



HOSPITAL
UNIVERSITARIO AUSTRAL

¿Cómo medir el nivel de Seguridad de su hospital?

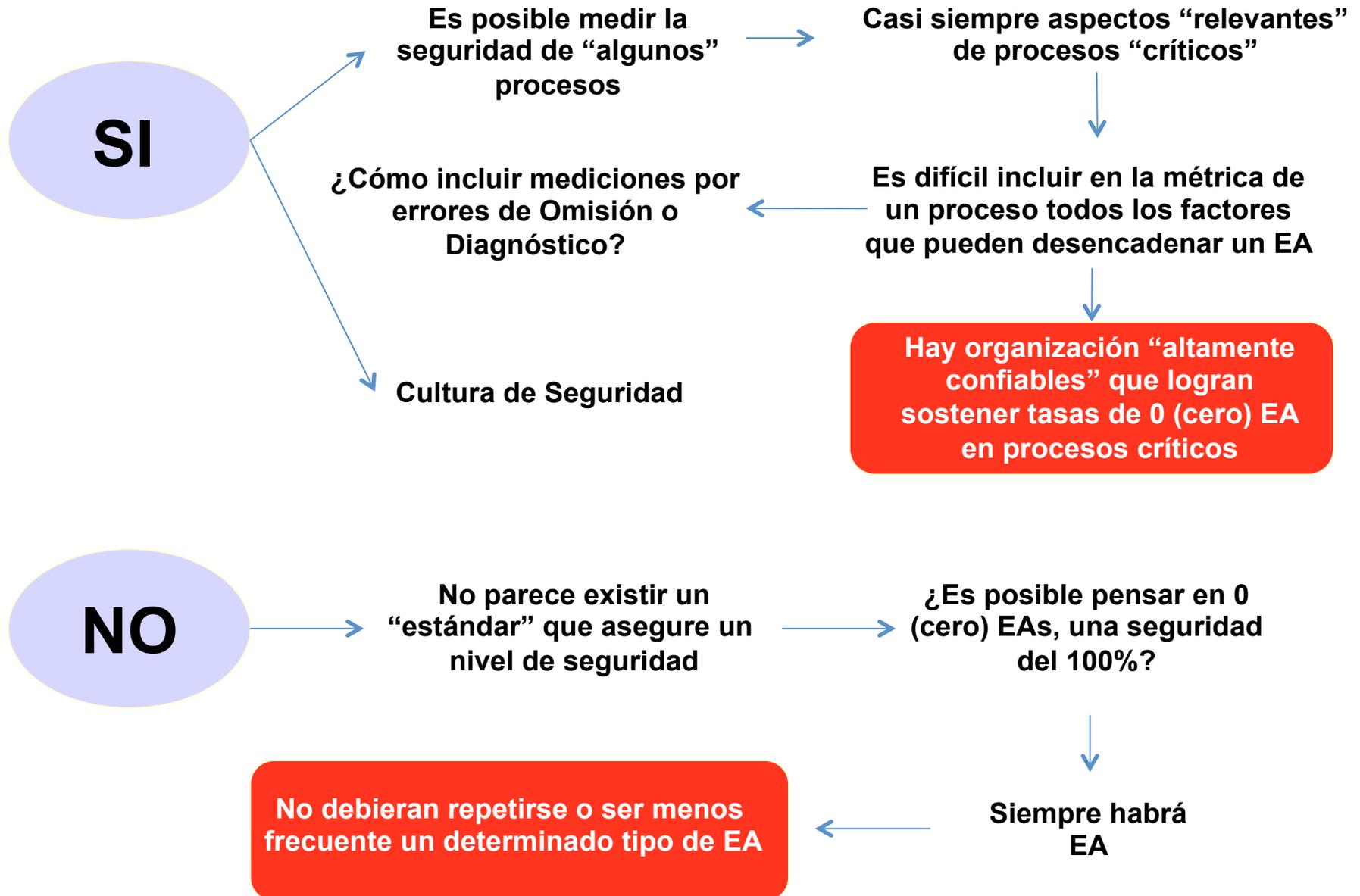
