



**BETSY
LEHMAN
CENTER**

for Patient Safety

This presentation deck was modified from the call before posting publicly to protect proprietary information.

Pilot of an automated adverse event monitoring system in Massachusetts

INFORMATION SESSION #2: ANALYTICS AND IMPROVEMENT SUPPORT

May 3, 2024

Agenda

- Pilot goals
- The problem
- The field: Why now?
- The solution: Automated event detection and timely, actionable data
- Pilot program implementation
- Confidential data sharing and evaluation

Pilot goals

To demonstrate whether and how this approach:

- Produces **daily validated data on a wide range of safety events** that hospitals can use to inform and power their existing improvement systems and activities.
- Helps hospitals **achieve significant and sustained improvements** of patient outcomes by reducing preventable harm events.
- **Eases the burden** of manual reporting on frontline staff, while promoting a **culture of safety and workforce well-being**.
- Serves as a source of meaningful information on **statewide patient safety events, risks, and trends**.
- **Reduces costs** associated with preventable harm events at the individual hospital level and statewide.

Pascal Metrics' role in the pilot





The Pascal mission is to improve patient safety and quality of care by offering the best outcomes data worldwide, enabled by technology and expert services

What results a pilot hospital can expect from participating

To have achieved by pilot end:

- ✓ Identified ~10x serious harm
- ✓ Have begun to improve AE Outcomes
- ✓ Identified PCEs in volume, and much sooner
- ✓ Used AE Outcomes & insight in peer review
- ✓ Demonstrated ROI opportunity of >3x/year

To be positioned to achieve at pilot end:

- Scalably identify more harm efficiently, effectively
- Reduce harm by >25% compared to baseline
- Transform QI into more timely capability, identifying & reducing other events, patterns
- Reduce payouts and associated legal/other costs
- Convert patient safety to integrated program with risk and source of “CFO-grade” value
- Apply VPS more fully to revenue cycle, positioned to avoid new CMS penalties

The problem



Preventable injury and death materially missed, increasing costs and impacting financial performance

Clinically, the standard “See Something Say Something” event reporting not reliable:



95%

of patient harm goes
unreported

Financially, in care delivery systems these unreported events negatively impact financials:

2X



Death Risk



Length of Stay



Readmission Risk



Delivery Cost



Payor Penalties



Med-Mal Costs

Sources: James JT: A new evidence-based estimate of patient harms associated with hospital care, *Journal of Patient Safety* 9:122-128, 2013. Classen et al., 'Global trigger tool' shows that adverse events in hospitals may be ten times greater than previously measured. *Health Affairs* (Millwood). 2011; 30:581-9. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Inspector General, "Hospital Incident Reporting Systems Do Not Capture Most Harm, 2012. Adler et al, *Journal of Patient Safety*, March 2015. AHRQ Quality Indicators Case Study: Yale New Haven at https://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Resources/Case_Studies/AHRQ_QI_YNHHS_Case_Study.pdf. Pascal Metrics U.S. Community Collaborative member data.

Without AE outcomes*, operations impaired enterprise-wide



*AE Outcomes = Clinically Validated Adverse Event Outcomes using real-time Health IT Data

Emerging evidence that current harm identification is inequitable

African Americans

60-65%

Less likely to have safety events reported
in a voluntary event reporting system

Race Differences in Reported Harmful Patient Safety Events in Healthcare System High Reliability Organizations

Angela D. Thomas, DrPH,* Chinmay Pandit, MHI,* and Seth A. Krevat, MD†

[Journal of Patient Safety: December 2020 - Volume 16 - Issue 4 - p e235-e239](#)

BRIEF REPORT

Patient Characteristics Associated With Voluntary Safety Event Reporting in the Acute Care Setting

Danielle P. Thurtell, MD, Sara B. Daffron, MD, Elizabeth E. Halvorson, MD, MS

[Hospital Pediatrics; February 2019; 9 \(2\): 134-138.](#)

Latino Children

~ 2X

More safety events detected
by automated trigger tool

BRIEF REPORT

Racial, Ethnic, and Socioeconomic Disparities in Patient Safety Events for Hospitalized Children

David C. Stockwell, MD, MBA** Christopher P. Landrigan, MD, MPH*** Sara L. Toomey, MD, MPH, MPhil, MS** Matthew Y. Westfall, BA† Shanshan Liu, MS, MPH† Gareth Parry, PhD** Ari S. Coopersmith, BA** Mark A. Schuster, MD, PhD*** for the GAPPs Study Group

[Hospital Pediatrics; January 2019; 9 \(1\): 1-5.](#)

