

QUALITY AND PATIENT SAFETY –MANDATORY OR BY CHOICE?

ECONOMICS OF PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE

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Jupiter Hospital Thane



Jupiter Hospital

There's nothing new about this



- “First, do no harm”

Essence

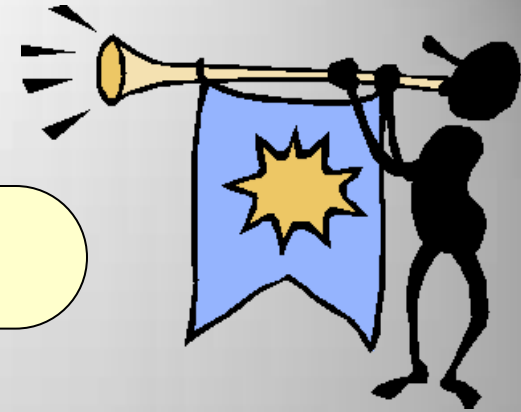
To Err is Human



Do No Harm



Words We Live By



“The customer is king”

“First impressions count”

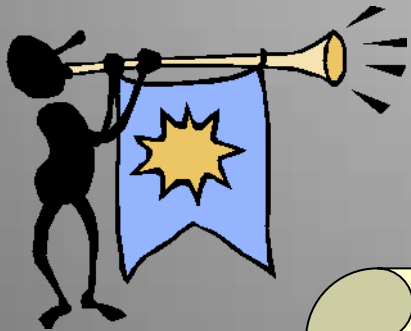
“Moments of truth”

“It’s all about attitude”

“The excellence is in the details”

“Complaints are a gift”

“Bending the rules”



What is Patient Safety

- **Freedom for a patient from unnecessary harm or potential harm associated with health care**
- **Adverse events**
 - injuries caused by healthcare, rather than the patient's underlying condition, leading to disability (prolonged length of stay, morbidity at the time of discharge, or death)

Safety Culture

Safety culture is a complex phenomenon that is not clearly understood by hospital leaders, thus making it difficult to operationalize.

Senior leadership accountability is key to an organization-wide culture of safety

Hospital leaders are increasingly pressured by federal, state, regulatory, and consumer groups to demonstrate an organizational safety culture that assures patients are safe from medical error



Aspects of Patient Safety

- **public, professional, political, and scientific attention**
- **human burden associated with adverse events**
- **economic cost of patient safety**
- **economic impact of unsafe care**
- **Value of improvement strategies**

Seven subcultures of patient safety culture

- a) Leadership,
- b) Teamwork,
- c) Evidence-based,
- d) Communication,
- e) Learning,
- f) Just
- g) Patient-centered

CHALLENGES TO QUALITY AND SAFETY

- Widespread lack of awareness
- Lack of methodological uniformity in identification and measurement
- Inadequate adverse event reporting
- Undue concerns over breaches in confidentiality of data,
- The fear of professional liability, and
- Weak information and communication systems

Patient Safety Indicators

Provider-level indicators

- Accidental Puncture or Laceration
- Birth Trauma – Injury to Neonate
- Complications of Anesthesia
- Death in Low-Mortality DRGs
- Decubitus Ulcer
- Failure to Rescue
- Foreign Body Left During Procedure
- Iatrogenic Pneumothorax
- Obstetric Trauma – Vaginal with Instrument
- Obstetric Trauma – Vaginal without Instrument
- Obstetric Trauma – Cesarean Delivery
- Postoperative Hip Fracture
- Postoperative Hemorrhage or Hematoma
- Postoperative Physiologic and Metabolic Derangements
- Postoperative Respiratory
- Postoperative Pulmonary Embolism or Deep Vein Thrombosis
- Postoperative Sepsis
- Postoperative Wound Dehiscence
- Selected Infections Due to Medical Care
- Transfusion Reaction

Area-level indicators

- Accidental Puncture or Laceration
- Foreign Body Left During Procedure
- Iatrogenic Pneumothorax
- Postoperative Hemorrhage or Hematoma
- Postoperative Wound Dehiscence
- Selected Infections Due to Medical Care
- Transfusion Reaction



