HA Convention 2010

High Risk Medication Management

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Problems

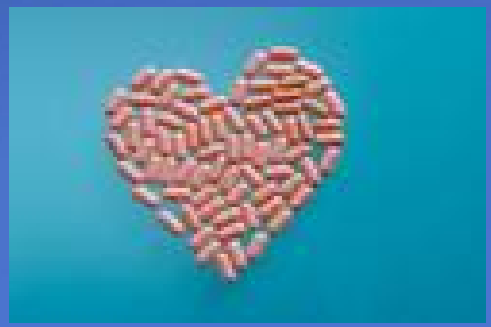
- High risk medications: highest risk of causing injury when misused (JCAHO1).
- Errors are not necessarily more common, but the consequences are clearly more devastating (ISMP3).
- Chemotherapy and biotherapy are high risk medications.
- The medication incidents rate was not small (about 0.18%) in COD in 2007.

[1]Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organization

[3] Institute for Safe Medication Practices

Objectives

1. To decrease the medication incidents rate
2. To provide safe and quality services



Methodology

Root cause analysis

- Analysis of the incidents from AIRS (2007)
- JCI medication management survey (2007)

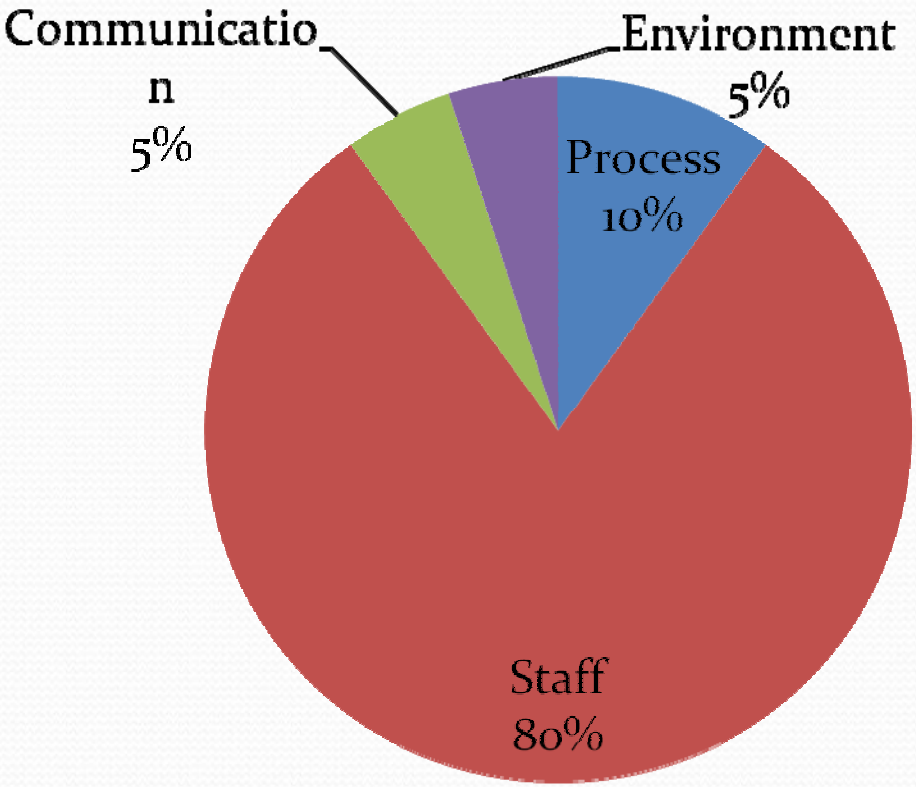
Action

- Staff training and development (since 2007)
- Revised protocols & guidelines (2008)
- Improved the logistic workflow (2008)

Monitor

- Monitoring of performance (2007-2009)

