MSOS Member Briefing March 2022

Moderated by: E. Robert Feroli, PharmD, FASHP





1

Tools for tracking progress in Medication Safety

Allison Whalen, PharmD, MHA

OhioHealth Medication Safety Officer

Pharmacy Manager of Medication Safety and Antimicrobial Stewardship

OhioHealth

- Nationally recognized, not-for-profit, charitable, healthcare outreach of the United Methodist Church.
- Serving its communities since 1891, OhioHealth is a family of 30,000 associates, physicians and volunteers, and a system of 12 hospitals and more than 200 ambulatory sites, hospice, home health, medical equipment and other health services spanning a 47county area.
- Riverside Methodist Hospital
- · Grant Medical Center
- · Doctors Hospital
- Grady Memorial Hospital
- · Dublin Methodist Hospital
- · Hardin Memorial Hospital
- Marion General Hospital
- O'Bleness HospitalMansfield Hospital
- · Shelby Hospital
- Grove City Methodist Hospital
- Berger Hospital



3

Standardization



SMART PUMPS



ADC CABINETS



EMR



SAFETY REPORTING SYSTEM



POLICIES (FOR THE MOST PART)

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Medication Safety Team

- System Medication Safety Officer
- Medication Safety Pharmacist at each site
 - Some cover multiple sites, range in hours of coverage based on size of hospital
 - Meet daily with Patient Safety team at their care sites to discuss events
- Pharmacy team meets weekly to discuss site specific medication events, plan for new implementations/projects
 - Includes Pharmacist Informaticist, Pharmacy Informatist, Clinical Coordinator responsible for pump updates
 - Team escalates discussions from the weekly level to a multidisciplinary team involving nursing and providers which meets on a monthly basis

5

To do | New Plan Name & Sand Charts Schedule | Water Add task | New Plan Name & Sand Charts Schedule | Water Add task | New Plan Name & Sand Charts Schedule | Water Add task | Add task | Water Add task | Water

Tools of the Trade: Microsoft Planner All team members can add agenda items "tasks" to board • Share safety events from their site with the team for brainstorming • Project Management • Safety evens from outside organizations (ISMP etc.) • Suggest Safety strategies implemented at their site • Discuss Education documents for feedback • Bring topics forward from other service lines (Drug shortage implications, new medications etc.) Assign owners, due dates, create customized columns for organization Track Progress, attach documents, add "labels" for easy sorting Complete cards when finished, but can be retrieved

O ISMP Perioperative Assessment Task Example & **(3) (9) (6)** ⊘ Nursing × Title Owners Labels-customizable Jen Bonnell and Lauren Wood, FY22 Goal • Progress, priority, due date extended deadline 2/11 Cindy working on Angie/Heather done Jen finished Grant? Henry connecting with GCMH Dan working on Tammy completed Jeff Mara Notes Checklist Attachments O Does anyone need contacts at their site? O Add an item • Can sort your board by many of these items Show on card

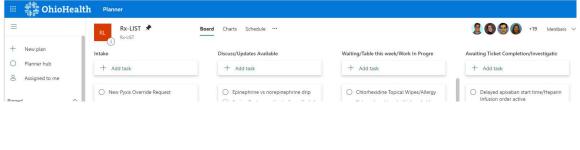
> Perioperative Excel.xlsx https://ohiohealth.sharepoi

8

Show on card

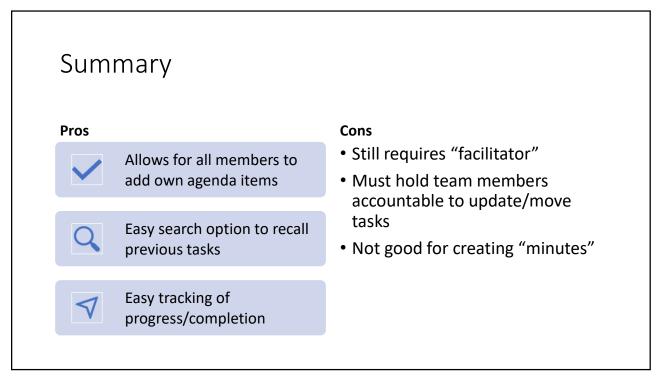


- Intake
- Discuss/Updates Available
- Waiting/Table this week
- Awaiting IS ticket completion
- Backlog
- Any member of the board can move items or update them