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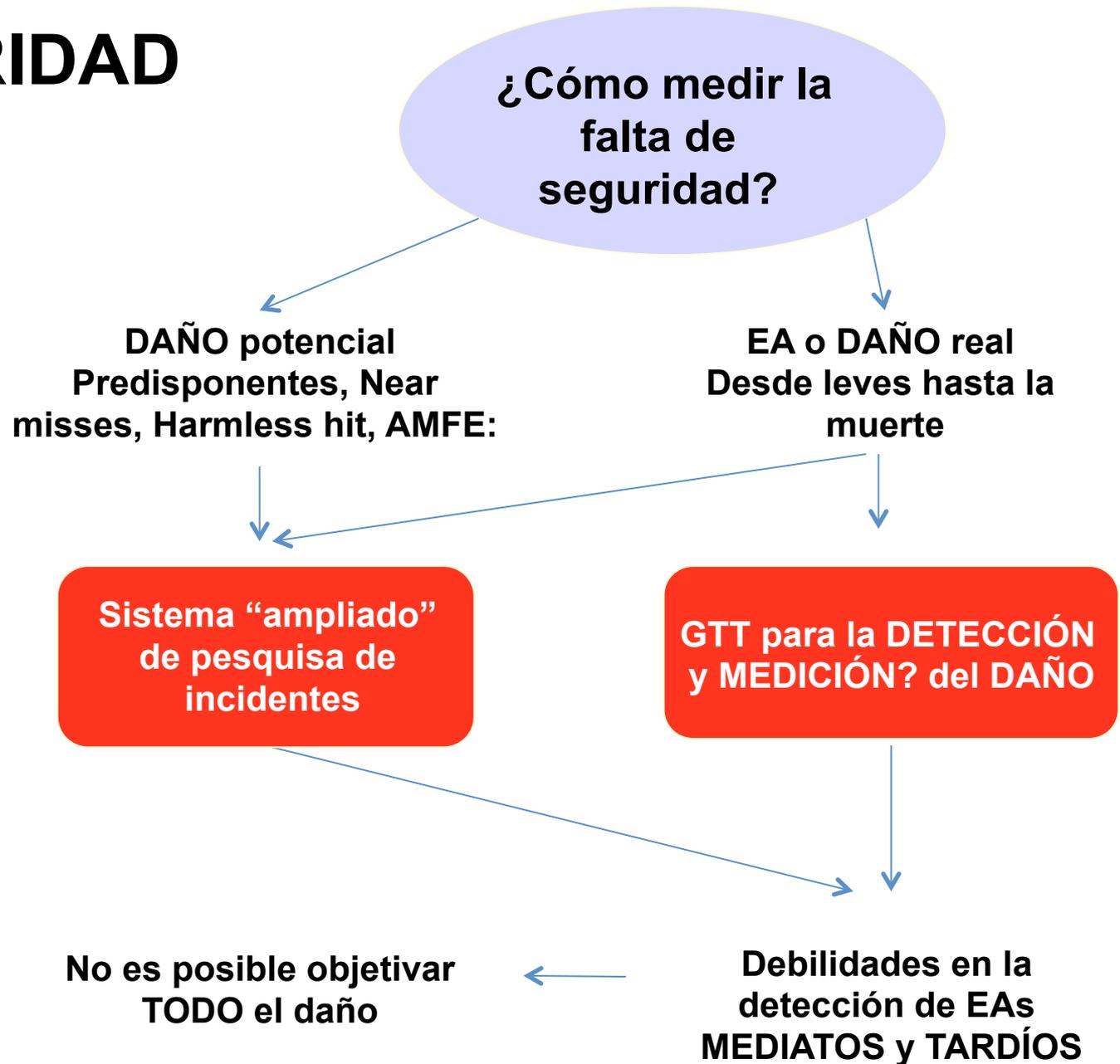
Marcelo Pellizzari, MD, MSc
08/2016

¿Es posible medir el nivel de seguridad?

