

Speaker series II “Mondo” della Sanità  
Roma, 14 novembre 2007

# Questioni organizzative del Risk Management in Sanità

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**safequalitycare**

your partner in safety and quality improvement



# Struttura della presentazione



- Il Sistema Sanitario Nazionale inglese (NHS): il contesto politico
- I fattori per il miglioramento del risk management
- Standard per una salute migliore
- Governance e Sicurezza nell' NHS
- Risk management e sicurezza del paziente
- Fattori organizzativi: discussione



# Fatti e numeri

## Organizzazioni Sanitarie inglesi:

- 270 per acuti e salute mentale
- 152 per cure primarie
- 10 organizzazioni di servizi di ambulance
- 10 Strategic Health Authorities

## Ogni giorno: 1,5 milioni di contatti con pazienti

- 50.000 visite di pronto soccorso
- 900.000 consultazioni di medicina generale
- 16.000 chiamate a NHS Direct

1,3 milioni di addetti

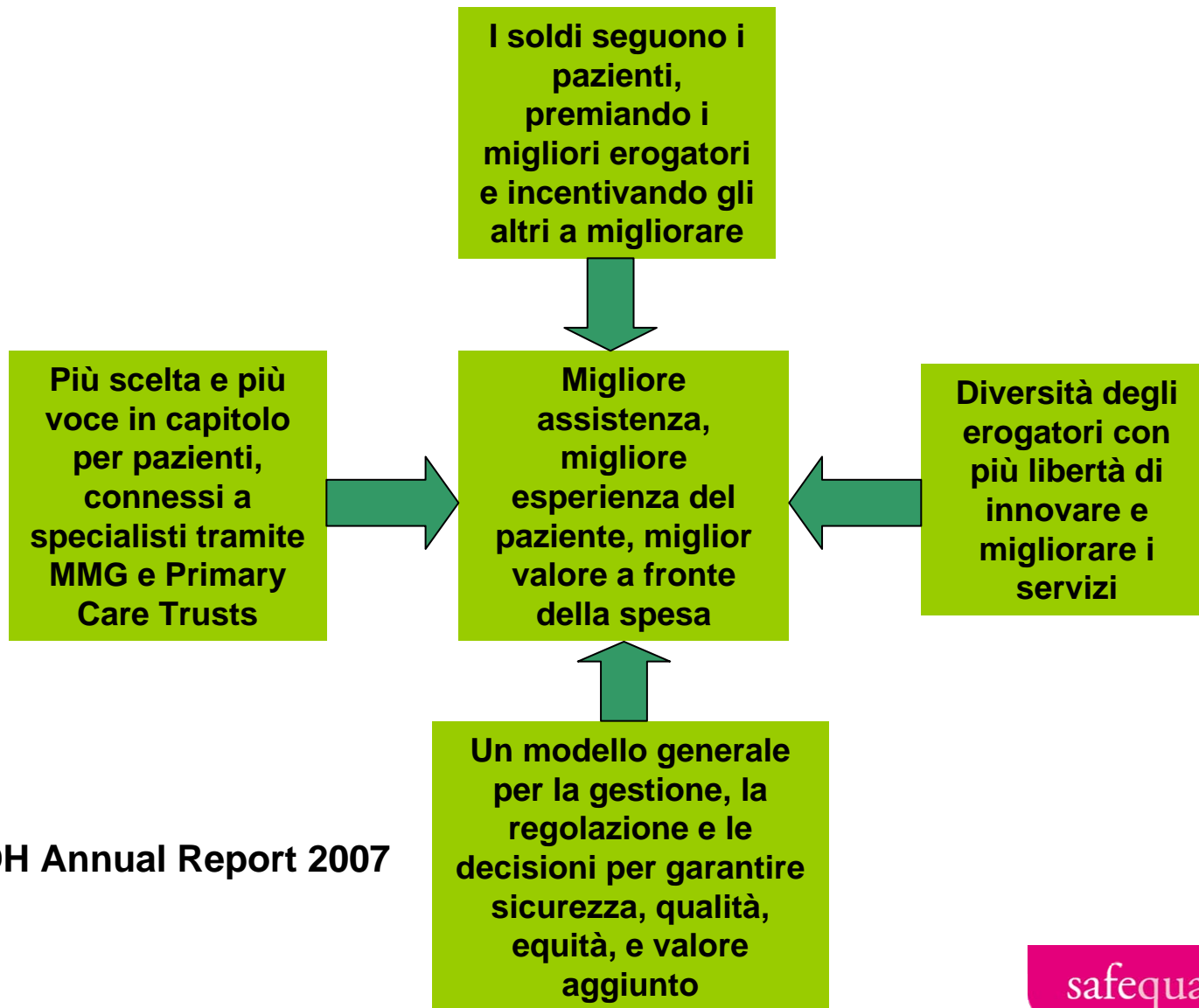
90 miliardi di sterline di budget annuale



