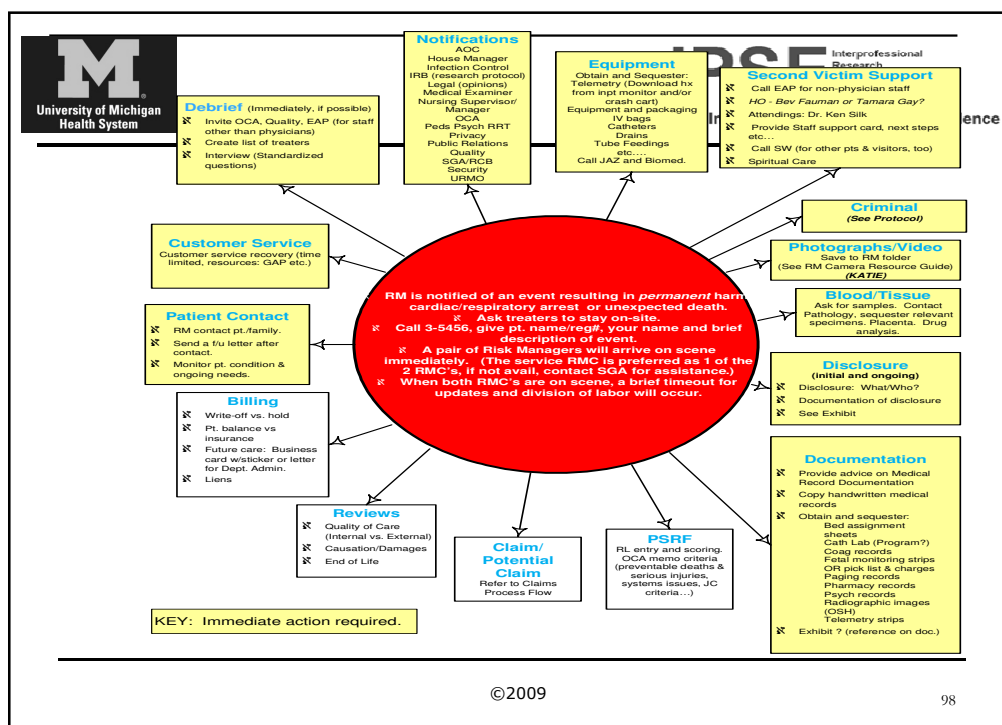
- Important to establish credibility with honest and frequent interactions
- Need to manage expectations which should begin at the initial interaction
- Be clear with philosophy of your program and always adhere to your principles


- Assist with immediate needs if concern for unreasonable care
  - Hotel, meals, parking, transportation
  - Out-of-Pocket expenses
- Assist with return of functional level
- If the timeline for review is long/complex - consider income loss, need for ADL funding.
- Bills handled and possible compensation




# Event Response

97





# Event Response



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- Reporting
- Stabilization
- Preserve Information
- Immediate Debriefing
- Notifications
- Disclosure
- Ongoing Evaluation
- Family Contact


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# Unexpected Event Response



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- Foundation of any Program is timely reporting of events with injury
- Reporting may be calls to office, pages or electronic
- Electronic reporting: set Alerts for injury levels and/or event types
- Capture all calls and reporting in one system for aggregate reviews

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**SIGNIFICANT CASE INVESTIGATION CHECKLIST**

<b>Assess and Triage Event Report</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Initiate Communications</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Interview Key Individuals</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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101



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**SIGNIFICANT CASE INVESTIGATION CHECKLIST**

<b>Assess and Triage Event Report</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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102

- **Immediate stabilization of needs**
  - Clinical
  - Extra testing
  - Sequester devices, monitor strips, download device histories, fetal strips, cord gases, placentas
  - Staff support
  - Photos of equipment and event scene

- Sequester all equipment/devices-**do not move, turn off, or change equipment or settings**
- Contact Clinical Engineering as required for assistance
- Secure all disposables, i.e. medication vials, IV bags, catheters, etc.
- Obtain all records: medical record, departmental worksheets, logs (transports), and schedules (OR)



## Preserve Information



- Note any evidence of additions, corrections, or alterations in the medical record
- Obtain all monitoring strips/records if applicable
- Secure record of pages via Operator
- Secure photos/video recordings (OR/procedural) and/or security monitoring tape

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105



## Immediate Debriefing



Based on who, what, when , where, why, and how

- Conducted in group or individually
  - Contact the Unit Director and/or Program Director of each employee to be interviewed
  - Use medical records and other documents during interview to establish timeline of events
- (Note discrepancies throughout the process, deferring judgment)

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106

- Provide “Care for the Care Provider” information as needed
- Provide interviewees with contact information/business card
- Summarize each interview as soon as it concludes, noting impressions

- To family or significant others as directed by Patient/legal documents
- To Providers who are not in immediate vicinity
- To leadership, per system protocols
- To Public Relations, if applicable
- To insurance carrier, if applicable

- Who should tell family?
- What should be disclosed?
- When should it occur and whom else should be present?
- How should discussion take place?
- What should be documented?
- Where will the meeting take place?

- Gather all necessary facts
- Presume good will on behalf of all parties
- Approach the disclosure with intelligent honesty
- Input from the patient/family is valued
- Do not speculate on causes or reasons for the event-communicate known facts
- Be prepared with answers to anticipated questions and tell them we will get back to them after additional review


- Apply “Four Agreements” (by Don Miguel Ruiz):
  - Be Impeccable with your word
  - Make no assumptions
  - Do not take anything personally
  - Always do your best
- Follow up meetings should always be held to provide updates to review
- Patients and Families are very forgiving of error but not of dishonesty

- What happened- Only facts, Apology if applicable
- How it happened- Acknowledge the event
- Why it happened- To the best of your knowledge
- What the professional or facility is going to do to assist the patient and family
- What steps have been or will be taken to reduce the likelihood of this happening in the future
- Future contacts




- Develop strategy for ongoing investigation and identify additional staff to be consulted/interviewed
- Consider application of National Patient Safety Goals and “Never Events”
- Review applicable system policies, procedures, guidelines and past similar reported events
- Flow chart process if applicable

- Obtain literature review and collect data for intimate knowledge of clinical care delivery for the event reviews if applicable
- Process for Peer Review referral if applicable
- Present key issues which ascribe **Duty, Breach, Causation, and Injury** to Leadership (RM Director and Chief Safety and Risk Officer for Health Affairs)