U.S. Department of Health & Human Services



Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
Advancing Excellence in Health Care

HOSPITAL SAFETY CULTURE

- Leadership priority
- Organisational commitment to patient safety (infrastructure and resources)
- Establish processes
- No-blame culture
- Training for risk reduction

The SIX Elements of Quality

- ▶ *Patient safety*
- ▶ *Effectiveness*
- ▶ *Patient centeredness*
- ▶ *Timeliness*
- ▶ *Efficiency*
- ▶ *Equity*

Source: [Institute of Medicine 2001.](#)

2016 National Patient Safety Goals

1. [Ambulatory Health Care](#)
2. [Behavioral Health Care](#)
3. [Critical Access Hospital](#)
4. [Home Care](#)
5. [Hospital](#)
6. [Laboratory Services](#)
7. [Long Term Care \(Medicare/Medicaid\)](#)
8. [Nursing Care Center](#)
9. [Office-Based Surgery](#)



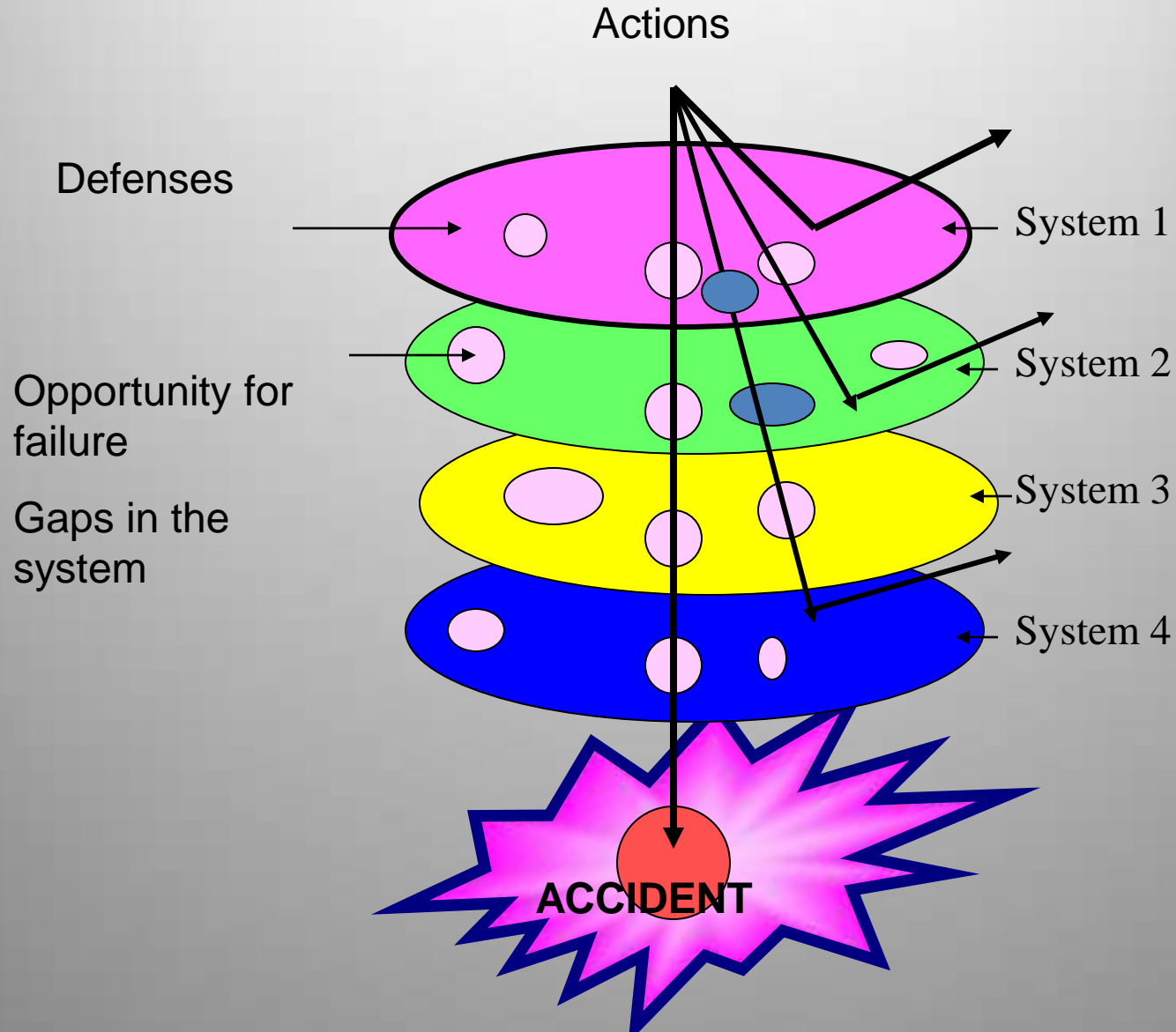
**Joint Commission
International**



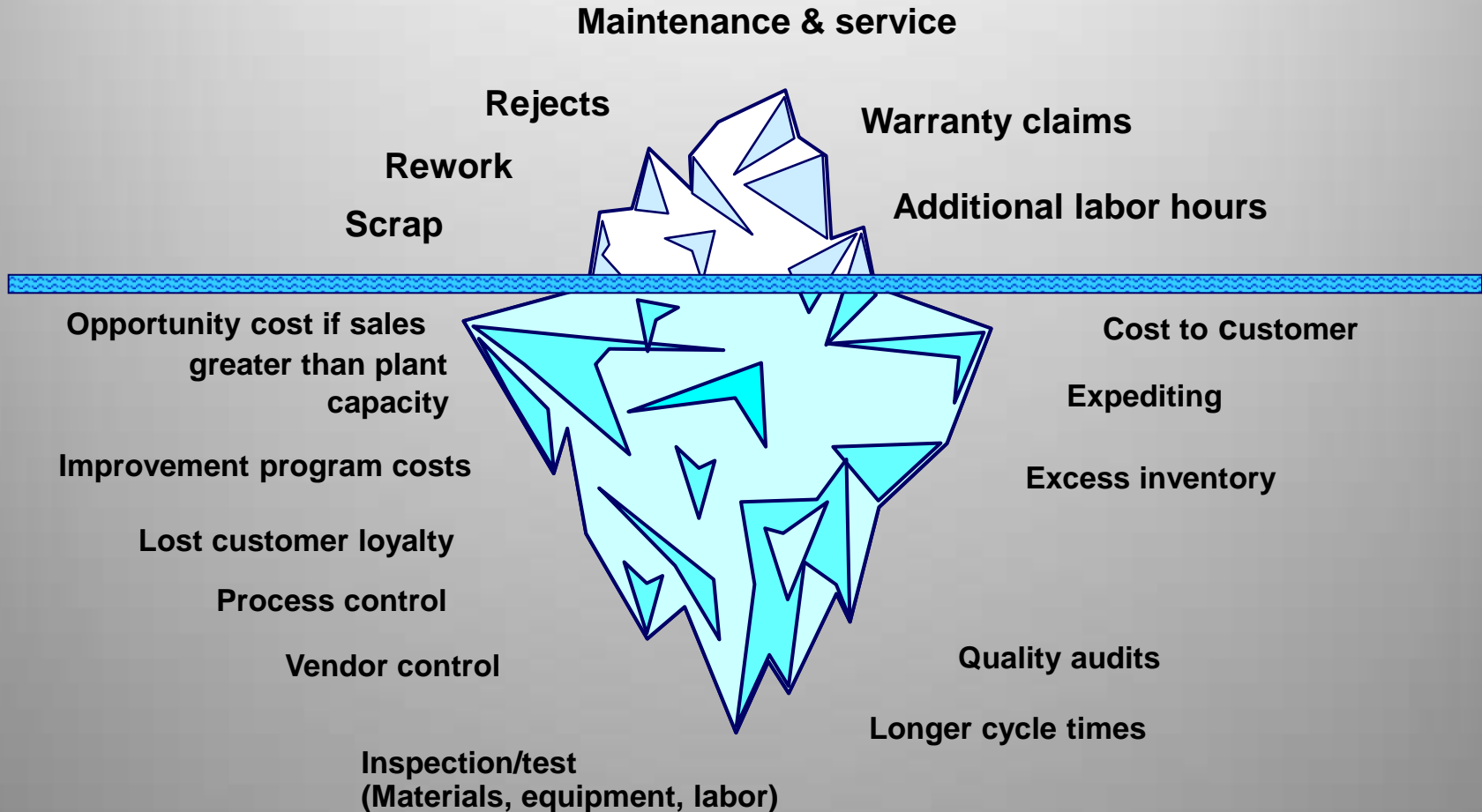
Organization Accredited
by Joint Commission International

IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND SAFETY OF
HEALTHCARE FOR EVERY PATIENT ACROSS THE GLOBE

Swiss Cheese Model



Cost of Poor Quality



How far do we look below the surface?

MEDICATION ERRORS MAINLY CLASSIFIED IN FIVE AREAS

1 OPERATIVE –35%

2 DRUG REALATED

3 DIAGNOSTICS RELATED

4 PROCEDURE RELATED

5 OTHER

ECONOMICS OF PATIENT SAFETY

HOW

BIG

IS THE PROBLEM?

EVERY YEAR

200000(TWO LAC) AMERICANS

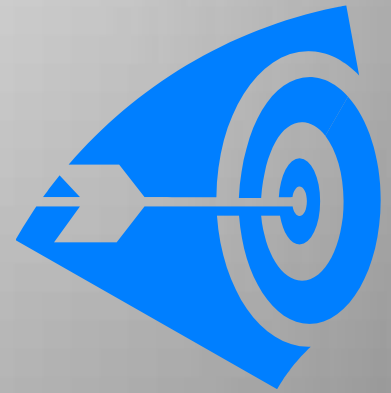
DIE OF PREVENTABLE MEDICAL

ERRORS INCLUDING FACILITY

AQUIRED CONDITIONS

EVERY YEAR MEDICAL ERRORS ARE 3rd LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH IN UNITED STATES

1.HEART	6.0LACS,
2.CANCER	5.7LACS
3.MEDICATION ERRORS	2LAC
4.CHR.RESP DISEASE	1.4LACS
5.STROKE	1.3LACS
6.ACCIDENTS	1.2LACS



BMJ

No 2237, 18 March 2000

Reducing error
Improving safety



EVERY YEAR MEDICAL ERRORS
COST UNITED STATES
CUMMULATIVELY DEATHS
MORE THAN

300 JUMBO JETS

CRASH/YR

(OLD REPORT)

NOW IT IS MORE THAN THAT



EVERY YEAR MEDICAL ERRORS
COST UNITED STATES

170000000000 USD

(17 BILLION USD) DIRECTLY

EVERY YEAR MEDICAL ERRORS
COST UNITED STATES

100000000 DAYS

(10 MILLION DAYS)

LOSS OF PRODUCTIVITY



EVERY YEAR MEDICAL ERRORS
COST UNITED STATES
CUMMULATIVELY

**980 BILLION --1TRILLIAN
USD**

WHEN QALYS (QUALITY
ADUJUSTED LIFE YEARS) ARE
APPLIED

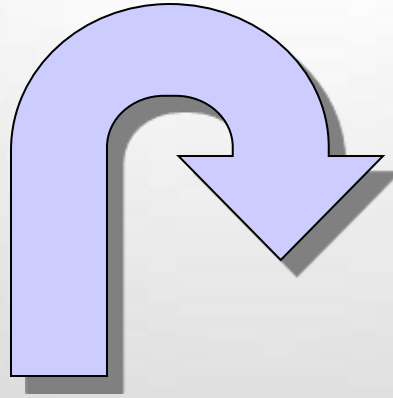


EVERY YEAR MEDICAL ERRORS
COST UNITED STATES

14000000000 USD

(1.4 BILLION USD)

DUE TO INCREASED
MORTALITY



QUALITY CARE----
OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE---
PATIENT SAFETY POLICIES

CAN CHANGE IT.