Fonte: Chief Executive's Report to NHS 2007 Department of Health



# Il contesto delle politiche sanitarie



Fonte: DH Annual Report 2007



## 12 Azioni per malasanità (clinical negligence) in Gran Bretagna (in miliardi di £)



Source: Summarised accounts of the Health Authorities, NHS Trusts, the National Blood Authority and the NHS Litigation Authority

Fonte: Report by The Comptroller and Auditor General, Financial Management in the NHS (England) 2003-04



EVENING STANDARD  
02/02/01

### 'Wrong' leukaemia jab teenager dies in hospital

THE teenager who was mistakenly injected with an anti-cancer drug into his spine while being

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH  
11/02/01

## Patient dies following fatal injection blunder

By HENRY BOUTH

A HOSPITAL patient who was wrongly injected with anti-cancer drug into his spine died yesterday.

INDEPENDENT  
03/02/01

## Teenage patient dies after doctors' injection mistake

By JEREMY LAURANCE  
Health Editor

DOCTORS could face manslaughter charges after the

teenage patient died after being given the wrong drug into his spine.

GUARDIAN  
28/1/01

### Drug mix-up killed leukaemia sufferer

THE EXPRESS  
13/02/01

## Doctors will make mistakes

But a simple fail-safe system is all it takes to stop drug errors such as the latest two cases in the news

DAILY MAIL  
03/02/01

# Cancer boy dies after blunder over injection

By Sarah Harris

Following the mistake on January 4 and the hospital launched its own inquiry.

The QMC usually has a

vein. We now wish to be left to grieve in peace.

Ten other patients are known to have died since 1998 after similar errors at other hospitals.

The Jowett's solicitor, Paul Bates, said: "My clients have revealed to learn so many have suffered to a mistake."