Root cause analysis



Centralized chemotherapy centre

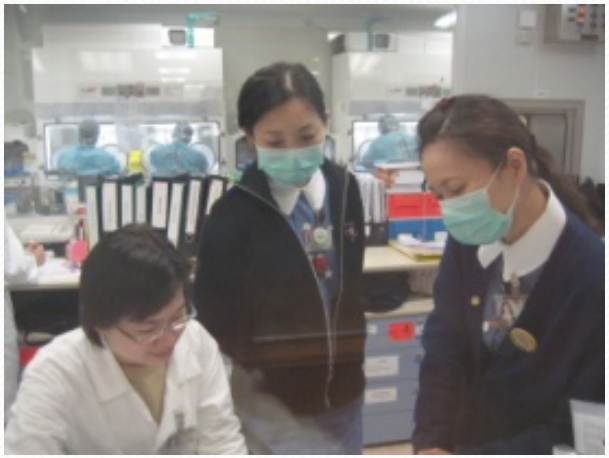
- Revised protocols by doctors in different departments
- Revised guidelines by nurses in COD
- A list of common CT: names, effects, vesicant/non-vesicant, administration, precautions, nursing care
- OSH on chemotherapy administration by hospital
- High risk medication management by HAHO

T&D for nurses

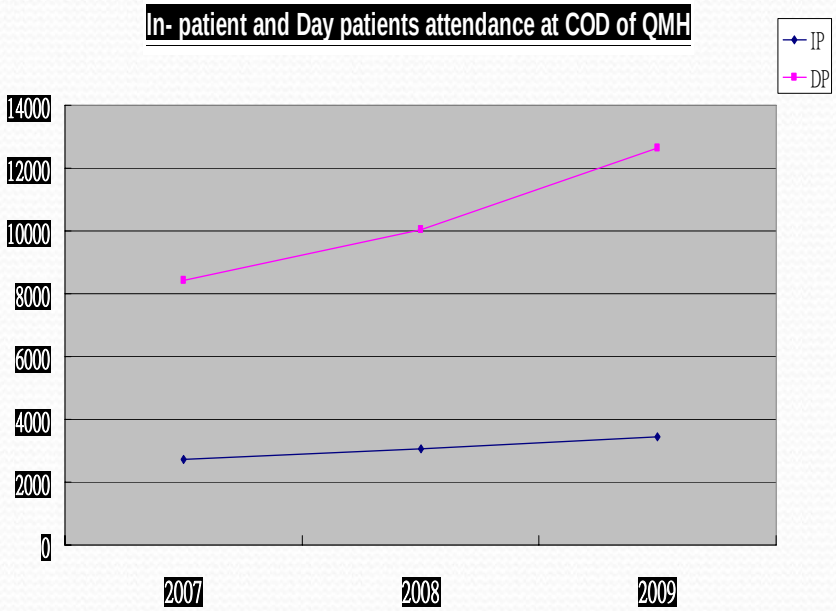
- A designated mentor
- Tailored-made orientation program (1 year)
- In-service IV chemotherapy administration (6-month)
- Continuous nursing education (monthly)

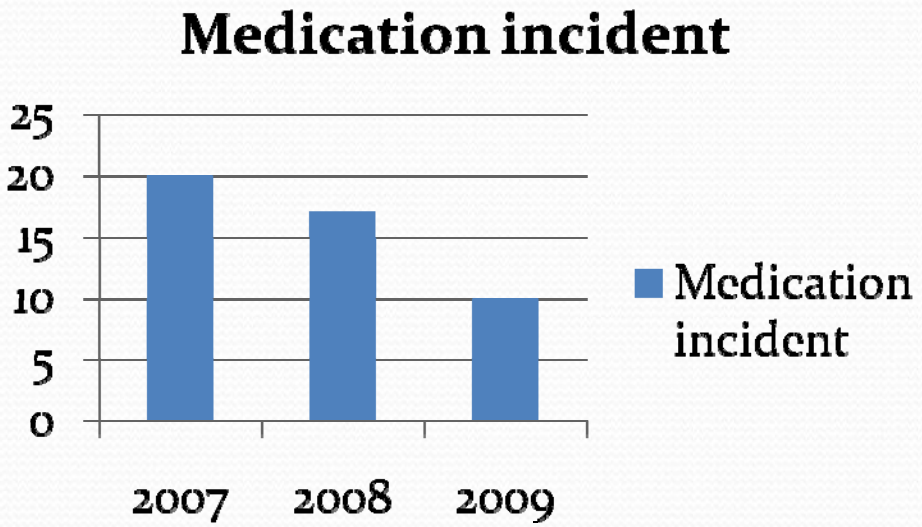
Improved workflow

- Order by doctors
- MOE instead of manual
- Checking by nurses (first time)
- Prescriptions were checked by pharmacists
- Checking by nurses (second and third time)

