


# The Canadian Association of Pediatric Health Centre's Paediatric Trigger Tool: Ready to go!!!!

CAPHC  ACCSP

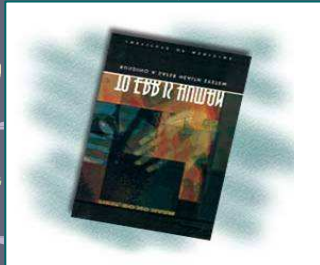


Anne Matlow MD FRCPC  
for the Trigger Tool Design Group  
October 19, 2008

# OBJECTIVES

- To review our path to date in the development of the Canadian Association of Pediatric Health Centre's Paediatric Trigger Tool, the CPTT
- To introduce the final CPTT
- To present future plans for the CPTT

# 2004: The Patient Safety Landscape



## The Canadian Adverse Events Study: the incidence of adverse events among hospital patients in Canada

G. Ross Baker, Peter G. Norton, Virginia Flintoft, Régis Blais, Adalsteinn Brown, Jafta Cox, Ed Etchells, William A. Ghali, Philip Hébert, Sumit R. Majumdar, Maeva O'Beirne, Luz Palacios-Derflinger, Robert J. Reid, Sam Sheps, Robyn Tamblyn

See related article page 1688

### Abstract

**Background:** Research into adverse events (AEs) has highlighted the need to improve patient safety. AEs are unintended injuries or complications resulting in death, disability or prolonged hospital stay that arise from health care management. We estimated the incidence of AEs among patients in Canadian acute care hospitals.

**Methods:** We randomly selected 1 teaching, 1 large community and 2 small community hospitals in each of 5 provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia) and reviewed a random sample of charts for nonpsychiatric, nonobstetric adult patients in each hospital for the fiscal year 2000. Trained reviewers screened all eligible charts, and physicians reviewed the positively screened charts to identify

Canadian Patient Safety Institute, and many health organizations have initiated efforts to improve patient safety.

One important indicator of patient safety is the rate of AEs among hospital patients. AEs are unintended injuries or complications that are caused by health care management, rather than by the patient's underlying disease, and that lead to death, disability at the time of discharge or prolonged hospital stays.<sup>1,2</sup> Some AEs are the unavoidable consequences of health care, such as an unanticipated allergic reaction to an antibiotic. However, 37%–51% of AEs have been judged in retrospect to have been potentially preventable.<sup>1,4</sup>

In various countries, hospital chart reviews have revealed



CAPHC 2004 Annual Meeting  
 • Sharing our Wealth,  
 Optimizing the Health of  
 Canada's Children and Youth



100k lives Campaign

SOME IS NOT A NUMBER. SOON IS NOT A TIME

# Estimating Adverse Event Rates with Trigger Tools

Country	N	Year	# Trigger Positive	Incidence of AE
Canada	3,745	2000	1527 (40.7%)	7.5%
USA (U&C)	14,700	1992	2868 (19.5%)	2.9%
USA (NY)	30,195	1984	7817 (26.0%)	3.7%
Australia	14,179	1992	6210 (43.7%)	16.6%
UK	1,014	1999	405 (40.5%)	10.8%
N Z	1,326	1998	4197 (62.0%)	12.9%



# We didn't know much about harm in pediatric in-patient care

- All adverse events: ~1.0/ 100 patients

(Miller Pediatrics 2003 and 2004)

- Adverse drug events:
  - 2.3-11/ 100 admissions
  - 22- 60% preventable

(Kaushal JAMA 2001; Holdsworth, APAM 2003; Takata, Pediatrics, 2008)

# An Idea is Born at CAPHC's Patient Safety Collaborative Meeting, November 2004



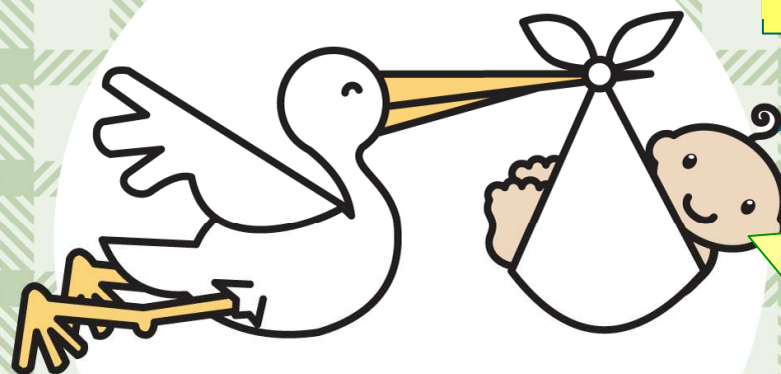
# An Idea is Born at CAPHC's Patient Safety Collaborative Meeting, November 2004



