

Teams Create Safety

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Overview

- Safety meet surgery
- ◆ Teamwork as one critical element of safety
- Observation of surgical teams
 - Vulnerabilities in the system
- Teams create safety
 - Team interventions

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Research news

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What does taking part in research involve?

Clinical trials

Our research centres

Centre for Patient Safety and Service Quality About us

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Research tonics

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Getting here

Hepatology research unit

HIV research unit

International Centre for

Circulatory Health

Neonatal research unit

Paediatric research unit

Rheumatology research unit Sir John McMichael centre

Information for researchers

Centre for Patient Safety and Service Quality

Research at the Imperial Centre for Patient Safety and Service Quality (CPSSQ) is focused on improving the safety of patients and the quality of services within the NHS.

The CPSSQ has facilities at St Mary's Hospital, Hammersmith Hospital and Imperial College London. It is a partnership between Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust and Imperial College London. You can read more in our about us section.

We play a key role in establishing studies of safety and quality as a fundamental part of medical research in the UK. Our research has a strong focus on psychology and covers a variety of topics, including:

- . Decision-making in healthcare workers
- · Patient behaviour
- . The design of medical technology
- · Education and training
- · Organisation and management

You can read more in our research topics section.

also visit the main CPSSQ website, which is aimed at researchers and

For more information about the CPSSQ, use the links on the left. You can healthcare professionals as well as the general public.





News

Clinician manager programme In your patch shortlisted to success

Cymbeline Moore

A PROJECT which recruits and trains coctors in core management skills has been short isted for the prestigious lealth. Service Journal (HSI)

The rue Value of Services (TVoS) project has been shortisted in the Data Driven Service Improvement category.
TVoS works by restering a culture of data-driver service devoluminational observability and the properties of the propertie

Project Lead Reza Nourai



and managers by training nece convect unclody, viscular short seed from this presignature as the Trainess area are recurred producted as part of the successful countries to careful their producted as part of the successful countries to careful their producted as part of the successful countries to careful their products as part of the success of the procedural total existence for medical and resource availability have on operational escaped in control to the product of the product

as a result of the project, this category

specialist registrar in academic ENT surgery with the support of Louise Tamkins, former directorate manager

Reducing this misal ocation could increase trust revenue of

se vice development

We are delighted to have been shortlisted for this prestigious award. It is a testament to the success of the project and to the hard work of everyone involved

Patient Safety Centre celebrates first birthday

» Sandra Iskander

One of only two such centres in the UK, the CRSSQ brings together alrange of disciplines lo carry out fransia ional esearch into how to achieve safer and delier quality

nealthcare I ightights from the first year of research nouce an evaluation of an automated, ward-based dispensing system to improve the management of controlled crugs and the

Safety and Service Quarty surgical checket designed to hospital associated infections (PSS) delebrating its first answer that routine safety and how-NHS agents and an experimental to developing also hope to offer support to well-exhibiting its first answer that routine safety and how-NHS agents and a continuous carbon contains a first answer that routine safety and how-NHS agents and to the continuous carbon contains a first answer that routine safety and how-NHS agents and to the contains a first and to the contains a first temporary contains a first temporary contains a first temporary contains a first temporary contains and the contains and

Fronces cuairly.
Froncescur Bryony Deam
Franklin, executive lead
pranmacist for research at the
Trust, slacting director of the
CPSSQ while Professor Charles vincent is on sabbatical She said 1 We are really proud of the work that the centre has achieved so far. Now that we

ofessor Bryony Dean Franklin acting director of the CPSSQ



A P JARMACY ROBO, which will make discensing medication much faster is just one of the innovations at the

Both the exterior and ground floor of the unit, which is the main waiting area for patients, have been given a faceliff to improvipation flow and afficiency.

ne unit now has a new café and a pedestrianised area providing a

A STATE-OF-THE-ART head and neck unit, which will provide a tirely new service to patients, is planned for 103 of Channa Cross

The project, which costs £2 4m, will provide 23 beds overall with osing elen-suite rooms and a range of equipment such as ceiling ounted boists The unit is due for completion in Line 2009.

Lindo wing



THE SRO IND FLOOR of the Lindo Wing at St Mary's has been completely refulbished Patient's and staff can look walk to a nesy waiting room, edministration area and refurbished consultation rooms

Disabled access has also been improved and a new minor operations room is due to open too.