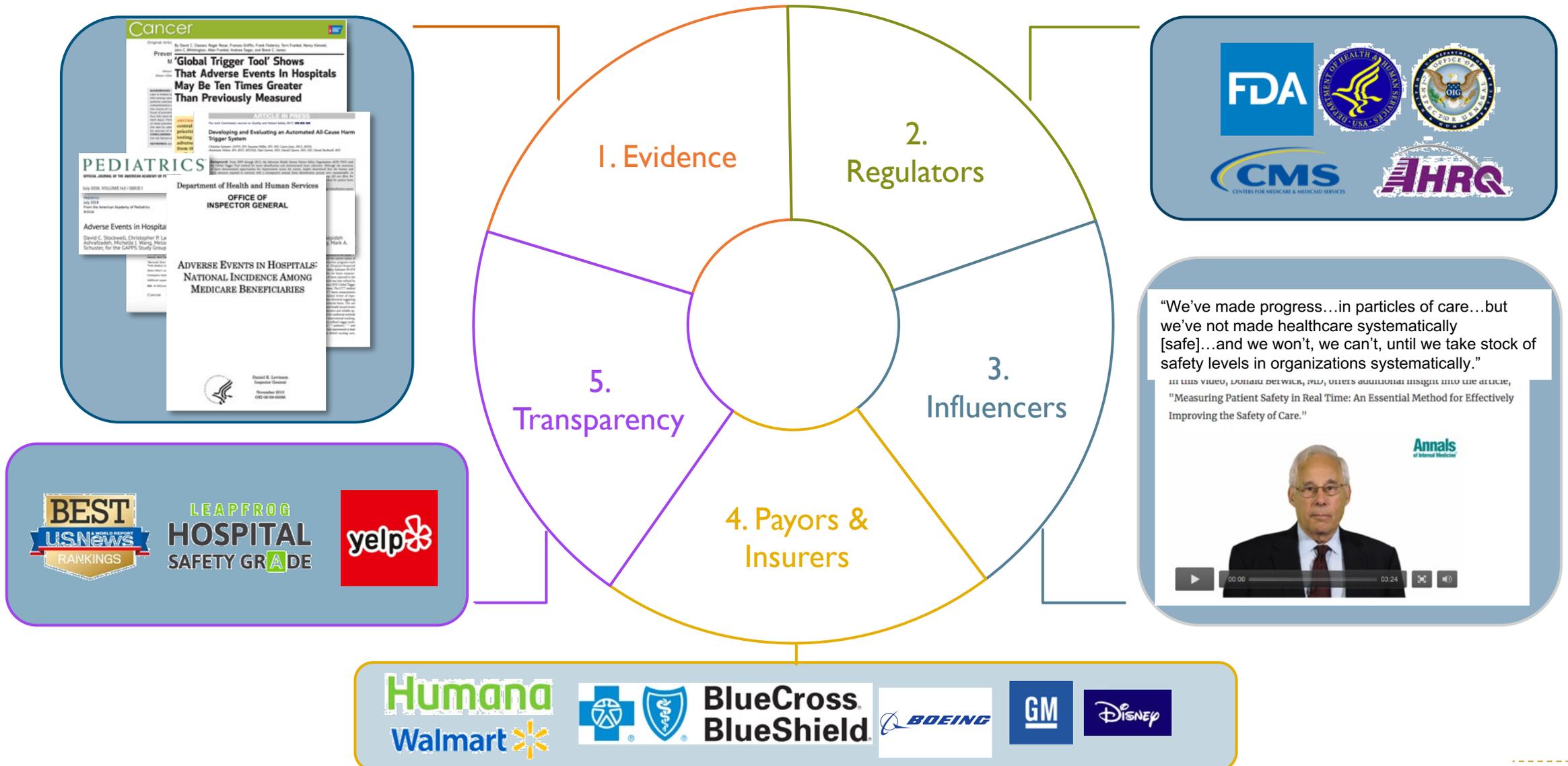
The field

WHY NOW?



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Multiple drivers accelerating adoption nationwide

