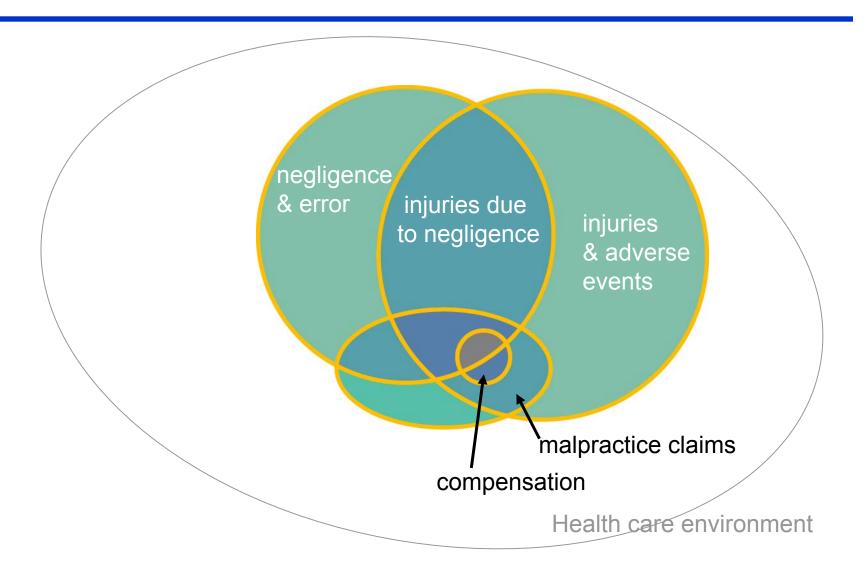
The Role of Risk Management in Patient Safety

Frank Federico
Loss Prevention/Patient Safety Specialist
Risk Management Foundation
Harvard Affiliated Institutions
Cambridge, MA

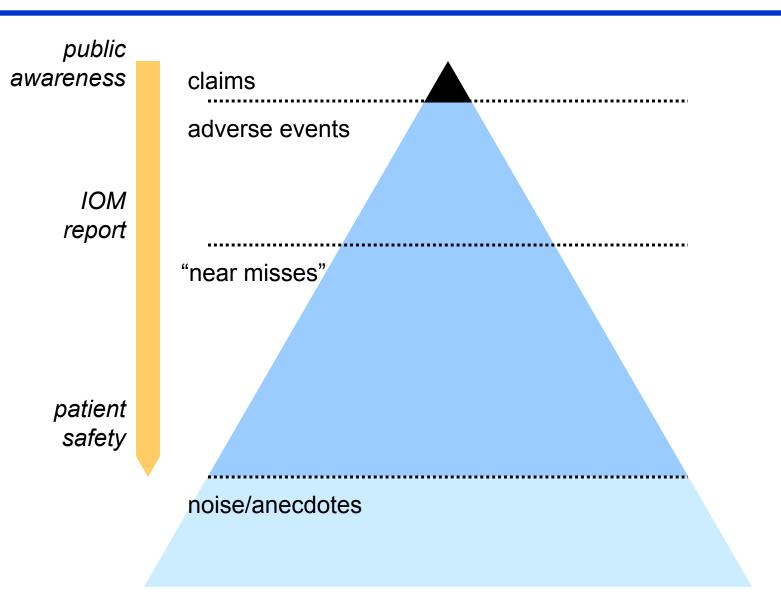


Medical Injuries, Mistakes, and Malpractice Claims





RMF: Claims are the TIP of the iceberg!