THE EXPRESS  
03/02/01

## Doctors may face death charges after drug-blunder teenager dies

By ANTHONY MITCHELL

TWO doctors could be charged with manslaughter after

giving death from the anti-cancer drug injected on January 4. Yesterday the app

Crown Prosecution Service, The hospital, which once treated Prince

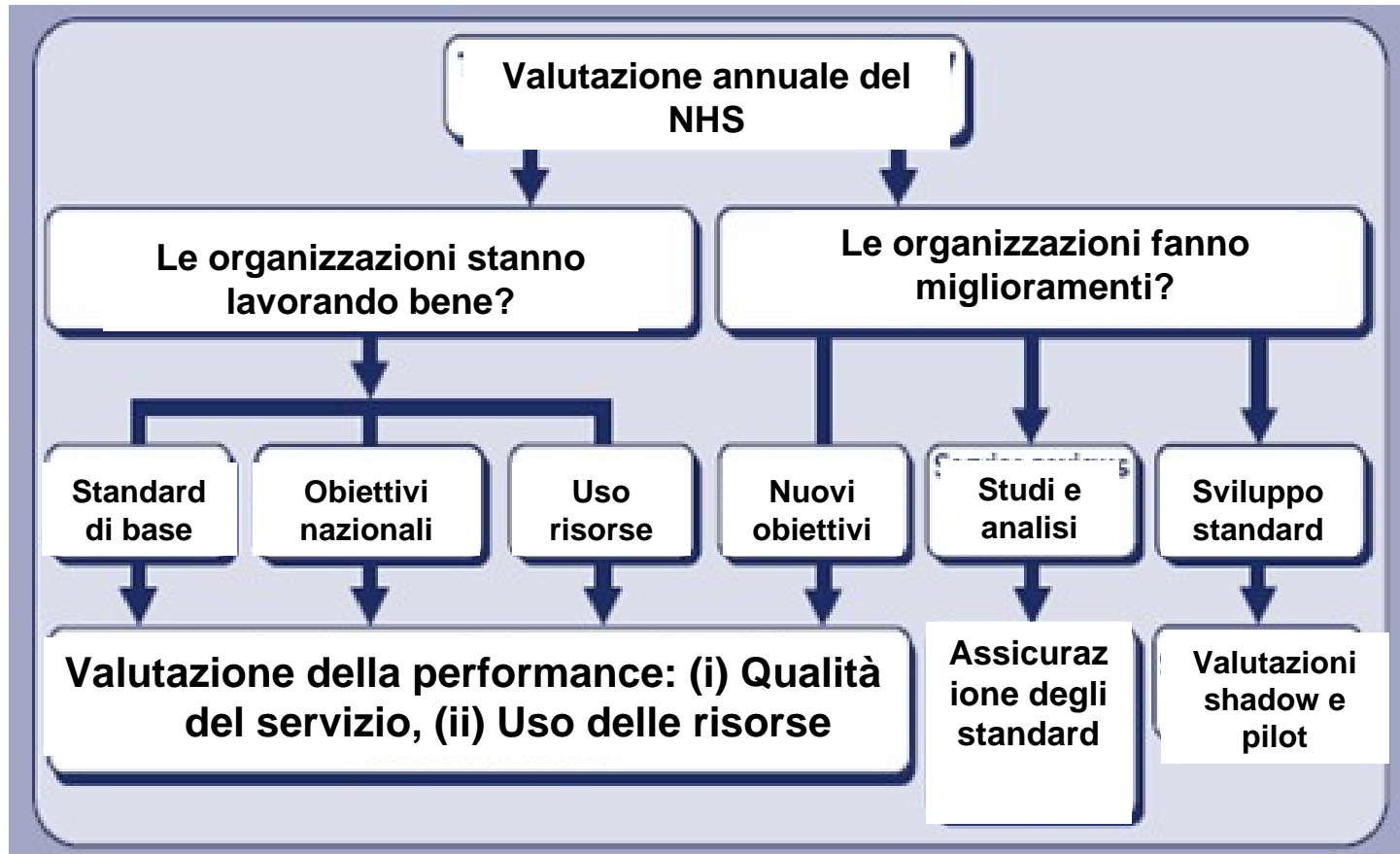
GUARDIAN  
03/02/01

## Teenager given wrong drug dies

Clare Dyer  
Legal correspondent

Two doctors could face manslaughter charges after

The medical centre suspended two junior doctors after the incident and an investigation was launched. A police investigation is continuing.



Fonte: Healthcare Commission 2007



# Standard di assistenza sanitaria



Le organizzazioni sanitarie devono:

- a) Applicare i principi di buona gestione aziendale e clinica;
- b) Sostenere attivamente i dipendenti per promuovere valori come apertura, onestà, probità, responsabilità e uso efficace e efficiente delle risorse;
- c) Portare avanti la valutazione e la gestione del rischio;
- d) Assicurarsi che la gestione finanziaria permetta un uso economico, appropriato e efficace delle risorse;
- e) Combattere la discriminazione, promuovere l'uguaglianza e il rispetto dei diritti umani;
- f) Adeguarsi ai requisiti di performance esistenti



# Gestione finanziaria del rischio: sviluppata bene



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La maggior parte delle organizzazioni NHS nel 2003-04 aveva in piedi un sistema di documentazione e valutazione rischi