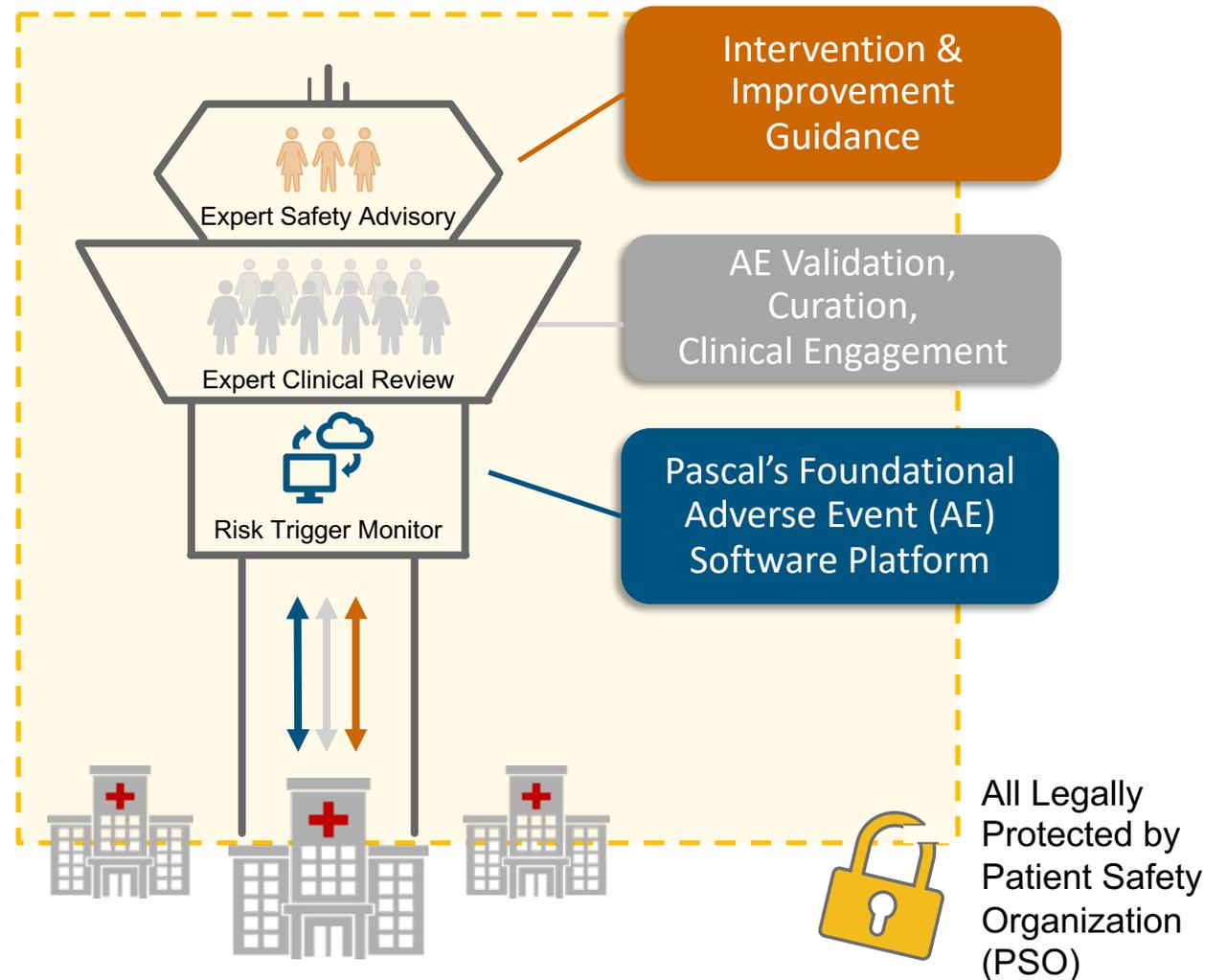


Pascal software and services



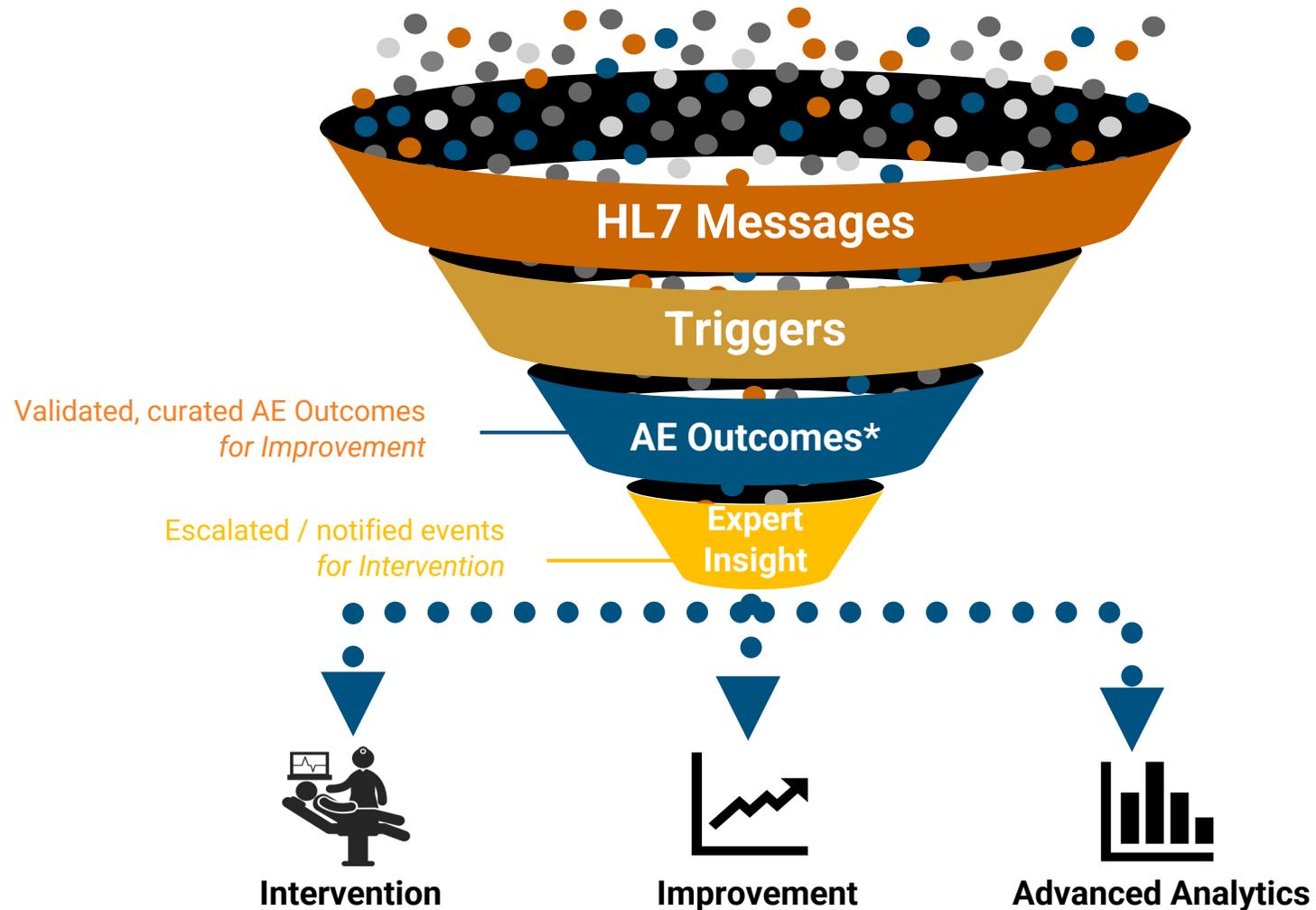
24/7 Virtual Patient Safety (VPS) solution