**We need a  
paediatric global  
trigger tool !!**



# An Idea is Born at CAPHC's Patient Safety Collaborative Meeting, November 2004



**We need a  
paediatric global  
trigger tool !!**

**You know...a  
screening tool to  
look for adverse  
events!**



# Canadian Association of Pediatric Health Centres Trigger Tool Design Group

- Anne Matlow, Chair
- G. Ross Baker
- Barbara Brady-Fryer
- Gerarda Cronin
- Mark Fleming
- Virginia Flintoft
- Mary-ann Hiltz
- Michele Lahey
- Cheri Nijssen-Jordan
- Elaine Orrbine
- Margaret Zimmerman

# The Journey



# The Journey: environmental scan for triggers

## BAKER-NORTON STUDY

*Recherche*

### The Canadian Adverse Events Study: the incidence of adverse events among hospital patients in Canada

G. Ross Baker, Peter G. Norton, Virginia Flintoft, Régis Blais, Adalsteinn Brown, Jafna Cox, Ed Etchells, William A. Ghali, Philip Hébert, Sumit R. Majumdar, Maeve O'Beirne, Luz Palacios-Derflingher, Robert J. Reid, Sam Sheps, Robyn Tamblyn

ii See related article page 1688

#### Abstract

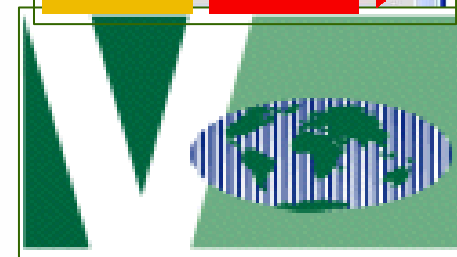
**Background:** Research into adverse events (AEs) has highlighted the need to improve patient safety. AEs are unintended injuries or complications resulting in death, disability or prolonged hospital stay that arise from health care management. We estimated the incidence of AEs among patients in Canadian acute care hospitals.

**Methods:** We randomly selected 1 teaching, 1 large community and 2 small community hospitals in each of 5 provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia) and reviewed a random sample of charts for nonpsychiatric, nonobstetric adult patients in each hospital for the fiscal year 2000. Trained reviewers screened all eligible charts, and physicians reviewed the positively screened charts to identify AEs and determine their preventability.

Canadian Patient Safety Institute, and many health care organizations have initiated efforts to improve patient safety.

One important indicator of patient safety is the rate of AEs among hospital patients. AEs are unintended injuries or complications that are caused by health care management, rather than by the patient's underlying disease, and that lead to death, disability at the time of discharge or prolonged hospital stays.<sup>1,2</sup> Some AEs are the unavoidable consequences of health care, such as an unanticipated allergic reaction to an antibiotic. However, 37%–51% of AEs have been judged in retrospect to have been potentially preventable.<sup>1,4</sup>

In various countries, hospital chart reviews have revealed that 2.9%–16.6% of patients in acute care hospitals experi-



# The Journey: environmental scan for triggers

## BAKER-NORTON STUDY

### Recherche

#### The Canadian Adverse Events Study: the incidence of adverse events among hospital patients in Canada

G. Ross Baker, Peter G. Norton, Virginia Flintoft, Régis Blais, Adalsteinn Brown, Jafna Cox, Ed Etchells, William A. Ghali, Philip Hébert, Sumit R. Majumdar, Maeve O'Beirne, Luz Palacios-Derflingher, Robert J. Reid, Sam Sheps, Robyn Tamblin

ii See related article page 1688

#### Abstract

**Background:** Research into adverse events (AEs) has highlighted the need to improve patient safety. AEs are unintended injuries or complications resulting in death, disability or prolonged hospital stay that arise from health care management. We estimated the incidence of AEs among patients in Canadian acute care hospitals.