9

Tracking Completed medication safety cards can be aggregated and retrieved if the issue at hand resurfaces Filter Cash Filter Support Date (0) Late Today Tomorrow This week Not usek Not usek Priority (0) Progress (0) Late (0) Bustet (0) Assignment (0)





Addressing Incorrect Weight Programming in Smart Infusion Pumps

March 24, 2022 Silvana Balliu, PharmD Coordinator of Medication Safety Services – Smart Pumps





13

Cleveland Clinic Health System

- Main Campus
- 18 hospitals
- 19 full service family health centers throughout Northeast Ohio
- Cleveland Clinic locations in Florida, Nevada, Toronto, London and Abu Dhabi



Introduction

- Types of errors that can lead to incorrect weight programming in the infusion pumps
 - Transcription/entry errors
 - Weight type errors
 - Ideal vs adjusted vs actual
 - Weight updates in Electronic Health Record (EHR)

15

Transcription/Entry Weight Programming Errors

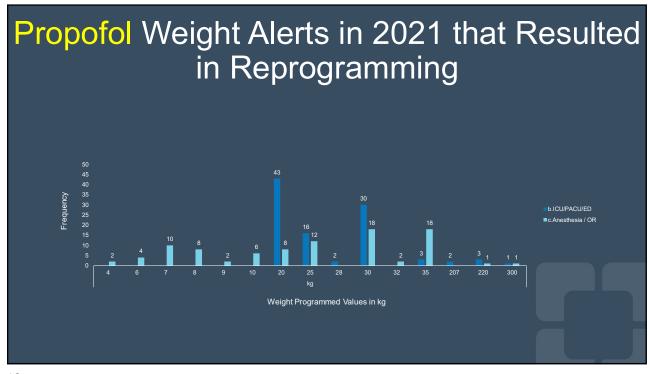
Incorrect Weight Programming Transcription/Entry Errors

- Result of human error due to manual programming process
- Pump guardrails related to the weight (Adults)
 - Lower hard limit
 - 20 kg
 - Lower soft limit
 - 40 kg
 - Upper soft limit
 - 200 kg
- Settings apply to a care area level
- Limits are the same for the anesthesia/OR care area



Specifics of Weight Transcription/Entry Errors

- · Medications dosed based on the weight
 - For example: aminocaproic acid, argatroban, bivalirudin, atracurium, dexmedetomidine, ketamine, midazolam, propofol
- Areas of practice
 - Critical care areas/anesthesia
- Error types
 - Dose/weight
 - Decimal point errors
 - Double digit errors



19

Transcription/Entry Weight Programming Errors Summary

Challenges

- Difficult to define an upper hard weight limit
- Not all pump software has the ability to set weight limits
 - All limits are necessary (lower, upper, soft and hard)

Recommendations

- Implement lower hard weight limit in the drug library
- Implement an upper soft weight limit based on the clinical feedback
- Weight limits should apply to all care areas, including anesthesia

Weight Type Programming Errors

21

Incorrect Weight Programming Weight Type Errors

- Some medications can be dosed based on the actual, ideal, or adjusted body weight
- Medications that can be dosed using multiple different weight types
 - Neuromuscular Blocker Agents
- Precipitating factors
 - Lack of awareness about dosing using different weight types
 - Some patients could be on multiple infusions where different weight types are used to dose each
 - Weight associated with the order in EHR is overlooked