- Measure and manage all harm, all the time for all patients

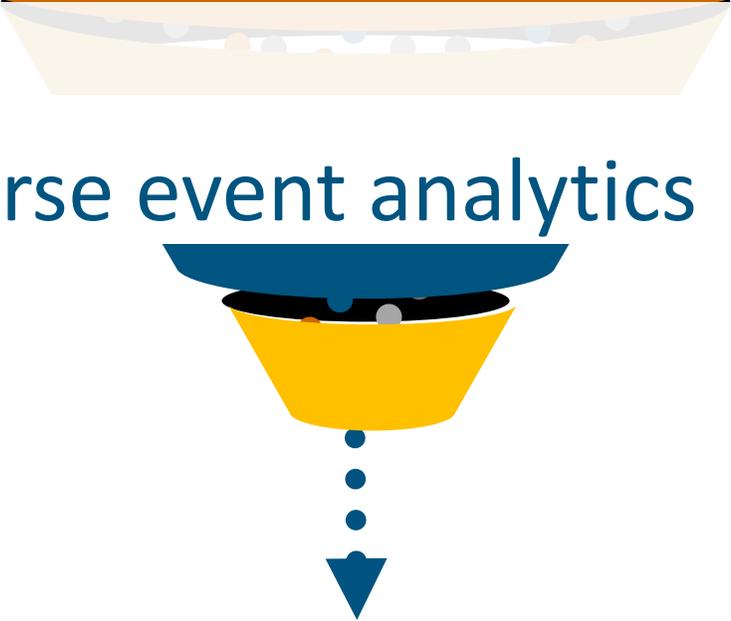


*Based on SLA

Pascal VPS transforms data into outcomes and expert insight



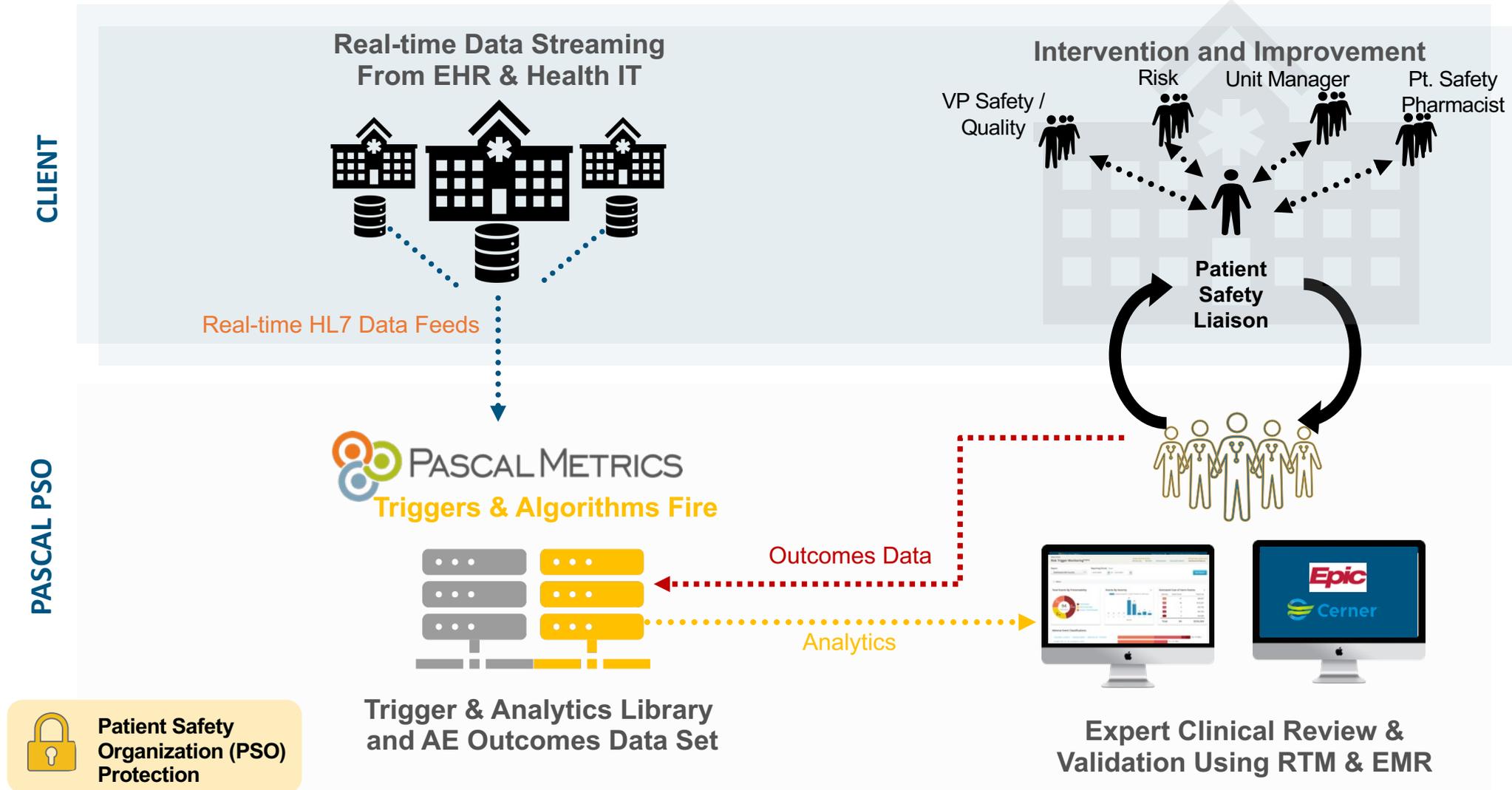
Clinically relevant adverse event analytics



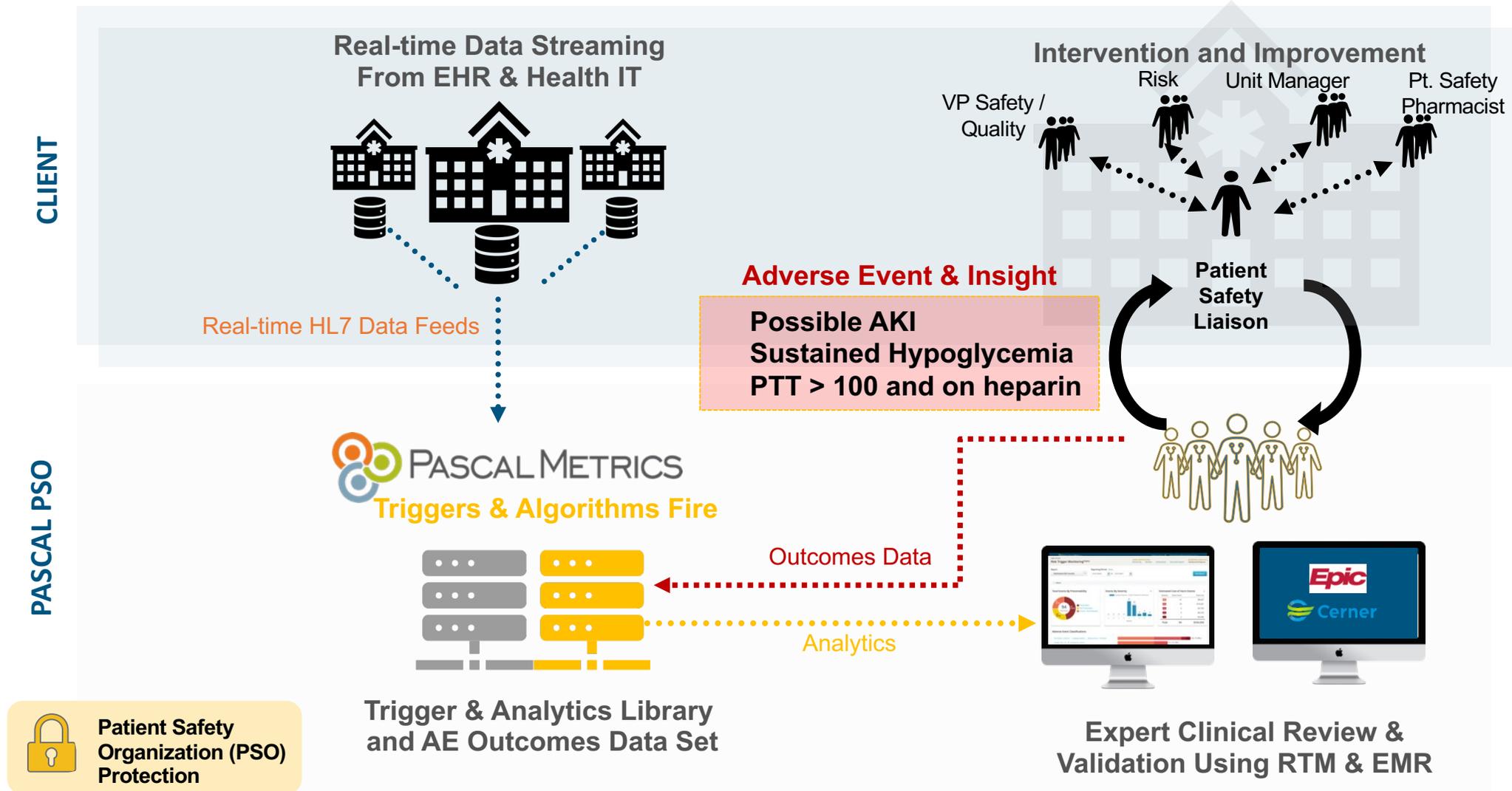
AE outcomes and expert insight “lens” providing visibility of and “teeing up” for intervention and improvement:

- ✓ Events
- ✓ Trends
- ✓ Patterns
- ✓ Common causes/factors
- ✓ Vulnerabilities and variation

Pascal Virtual Patient Safety (VPS) workflow



VPS workflow: Patient example



The AE universe – Pascal VPS identifies more AE types, higher volume, faster and with 7-day <24-hour actionability

VPS-Identified AEs

Oversedation
Return to surgery
Unexpected transfer to ICU
HIT-related harm
Medication-related coag
Hypoglycemia
Acute renal injury
Over-sedation
Medication-related bleeding
Electrolyte imbalance
Med-related allergic reaction

Medication-related toxicity
Respiratory complication related to medication
Medication-related constipation
Neurological complication related to medication
Intravenous (IV) volume overload
Neonatal resuscitation or injury
Delivery complication
Obstetrical hemorrhage
Neonatal birth injury
Postpartum hemorrhage
Hypertension in preg incl preeclampsia
3rd or 4th degree lacerations
Preterm delivery of an infant
Maternal infection/sepsis
Newborn Metabolic acidosis
Maternal hypotension requiring treatment

Retained placenta or tissue
Eclampsia
Placental Abruptio
Hyperbilirubinemia
Preeclampsia with severe features
Readmission
Fall with/without injury
Pressure Injuries
Patient deterioration
Sepsis related event
Cardiac Arrest
Respiratory complications
Venous Thrombotic Events (VTE)
Hypotension
IV infiltrate
Cardiac Complications
Anesthetic induction issue
Anesthetic airway mgmt. issue
Removal, injury or repair of organ

Equipment failure/malfunction
Skin tear, abrasion, or other breakdown
Aspiration pneumonia
Mental status change
Equipment-related event
Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
Constipation / Obstipation
Complications related to peripheral venous or arterial puncture
Catheter associated urinary tract infection
Respiratory infection (non-ventilator associated)
Misread of radiology study
Iatrogenic pneumothorax
Transfusion-related event
Catheter-related urinary retention
Post-operative / Post-procedure urinary retention
Intubation-related event

Healthcare-Associated Clostridium
Difficile Infection
Central line associated BSI
Intravenous (IV) volume overload
Ventilator-associated pneumonia
Premature extubation causing respiratory failure
Clostridium difficile medication associated infection
Altered Nutrition
Abnormal bleeding following surgery or procedure
Removal retained foreign body
Cardiac complications related to surgery or procedure
Post-operative / Post-procedure pain
Post-operative wound infection
Post-operative wound dehiscence
Respiratory complications related to surgery or procedure

ILLUSTRATIVE

Falls
Neonatal events
Cardiac arrest

Environmental event
Non-patient

Sample Client Key Initiative Targets

Maternal Hypertension
7-day Readmissions Reduction
Pressure Ulcers

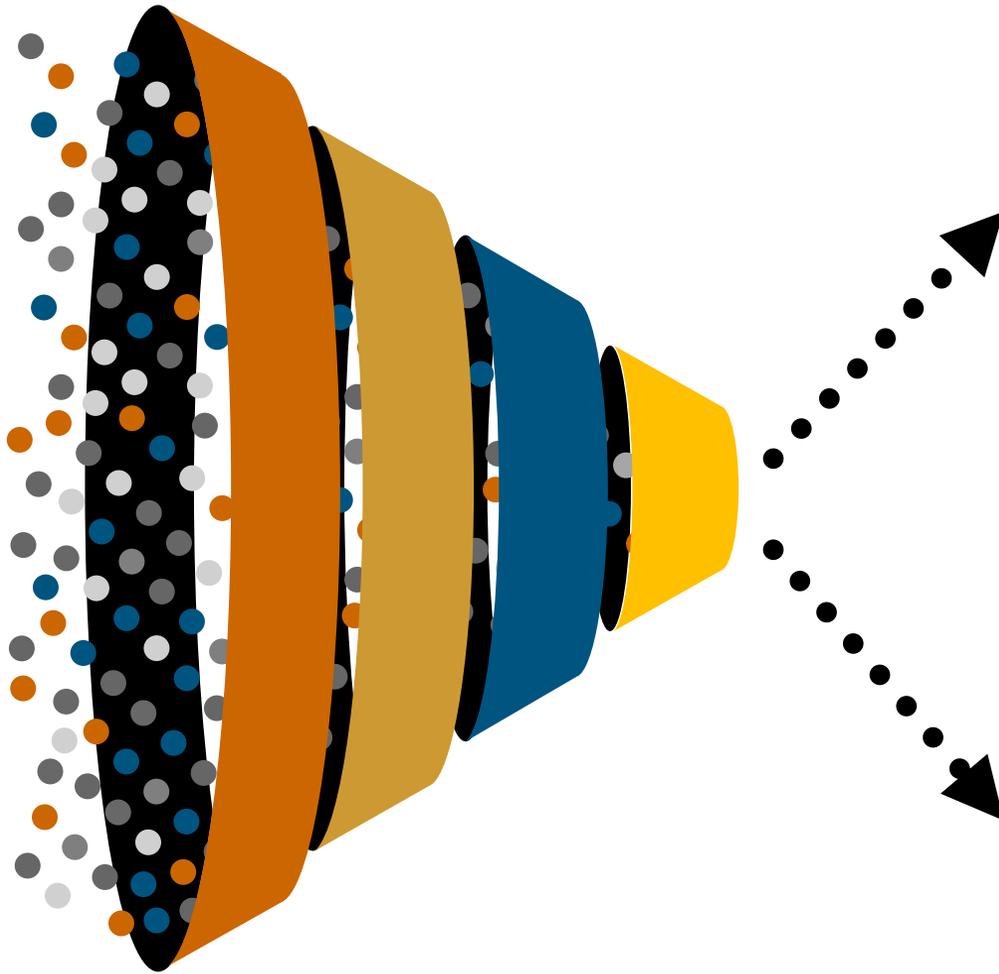
Surgical Site Infections
O-E sepsis mortality¹
Surgical Complications¹
CAUTI-CLABSI-C Diff Composite¹
Blood therapeutics
Percutaneous Coronary Interventions