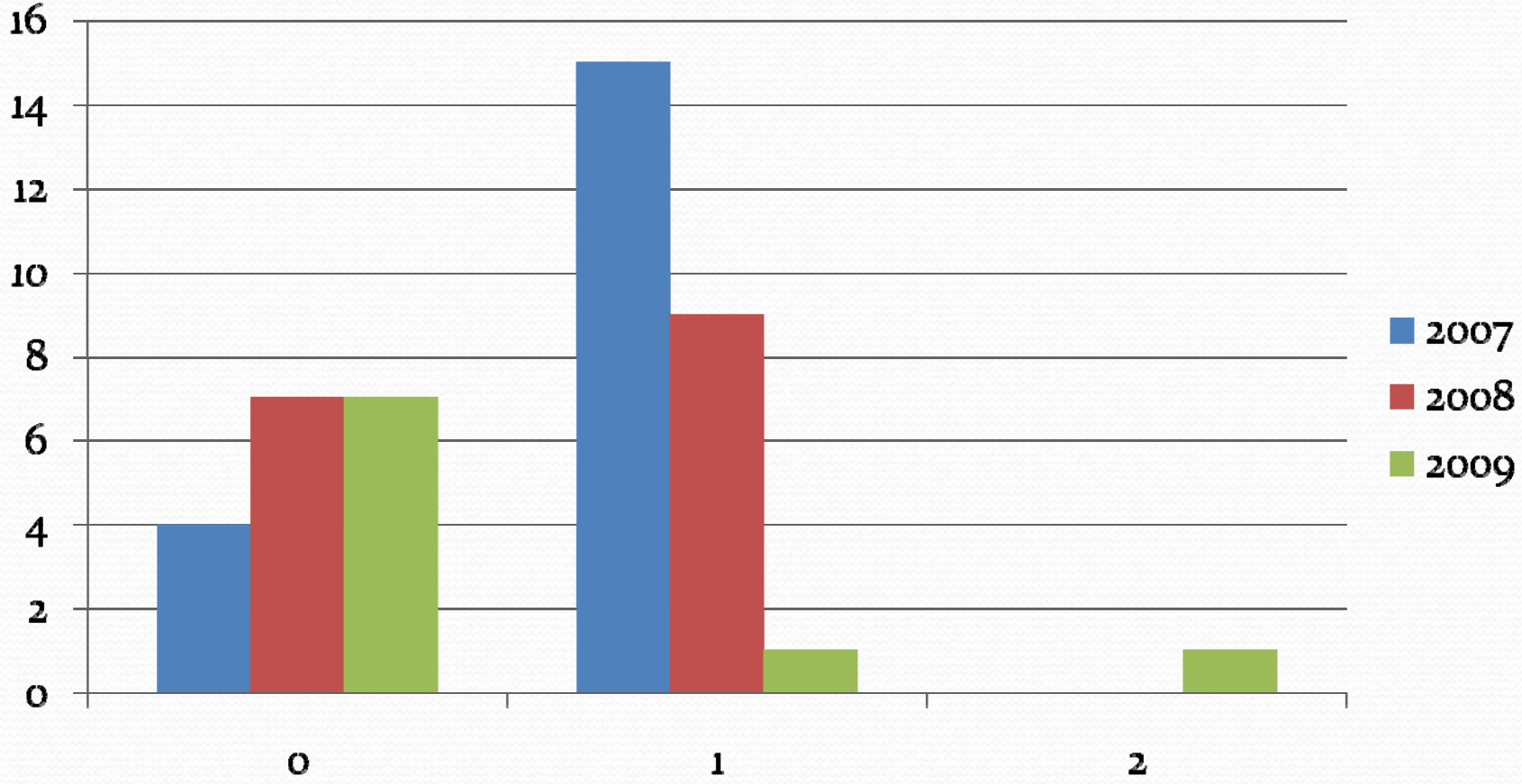


An increase in workload but a decrease in medication incidents