**Methods:** We randomly selected 1 teaching, 1 large community and 2 small community hospitals in each of 5 provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia) and reviewed a random sample of charts for nonpsychiatric, nonobstetric adult patients in each hospital for the fiscal year 2000. Trained reviewers screened all eligible charts, and physicians reviewed the positively screened charts to identify AEs and determine their preventability.

Canadian Patient Safety Institute, and many health care organizations have initiated efforts to improve patient safety.

One important indicator of patient safety is the rate of AEs among hospital patients. AEs are unintended injuries or complications that are caused by health care management, rather than by the patient's underlying disease, and that lead to death, disability at the time of discharge or prolonged hospital stays.<sup>1,2</sup> Some AEs are the unavoidable consequences of health care, such as an unanticipated allergic reaction to an antibiotic. However, 37%–51% of AEs have been judged in retrospect to have been potentially preventable.<sup>1,4</sup>

In various countries, hospital chart reviews have revealed that 2.9%–16.6% of patients in acute care hospitals experi-



94 !  
triggers



# The Journey

Preliminary  
CPTT with **47**  
triggers  
by  
risk  
assessment and  
consensus



# The Journey

Preliminary  
CPTT with 47  
triggers by  
risk  
assessment and  
consensus



# The Journey

Preliminary  
CPTT with 47  
triggers by  
risk  
assessment and  
consensus



**This is  
fun!!**



# The Journey

Preliminary  
CPTT with 47  
triggers  
by  
risk  
assessment and  
consensus



Feasibility  
Testing:  
40 charts in  
each of 3  
centres in  
Alberta



# The Journey

Preliminary  
CPTT with 47  
triggers  
by  
risk  
assessment and  
consensus



Feasibility  
Testing:  
40 charts in  
each of 3  
centres in  
Alberta



# The Journey

Preliminary  
CPTT with 47  
triggers  
by  
risk  
assessment and  
consensus



Feasibility  
Testing:  
40 charts in  
each of 3  
centres in  
Alberta



It works!!



# The Journey

Preliminary  
CPTT with 47  
triggers  
by  
risk



assessment and  
consensus

Feasibility  
Testing:  
40 charts in  
each of 3  
centres in  
Alberta

validation:  
591 charts in  
6 centres



# The Journey

Preliminary  
CPTT with 47  
triggers  
by  
risk



assessment and  
consensus

Feasibility  
Testing:  
40 charts in  
each of 3  
centres in  
Alberta

validation:  
591 charts in  
6 centres





# PRELIMINARY CANADIAN PEDIATRIC TRIGGERS: n=47

	<i>CARE MODULE</i>
C1	Transfusion/ use of blood products
C2	Any code or arrest
C3	Dialysis (New Onset)
C5	Diagnostic Imaging for Embolus/thrombus with/without confirmation

	<i>MEDICATION MODULE</i>
M6	Vitamin K (excluding newborns)
M7	Benadryl (Diphenhydramine) - for symptoms of allergic reaction
M8	Romazicon (Flumazenil)
M9	Narcan (Naloxone)
M10	Anti-emetic Use (for treatment of symptoms)
M11	Over sedation / hypotension
M12	Abrupt medication stop
M14	Antidiarrheals - Diphenoxylate (Lomotil), Loperamide (Imodium), Kaopectate, Pepto-Bismol

# Adverse event

## Criteria

1. Injury or complication
2. Associated Disability
  - Prolonged LOS
  - Impairment at discharge
  - Subsequent hospitalization after index stay
  - Death
3. Causation
  - Caused by medical management rather than underlying disease process

