Patient Safety and Clinical Quality Update



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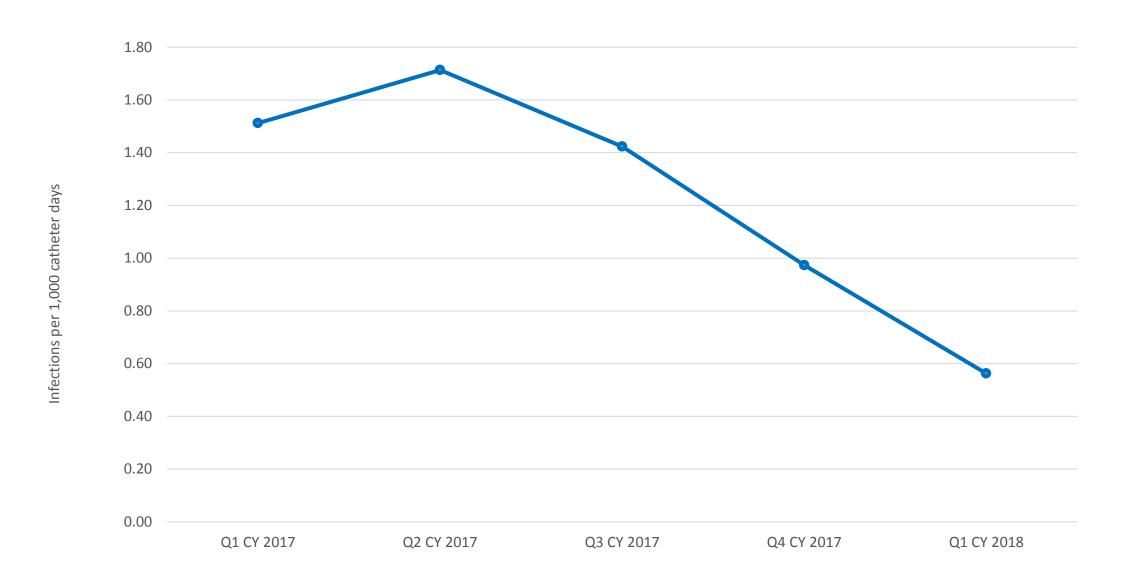
July 20, 2018

Agenda

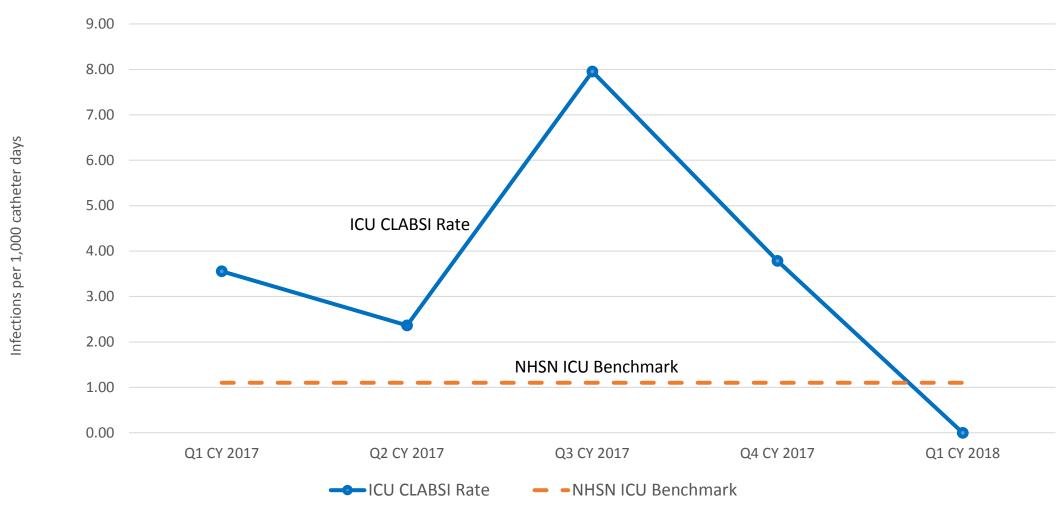
- Safety and Quality Performance Metrics
- Accreditation Readiness
- Future Opportunities