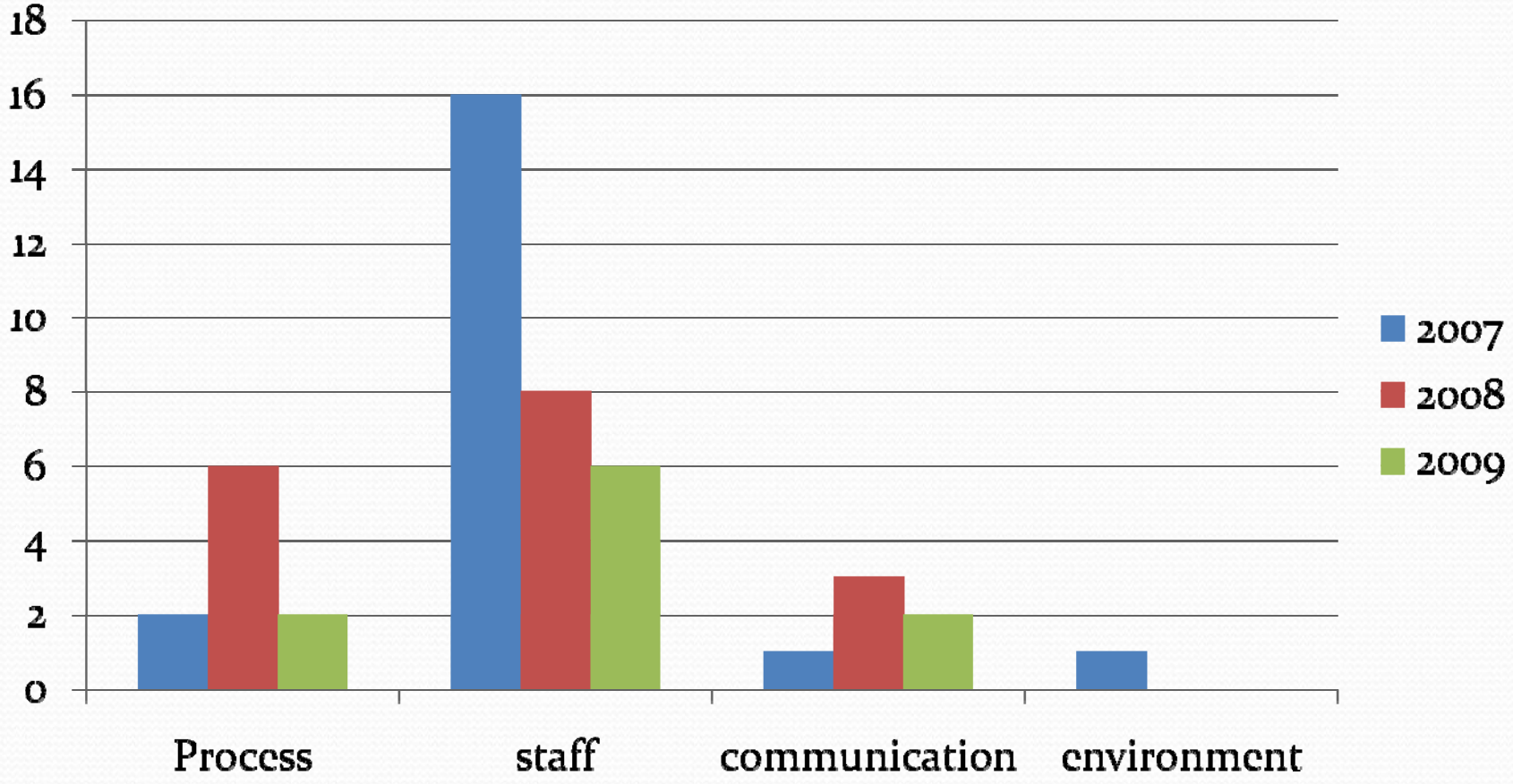


A decrease in cases with severity ‘1’