Client initiatives typically identify only a fraction of AEs Pascal VPS systematically and consistently validating

Voluntary Event Reports

1. Pascal currently delivers limited aspects of this.

Used to support analytics and action enterprise-wide



Patient safety



Risk management



Data science



Quality improvement



Peer review



Finance

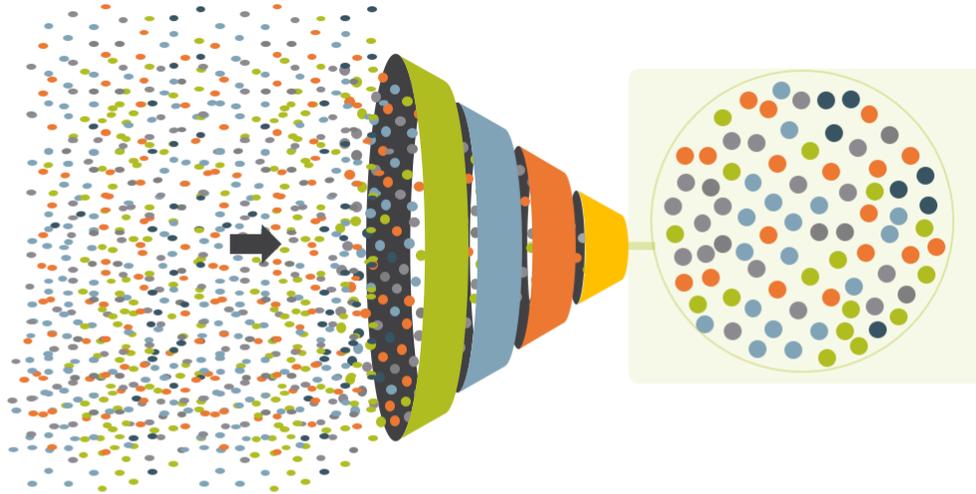
Virtual Patient Safety applied to risk

IMPROVING PATIENT'S RISK EXPERIENCE WHILE STILL IN THE HOSPITAL

Pascal's Approach

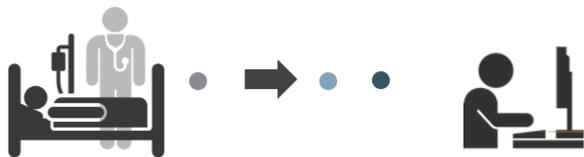
Client Average Time to Identify Potentially Compensable Event