# Managing the Financial Impact



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- Appropriateness of care
- True cost of harm
- Realization Rates
- Professional fees
- Hospital fees


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# Operational Process



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- Future care
- Patient Safety Compensation Card
- Registration alerts
- Patient Safety Hotline

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116

## For What are We Accounting?


- Benevolent gestures
- Attribution of waived charges
- “Risk Management Cost Center”
- Assessing liability
- Incentives for improvements
- Methodology

## Journey Lessons

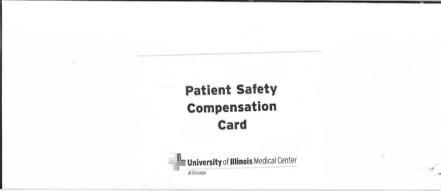
- Some patients and families will remain angry despite our best efforts
- Many patients and families do not want compensation if treated honestly and openly
- Most event determinations on preventability are not quick
- Many providers need stronger listening skills
- Important to share the Lessons Learned as well as Success Stories internally and externally




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**Patient Safety  
Compensation  
Card**




**University of Illinois Medical Center**  
at Chicago

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIVING A PATIENT SAFETY COMPENSATION CARD**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, have been informed that this card was provided to me for the purpose of preauthorized care and treatments approved as previously arranged by the Department of Safety and Risk Management at the University of Illinois Medical Center at Chicago (UIMCC) and for which I will not have a financial obligation. I understand the possession of this card does not guarantee benefits. I was instructed to present this card to the registration staff on the date of service. This card is only valid at UIMCC.


Signature of Patient _____	Date _____
Signature of Legal Guardian _____	Date _____
Relationship to Patient _____	
Witness _____	_____ <small>Print Name Here</small>

119



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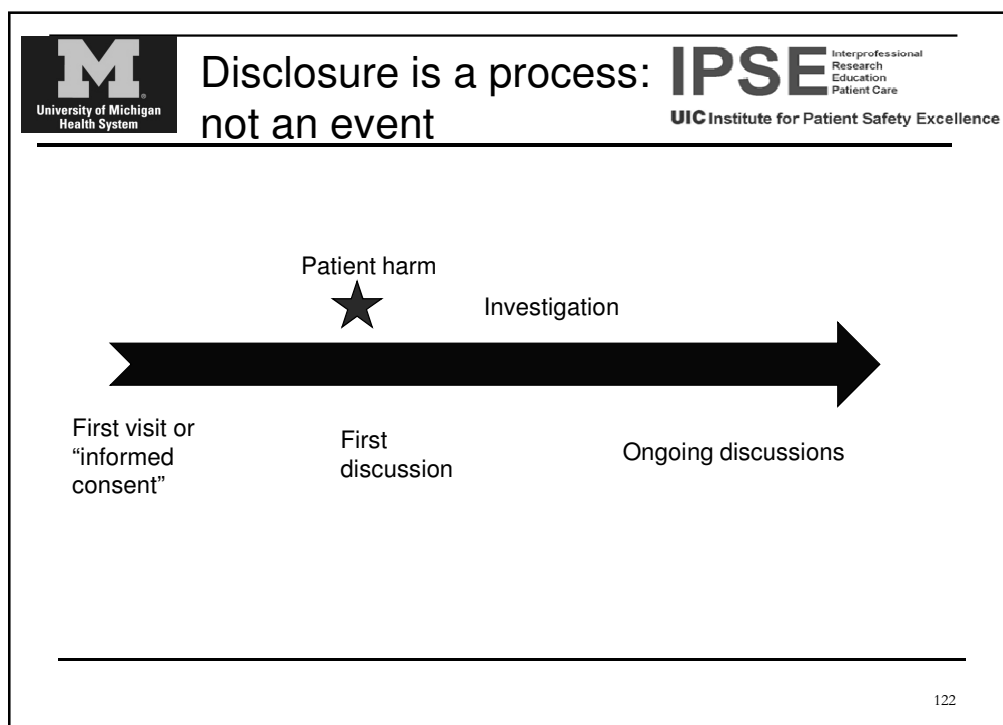
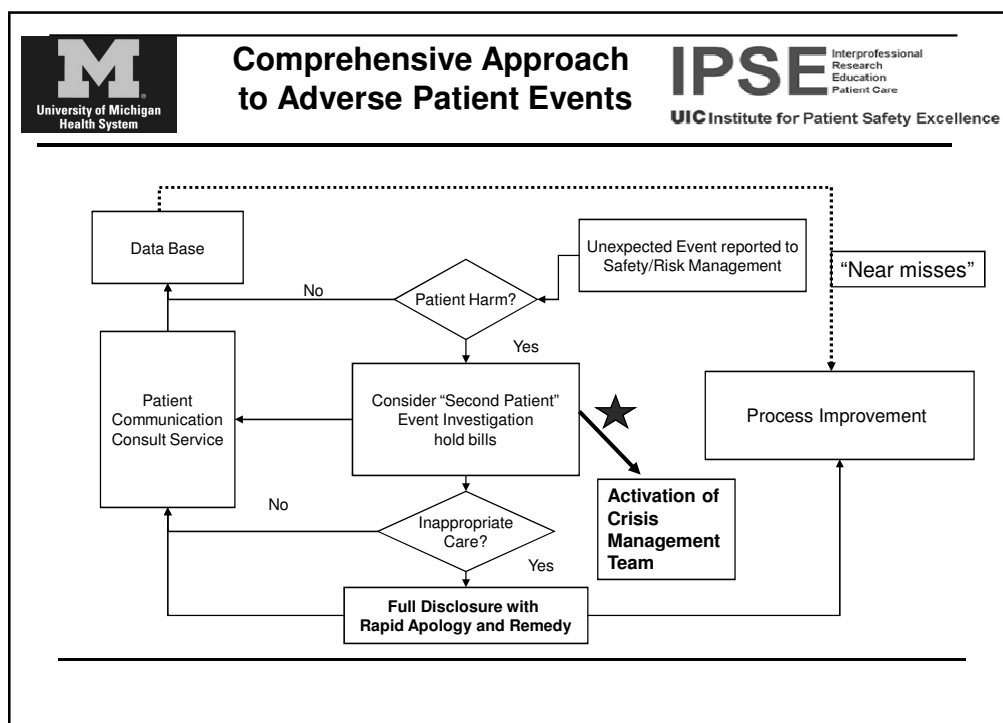
## How many disclosures?