Traditional Risk Management Functions

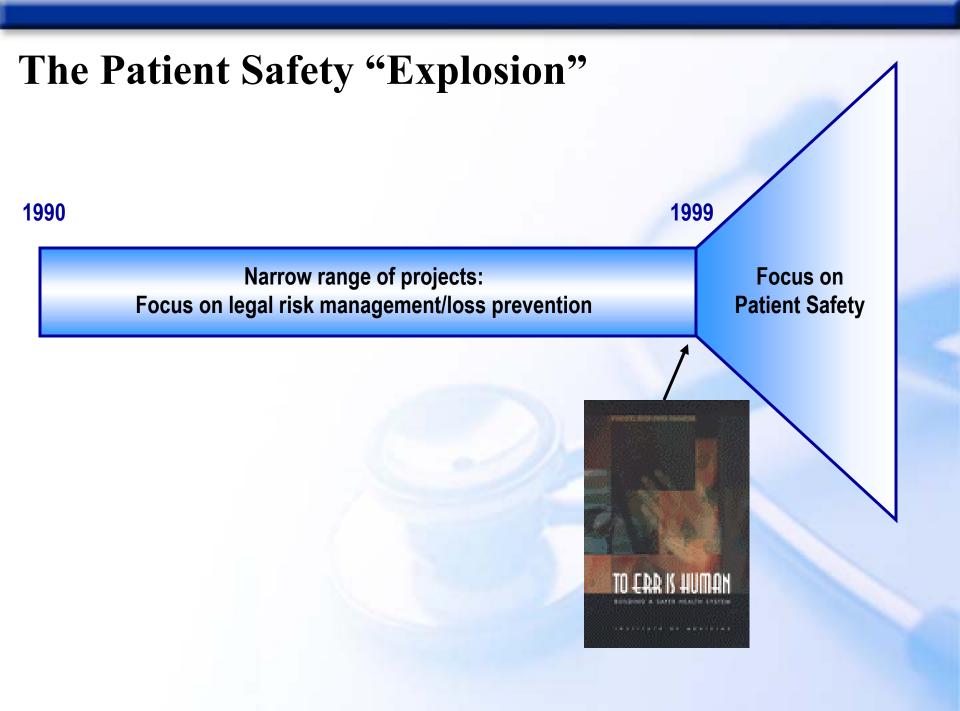
- Loss control
- Point person for claims and potential claims
- Claims analysis
- Risk avoidance
 - Identification, evaluation and treatment of financial loss
- Identify areas of potential risk
 - Incident reports
- Education
- Resource Materials
- Guidelines



Traditional Risk Management Functions

- Links to underwriting
- Interface with insurance company and regulators
- May or may not be linked to QA
- May be linked to General Counsel





- Change the culture from reactive to interactive risk management
- Provide leadership in the area of safety
- Align the risk management process around organization key strategic imperatives
- Link risk data to financial data
- Link JCAHO standards to risk management plan

Youngberg,B, Meeting the Challenges of Patient Safety through the design of a New Risk Management Process, ASHRM Journal Fall 2001



Manage risk – reactive, interactive

- Mitigate risk from unexpected occurrence to patient, to provider
- Investigate and defend claims efficiently and effectively
- Prevent future errors and losses drive performance improvement, education, and practice evaluations from data and learning
- Evaluate and underwrite risk exposures insurance and retention

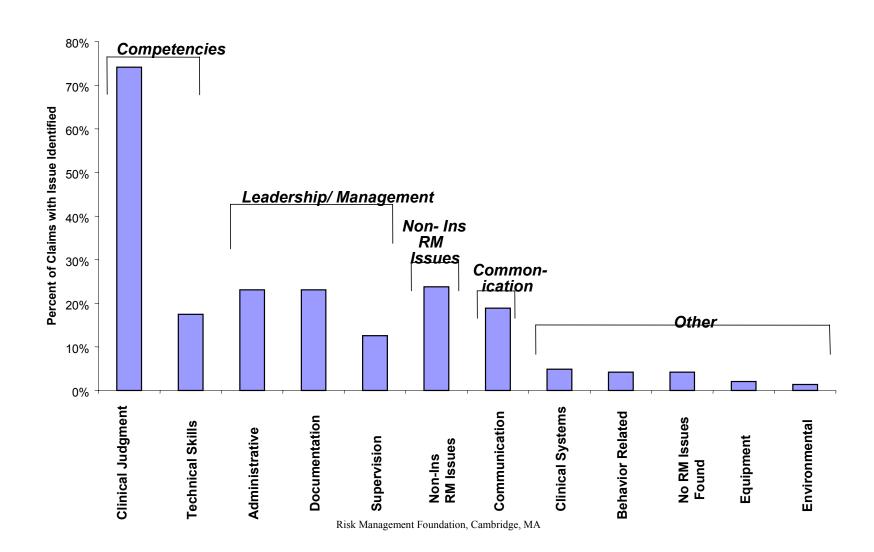


Understand risk – vulnerabilities, exposures

- Code cases that lead to clinical investigation, to claim, to payment
- Code and incorporate events and non-standard data
- Compare data and evaluate hypotheses
- Identify areas of excellence, of opportunity, of distinction



Claims by Risk Management Issues





Integrate risk and clinical programs — engage in improvements

- Communicate and engage executives and clinical leadership
- Incorporate insights from QA, care, medical management
- Coordinate improvement activities everyone reacts to the same data



- Medication errors and harm
- Readmissions
- Infection rates
- Unplanned extubations and re-intubations
- Data from high risk areas: OB, ED, Surgery, Radiology
- Deaths