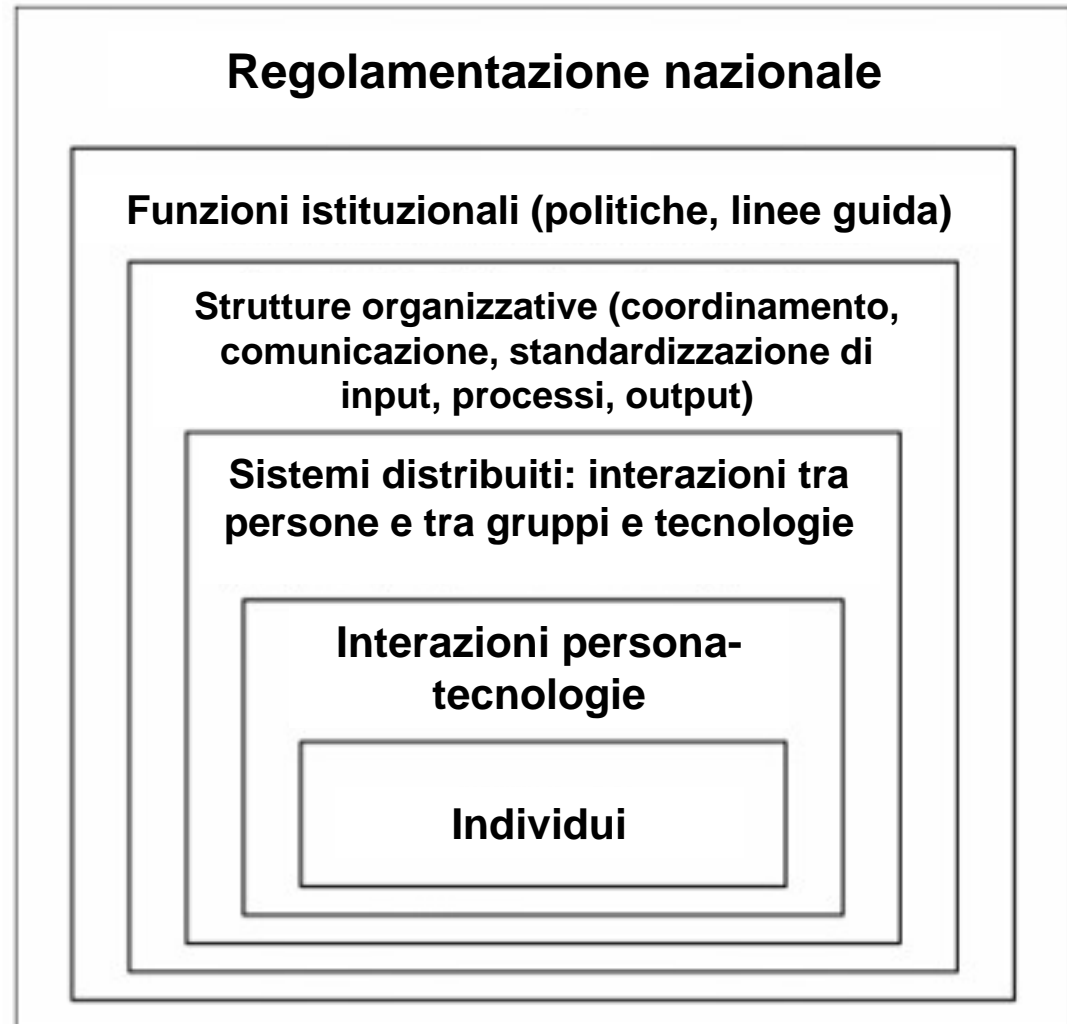
NHS Body	Rischi identificati e documentati		Azioni impiegate contro i rischi identificati	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
NHS Trusts	250	(93)	246	(91)
Primary Care Trusts	281	(93)	278	(92)
Strategic Health Authorities	28	(100)	27	(96)
<b>Total</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>(92)</b>

Source: Audit Commission analysis of appointed auditors' findings

Fonte: Report by The Comptroller and Auditor General, Financial Management in the NHS (England) 2003-04



