# **Unique Patient Identification**

# The Pioneer experience in NTEC

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Quality Effective Health Care

### USA Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organisation (JCAHO)

**National Patient Safety Goals** 

2008, 2009, 2010

## Hong Kong Hospital Authority Patient Care Related Risks 2009

#### Patient Improve the accuracy of Goal 1 1. Misidentification patient identification. Specimen Goal 2 Improve the effectiveness of communication • High risk drugs / process among caregivers. 2. Medication Drug reconciliation on Goal 3 Improve the safety of using medications. admission / discharge Goal 7 Reduce the risk of health care-associated • HAI- MRSA 3. Infection infections. HAI- Surgical site infection Goal 8 Accurately and completely reconcile medications across the continuum of care. In-Patient suicide 4. Patient's condition Goal 9 Reduce the risk of patient harm resulting from falls. Patient fall Encourage patients' active involvement in their Goal 13 own care as a patient safety strategy. Patient assessment (identify critical ill patient) The organization identifies safety risks inherent Goal 15 5. Patient Care process in its patient population. Communication between caregivers Goal 16 Improve recognition and response to changes Safe Surgerv in a patient's condition.

Safe Culture Safe Design Safe Practice

1. Protect **our patients** from adverse incident

troutes E

2. Protect **our staff** from making error

Hospital Authority



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# Wristband printer

### Approx. HK\$4600



# 2D Barcode Scanner Bedside Printer

1 set per 10 beds

Scanner @ HK\$5600 each Printer @ HK\$3200 each





# September 2004



Blood sampling for cross-match was taken from the wrong patient



Hence blood of the wrong blood group was given to the patient



#### (1) Blood taking process for T&S





<u>Step 5</u> Stick the label onto transfusion note





Step 4 A label will be generated







### Phase 1: April 2007 Started at NTEC

#### X-match and Blood transfusion

	Pre	Post
Misidentification during blood taking for cross match	6 cases in 6 months	0 cases * <mark>(4 cases)</mark> in 4 years
Blood administration to wrong patient	0	0

- \* 4 cases of error where 2D barcode scanning not used (3 A&E, 1 Ward follow up)
- \*\* 10 T&S specimens arrived at lab without label !!!!



### **Phase 2: October 2007 implemented in NTEC** Body identification for Last office from ward to mortuary



	Pre	Post
Misidentification of dead body leading to wrong body released	2 cases in 4 years	0 cases in 4 years



### Phase 3 – started in June 2008 at PWH

### Risk reduction program for a <u>not</u> uncommon error

- Misidentification of patient
- Using wrong label

Potential consequence +++







### Phase 3 - Generating specimen labels at bedside



If IDs matched





3

Label(s) will be generated by the printer at bedside



at the work station.

Printed at a UKNALANCE IT ST a-

Page 3 of 2

Α

Printed By: CHS IT (VHS)

#### Scan patient's wristband 2D barcode



#### If the ID numbers match, labels will be printed

#### Scan 2D label(s) on job sheet





Press [Enter]



#### When a specimen is available, nurse will retrieve the job sheet



#### Scan Patient wristband 2D barcode



#### If the ID numbers match, a label will be printed

Scan job sheet 2D job label



# Implementation of Phase 3 at NTEC

### VDH 2009 Feb

CLOUDY

TAI PO

implemented the phase 3 initiative

140 in-patient wards in NTEC

532× Fult

**PWH 2008 June** 

SHEK

AHNH 2008 Dec

MIDDLE CHANNEL

Accelerated roll-out across all 7 NTEC hospitals

Supported by purchase of extra 2D scanner and printer from NTEC Annual plan Q&RM program 2008

SH BBH SCH 2009 Sep

iories East

TPH 2009 Jun

13 71

H

HIGH ISLAND



## Incident related to misidentification of specimen @ NTEC

(wrong label used or specimen taken from wrong patient)

2005 - 2009



**\* 2009:** 41 incidents reported from clinical areas not yet using the 2D barcode system

•A&E 11, OT 1, special clinics 10, Point of care testing 10, wrong CMS request 3, double labeling 1

extended care hospital (before implementation) 9

### Number of misidentification (case) before and after Implementation of 2D barcode scanning



\* Error still occurred at clinical areas not yet implemented 2D barcode system, e.g. A&E, point of care testing

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SMARI Safe p



Stick specimen lat BEFORE bl



Check specimen lo BEFORE d

> Healthcare service is a complex The purpose of ISMART IS to a to share learning points from adver

#### Wrong Specime

A doctor intended to print patient sheet for CSF, but selected the n B from CMS. A wrong job sheet

Without scanning the wristband doctor key-in the identity number scanner according to the wrong j with the name of patient B was g

Without verifying patient's identity stuck the label to CSF specimen,

Later, the doctor discovered the contact laboratory immediately.

#### Smar

Scan patient's wris for correct patie



Staff must not us except in excepti wristband i

NTE

#### Wrong H'stix Result @ POCT

SMART Safe practice, Good practice







Issue 19 1 February 2010

A's gum label scanned B's blood sample taken

A staff scanned patient A's gum label on progress sheet for POCT testing. Right after scanning, the staff found that patient A did not require blood glucose test at POCT, but patient B.....

Without cancellation of patient A's data, the staff approached patient B for blood collection and completed the blood glucose test @ POCT

B's high blood glucose result was uploaded to A's profile in CMS. Fortunately, A's wrong result was spotted by doctor and invalidated



#### Smart Tips

Visually check patient's identity (wristband) against the gum label on blood glucose record at bed side

Confirm patient identity by scanning 1D barcode on wristband

Perform testing immediately

If required, press ON/OFF button on the POCT analyser to clear previous memory

Healthcare service is a complex process and untoward events can occur. The purpose of ISMART is to alert frontline staff to the risks and to share learning points from adverse incidents reported locally or elsewhere. NTEC Q&RM







### What have we done? UPI – pilot in NDH A&E since 1 December 2009



All patient attending A&E service will be put on a wristband with 2D barcode at Triage Station



If blood testing is required – staff proceed for testing requirement and verify patient

identity with 2D barcode scanner



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If admission is not required, the wristband will be discarded while leaving the hospital



~30% wristband discarded as scanning for testing verification were not necessary

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### Incident related to misidentification of specimen @ NTEC

(wrong label used or specimen taken from wrong patient)

2005 – Q1 / 2010



#### \* 2010 (up to March 2010) : 5 incidents reported

• special clinics 1, Point of care testing 2, wrong CMS request 1, mixed up labels 1 (pre-print and mixed up)

### Issue

Intern key-in patient's ID direct to 2D barcode scanner, and bypass the process of verification patient's identity at bed side  $\rightarrow$  at Risk!!!



# After discussion and further consideration (e.g. the frequent turnover of Intern), the key-in function will be disabled in 2010.



# Scanner and printer Repair / replacement

Statistic from April 2007 to September 2009 (30 months)

- No of scanner and printer in use @ NTEC = 477
- No. of scanner reported lost = 2
- No of call for repair / maintenance = 999
  - Average call for repair per set = 2
  - Average call for repair per ward = 7
- No. of printer battery replaced = 15
- No. of scanner battery replaced = 2

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Quality & Risk Management Team, NTEC

- CMS NTEC Support Team
- HAHO ITS CS7 team

HAHO Patient Safety & Risk Management Team