Weight Type Programming Errors Summary

Challenges

- Few high leverage safety strategies to facilitate appropriate weight type programming on the pump
- Education/alerts are the only options if integration of smart pumps with EHR is not implemented
- Integration will address this issue, but manual programming will still exist during downtimes

Recommendations

- Add clinical advisory to alert clinicians about programming the weight associated with the order
- Educational flyers
- Review and discuss any events at huddles
- Vendor consideration to the naming of weight field in the pump
 - "ordered weight" instead of "patient's weight"

23

Errors Related to Weight Updates in EHR

Errors Associated with Weight Updates in EHR

- New weights are entered if orders in EHR are discontinued and restarted
 - Dose titrated based on response
 - Keep previous weight if weight changes within a certain range
- Patients that stay in hospital for an extended time
 - Define a hospital cut off for weight changes when order updates are needed

25

Summary

- Soft/hard and lower/upper options for the weight limits in the drug library software are necessary
- Implementation of lower hard weight limit has the largest impact in preventing weight manual programming errors
- · All humans are prone to errors
 - Hard weight limits are necessary for anesthesia care area as well
- Integration of smart pumps with EHR will address most of the issues related to weight programming on the pump
- Weight programming on the pump is impacted by the weight selection in EHR



27

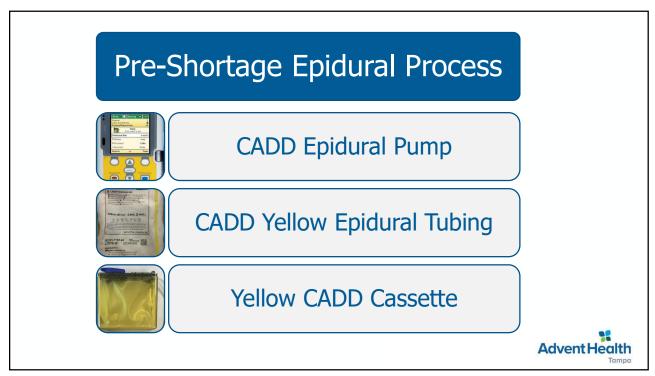


Managing the Shortage of CADD Epidural Supplies

Norka Carranza, PharmD Medication Safety Pharmacist

Shannon Robb, PharmD, BCPS Clinical Pharmacy Specialist – Pain Management





CADD Tubing & Cassette Issue

- CADD epidural and PCA tubing, and cassettes are on manufacturer backorder
- CADD tubing inventory is depleted



 We must plan for an alternative means of administering epidurals for laboring patients



31

Plans for Epidural Administration

- Epidurals will be administered using the Hospira Plum 360 infusion pump (Hospira typically used for large volume infusions)
- Extra safety precautions must be taken to ensure safe infusion





Plans for Epidural Administration

- A <u>check list</u> will be used with a <u>time out</u> for <u>all epidural</u> setups
- The pump must be placed on the <u>BED IV POLE</u> on the <u>opposite side</u> of the bed as the <u>main IV pole</u> to ensure it is physically separated from other infusion pumps
- <u>Tubing</u> must be <u>labeled x2</u> with yellow "EPIDURAL" stickers
 - Hospira line close to pump and end near epidural catheter
- ONLY utilize <u>SINGLE CHANNEL</u> Hospira tubing



33

Plans for Epidural Administration

- Yellow "EPIDURAL" sign on face of pump
- <u>Filter</u> will be placed by anesthesia between tubing and epidural catheter
- Face of Hospira <u>pump</u> will be <u>locked</u> (Code 0963)
- Medication must be placed in a lockbox