SEGURIDAD

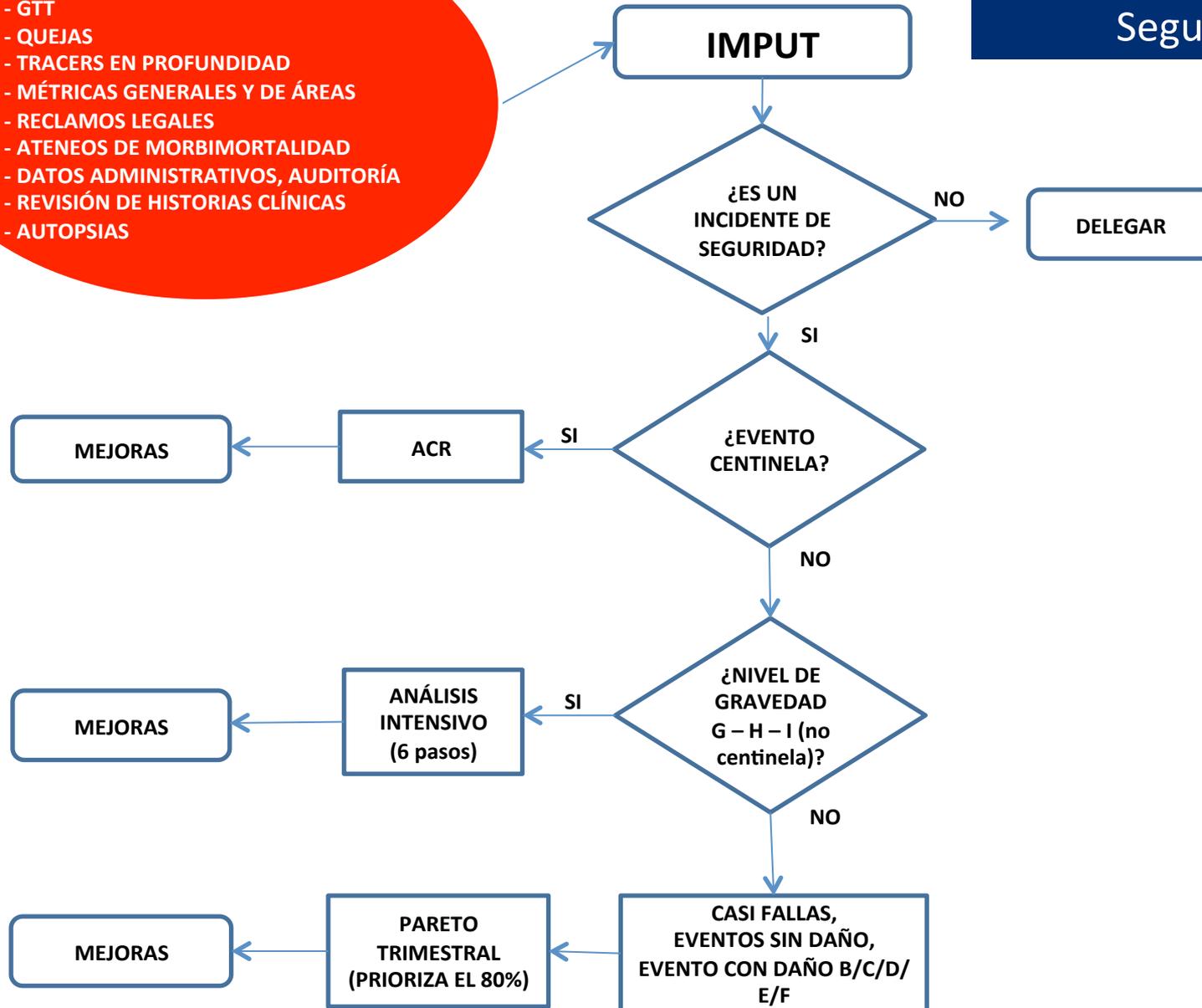


INSEGURIDAD



Análisis de los incidentes de Seguridad

- REPORTE VOLUNTARIO/OBLIGATORIO
- GTT
- QUEJAS
- TRACERS EN PROFUNDIDAD
- MÉTRICAS GENERALES Y DE ÁREAS
- RECLAMOS LEGALES
- ATENEOS DE MORBIMORTALIDAD
- DATOS ADMINISTRATIVOS, AUDITORÍA
- REVISIÓN DE HISTORIAS CLÍNICAS
- AUTOPSIAS



**La seguridad del
paciente sigue siendo un
problema no resuelto...**

REVIEW ARTICLE

A New, Evidence-based Estimate of Patient Harms Associated with Hospital Care

John T. James, PhD

Objectives: Based on 1984 data developed from reviews of medical records of patients treated in New York hospitals, the Institute of Medicine estimated that up to 98,000 Americans die each year from medical errors. The basis of this estimate is nearly 3 decades old; herein, an updated estimate is developed from modern studies published from 2008 to 2011.