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- To self
- To peer
- To colleague
- To other caregivers
- To the “system”
- To patient and/or family

120





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## Break the compensation barrier and prove the return on investment

. . . it's the *smart* thing to do

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123



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Prepare for a new paradigm

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When an explanation is needed,  
every day that passes further  
cements mistaken beliefs

When an apology is truly  
owed, every day that passes  
results in a new injury

125

Q: I can tell you after 30 years in this business, the University's approach was sort of a new approach, like nothing I've ever seen before. What difference did it make to you?

A: Well, I felt that I had been wronged, that I had this lump and no one took me seriously. And after my diagnosis, I was kicking myself for not being more assertive. But that night, when I talked to all these important people from the University, I know they finally listened. And if the whole process had ended that night, it would have been fine with me, because I finally stood up for myself and they paid attention, they truly felt sorry their doctor did not take me seriously when I complained about my breast mass. If it all ended that day, I would have been satisfied.

126

Q: How do you know that they listened?

A: 'The U of M staff, they were very forthcoming about the fact that the care I received was not appropriate and they apologized and made no excuses. They said simply their doctor should have done better and they were sorry.

I cherish that meeting even now, and the money paled in comparison.

127

By providing an alternative to litigation,  
health systems and caregivers control the  
compensation dialogue

Health systems and care givers gain a  
tremendous advantage when they approach  
compensation honestly

128





- **Principles: commit to pay what you owe**
- **It takes a team:**
  - Investigatory and experts
  - Structured settlement specialist
  - Financial planner
  - Medical and occupational economist
  - Life care planner
  - Insurance specialist
- **Seek first to understand, before you seek to be understood**
- **Tailor offer to patient's needs**
- ~~**Communicate with explanation/rationale**~~

129

**“Instead of adversarial, it was conversational. It was instead of trying to figure out what claims and defenses needed to be, I found myself trying to figure out some higher calling, what’s the right thing to do here? What’s the best thing to do here? My role changed from advocate to warrior to counselor is the best way that I can describe it. We are attorneys *and* counselors and the counselor part got emphasized, in fact, became the dominant, the ascendant part just as soon as it became clear the University Hospital was gonna take a different approach to this case.”**

130

  
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Flags signaling significant shift in culture:

- Claim-to-lawsuit ratio shifts
- Change in Quality of Conversation
- Abandonment of Contingency Fee?

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It's a challenge to prove the financial benefit when every case is different, when the claims tail delays measurable benefits, when the whole business is so laden with emotion, when the fear of litigation obscures the more important goal of patient safety

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132

- **Attorneys' fees and costs will rise first**
- **Risk Management budget will rise**
- **Have a plan for attacking claims with long-range expectation of:**
  - Reduction in claims
  - Reduction in transactional expenses
  - Reduction in elapsed claims time
  - Reduction in wasted physician time
  - Increase in physician satisfaction
  - Improvement in claims results as measured by performance measures
- **Be careful not to promise reduction in payouts in the short run**

133

Anticipate stereotypes and urban legends and dispel them

Don't expect audience to understand your business

134

- **Complicated issue**
- **Cannot use attorneys fees/costs as simple gauge of success**
- **Cost/benefit analysis must include:**
  - Cost of infrastructure improvements/HR costs necessary to infuse pro-activity
  - Impact to staff re: productivity, morale, staff retention
  - Public relations value/cost
  - Present spending for future claims reductions through improved patient safety and communication
  - Opportunity/investment costs associated w/high insurance reserves

135

Simple end-of-the-year tabulation:

2001	\$2.2 million
2002	\$3.1 million
2003	\$2.9 million
2004	\$2.7 million
2005	\$2.3 million

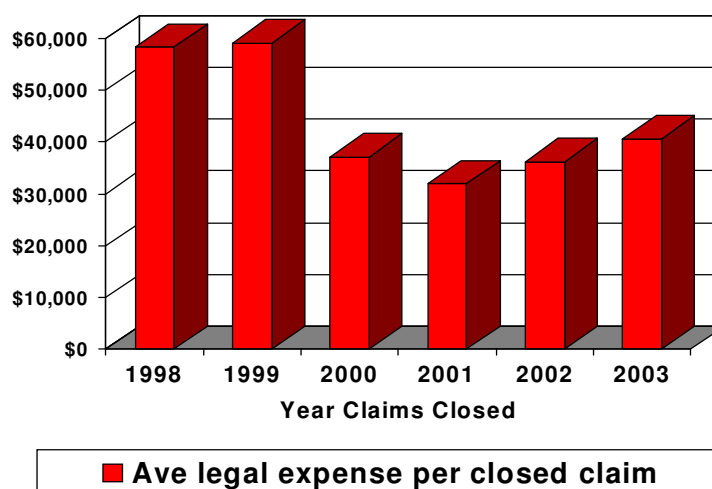
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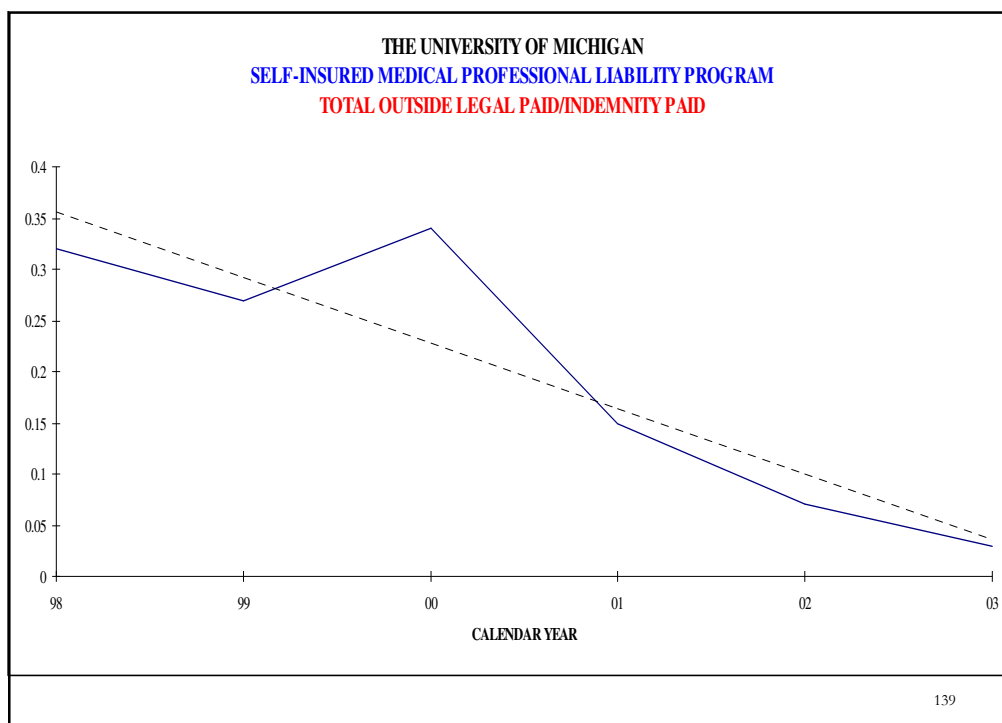
When paired up with the occurrence year  
however, (matching fees and costs with the years  
in which the care at issue occurred):