Safety and Quality Performance Metrics

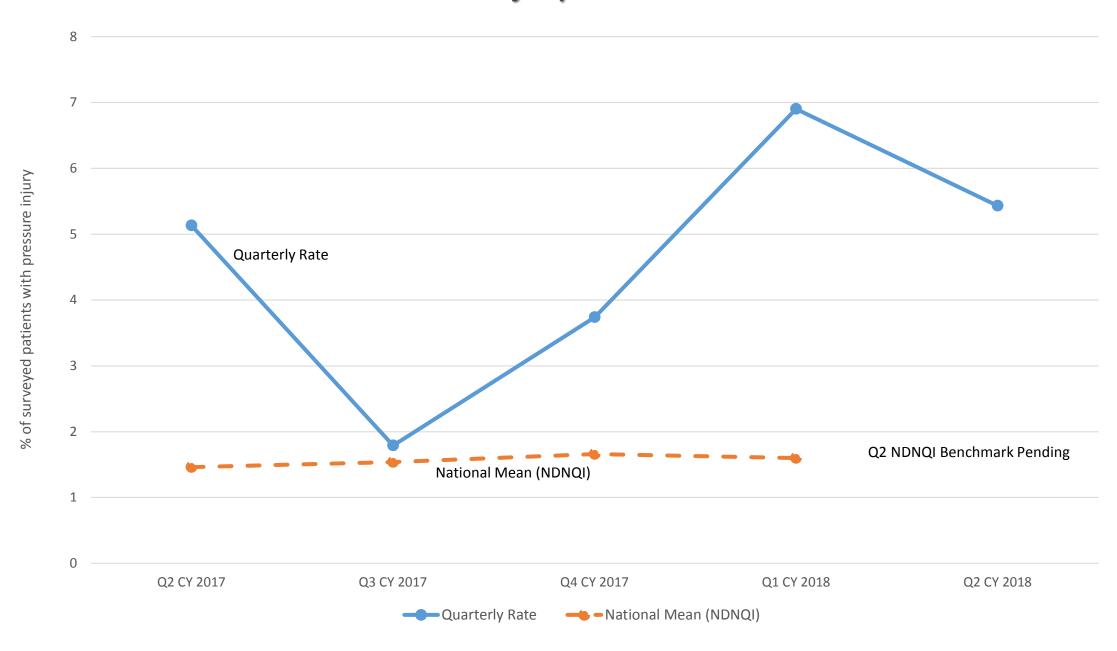
Wholehouse Central-Line Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI) Rate



ICU Central-Line Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI) Rate



Pressure Injury Prevalence



Hand Hygiene Compliance



Accreditation Readiness

Key Risk Points

Ligature risks

- Suicide assessment tool; 1:1 monitors
- Significant structural changes

High Level Disinfection/Sterilization

- External review
- 10 sites to 3 sites
- Policies and procedures standardized
- Next phase = structural changes

Sterile Compounding

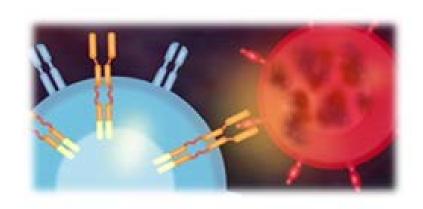
- Facilities improvements
- Policies and procedures developed
- Improved staffing



Future Opportunities

NIH CC Systems-based Morbidity and Mortality Rounds

Cellular Therapy: The Risks Associated with a Novel Cure



Thursday June 7th, 2018 12:00pm-1:00pm Masur Auditorium

Richard Sherry, MD

"Past and Present Therapy"
Staff Clinician, Surgery Branch, CCR, NCI

Nirali Shah, MD

"Case Presentation"
Associate Research Physician, Pediatric Oncology Branch, CCR, NCI

James Gilman, MD

"Managing Risk and Assuring Patient Safety"

Chief Executive Officer, NIH Clinical Center

Adoptive T-cell Therapy at NIH

Two institutes

- NCI (Surgery, Pediatric Oncology, Experimental Transplantation and Immunology)
- NHLBI

Seven Principal Investigators

23 active protocols recruiting patients

Three Patient Care Units

• 3NE, 3NW, 1NW

One ICU (all patients with high-grade toxicity end up here!)

Extensive clinical support staff

• Nurses (CC and IC), pharmacy, laboratory medicine, transfusion medicine, consult services, nutrition, social workers, respiratory therapy, housekeeping, infection control, administrators, rehabilitation medicine, bioethics, etc.

High Reliability: Mitigating Risk

Accept that inherent risks (expected/unexpected)

"Preoccupation with Failure" - cannot expect/prevent all complications but must be vigilant

- Wide differential for clinical changes, watch out for infections, etc.
- Education all care staff

Contingency planning - have available the highest quality supportive care

- Close monitoring for, and management of, Cytokine Release Syndrome
- Have a plan in place for deterioration (fluids, steroids, escalation of issues)
- Processes to assure flawless communication (especially contingencies)
- Availability of imaging studies needed for acute decision making
- Availability of key consult services (neurology, infectious diseases, psychiatry)

Unexpected complications are addressed meticulously by the research team via their own regulatory bodies (IRB, FDA, etc)

Sharing knowledge about care/complications among investigators & clinical staff improves future care

Busting the Silos: Collaborating across Programs

- Establish a "Cellular Therapy Consortium"
- Consider prospective protocol reviews with peer cell therapy investigators
- Establish forum to discuss case outcomes, grade 3 or 4+ toxicities
- Collaborative care
- Conduct surveillance and/or treatment algorithms to assure consistent and prompt recognition and intervention

Questions? Comments?