Methods: A literature review identified 4 limited studies that used primarily the Global Trigger Tool to flag specific evidence in medical records, such as medication stop orders or abnormal laboratory results, which point to an adverse event that may have harmed a patient. Ultimately, a physician must concur on the findings of an adverse event and then classify the severity of patient harm.

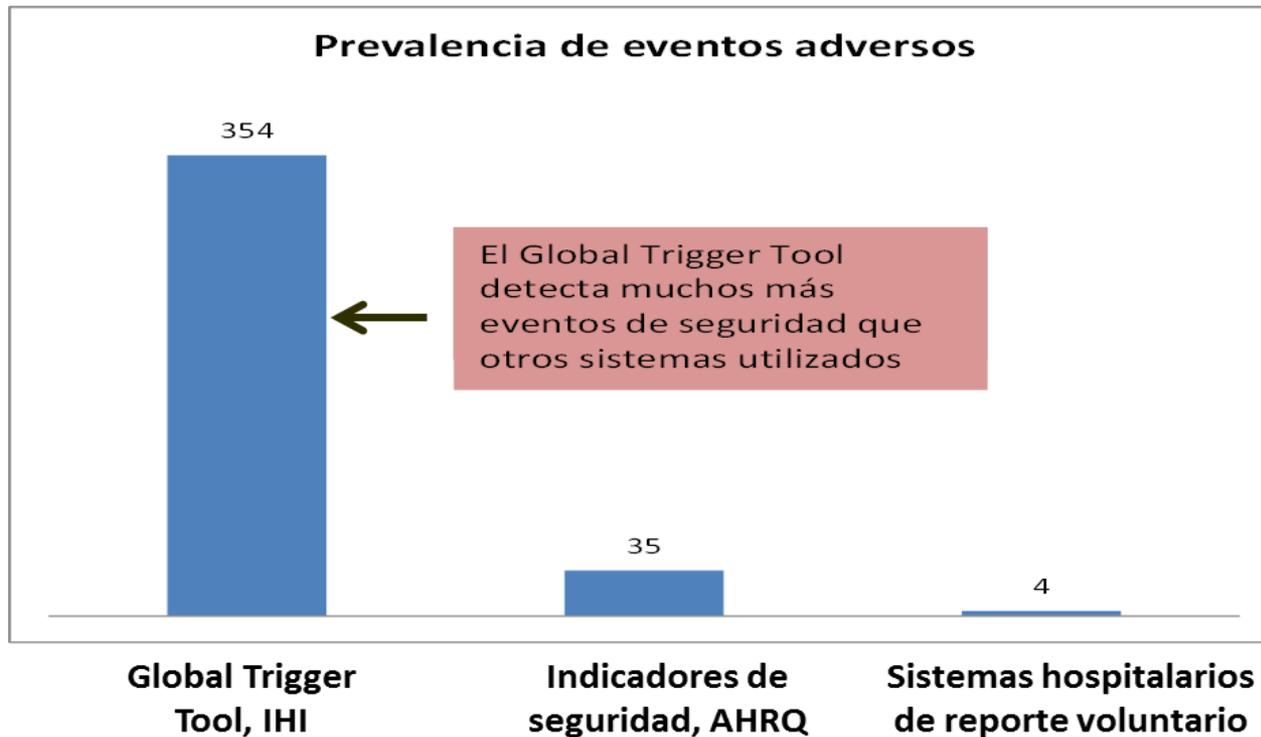
Results: Using a weighted average of the 4 studies, a lower limit of 210,000 deaths per year was associated with preventable harm in hospitals. Given limitations in the search capability of the Global Trigger Tool and the incompleteness of medical records on which the Tool depends, the true number of premature deaths associated with preventable harm to patients was estimated at more than 400,000 per year. Serious