1999	\$3,083,792
2000	\$2,474,771
2001	\$2,380,087
2002	\$2,201,608
2003	\$1,123,636

137


## Legal Expense Paid







**UMHS Average Transaction Expense\***



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- **Dropped from \$48,000 in 1997 to \$21,000 in 2003**
- **Legal expenses per indemnity dollar paid dropped sharply**
- **Reserves cut by 75%**
- **Opening to closing times fell from an average 20.7 months to 9.5 months and it's still dropping**

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140




Other Performance Measures




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- Claims filed
- Activity tracked
- Settlement authority vs actual disposition
- Case evaluation comparison
- Measuring physician's time commitments
- Verdict comparisons
- Trial record
- Physician approval
- Patient satisfaction







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- In August, 2001 we had 262 claims and suits.
- In August, 2002 we had 220 claims and suits.
- In August, 2003 we had 193 claims and suits.
- In August, 2004 we had 155 claims and suits.
- In August, 2005 we had 114 claims and suits.
- In August, 2006 we had 104 claims and suits.
- In August, 2007 we had 83 claims and suits.
- In August, 2008 we had 81 claims and suits.



Claims opened per  
calendar year




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- 1999: 136
- 2000: 122
- 2001: 121
- 2002: 88
- 2003: 81
- 2004: 91
- 2005: 85
- 2006: 61

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143



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Don't oversell  
Don't lose focus

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Claims are affected by several factors –  
important to back into this: can't  
claim transparency caused reduction,  
but CAN claim no catastrophes while  
reaping other benefits

144

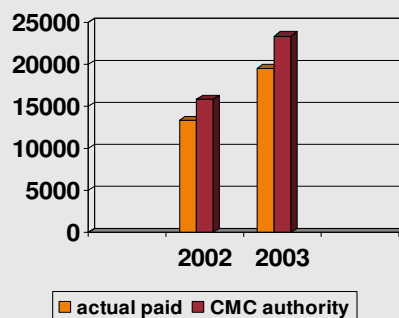


- Compare actual results against settlement authority extended
- Compare actual results against Case Evaluation assessments

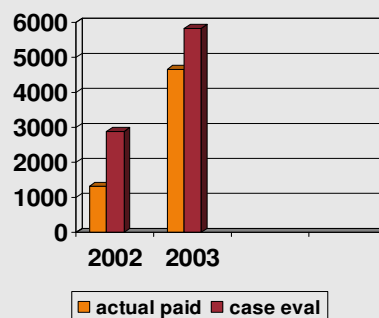
145

## Other Performance Measures

**Settlements Compared to CMC Authority**  
Cases Settled in 2002, 2003



**Settlements Compared to Case Evaluations**  
closed cases evaluated in 2002/03



146

- Can compare results to last settlement demand
  - E.g., “Tried Jones v. Regents to no cause for action. Last settlement demand before trial was \$500,000. Cost of trial was \$125,000. Resulted in \$350,000 savings.”
- Can compare against jury verdict/settlement reports published or procured from service

147

### Experienced Approach in Practice

#### SETTLEMENTS

**Begley, John:** Failure to conduct either a CT scan or an ultrasound prior to taking the patient into surgery for a suspected ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm. No aneurysm found and post op had significant abdominal wound complications. Case evaluation was \$150,000. Settled for \$65,000.

**Belanger, Steven:** Death of 32 year old husband and father of three young children following surgery for extensive injuries from snowmobile accident including pelvic and femur fractures and degloving of lower extremity. Alleged anesthesiology failure to maintain appropriate fluid levels resulting in cardiac arrest and death. CMC authority of \$4 million granted; case settled for \$2.5 million.

**Hoelt, Rebecca:** Bowel perforation during the performance of a laparoscopic cholecystectomy and alleged failure to diagnose perforation resulting in sepsis, prolonged hospitalization and persistent and chronic wound infection requiring multiple surgeries. CMC authority extended to \$500,000; case settled for \$450,000.

**Safley, Robert:** Death due to alleged deficient treatment of severe liver injury, failure to respond to drop in hemoglobin, failure to treat an abscess near the liver. Case evaluation was \$450,000, last settlement demand was \$550,000, judgment after trial was \$215,000 (\$150,000 verdict plus costs and interest). Case settled for \$190,000.

**Tchorzynski, Joseph:** Failure to timely diagnose pituitary tumor resulting in partial loss of vision in young man. Case evaluation was \$380,000, CMC authority extended to \$320,000. Case settled for \$236,000.