# The Journey

Preliminary  
CPTT with 47  
triggers  
by  
risk  
assessment and  
consensus



Feasibility  
Testing:  
40 charts in  
each of 3  
centres in  
Alberta

validation:  
591 charts in  
6 centres



**Yes... we  
found them!**

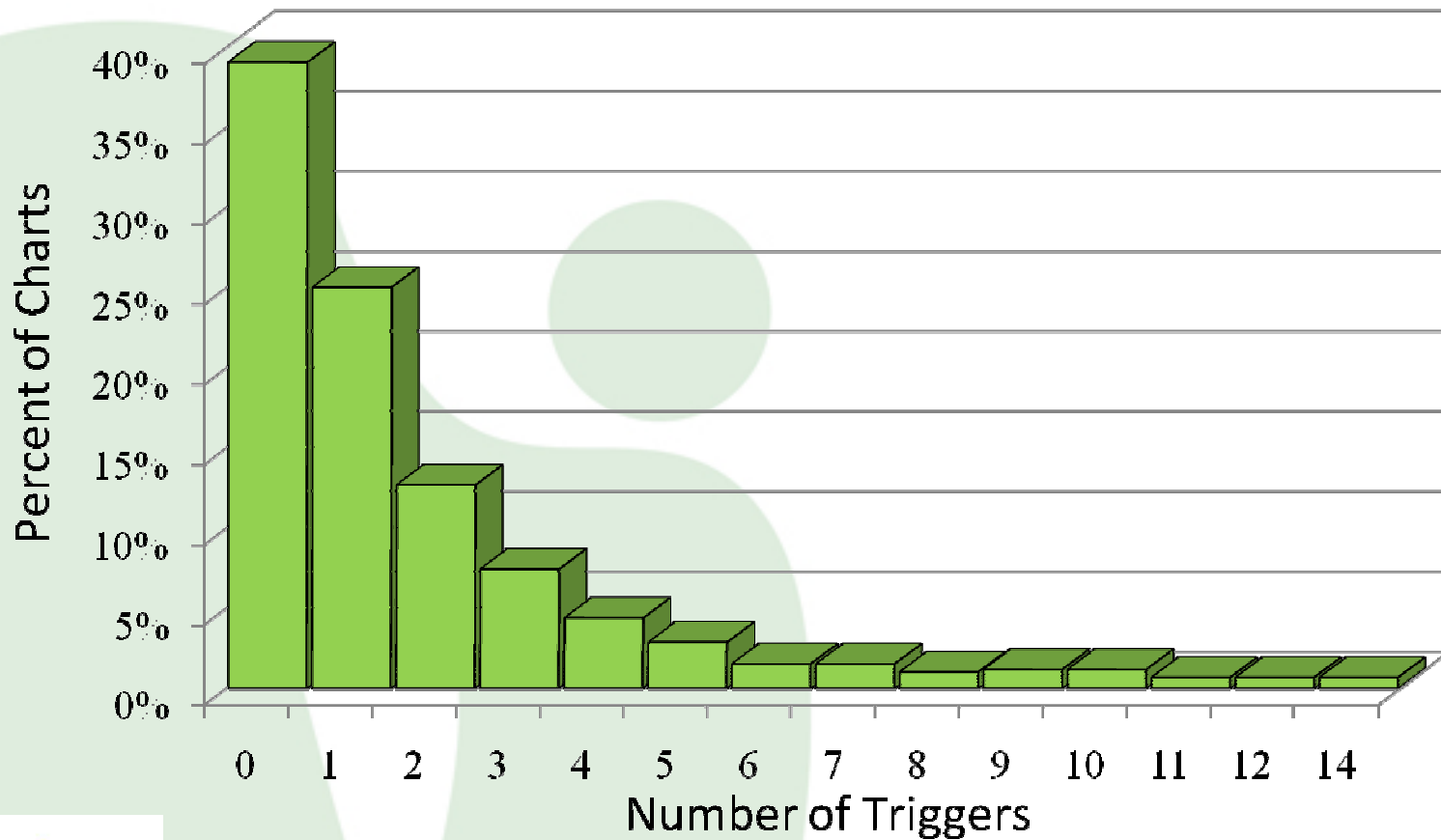
# # Trigger Positive Charts

Trigger	Charts	Percent
+ve	361	61.08%
-ve	230	38.92%

591 charts



# Frequency of Triggers per Chart



# Most Frequently Identified Triggers

# of Charts with Trigger

Module	#	Trigger	# of Charts with Trigger
Care	01	Transfusion/ use of blood products	89
Med	04	Anti-emetic use (for symptoms)	85
Care	16	Unplanned admission (including readmission) within the 3 months prior to the index admission	80
Care	11	Cranial imaging in infants $\leq$ 3 mo	67
Lab	08	Potassium: K+ < 3.0 mmol/L or > 6.0 mmol/L	59
	10	Hypoxia: O <sub>2</sub> Sat < 75%	52