Source of Data
Real-time Health IT



36
Hours

Reporting Traditional Approach

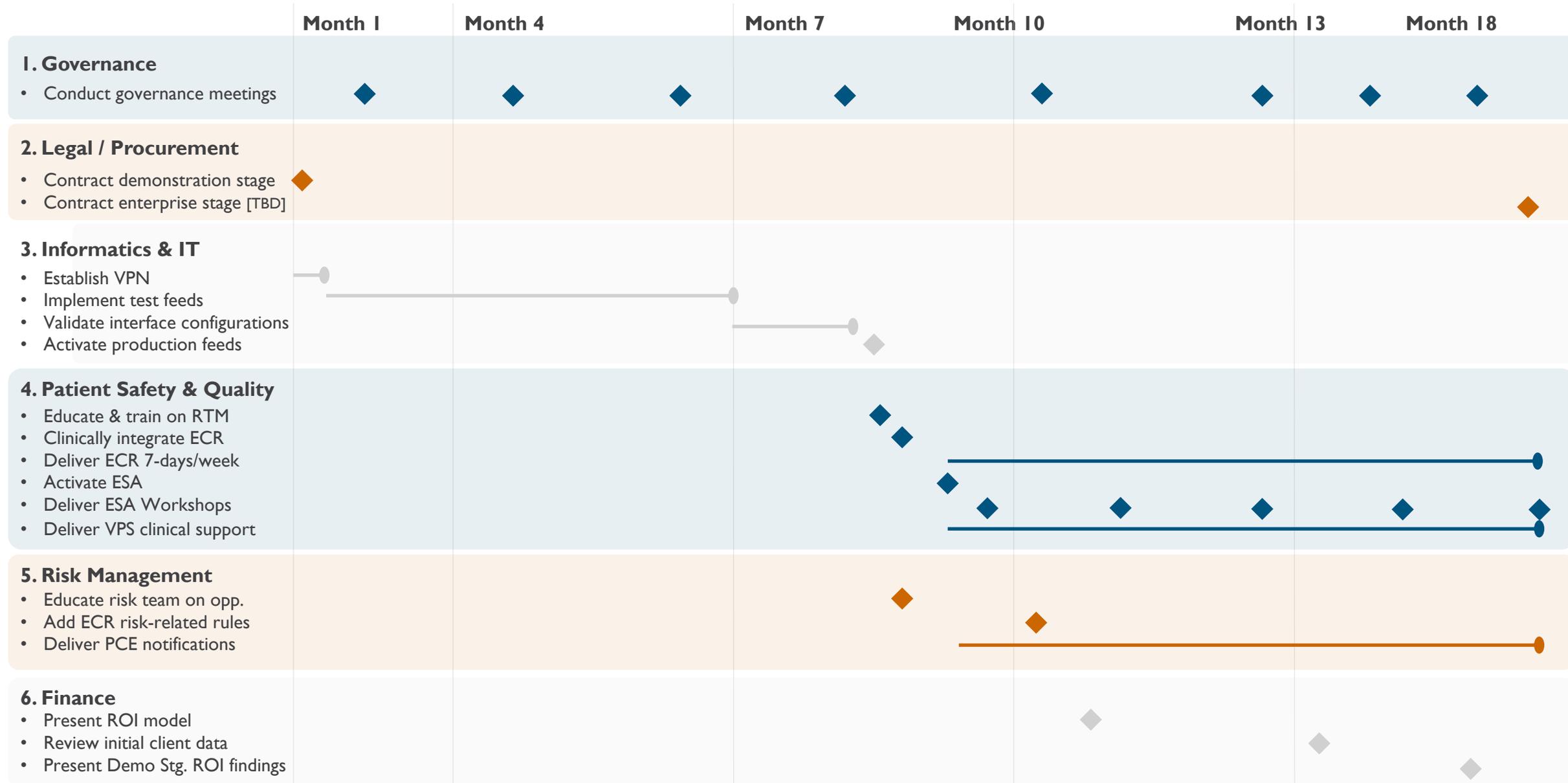


50
Days

Pilot program implementation



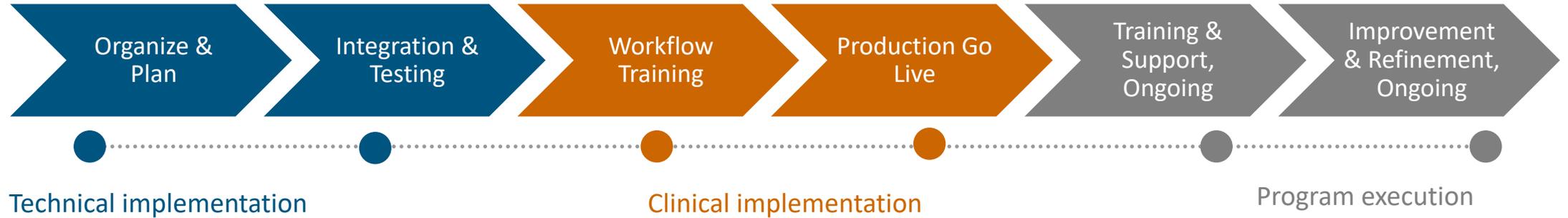
Pilot implementation overview



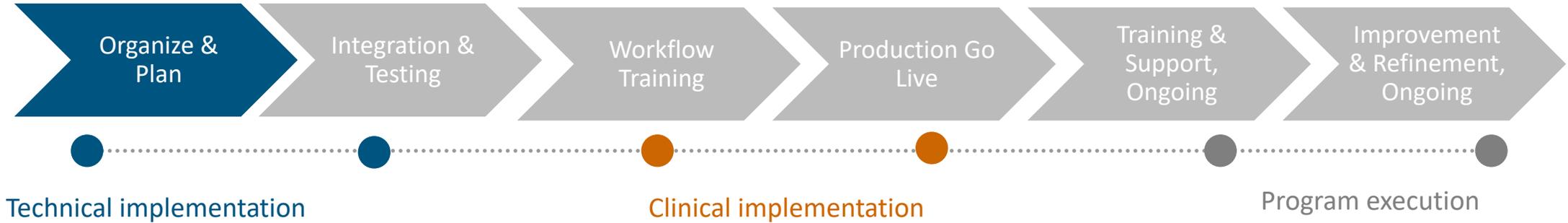
RTM = Risk Trigger Monitor PCE = Potential Comp. Event ECR = Expert Clinical Review ESA = Expert Safety Advisory