**Governo**  
**e**  
**Sicurezza**

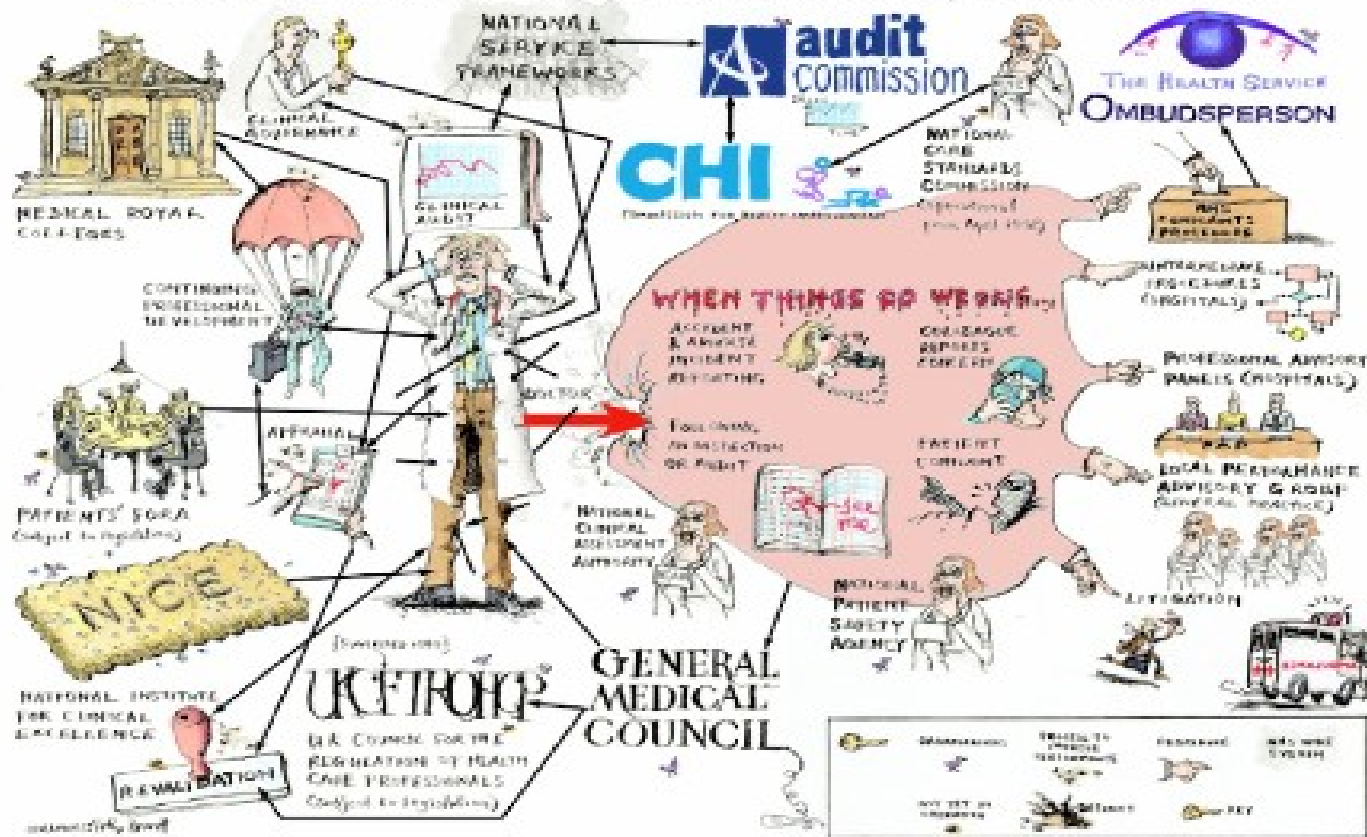




**bma news**

The voice of doctors

Regulating doctors and medical practice: Systems for monitoring performance (England)





# Clinical Governance

“Un modello attraverso cui le organizzazioni dell’NHS siano in grado di migliorare continuamente la qualità dei servizi e di salvaguardare gli alti standard di assistenza attraverso la creazione di un ambiente in cui l’eccellenza nelle cure si sviluppi.”

A First Class Service: Quality in the new NHS, DH 1999



# Governo Integrato



Un modello che comprenda i seguenti rischi:

- » Finanziari
- » Di salute e sicurezza
- » Clinici
- » Di Sicurezza del paziente
- » Di Ricerca
- » Informativi

## Appendix 1: Self Assessment Maturity Matrix – Integrated Governance

Version 4.2 Oct 2005	<b>NHS Boards: Integrated Governance Self assessment maturity matrix</b>			Produced by John Bullivant, NHS CGST
<p><i>Boards need to demonstrate clarity of purpose, transparency in decision making, and accountability. The Matrix identifies ten key areas for individual and collective attention in delivering the Integrated Governance. In relation to each element try and assess your own perspective on the level to which you have progressed and are assured. Then share and seek common ground for current positions and action to improve the collective position. If you feel you have not yet reached basic level, mark the NO column. Revisit at regular intervals.</i></p>				
Progress Key Elements	N o	Basic level – agreement of commitment and direction	Firm progress in development	Maturity – comprehensive assurance
1. Clarity of Purpose	–	Purpose debated and agreed; priorities and drivers expressed	National targets and local priorities agreed with stakeholders and plans in place	Evidence that national targets and local priorities are being met and strategy review in place
2. Strategic annual agenda cycle with all agendas Integrated encompassing activity, resources and quality	–	Annual cycle of Board activity reviewed	Annual cycle of Board activity in place; reporting format and strategic prioritisation in place	Clarity of action and follow up in place. Improvement framework in place
3. Integrated Assurance System in place	–	Assurance Framework covers activity, quality and resources and realigned to targets, standards and local priorities	Control mechanisms in place for all elements of the Assurance Framework	Annual audit of follow up of SUIs, complaints etc. Board assured Assurance Framework reporting reflects priority areas
4. Decision making supported by intelligent information	–	Information processing and analysis overhauled	Intelligent information for Boards, stakeholders and regulators	Evidence based decision making in place
5. Streamlined committee structure; clear terms of reference and delegation; time limited	–	Committee structure reviewed with expectation of minimum (3?) standing committees and time limited task groups	Streamlined committee structure in place with clear terms of reference and scheme of delegation and reporting	Temporary committees/task groups report annually on progress and need for extension if necessary
6. Audit Committee strengthened to cover all governance issues	–	Audit committee role reviewed to take on independent scrutiny function	Audit committee workload and agendas under control. Internal external and auditors and advisors aligned to agenda & role	Committees reviewed and working effectively within scrutiny regime
7. Appoint Board supports eg company secretary to support Board, Committees and head compliance unit	–	Company /corporate secretary role defined & located in organisation	Company/corporate secretary appointed /trained assumes compliance unit role	Company /corporate secretary role reviewed
8. Selection, development review of board members.	–	Non Exec competences known and gaps identified. Execs trained in Board role & corporacy	Exec contribution reviewed at least annually	Board fit for purpose, succession planning in place
9 Board etiquette agreed	–	Board has discussed its values and the way it wants to work	Etiquette agreed & board reviews performance after each meeting	Board improves its working & Values & Etiquette reviewed annually
10. Development f individual Executive Directors and NEDs by the trust to ensure board corporacy	–	Terms of reference developed for training needs	Corporate induction systems in place for new directors – annual corporate review workshop established	Clear corporate performance objectives of all directors reviewed by Chair and CEO in line with performance assessment system
<b>Maturity Matrices have been developed under license from the Benchmarking Institute</b>				