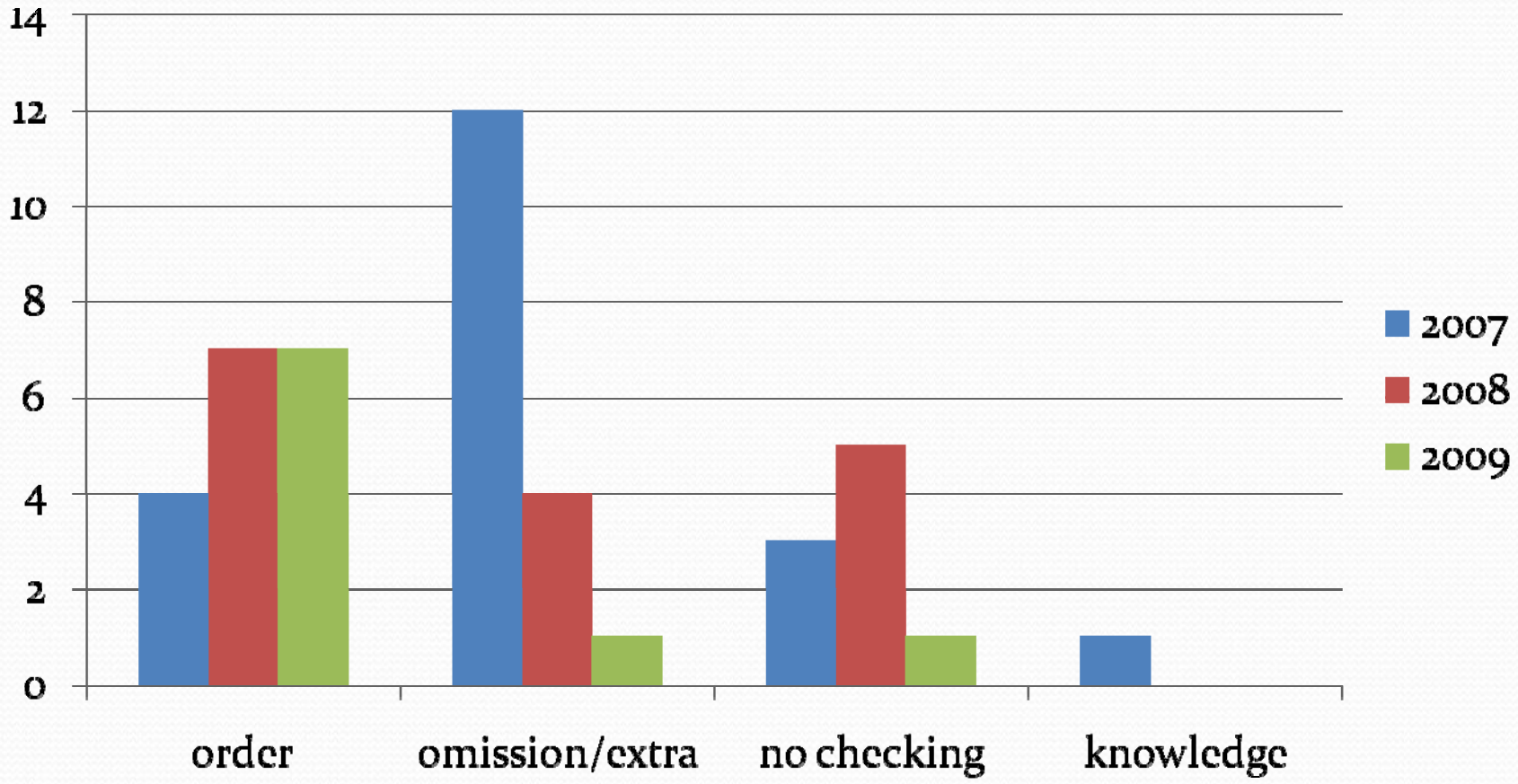


Severity ‘1’: Incident occurred but stopped before reaching patient, no consequence