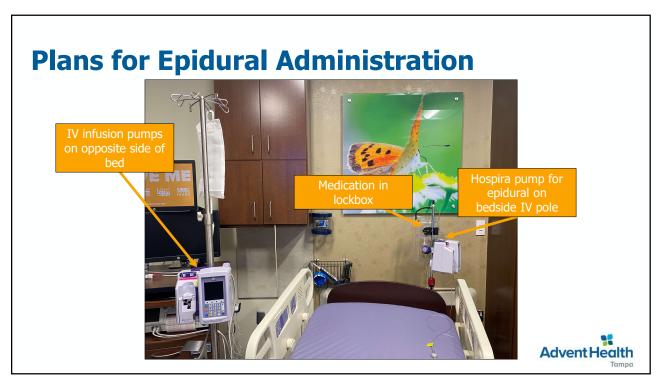


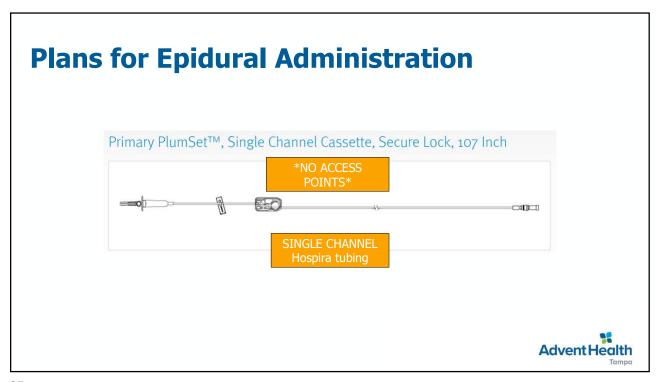
Plans for Epidural Administration

- Clinician boluses and/or patient controlled epidural analgesia (PCEA) boluses can not be administered on the Hospira pump
- Boluses must be administered manually by the Anesthesia provider



35

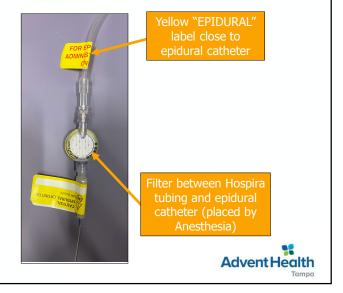






Plans for Epidural Administration





39

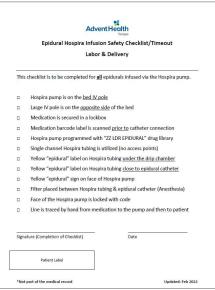
Plans for Epidural Administration



- The face of the pump should be locked after programming is complete
 - Same code "0963" will unlock the pump
 - Ensure code is concealed from non-healthcare providers



Hospira Epidural Administration Set Up



- Nursing + anesthesia at bedside for epidural set-up
- The Epidural Hospira Infusion Checklist/Timeout needs to be completed for ALL epidurals infused by the Hospira pump



41



ISMP High Alert Self Assessment

Preve	nting Misconnections and Wrong Route Errors
15	Equipment used for neuraxial opioid and/or local anesthetic insertion and infusion is standardized throughout the facility so that it is familiar to all practitioners administering or supervising neuraxial analgesia.
FAQ 16	Infusion pumps (including syringe pumps) used for epidural medications are standardized throughout the facility, specifically configured for epidural medications, visually distinguishable from those used for IV administration, and labeled or visually identified as delivering epidural medication.
17	Dual-channel infusion pumps are not used for simultaneous administration of IV and epidural infusions.
18	Infusion pumps used to administer medications and solutions via different routes of administration (e.g., IV and epidural) are not stacked on the same pole.
19	Epidural infusion lines and central venous access lines are secured on opposite sides of the patient's back or chest.
20	Administration sets with yellow-striped tubing and without injection ports are used for all epidural infusions, and not for any other purpose; and the end of the tubing closest to the patient is clearly labeled "Epidural."
21	All bags and syringes of neuraxial opioids and/or local anesthetics, and their overwraps if applicable, are labeled with a prominent auxiliary warning (e.g., For Epidural Use Only; For Intrathecal Use Only) in a large font size (e.g., greater than 20 point) on both sides of the bag or syringe.
22	The pharmacy dispenses epidural infusions with an epidural administration set/tubing or connects the epidural tubing to the bag prior to dispensing the infusion.