**Davison, Randy:** Negligent harvesting of median nerve instead of palmaris longus tendon in repair of severed dominant hand tendons following car accident in 41 year old photographer. Litigation was avoided by creative settlement approach utilizing interim settlement while results of nerve grafting awaited, followed by negotiations and arbitration if necessary. Initial interim payment of \$200,000 following nerve grafting, final settlement reached for an additional \$225,000 for a total of \$425,000. CMC authority granted to \$450,000 total. Savings included costs of litigation



## Experienced Approach in Practice

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**Savings monthly: e.g., \$1,744,000 savings  
from settlement authority extended in the  
month of May alone.**

**(See Status Updates from Monthly Report)**

149



## Principled approach in practice

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- **Tried 7 cases between August, 2001 and September, 2002.**
- **Total exposure (assuming all seven were lost):  
est. \$7.5 – 8.5 million**
- **Won 6 outright. Lost 1, but verdict (\$150,000) far  
below settlement demand (\$550,000) and was  
recently settled.**
- **Cost of settling all seven: est. \$2.5 million**
- **Cost to try all seven: est. \$320,000**  
**\$2 million savings**

150

Continue to focus on long  
range gains while you're  
finding your way in the short  
run

151

Work hard to publicize  
your story

- **Governing board meetings**
- **Faculty meetings**
- **Administration meetings**
- **Monthly reports**
- **Honor those who pay the bills with full information about how their money is being spent, treat it like informed consent and consciously keep lean**
- **Have no ego in the budget**

152



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Confront costs directly and sell  
the value

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**Don't hide your light . . . describe the  
mission and your activity to all your  
constituencies**

153

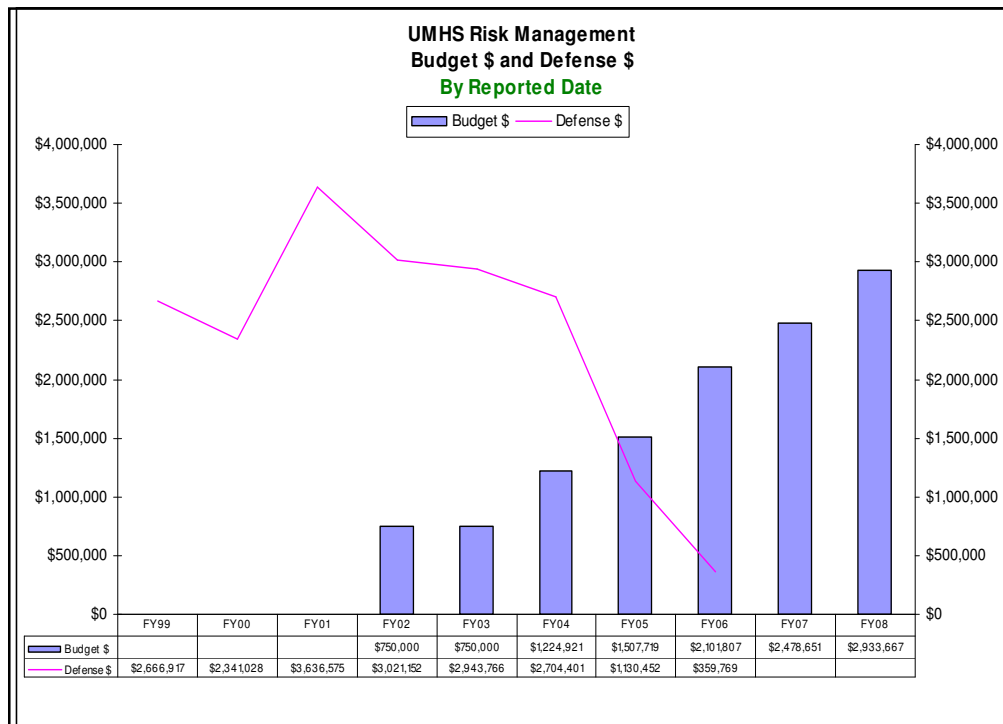


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Put numbers in context

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154



Money is better spent in Risk Management  
than with outside counsel



## Evolution of Risk Management




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2002 - 2007


- **Institutional role defined and expanded**
  - Acute event support for staff, preserve evidence, intervene with patient/families
  - Investigational support for sentinel/serious adverse events, claims and privacy complaints
  - Risk reduction strategies including education, risk management, support for contracting, patient safety and quality efforts
  - Data support for patient safety, credentialing, claims
  - Patient “terminations” 250 – 300 a year
- **Volume and scope of work has increased**
- **Staff entirely revised to fit new roles**

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157



## Evolution of the RM Budget




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2002 – 2007

- **Increased quality**
  - Overhauled staff w/technically competent, medically experienced staff
  - Trained in claims and mediation techniques
  - Added dedicated education and data specialists
- **Increased quantity**
  - Level of every activity has expanded dramatically


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158



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## Evolution of the RM Budget 2002 – 2007




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- **Claims histories**
  - 2002: 604      2006: 1,127
- **Events reported**
  - 2002: 3,891      2006: 13,989
- **Educational programs**
  - 2002: 48      2006: 205
- **RM Rounds**
  - 2002: 26      2006: 40
- **Privacy investigations**
  - 2002: 0      2006: 54
- **Calls to main line**
  - 2002: N/A      2005: 13,015      2007: 23,944
- **Difficult patient terminations: 250 – 300 annually**
- **Employees 2002: 9    2006: 17    2009: 26**

159



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## Evolution of the RM Budget 2002 – 2007



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- **Risk Monitor Pro training**
  - 520 individuals trained
  - 35 presentations to groups not including the Nursing Blitz
- **Multiple reports – growing**
  - OCA events
  - Falls, medication errors, skin ulcers
- **Committees – direct support**
  - P&T, MedSafe, Peds Med Safety, Falls Data Group, Lab Specimen Report Group, SMDA, Ambulatory Care, Quality Improvement, RM Liaisons, OMP Metrics, FMEA, Infection Control, etc.
- **MLRC/CMC**

160




- **Litigation support**
  - Claims approach based on a) pro activity and b) knowing the difference between reasonable and unreasonable care and, c) understanding if the outcome was adversely affected
  - Requires skill, expertise, time to intervene with patients, families and staff – high anxiety
  - Requires attention to detail, experience, expertise to understand the medical issues
  - Transferred cost formerly paid to outside counsel – defraying costs even in litigated cases
  - MLRC incredibly time-consuming
  - Secondary benefit: claims experience = improved risk management support


161

Demonstrate responsibility and accountability

162



## Cost Containment Initiatives




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- **Cut non-essential travel**
- **Kept office staff to minimum**
- **Using temporary, low-cost work study, high school labor where possible**
- **Instituted performance-based compensation**
- **Cut non-essential meetings and discouraged “double-teaming”**
- **Increased early resolution efforts, early claims reviews and litigation support**

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163



## Future of the RM Budget 2002 – 2007



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- **Initiatives**
  - Support for peer review on department levels and MSQC
  - Patient safety indicator project
  - Liaison to OR
  - Liaison to PSAC
  - Increased support for Compliance Office
  - Special institutional educational projects including Patient Safety Video project, M-Learning module, GME educational support, mock depositions
  - Increased support for business venture risk management

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164

Truthfully, it's not about claims,  
apologies, law suits at all.