New 3T MRI

A KTW 31 Mit machine is coming online at Channe Criess to par the ther two MRI units all eacy housed in the imaging descritment on

Work has started to modify the structural steel in the pharmacy. morth, ha ownerhars the unit will sit. The new unit will helf live nstalled by the end of this financial year.

Research opportunities

Accessibility | Disclaimer | Site map



Cross cutting themes

Accident & Emergency

Care of Older People

Infection Prevention

Medication Safety

Cancer

Primary Care

Surgery

toward Tufformot

Team Work and Skills

Organisation and Health Systems

Safety meets surgery

Systems Approaches to Surgical Quality and Safety From Concept to Measurement

Charles Vincent, PhD,* Krishna Moorthy, FRCS,† Sudip K. Sarker, FRCS,† Avril Chang, FRACS,† and Ara W. Darzi, MD‡

Objective: This approach provides the basis of our research program, which aims to expand operative assessment beyond patient factors and the technical skills of the surgeon; to extend assessment of surgical skills beyond bench models to the operating theater; to provide a basis for assessing interventions; and to provide a deeper understanding of surgical outcomes.

Summary Background Data: Research into surgical outcomes has primarily focused on the role of patient pathophysiological risk factors and on the skills of the individual surgeon. However, this approach neglects a wide range of factors that have been found to be of important in achieving safe, high-quality performance in other high-risk environments. The outcome of surgery is also dependent on the quality of care received throughout the patient's stay in hospital and the performance of a considerable number of health

Research into surgical outcomes has primarily focused on the skills of the individual surgeon. The outcome of surgery is, however, also dependent on the quality of care received throughout the patient's stay in hospital and the performance of a considerable number of health professionals, all of whom are influenced by the environment in which they work. Drawing on the wider literature on safety and quality in healthcare, and recent papers on surgery, this article argues for a much wider assessment of factors that may be relevant to surgical outcome. In particular we suggest the development of an "operation profile" to capture all the salient features of a surgical operation. The aims of this initiative are: to expand operative assessment beyond patient factors

and the firm was

Surgical Outcomes

Patient
Risk — Outcome
Factors

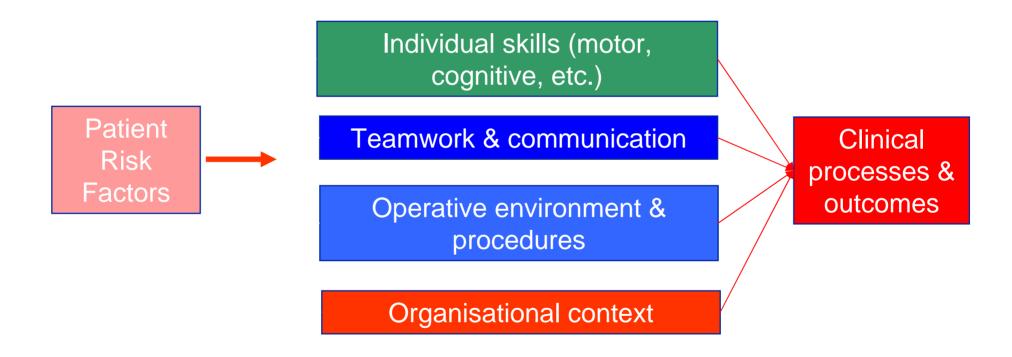
Operation Profile

Surgical Outcomes

Patient
Risk
Surgical
Skill
Outcome

Factors
(Implied)

Systems approaches to surgery



Patterns of Communication Breakdowns **Resulting in Injury to Surgical Patients**

Caprice C Greenberg, MD, MPH, Scott E Regenbogen, MD, David M Studdert, LLB, SCD, MPH, Stuart R Lipsitz, SCD, Selwyn O Rogers, MD, MPH, FACS, Michael J Zinner, MD, FACS, Atul A Gawande, MD, MPH, FACS

The American Journal of Surgery (2009) 197, 678-685

BACKGROUND: Communication brea guide initiatives to in

STUDY DESIGN: In surgeon-review of

cases involving com reviewers analyzed th

on identified pattern Clinical Surgery-American

developed and their

RESULTS:

The 60 cases involve Surgical team behaviors and patient outcomes

intraoperative (30% one communication (92%) involving 1 tr Karen Mazzocco, R.N., J.D. a, *, Diana B. Petitti, M.D., M.P.H.b,

mon team member Kenneth T. Fong, M.S.c, Doug Bonacum, M.B.A.c, John Brookey, M.D.d, (73%) were common Suzanne Graham, R.N., Ph.D.e, Robert E. Lasky, Ph.D.f, J. Bryan Sexton, Ph.D.g,

occurred with hando Eric J. Thomas, M.D., M.P.H.f

The American Journal of Surgery

exploratory investigation

Surgical outcome research

Disruptions in surgical flow and their

relationship to surgical errors: An

dissi, BS,* Joseph A. Dearani, MD, FACS, ndt III, MD, FACS, Rochester, Minn

the potential to increase the occurrence of surgical cy and nature of surgical flow disruptions and their levelopment of evidence-based interventions extremely ergical errors and their relationship to surgical flow ely to understand better the effect of these disruptions

rrors and flow disruptions during 31 cardiac surgery them by a classification system of human factors. Flow an interdisciplinary team of experts in operative and

/communication failures, equipment and technology ted distractions, and issues in resource accessibility. ases in flow disruptions. Teamwork/communication

data to develop evidenced-based error management and with implications to other related surgical programs.

ascular Surgery, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn comes. We conducted this omes than those with poor

vices, San Diego, CA

nd, CA, USA; dKaiser

fornia, Oakland, CA,

British Journal of Anaesthesia 101 (3): 332-7 (2008) doi:10.1093/bja/aen168 Advance Access publication June 13, 2008

CLINICAL PRACTICE

Interprofessional handover and patient safety in anaesthesia: observational study of handovers in the

A. F. Smith1**, C. Pope2, D. Goodwin3 and

¹Department of Anaesthesia, Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Ashton Royal Nursing and Midwifery, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK M. van Beuzekom^{1*}, F. Boer², S. Akerboom³ and P. Hudson^{3,4} and ⁴Institute for Health Research, Lancaster Univer-

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British Journal of Anaesthesia 105 (1): 52-9 (2010) doi:10.1093/bja/aea135

Patient safety: atent risk factors

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Observing Surgical Teams

Patient's Surgical Journey



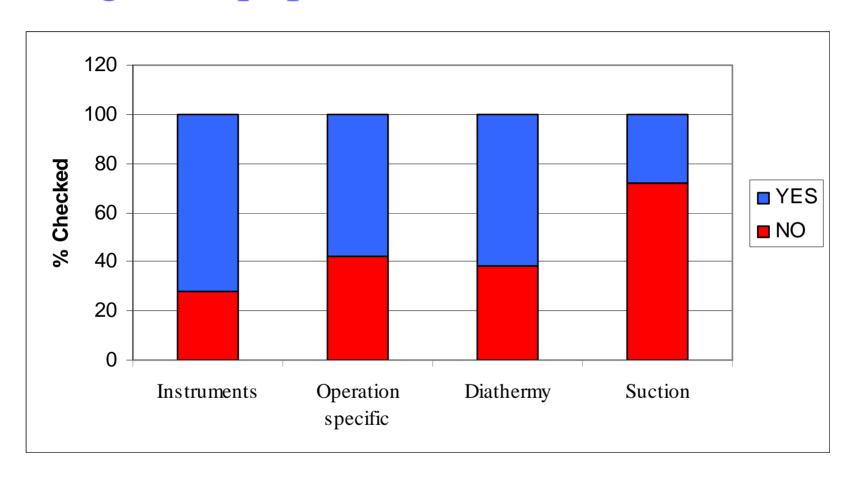
Postop handover

- Source failures
 - Failure to write postop instructions
 - Handover incomplete
 - Information at different places
- ◆ Transmission failures
 - Operation notes not transferred
 - Debriefing does not happen
- Receiver failures
 - Nurse multitasking, not gaining full info

The evolution of communication

- "A lack of an organised process of handing over information or recording information. People record information in different places, there's nursing notes, there's surgical notes and actually everybody's got their own, their own piece of territory but it's not all tied together."
- "What we've got is an organic system which has grown and developed over the years which includes multiple parallel hierarchies and people working independently"

Surgical equipment checks



Results: task completion

	Pre-op		Intra-op		Post-op	
	Surg	Urol	Surg	Urol	Surg	Urol
Equip	56%	61%	82%	91%	89%	95%
Comm	61%	71%	55%	57%	90%	84%
Patient	90%	94%	93%	93%	97%	92%

Lack of design in healthcare teams

- Team haphazardly put together
- · Assumption that they can "manage"
- Assumption that it is all down to one's personality