Pilot implementation overview

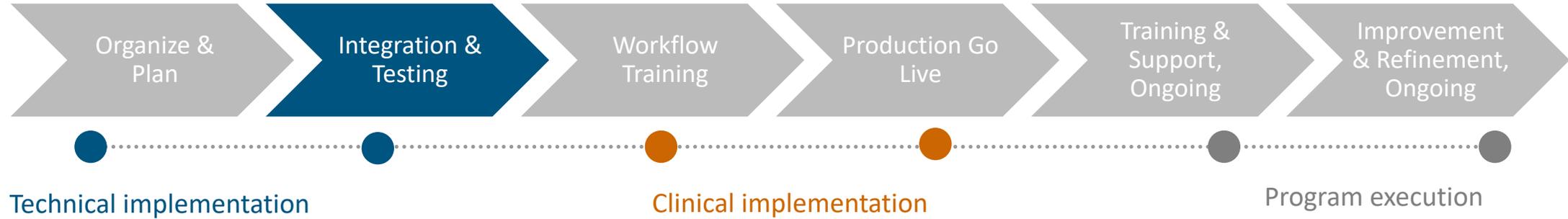
STREAMS 3 AND 4



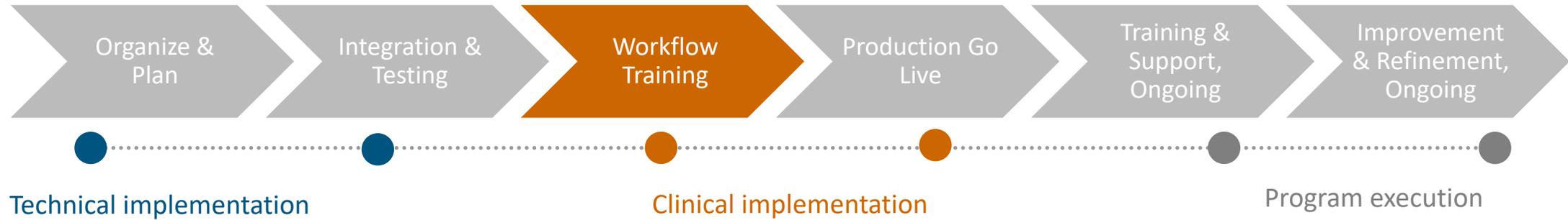
Phase 1: Organize and plan



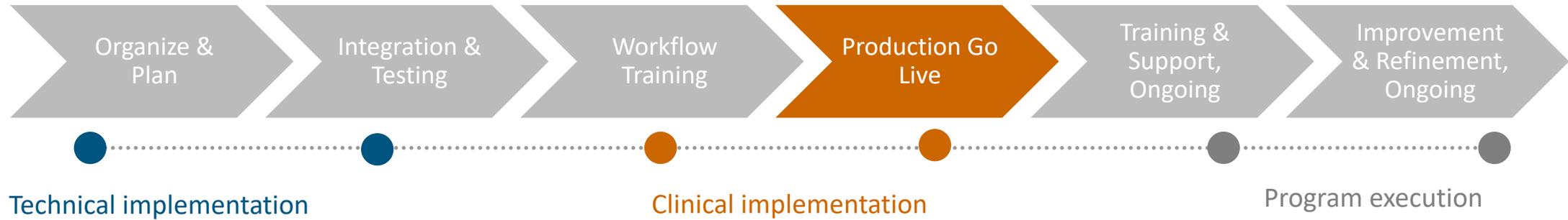
Phase 2: Integration and testing



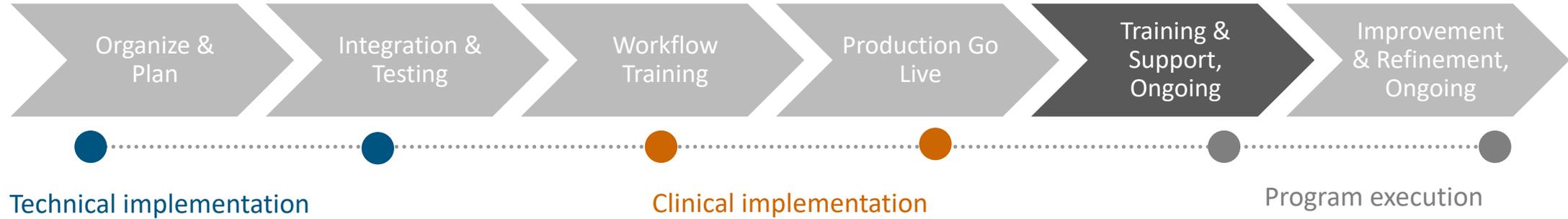
Phase 3: Workflow training



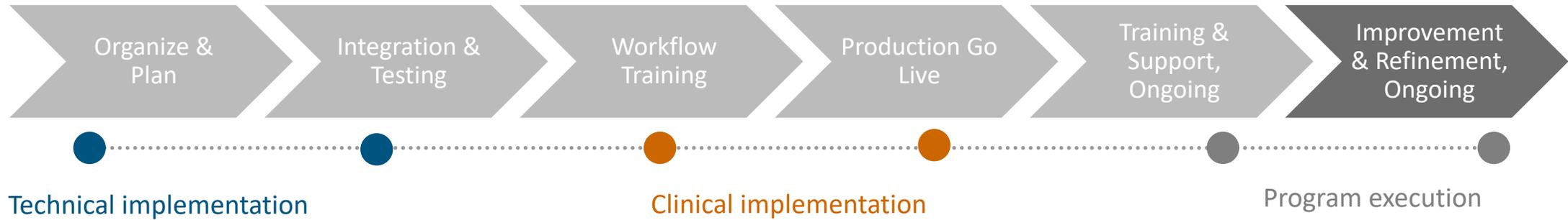
Phase 4: Production go-live



Phase 5: Training and support



Phase 6: Improvement and refinement



Closing considerations

1. Know what you don't know
2. Use new tech-enabled method to build measurable value on culture work
3. Generate reliable, timely, actionable data for HRO, risk & med-mal, rev cycle, and functions & initiatives
4. Enable consistent, comprehensive data-driven decision-making across enterprise related to adverse events
5. Facilitate effective governance & management in prioritizing of goals and resources with existing resources

Data sharing and evaluation



Data sharing and confidentiality

- Pascal Metrics' federal PSO protections
- Betsy Lehman Center's enabling statute
- Embedded in data use agreements
 - MOU between hospital and Betsy Lehman Center
 - BAA between hospital and Pascal Metrics
 - Contract between Betsy Lehman Center and Pascal Metrics

Evaluation and publication

- Independent evaluation
 - Ease of implementation
 - Changes in safety events over time
 - Impact on safety culture, operational burden, workforce well-being
 - Cost
 - ROI to individual hospitals
 - Impact on state health care spending
- Publication of findings
 - Deidentified data

Thank you!

Contact us

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Website: BetsyLehmanCenterMA.gov/Pilot

Appendices



Health system/hospital team resourcing

Resource	Typical role
Clinical sponsor	Clinical leader responsible for quality/patient safety for each hospital
Executive sponsor	Executive leader responsible for quality/patient safety-related performance/cost

Hospital team resourcing

Resource	Typical Role
Patient Safety Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient Safety Officer/Risk manager• Quality manager• Manager who oversees root cause analysis• Person who integrates voluntary reporting, peer review events as well as mandatory reporting

Hospital team resourcing

Resource	Typical role
Clinical leads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Executive leadership (CMO, CNEO)• Quality analysts• Peer review• Clinical pharmacy specialist• Unit manager/director(s)• Charge nurse or nurse shift managers• Clinical nurse specialist• Clinical lab scientist• Care coordination• Clinical educators• Interventional radiologist• Subject matter experts (such as wound care specialist, perinatal specialist, infection preventionist, coagulation team)

Learning collaborative

- Confidential monthly meetings to collaboratively discuss experiences, challenges, and successes
- Expectation of regular participation by a senior hospital representative and quality/safety leader