165

## Collateral Benefits

### Clinical Improvements

166



## Clinical Improvements Derived Directly from Claims



- initiation of the on-line incident reporting system
- establishment of a patient safety contingency fund
- development/enforcement of real peer review
- formation and deployment of rapid response teams
- the emergence and growth of a large hospitalist service
- utilization of patient safety coordinators
- changes in clinical staffing and supervisory designs
- pulmonary embolus research to identify patients at risk on admit
- purchase of walkie-talkie devices to streamline communications between treatment teams
- pulse oximetry for all adult and pediatric inpatients
- purchase of portable “vein sensors”

167




## Collateral Benefits

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**Faculty satisfaction and retention**

168



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UMHS Medical Faculty Attitude  
toward UMHS Claims Approach



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- **Of more than 400 responses:**
  - 87% said that the threat of litigation adversely impacted the satisfaction they derived from practice
  - 98% perceived a difference in approach post 2001
  - 98% approved of new approach
  - 55% said that the new approach was a “significant factor” in their decision to stay at UMHS
  - Only criticism was that they want more risk management attention


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169



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Physician productivity



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- **Counted hours MDs spent with lawyers in litigated cases over 15 cases**
- **Discovered average of 100 hours spent with lawyers**
- **Actual time probably 2x – 3x**
- **Can apply to average hourly return and arrive at benefit of keeping MDs out of litigation**

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170

## ACTUARIES – Understand the species

171

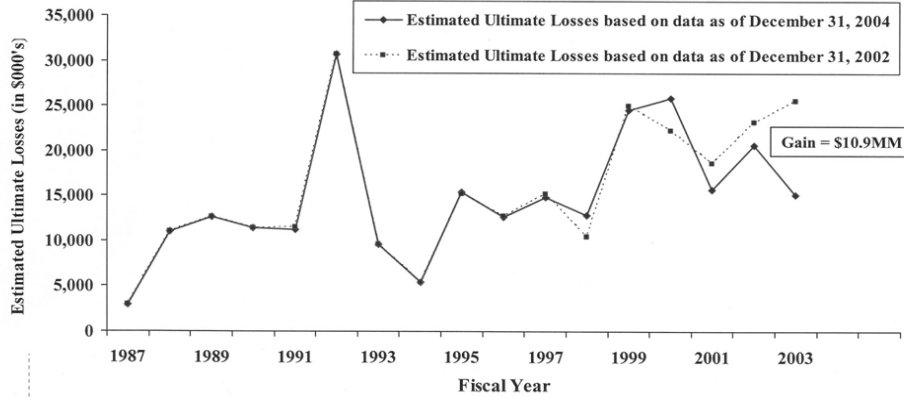
## Actuaries

- **Most concerned about what they DON'T know**
- **Inherently distrustful**
- **Most will not make an effort to:**
  - Understand what you're doing
  - Understand the benefits
  - Believe that you're different
- **Takes years to get their confidence, so start now**
- **And try NOT to get frustrated with them**

172

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN**  
VERITAS BOARD MEETING

**MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY**  
**Comparison of Ultimate Losses**



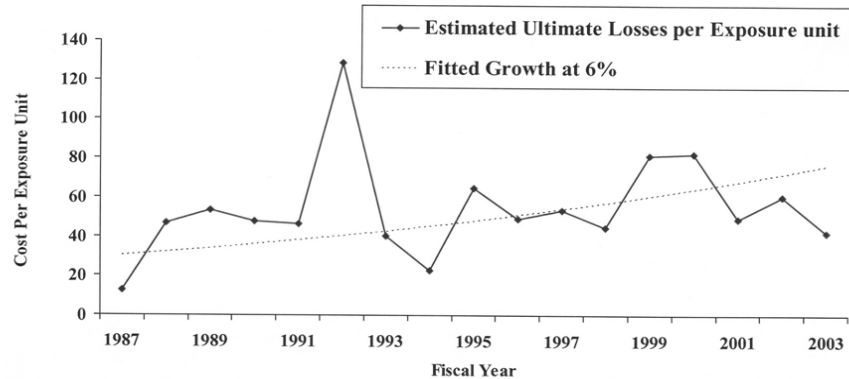
[1] Based on University of Michigan data.

DION, DURRELL + ASSOCIATES INC.  
Actuaries and Consultants

Graph 3A

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN**  
VERITAS BOARD MEETING

**MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY**  
**Estimated Ultimate Losses per Exposure Unit**



[1] Based on University of Michigan data.

DION, DURRELL + ASSOCIATES INC.  
Actuaries and Consultants

Graph 3B

Take home message: control the message

175

## Driving Institutional Change with Lessons Learned from Claims

Richard C. Boothman  
Chief Risk Officer  
University of Michigan Health System  
Institute for Healthcare Improvement's  
National Forum on Quality Improvement in Health Care  
Orlando, FL December 7, 2009

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176



Every day, we allow self interest,  
personal comfort, intransigence,  
inertia, confrontation aversion,  
shallow thinking, financial  
motivations, personal gain and a  
host of other forces to trump  
patient safety and put patients at  
risk.