43

Resources

- Cohen MR, Smetzer JL. Mix-Ups Between Epidural Analgesia and IV Antibiotics in Labor and Delivery Units Continue to Cause Harm. *Hosp Pharm*. 2019;54(3):155-159.
- ISMP. Medication Safety Self Assessment® for High-Alert Medications. 2018 Jan 25.
- ISMP. Medication Safety Alert. Epidural-IV route mix-ups: reducing the risk of deadly errors. 2008 July 3;13(13):1-3.



Acknowledgments

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- Dr. Ellen Webb, Labor and Delivery Anesthesia
- Rebeccah Vires, Labor and Delivery Nurse Manager
- Tommy Banks, Director of Supply Chain



45



Questions?



ISMP Update MSOS Briefing March 2022

Michael R. Cohen, RPh, MS, ScD (hon.), DPS (hon.), FASHP President Emeritus Institute for Safe Medication Practices

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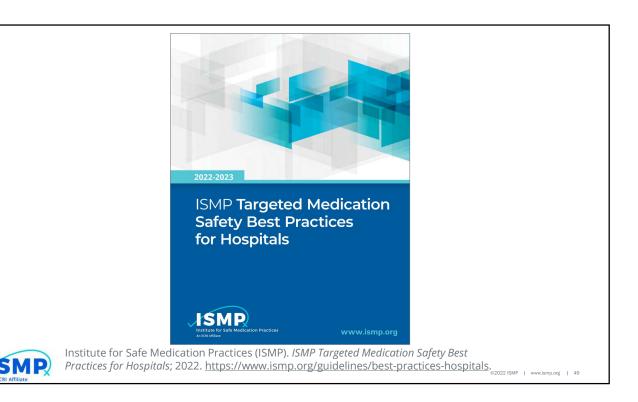
47

Announcements

- Shannon Bertagnoli, PharmD, joined ISMP on 3/7 as Medication Safety Specialist, Publications
- New Guidelines for Safe Preparation of Compounded Sterile Preparations to be published end of April
- International Medication Safety Network (IMSN) Covid-19 SIG guidelines published https://www.intmedsafe.net/imsn-cvsig-issues-recommendations-for-global-implementation-of-safe-covid-19-immunization-practices/
- $-\,$ ISMP is moving to new offices shared with ECRI in Plymouth Meeting, PA
- Three new Targeted Medication Safety Best Practices have been published and 3 have been archived
- IMSN forming an oxytocin SIG



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49

Currently have 19 *Best Practices*, including the three new *Best Practices* for 2022-23

- Best Practice 17: Safeguard against errors with oxytocin use
- Best Practice 18: Maximize the use of barcode verification prior to medication and vaccine administration by expanding use beyond inpatient care areas
- Best Practice 19: Layer numerous strategies throughout the medicationuse process to improve safety with high-alert medications



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Three TMSBPs have been archived

- Archived Best Practice 4: Ensure that all oral liquid medications that are not commercially available in unit dose packaging are dispensed by the pharmacy in an oral syringe or an enteral syringe that meets the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 80369 standard, such as ENFit
- Archived Best Practice 5: Purchase oral liquid dosing devices (oral syringes/cups/droppers) that only display the metric scale
- Archived Best Practice 10: Eliminate all 1,000 mL bags of sterile water (labeled for "injection," "irrigation," or "inhalation") from all areas outside of the pharmacy



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51



ENFit syringe "misconnection" incident

- Inpatient with a g-tube had topical compounded pain gel ordered by chronic pain service consult. Contained amitriptyline and ketamine in a gel base, packaged into ENfit syringes. Properly labeled as topical medication.
- Patient's nurse accidentally administered the gel per G-tube along with a number of other enteral liquid medications that were due at the same time and also packaged in ENFit syringes.



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53

Questions?



- A copy of today's slides will be posted on our website
- Next MSOS Briefing date May 26, 2022.