Improving team performance

I Reliability of ward care

- (1) How well do you understand the goals of care for this patient today?
- (2) How well do you understand what work needs to be accomplished to get this patient to the next level of care?
- ◆ Less than 10% of nurses or doctors could answer these questions

Table 1. Daily Goals Form

Room Number		Date	1 1	
Attending initials:	25	—Initial as goals are reviewed—		
	0700-1500	1500-2300	2300-0700	
What needs to be done for the patient to be discharged from the ICU?			8	
What is this patient's greatest safety risk? How can we reduce that risk				
Pain mgt/sedation				
Cardiac/volume status				
Pulmonary/ventilator (PP, elevate HOB)				
Mobilization				
ID, cultures, drug levels				
GI/Nutrition				
Medication changes (can any be discontinued?)				
Tests/procedures				
Review scheduled labs; morning labs and CXR				
Consultations				
Communication with primary service				
Family communication				
Can catheters/tubes be removed?				
Is this patient receiving DVT/PUD prophylaxis?				

Mgt, management; PP, plateau pressure; HOB, head of bed; ID, infectious disease; GI, gastrointestinal; labs, laboratory tests; CXR, Chest radiograph; DVT, deep venous thrombosis; PUD, peptic ulcer disease.

The Impact of Daily Goals

- Structured and organised care for each patient
- Reliability reducing the gap between what should be happening and what is actually happening
- Reduced length of stay from 2.5 to 1.3 days

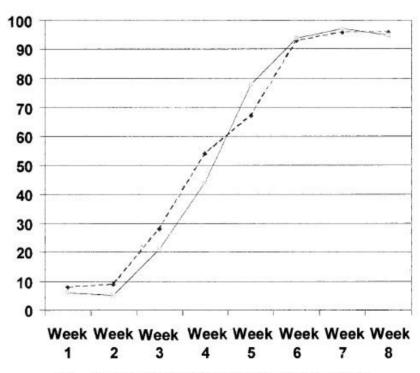


Fig 1. Percent of residents and nurses per week understanding goals.

SPECIAL ARTICLE

A Surgical Safety Checklist to Reduce Morbidity and Mortality in a Global Population

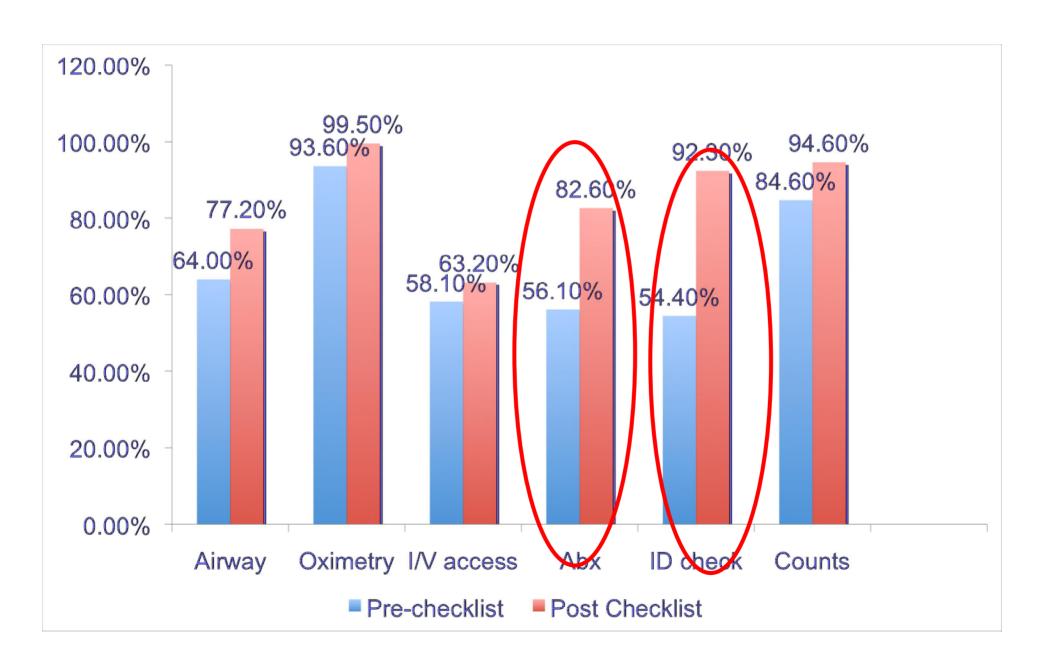
Alex B. Haynes, M.D., M.P.H., Thomas G. Weiser, M.D., M.P.H., William R. Berry, M.D., M.P.H., Stuart R. Lipsitz, Sc.D., Abdel-Hadi S. Breizat, M.D., Ph.D., E. Patchen Dellinger, M.D., Teodoro Herbosa, M.D., Sudhir Joseph, M.S., Pascience L. Kibatala, M.D., Marie Carmela M. Lapitan, M.D., Alan F. Merry, M.B., Ch.B., F.A.N.Z.C.A., F.R.C.A., Krishna Moorthy, M.D., F.R.C.S., Richard K. Reznick, M.D., M.Ed., Bryce Taylor, M.D., and Atul A. Gawande, M.D., M.P.H., for the Safe Surgery Saves Lives Study Group*