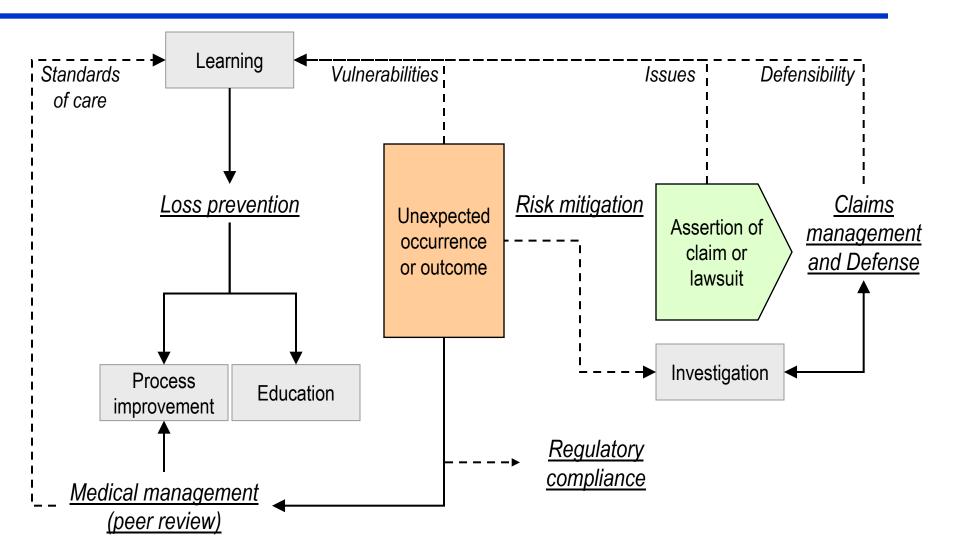


Link to Financial Data Costs of Adverse Events

- Cost of ongoing care
- Lost productivity for patient
- "Second Victim"
- Medical malpractice case
 - Indemnity payments
 - Defense costs
- Premium adjustments
- Defensive medicine
- Reputation
- Market share

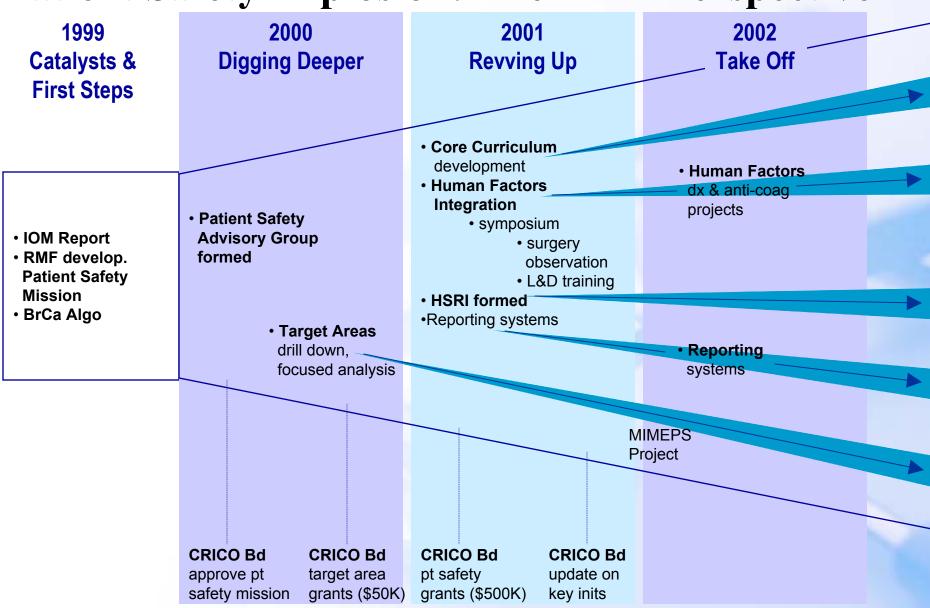


Risk management – closing the loop with data





Patient Safety Explosion: The RMF Perspective



Current Initiatives

- Diagnosis
 - Breast Care Algorithm update
 - Colo-Rectal Screening model (HF)
 - "Missed MI" study
- Surgery
 - Human Factors Observation study at BWH



Current Initiatives

- Obstetrics
 - OB Team Training at BIDMC
 - OB Guidelines
 - Incentive Rating Plan pilot
- Medication

Results of two CRICO-funded studies –

- Ambulatory Oncology Study
- Analysis of Medication-Related Malpractice Claims (Archives of Internal Medicine, Nov 2002)
- Improving Medication Prescribing (NEJM April 15, 2003)



Disclosure of Unanticipated Outcomes

- Component of a safe culture
- Patients want to know
- Risk managers: a hindrance or a support?
- May impact litigation



Pitfalls

- More data collection= more disclosure?
- Increase in suits in the short run
- Definition of medical error not clear
- Error does not always lead to harm¹
- Error does not mean negligence

1. Bates DW, et al. Incidence of Adverse Drug Events and Potential Adverse Drug Events: implications for prevention. JAMA, 1995; 274(1): 29-34