the national level. The amount of new knowledge generated each year by clinical research that applies directly to patient care can easily overwhelm the individual physician trying to optimize the care of his patients.¹ Furthermore, the lack of a well-integrated and comprehensive continuing education system in the health professions is a major contributing factor to knowledge and performance deficiencies at the individual and system level.² Guidelines for physicians to optimize patient care are quickly out of date and can be biased by those who write the guidelines.³⁻⁵ At the system level, hospitals struggle with staffing issues, making suitable technology available for patient care, and executing effective handoffs between shifts and also between inpatient and outpatient care.⁶ Increased production demands in cost-driven institutions may increase the risk of preventable adverse events (PAEs). The United States trails behind other developed nations in implementing electronic medical records for its citizens.⁷ Hence, the information a physician needs to optimize care of a patient is often unavailable.

At the national level, our country is distinguished for its

Eventos adversos en hospitales: 10 veces más frecuentes de lo conocido

Fuente: Classen et al, "Global Trigger Tool Shows That Adverse Events in Hospitals May Be Ten Times Greater Than Previously Measured, Health Affairs, 2011



3 Hospitales Universitarios de + de 500 camas
Fondos externos para investigación en SP
Programas internos de SP
Reconocimiento (premios, public. e iniciativas)

795 pacientes, mayores de 18 años
1-31 octubre de 2004
Estadía mayor de 48 hs
Análisis de las HC

**Nuestras métricas del
tablero general de C&S...**

**“solo se gestiona, lo que
se mide...”**

Criterios para la selección de métricas

1. Impacto en la cultura de seguridad: educación, reporte, seguridad del personal, Walkrounds.
2. Por áreas de mayor riesgo: Quirófanos, Cuidados Intensivos, Emergencias, Hospital de día Oncológico.
3. Por procesos críticos: 6 Metas Internacionales
4. Por tipo de evento:
 - Medicación
 - Quirúrgicos o Intervencionismo
 - Infecciones
 - Discrepancias pre y pos quirúrgica
 - Reacciones a transfusiones de hemo componentes
 - Sedación y anestesia
5. Existe un riesgo elevado de eventos graves: ya han ocurrido, tenemos debilidades, Modelo de Vincent (NHS)
6. Análisis de la mortalidad (HSMR)

Consignas para el taller

1. Grupos pequeños (3 a 5 personas)
2. Elegir una unidad de análisis: hospital, departamento, servicio, área físico-funcional
3. Según criterios de relevancia seleccionar un grupo de métricas representativas para la unidad de análisis
4. Establecer la relevancia de cada una de ellas: fundamentar porqué se seleccionaron?
5. Cuáles serían las fuente de datos y mecanismos de validación
6. Factibilidad de implementación: fuerzas a favor y en contra
7. Una persona del grupo expone el trabajo del grupo en 5 minutos