177

Need to undo stereotypes

178

Need to step backwards to core  
values, then think creatively

179

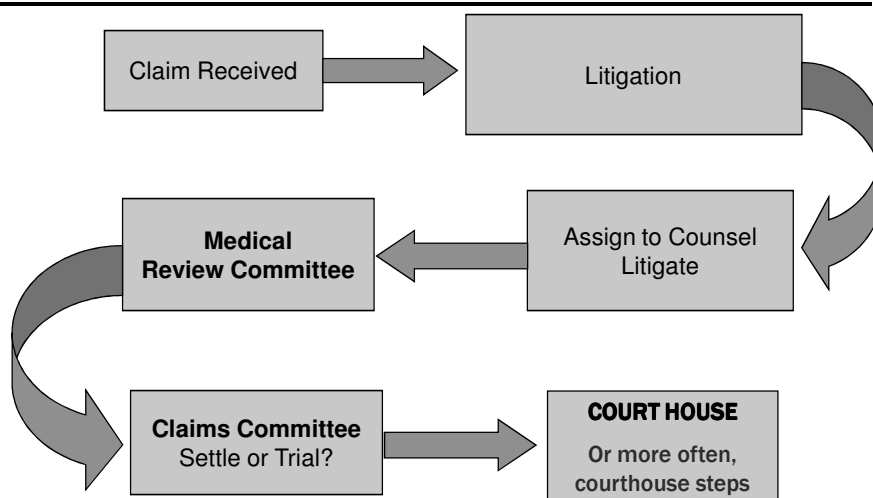
- **Legal misconceptions**
  - We've been denying and defending for so long, most of the time no one has checked the law, there's often no precedents
- **Turf and pockets of insecurity**
- **Confrontation aversion and its cousin, inertia**
- **Investments in redundancy**

180

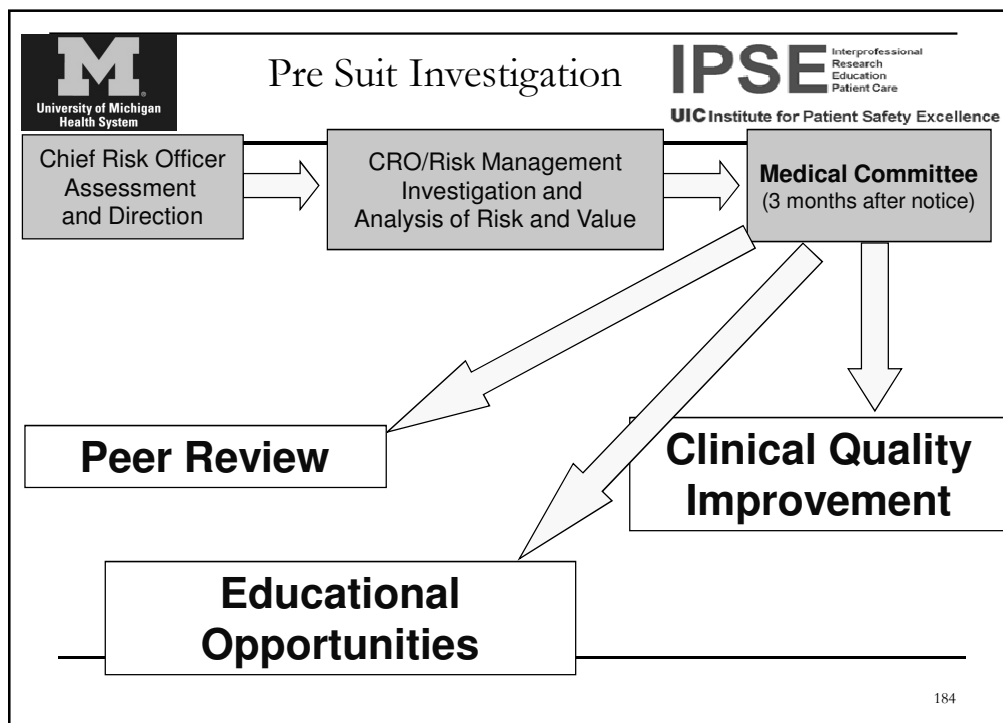
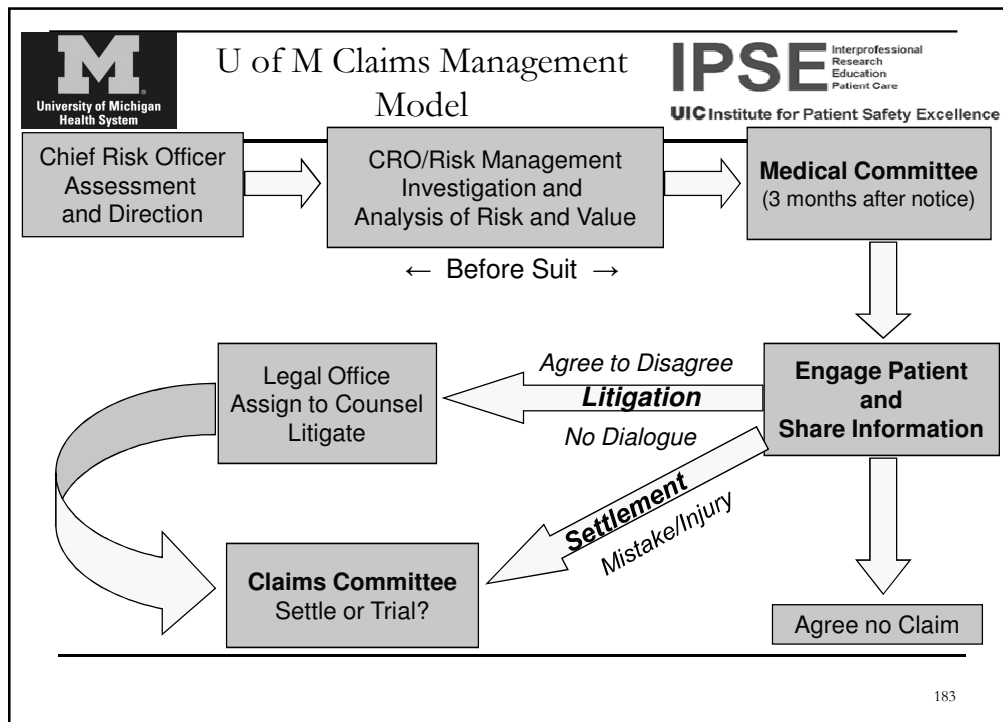
The very best risk  
management is to make no  
medical mistakes

