

DISCLOSURE of ADVERSE EVENTS
Capital Health (NS) Policy

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“Being open when things go wrong is fundamental to the partnership between patients and those who provide their care”.

Being Open: Communicating Patient Safety Incidents with Patients and their Carers. National Patient Safety Agency, 2004 (UK)




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Where did we start?


- 1992 - 1995 (1 page)
 - Patients have the right to know about unusual events that happen in their care.
 - Told staff to “just do it”, but not how.
- 2000 (2 pages)
 - Incorporated more support and resources.
- 2005 (12 pages)
 - Training, checklists and team approach.




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Fatal brain illness suspected at QEII
Probable Creutzfeldt-Jakob case
Chronicle Herald April 28, 2004




N.S. Hospital Warns Patients of Fatal Brain Disease Contamination. National Post. April 28, 2004
 QEII used Instruments on 26 before learning of probable Creutzfeldt-Jakob case. Chronicle Herald . April 29, 2004
 QEII faces probe over handling of Instruments – review to examine how patients may have been exposed to CJD. Chronicle Herald. April 29, 2004



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What we learned from this...

- needed a clear process and procedure for disclosure of adverse events involving large groups;
- the Department of Health coordinated a public review in July/August 2004;
 - Recommended a provincial policy strategy which lead to the Nova Scotia Health Department *Disclosure of Adverse Events Policy* in March 2005.




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Disclosure

- the imparting, by health-care workers to patients or their significant others, of information pertaining to any *health-care event [adverse event]* affecting (or liable to affect) the patient's interests. The obligation to disclose is proportional to the degree of actual **harm** to the patient (or realistic threat of such) arising from an untoward event.

Canadian Patient Safety Dictionary (2003) RCPSC. p.55
http://repsc.medical.org/publications/PatientSafetyDictionary_e.pdf




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CH Definition of *Adverse Event*

- Unexpected and undesired incident during care;
- Associated with care provided to the patient/client/resident or the care environment;
- Does/reasonably expected to negatively affect health (physical or psychological) and /or quality of life.

CH Policy 70-006 Disclosure of Adverse Events July 2005




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We needed a definition of Harm...

Harm is defined as death, disease, injury, psychological effects, and/or any disability experienced by the patient as a result of the adverse event.

CH Policy 70-006 Disclosure of Adverse Events July 2005




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CH Guiding Principles & Values...Why?

- Culture of:
 - Patient/client-centered health care;
 - healthcare safety ;
 - ethical care.
- Failure to disclose:
 - undermines patient & public confidence.
- Managing adverse events:
 - facilitates systems improvements;
 - aids in prevention of future events;
 - potential for preventing claims.




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We needed two processes...


- Type A**
 - Involves a particular patient/ family/ significant others.
- Type B**
 - Involves or potentially involves groups of persons on issues of legitimate public interest (e.g. communicable disease).



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Staff needed clear directions on Disclosure in the policy...

1. All care providers (staff, physicians) are obliged to inform manager or appropriate person about adverse events;
2. Disclosure of information as soon as possible after recognition of event;
3. Adverse events are discussed with patient directly or the substitute decision-maker.



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Staff wanted a step-by-step Disclosure Procedure...

- Inform manager or appropriate designate;
- Initial assessment (Type A or B);
- Designate “disclosure team” with RM as needed;
 - care provider/ physician/ manager & may include Director, Patient Representative, Spiritual Care, Social Worker based on individual situation and needs.
- Patient can have support person of their choice.



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Criteria for the person to initiate disclosure...

- Known/trusted by patient;
- Good interpersonal/ communication skills;
- Be culturally aware;
- Good grasp of the **factual** information;
- Well informed about the patient's needs;
- Willing/ able to express regret;
- Provide sensitive feedback;
- Willing & able to maintain medium to long-term relationship.




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CH Internal Disclosure (Type A) Steps...

- Initial disclosure discussion;
- Verbal summary at closing;
- Written summary in the health record (e.g. Progress Notes);
- Stress debriefing/ EAP (Employee Assistance Program) for care providers;
- Summary of review if applicable (signed by the appropriate VP).




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Critical Success Factors to consider...

- Adequate time for initial assessment;
- Consistent with normal care practices;
- Clinical condition of patient;
- Patient/ substitute decision-maker preferences;
- Availability of key staff/ communicators;
- Availability of family/ support persons;
- Availability of support staff;
- Privacy and patient comfort;
- Patient-centered location for disclosure.




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Success Factors...

- Communicate a strategy to deal with immediate situation;
- Need the plan for follow-up be specific (e.g. when, where, what and whom);
- Check that patient understands and summarize the discussion; and
- Be clear about when the next contact will occur.




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External Disclosure (Type B)

- Public Affairs develops the communication strategy with content experts;
- Public Affairs designates the authorized spokesperson:
- Written permission from patient/ decision-maker required for public release of information (Courtesy & will not identify them.);
- External timeline for release ASAP, as a third party may do it for you.




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Exceptions to Disclosure (CH)

In some cases information may be withheld or restricted from disclosure:

- when it is considered that disclosure of information may adversely affect the health of the patient; and/or
- where investigations are in progress by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and /or by legislation.




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Exceptions to Disclosure (cont.)

- contractual arrangements with insurance provider may preclude disclosure of specific information;
- where information is protected from disclosure under legal professional privilege or qualified privilege under the *Nova Scotia Evidence Act* and/or the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (NS)*. (e.g. Lawyer/Client privilege or Quality/Medical Peer Review); and/or
- where private information regarding the individuals involved or Human Resource information is requested.



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