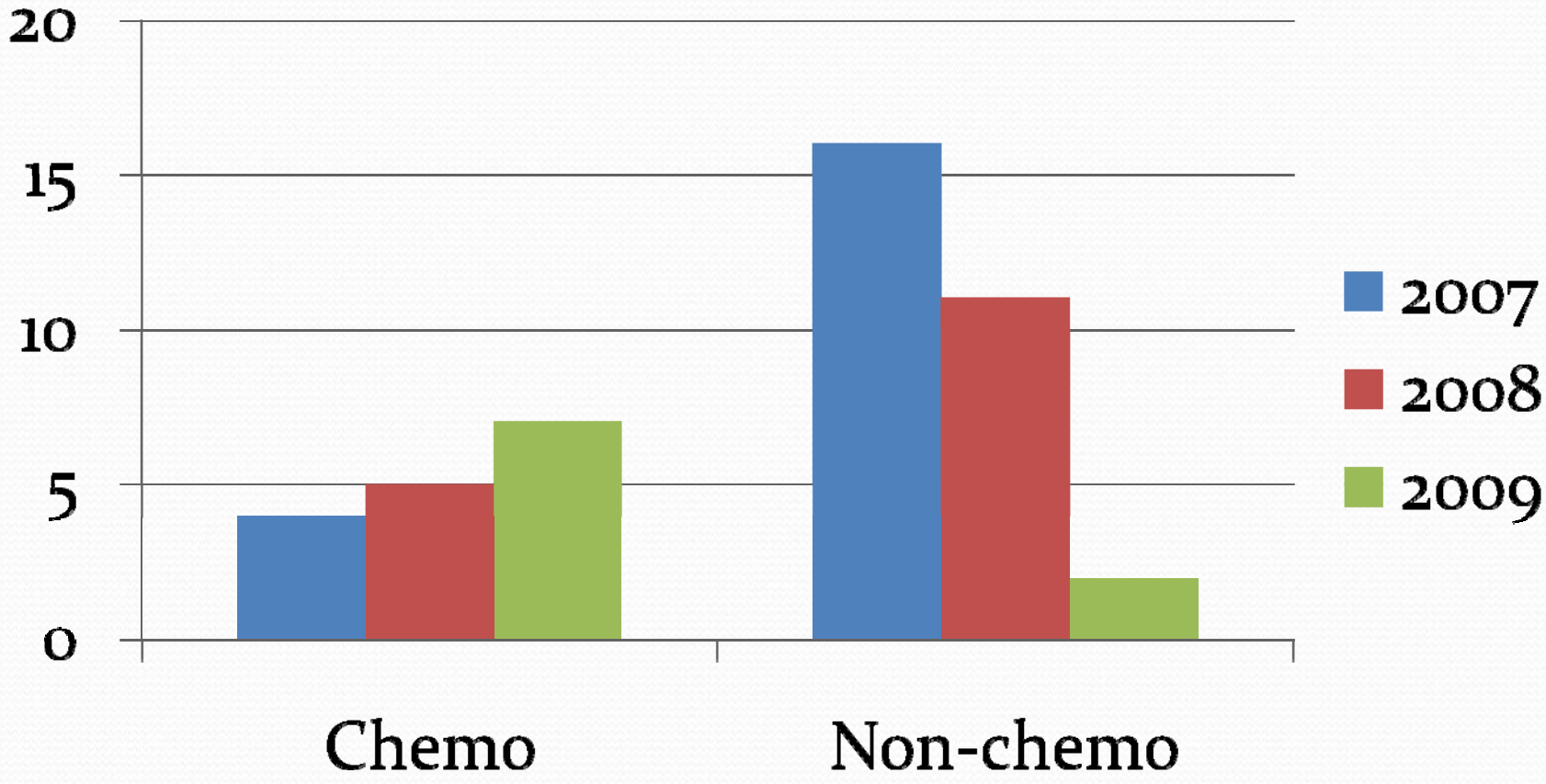
A decrease in staff factor



A decrease in dose omission or extra dose

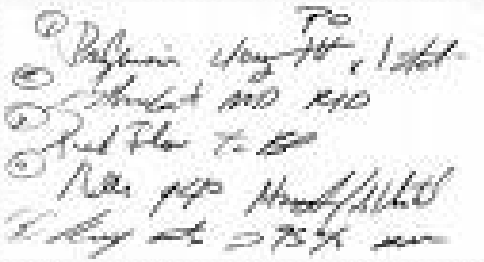


A decrease in non-CT incident



Remaining problem

- Error in prescription of intravenous chemotherapy (7 cases).



- MOE
- Chemotherapy module in CMS III

Conclusions

- The high risk medication management required a multidiscipline approach that included the pharmacists, doctors and nurses.
- We successfully decreased the medication incidents with a comprehensive program.
- Continue effort should be employed to eliminate the risk and provide a safe environment to our patients

Thank you