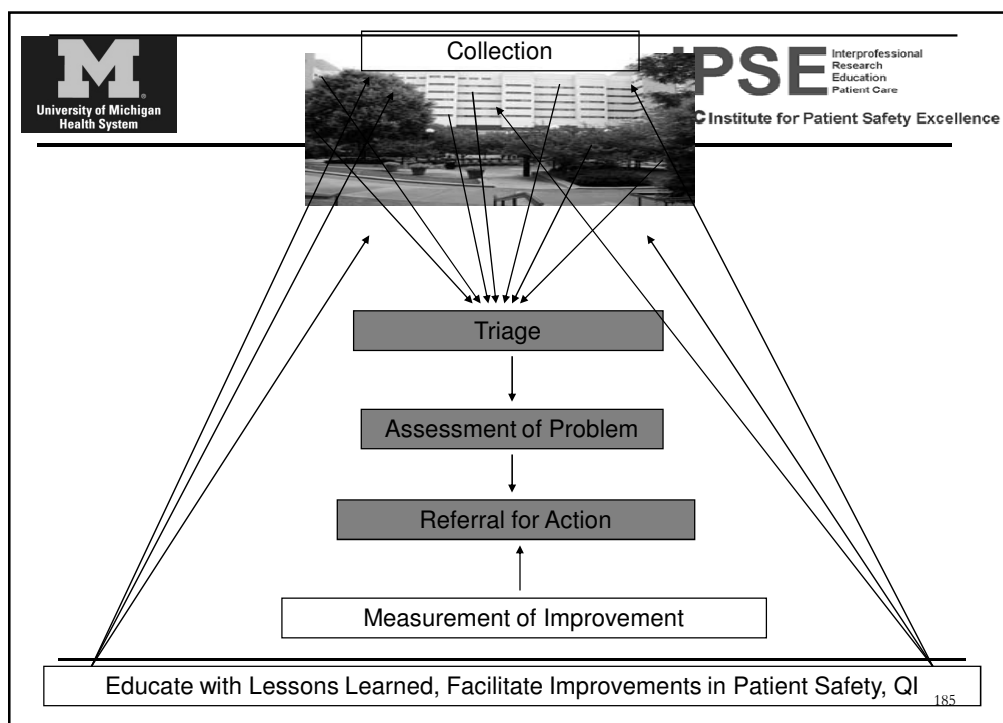
“Deny and defend” and  
learning from mistakes are  
mutually exclusive

181





182





Still, the reality is that at the University of Michigan Health System, a patient's complaints, lodged in different places can literally generate investigations and responses from five different offices with little coordination.

186



  
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Peer Review

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187

  
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Plastic surgeon

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**Had claims and complaints from surgeries:**

7/3/90	10/28/00
10/16/92	11/16/01
9/3/93	01/11/02
5/23/97	5/10/02
6/30/97	10/4/02
8/13/97	5/2/03
3/21/98	6/30/03
6/26/98	7/18/03
7/24/98	2/6/04
3/15/99	



University of Michigan  
Health System

## Maternal-Fetal specialist



Interprofessional  
Research  
Education  
Patient Care


**UIC Institute for Patient Safety Excellence**

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**Claims History**


1/8/91	
9/8/92	
4/14/94	
12/9/94	
10/15/98	Heart Attack – November, 1999
4/07/00	•Two brain damaged babies
5/26/00	•One brain damaged mom
8/20/01	•\$6.6 million dollars
	•Three devastated families
	•One devastated doctor

189



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Health System

## The problem of old lions . . .



Interprofessional  
Research  
Education  
Patient Care

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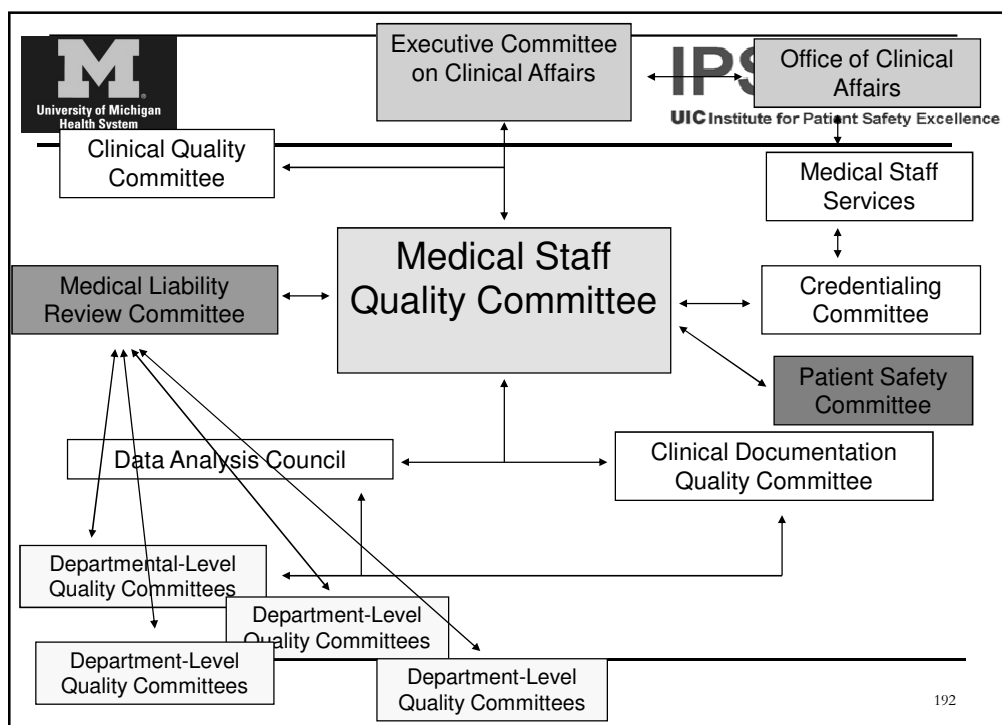
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- 54 y/o, obese married woman w/hx of HTN, primary hyperaldosteronism w/good medical control of blood pressure taken to surgery for adrenalectomy to try for cure
- 11/26/01: elective adrenalectomy via laparoscopic surgery
- Surgeon encountered problems with bleeding and the patient exsanguinated
- Resuscitation was unsuccessful

190

- Surgeon was not regarded as competent by colleagues
- For several years, Anesthesiology altered staffing due to higher risk for this surgeon
- Every time this surgeon appeared on the OR schedule, clerks ordered extra blood – for 6 years
- Superiors and residents knew for years that this surgeon was no longer safe. No attempt to limit privileges

191



192



- **Extreme Honesty: the principled approach to adverse events.**
- **Linking to the National Quality Forum Safe Practices**

193

Why we do this.....

194

- **Objectives for the Day**
  - Identify the barriers and key success factors to succeeding with a principled approach to adverse events that also reduces malpractice impact
    - Model skills that are important to successful practices
    - Describe the evidence and economic experience from the field that support best practices in disclosure and early remediation