WHO Surgical Safety Checklist (adapted for England and Wales)

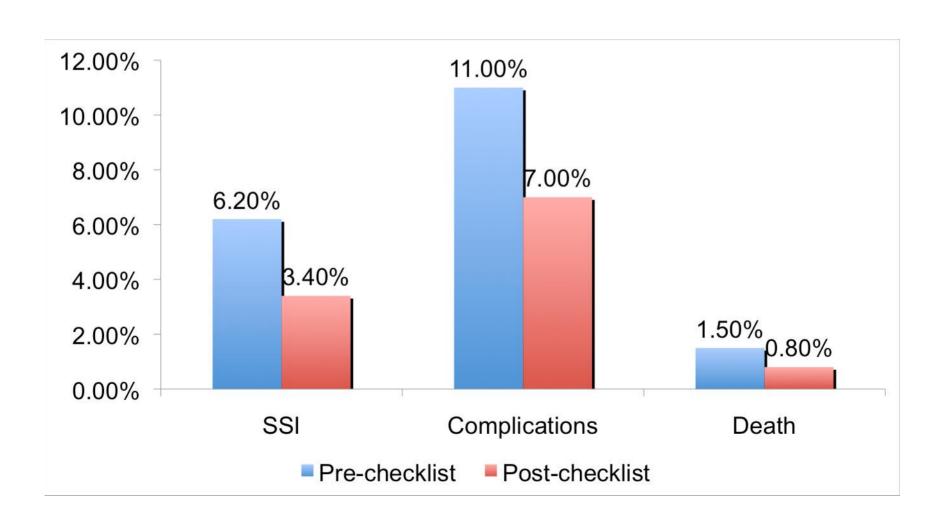
National Patient Safety Agency National Reporting and Learning Service

SIGN IN (To be read out loud)	TIME OUT (To be read out loud)	SIGN OUT (To be read out loud)		
sefore induction of anaesthesia	Before start of surgical intervention for example, skin incision	Before any member of the team leaves the operating room		
las the patient confirmed his/her identity, site, procedure nd consent? Yes	Have all team members introduced themselves by name and role? Yes Surgeon, Anaesthetist and Registered Practitioner	Registered Practitioner verbally confirms with the team: Has the name of the procedure been recorded? Has it been confirmed that instruments, swabs		
s the surgical site marked? Yes/not applicable	verbally confirm: What is the patient's name? What procedure, site and position are planned?	and sharps counts are complete (or not applicable)? Have the specimens been labelled (including patient name)?		
s the anaesthesia machine and medication check complete? Yes	Anticipated critical events	Have any equipment problems been identified that need to be addressed?		
Does the patient have a: (nown allergy?	Surgeon: How much blood loss is anticipated? Are there any specific equipment requirements or special investigations?	Surgeon, Anaesthetist and Registered Practitioner: What are the key concerns for recovery and management of this patient?		
Yes Offficult airway/aspiration risk? No Yes, and equipment/assistance available lisk of >500ml blood loss (7ml/kg in children)? No	Are there any critical or unexpected steps you want the team to know about? Anaesthetist: Are there any patient specific concerns? What is the patient's ASA grade? What monitoring equipment and other specific levels of support are required, for example blood?	Name: Signature of Registered Practitioner:		
Yes, and adequate IV access/fluids planned	Nurse/ODP: Has the sterility of the instrumentation been confirmed (including indicator results)? Are there any equipment issues or concerns?	This checklist contains the core		
PATIENT DETAILS ast name:	Has the surgical site infection (SSI) bundle been undertaken? Yes/not applicable Antibiotic prophylaxis within the last 60 minutes Patient warming Hair removal Glycaemic control	content for England and Wales		
irst name:	Has VTE prophylaxis been undertaken? Yes/not applicable			
Date of birth:	Is essential imaging displayed?			
IHS Number:*	Yes/not applicable	www.npsa.nhs.uk/nrls		
rocedure:	Name:	www.nosa.nns.uk/nns		