# Un modello di Sicurezza



Meccanismi per assicurare al Board (Consiglio) che gli obiettivi si stanno raggiungendo e che i rischi sono gestiti

Come si fa a assicurare:

- La qualità delle cure cliniche?
- La salute finanziaria dell'organizzazione?
- La gestione efficace del personale?

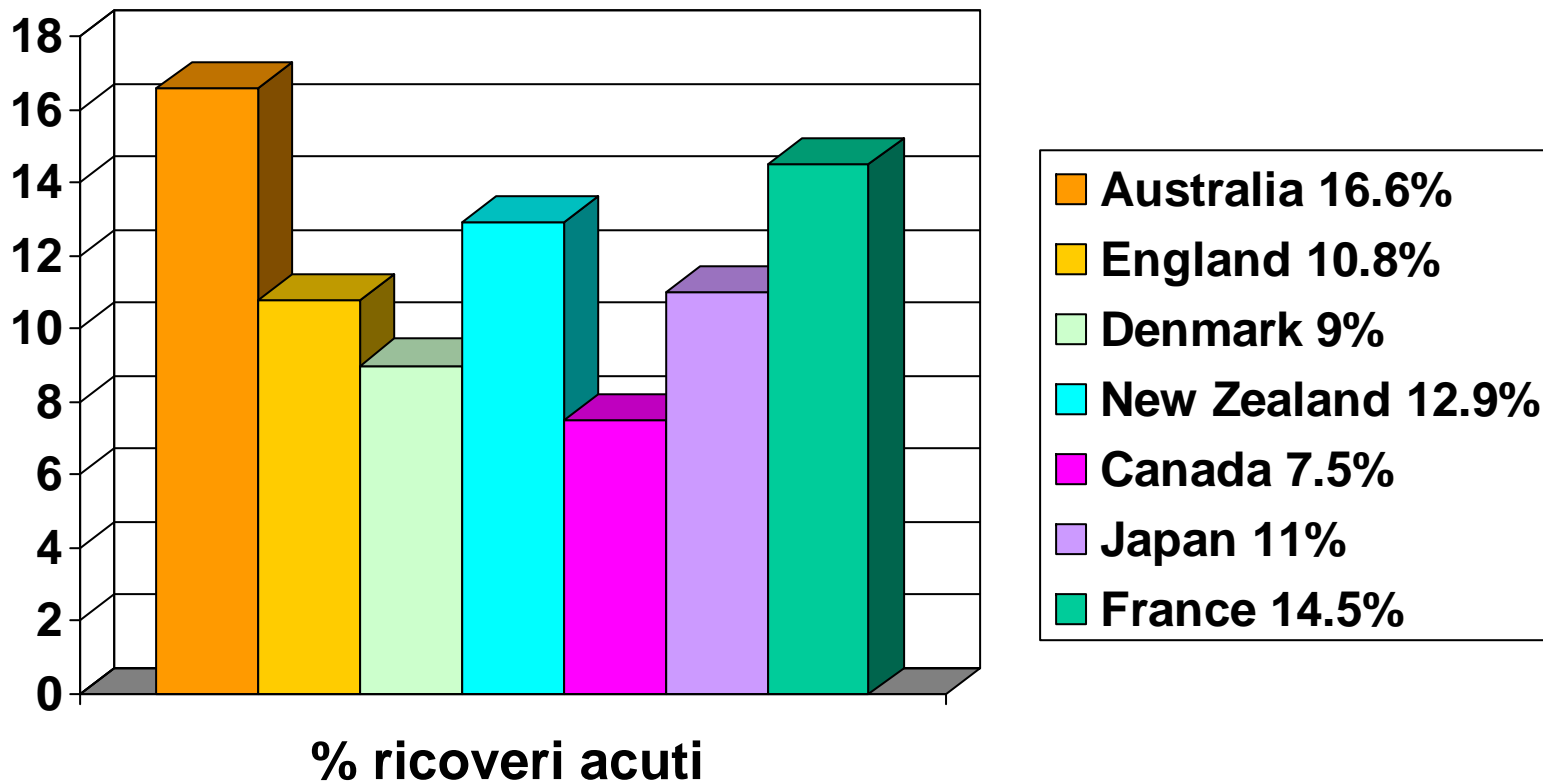


“La sicurezza del paziente deve essere al centro di tutto quello che fanno le organizzazioni sanitarie. Faremo tutto quanto in nostro potere per assicurarci che sia così, perseguendo qualunque organizzazione sanitaria che non si adegua agli standard di sicurezza.”

Fonte: Healthcare Commission Annual Report 2006



# Sicurezza del paziente: un problema mondiale





# Sicurezza del paziente: un problema locale



## Un tipico ospedale per acuti con 500 posti letto:

Numero di ammessi: **30.000**

