Prevention Of Medical Errors

Ronald R. Burns, DO, FACOFP

Member AOA Board of Trustees
Member NBOME Board of Trustees
Fellow Federation of State Medical Boards
CME Requirement

Not all Prevention of Medical Errors courses will meet the criteria for renewal. It is important to make sure that the course you take includes the following information: a study of root-cause analysis, error reduction, prevention and patient safety and the five most misdiagnosed conditions during the previous biennium.

Please remember to periodically refer to rule 64B15-13.001, F.A.C. for the specific Prevention of Medical Errors course requirements as they may change every two years.
Educational Objectives:

- Identify systems, processes and conditions that could contribute to errors in any clinical environment.
- Understand the study of root-cause analysis, principles of error reduction and prevention for patient safety.
- Discuss and document the risks, alternatives, and benefits of therapy.
- Recognize health care quality problems in terms of underuse, overuse and misuse.
The 2001 Florida Legislature established the requirement of a 2-hour course relating to prevention of medical errors as part of the license and renewal process.
National Patient Safety Goals

- Patient identification
- Communications
- Medication safety
- Health care-acquired infections
- Reconcile medication use across continuum of care
- Patient falls
Identify Systems, Processes and Conditions
Root-Cause Analysis
Root Cause Analysis

- Structured and process-focused framework to approach sentinel event analysis
- Looks at active and latent categories of error
- Primary aim: avoid culture of individual blame
FDA’s MedWatch

www.fda.gov/medwatch

Gateway for medical product safety information.

Provides a service that sends out urgent safety alerts via e-mail.

Allows voluntary reporting of adverse events.

1-800-FDA-1088
Identify Systems, Processes and Conditions
Medical Error CE Rule
“5 Most Misdiagnosed Conditions”

- Inappropriate Prescribing of opioids
- Failure or delay in diagnosing Cancer
- Retained foreign objects in surgery and wrong site/patient surgery
- Surgical complications/errors and pre-operative evaluations
- Prescribing, dispensing, administering, or using non-FDA approved medications and devices
Summary

Remember the 4 C’s: **Charting, Communication, Compassion, Competence.**

**Name, Blame, Shame** does not work.

Develop systems that help reduce error, by **training, retraining and communicating.**

Develop a culture where **monitoring and testing is the norm.**