Global results Process



Global results Outcome



SPECIAL ARTICLE

Effect of a Comprehensive Surgical Safety System on Patient Outcomes

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Rogier M.P.H. Crolla, M.D., Adriaan J. den Outer, M.D., *
George van Andel, M.D., Ph.D., Sven H. van Helden, M.D., Ph.D.,
Wolfgang S. Schlack, M.D., Ph.D., M. Agnès van Putten, B.Sc.,
Dirk J. Gouma, M.D., Ph.D., Marcel G.W. Dijkgraaf, Ph.D.,
Susanne M. Smorenburg, M.D., Ph.D., and Marja A. Boermeester, M.D., Ph.D.,
for the SURPASS Collaborative Group†

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Adverse events in patients who have undergone surgery constitute a large proportion of iatrogenic illnesses. Most surgical safety interventions have focused on the operating room. Since more than half of all surgical errors occur outside the operating room, it is likely that a more substantial improvement in outcomes can be achieved by targeting the entire surgical pathway.

METHODS

We examined the effects on patient outcomes of a comprehensive, multidisciplinary surgical safety checklist, including items such as medication, marking of the operative side, and use of postoperative instructions. The checklist was implemented in six hospitals with high standards of care. All complications occurring during admission were documented prospectively. We compared the rate of complications during a baseline period of 3 months with the rate during a 3-month period after implementation of the checklist, while accounting for potential confounders. Similar data were collected from a control group of five hospitals.

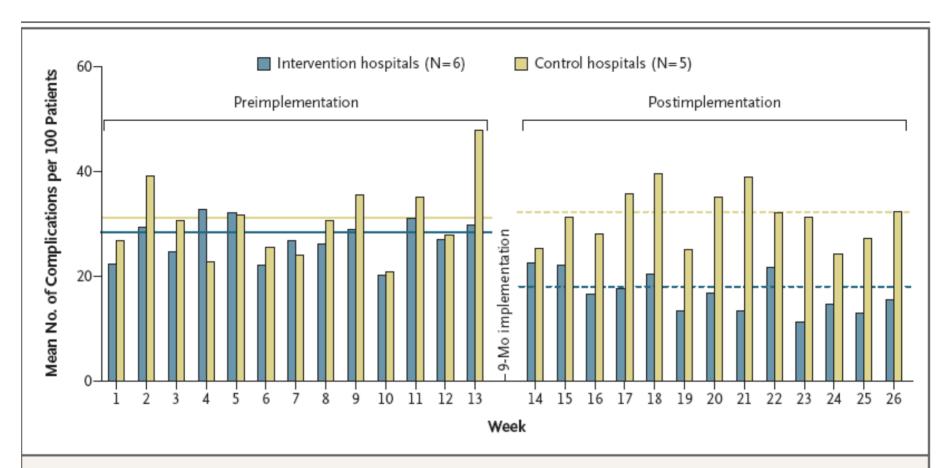


Figure 1. Mean Number of Complications in Intervention Hospitals and Control Hospitals before and after Implementation of the Surgical Safety Checklist.

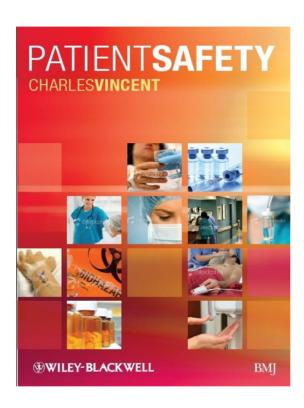
The solid horizontal lines show the overall mean number of complications before implementation of the checklist, and the dashed horizontal lines show the mean number after implementation. The change in the mean number of complications from the preimplementation period to the postimplementation period was significant in the intervention hospitals (P<0.001) but not in the control hospitals (P=0.81).

Checklist is not just a checklist

- Clarification of roles and responsibilities
 - Ward care
 - Handover
 - Operating theatre
- Softening the hierarchy
- ◆ Towards a shared mental model
- Anticipation of problems

◆Further Information





Clinical Safety Research Unit
www.csru.org.uk
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