# % of patients with AEs

AE	Patients	Percent
+ve	89	15.1%
-ve	502	84.9%



# Trigger vs Adverse Event

	Adverse Event		
Trigger	Yes	No	Total
Yes	78	283	361
No	11	219	230
Total	89	502	591



# Physician /nurse agreement

	#	RN	MD
<b>NO HARM</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>HARM + intervention</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>HARM + ↑ hospitalization</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>



# AE by Age Group

Age Group	Adverse Event		Total
	Yes	No	
0 - 28 days	33 (22%)	117	150
29 – 365 days	21 (14%)	127	148
>1 - 5 years	17 (15%)	98	115
> 5 years	18 (10%)	160	178
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>591</b>



# MOVING FORWARD



47



35

Inter-rater agreement for nurses detecting triggers 88%, for coding of harm by physicians was 78%

# CARE MODULE

**Transfusion/ use of blood products**

**Any code or arrest**

**Unplanned admission including readmission**

**Infection of any kind**

**In hospital stroke**

**Transfer to higher level of care**

**Catheter infiltration/burn**

**Complication related to Central Venous Catheter**

**Necrotizing Enterocolitis**

**Cranial imaging in infants  $\leq$  3 mos.**

**Extreme temperature -  $\leq$ 35 degrees Centigrade (35oC) OR  $\geq$  41 degrees Centigrade**

**Intubation / reintubation / Accidental extubation**

**Unexpected Death**

**Emergent C-section delivery (Neonate Only)**

**Dissatisfaction with care / evidence of complaint lodged / litigation**

## LABORATORY MODULE

Abrupt drop  $>25\%$  Hgb or Hct

Platelet count  $< 50,000/\text{mm}^3$  ( $50 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ )

PTT  $>100$  secs or INR  $>6$

D-dimer positive

Sodium:  $120 \text{ mmol/L} > \text{Na} > 150 \text{ mmol/L}$

Potassium:  $3.0 \text{ mmol/L} > \text{K}^+ > 6.0 \text{ mmol/L}$

Rising BUN/Creat  $> 2 \times$  baseline

Hypoxia:  $\text{O}_2 \text{ Sat} < 75\%$

Positive blood culture

Gentamicin/Tobramycin: (except CF)

Trough  $< 2 \text{ mg/L}$  or Peak  $> 10 \text{ mg/L}$

**pipsqc**

pediatric international patient safety  
and quality collaborative

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAEDIATRIC HEALTH CENTRES

ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES CENTRES DE SANTÉ PÉDIATRIQUES



WWW.CAPHC.ORG

## **SURGICAL MODULE**

Unplanned or Return To surgery

Intra-operative IV Epinephrine, Norepinephrine,  
Naloxone, Flumazenil

Removal / injury or repair of organ

Wrong site / wrong procedure / wrong patient

## **MEDICATION MODULE**

Vitamin K (excluding newborns)

Heparin or Low Molecular Weight Heparin

## **ICU MODULE**

Readmission to ICU

In-unit Procedure

Failed extubation

## **OTHER**

# CPTT: Ready to go!!



# CPTT: Ready to go!!



# CPTT: Ready to go!!



# CPTT: Ready to go!!



QI

CPAES

research

SAFE HEALTHCARE  
FOR CHILDREN

# Our sincere thanks to all our Funders

- Health Canada
- Canadian Medical Protective Association
- Partnership funding from
  - Rx & D
  - Manitoba Institute of Patient Safety
  - Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
  - Calgary Health Region
  - Stollery Children's Hospital, Edmonton
  - IWK Health Centre, Halifax
  - Spelman Cronin Consulting
  - CAPHC

The Canadian Association of Pediatric Health  
Centre's Paediatric Trigger Tool: Ready to go!!!!

CAPHC  ACCSP

*THANK YOU!!*