YOU **ONLY** CAN CHANGE IT

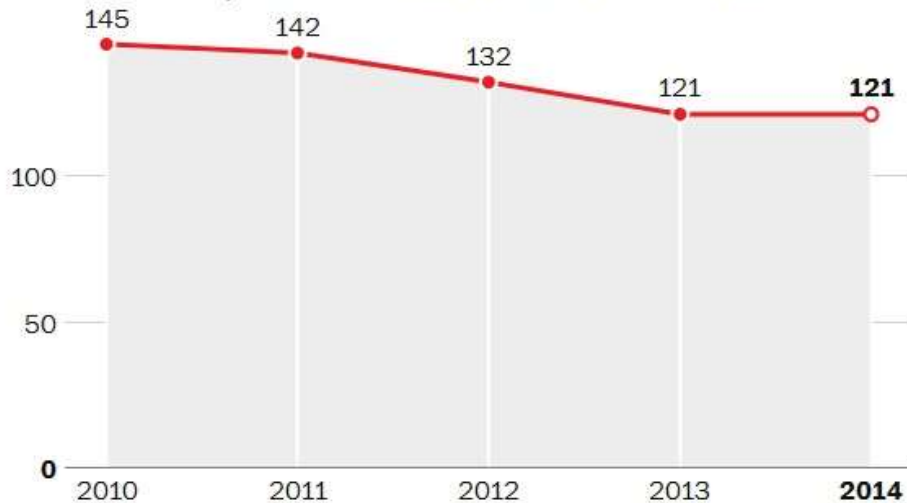
WHY?

- An adverse outcome due to a medical error should be considered worse than an adverse outcome for some other reason
- Medical error is costly – ‘Business - case’ for patient safety . . .
 - Ensuring Patient Safety is not just reduced costs, or
 - reduced malpractice settlements, but
 - **Increased demand for care** that a provider experiences when they can offer patients care that is safer

- **HHS (health & Human services dept USA)says**
patient safety efforts have saved 87,000 lives, \$20 billion
- The rate of hospital-acquired conditions (per 1,000 discharges) fell 17 percent from 2010 to 2014, the equivalent of 2.1 million fewer "incidents of harm."

Hospital-acquired conditions on the decrease

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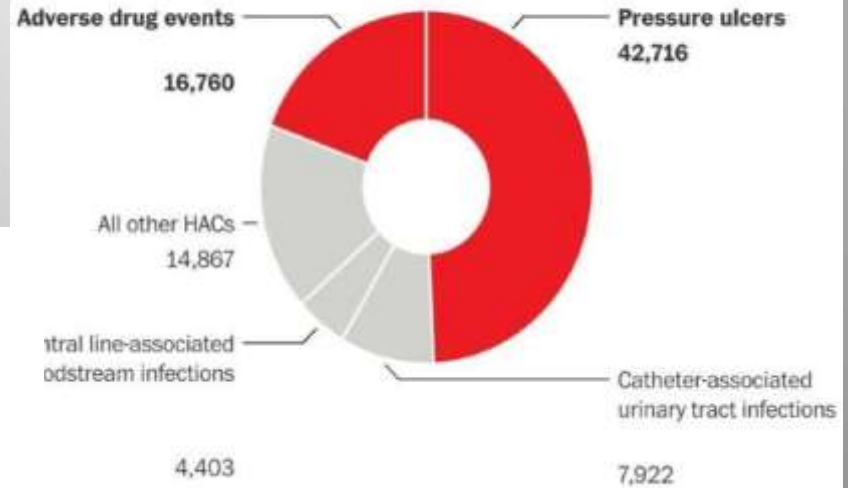


Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

THE WASHINGTON POST

Fewer hospital-acquired conditions means more deaths averted

An estimated 86,669 deaths have been averted because of the drop in hospital-acquired conditions from 2011 to 2014. Two conditions accounted for more than two-thirds of that progress.



Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

WASHINGTON POST



A photograph of a misty forest path. The path is covered in fallen leaves and leads into the distance where a small figure of a person is walking. The trees are tall and thin, with some autumn-colored leaves visible. The overall atmosphere is serene and quiet.

*The journey to 1000 miles begins with a single
step*





THANK YOU