Numero di incidenti: **3.200**

Di cui incidenti moderati e gravi: **1.100**

Incidenti Prevenibili: **1.500**

Numero di giornate/letto in più: **27.400**

Costi: **£ 7,4 mln**

Numero di denunce all'anno: **20**

Patteggiamenti: **£ 1,2 mln**

Fonti: DOH, HES and Activity States 2002, NHS Negligence claims CNST,  
Vincent et al.



# Un problema difficile

- La più grande industria al mondo
- Il problema ha una scala imponente
- Diversità e complessità delle attività
- Diversità dei contesti
- Poco proceduralizzato, più “con le mani in pasta” (“hands on”)
- Le cause di errori e danni sono complesse
- La sicurezza del paziente è un problema interdisciplinare

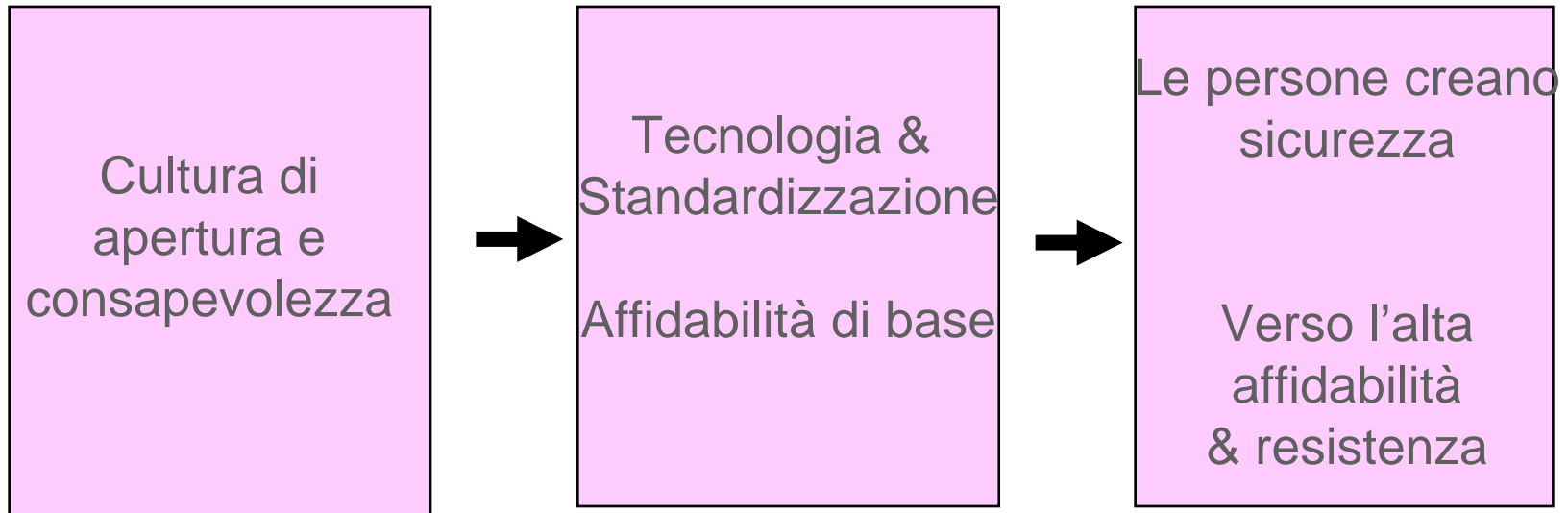


“La medicina una volta era semplice, inefficace e relativamente sicura. Ora è complessa, efficace e potenzialmente pericolosa.”

Chantler, Lancet 1999, 353:1178-81



# Il cammino verso la sicurezza





# La sicurezza in 7 mosse

1. Cultura della sicurezza
2. Guidare e sostenere lo staff
3. Risk management integrato
4. Promuovere il report degli incidenti
5. Coinvolgere pazienti e pubblico
6. Imparare e condividere le lezioni
7. Attuare le soluzioni



Fonte: National Patient Safety Agency

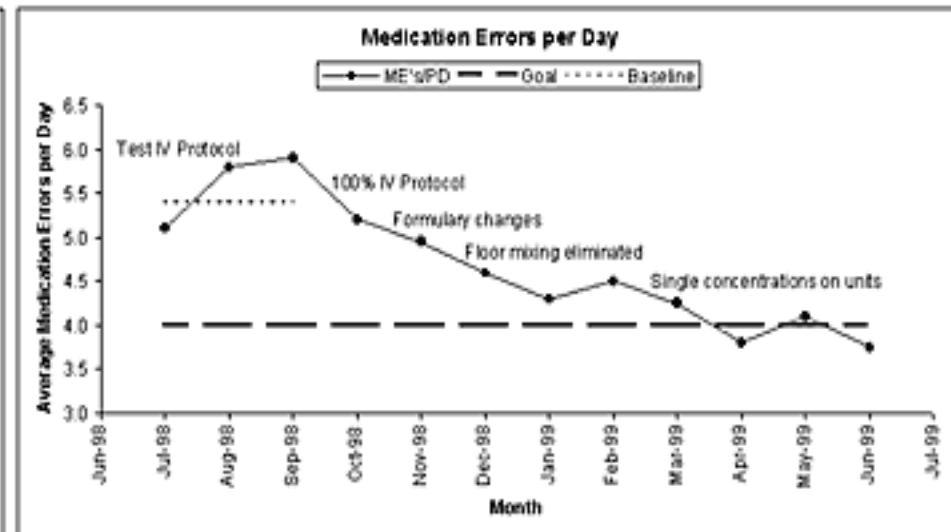
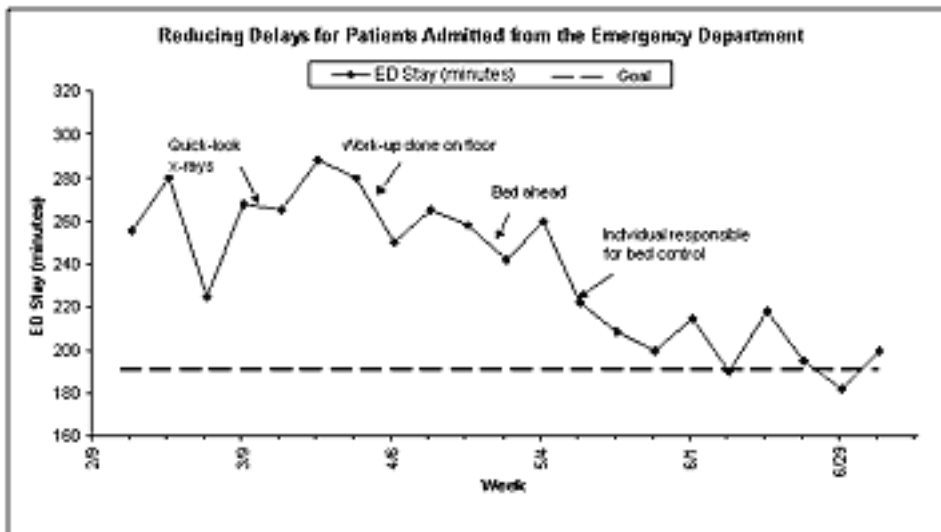




# Il Modello di Sicurezza



## I progressi in misure e grafici





# Aspetti organizzativi: discussione



- Complessità nell'integrare tutti gli aspetti del risk management in un modello generale
- Identificare i rischi prioritari quando in scarsità di risorse finanziarie
- Gestione finanziaria del rischio: una storia più lunga e più sviluppata
- Le risorse per il rischio clinico sono basse al confronto
- La sicurezza del paziente e i cambiamenti culturali connessi sono più complessi.