



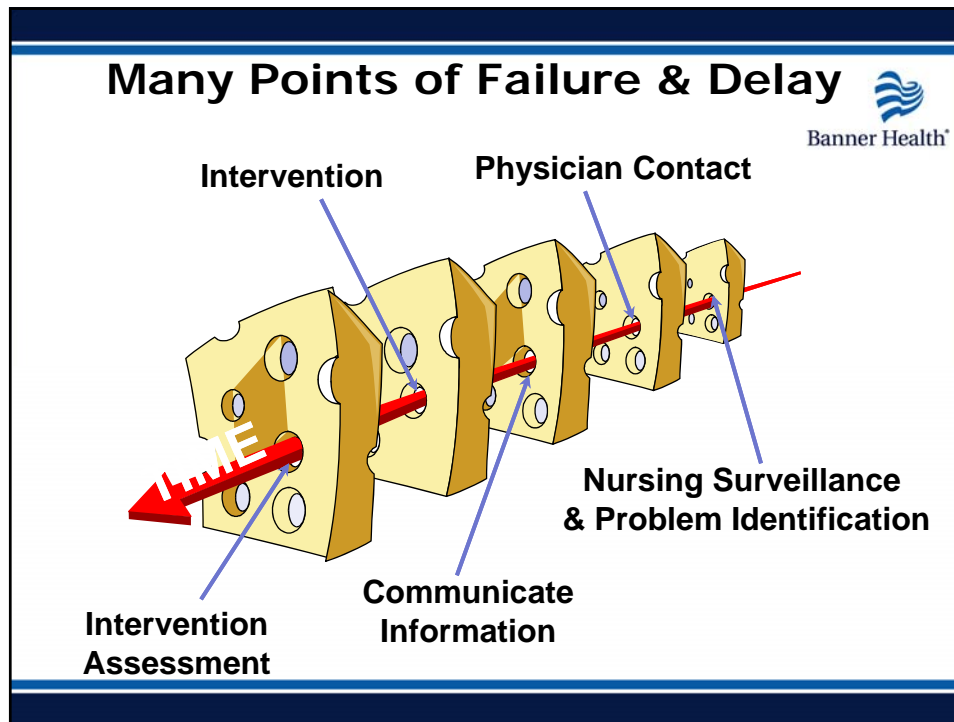
# Errors, Outcomes and ICU Medicine

ICU is the most complex and  
therefore most “at risk” unit in the  
hospital



(Critical Care Medicine Vol 23 (2) 1995 294-300)

- 178 Activities per patient per day
- 1.7 errors per patient per day
- “...a serious or potentially detrimental error occurred twice a day,”



## Isn't 99% accuracy pretty good?



“If we had to live with 99.9% , we would have: 2 unsafe plane landings per day at O’Hare, 16,000 pieces of mail lost every hour, 32,000 bank checks deducted from the wrong account every hour.”

W.E. Deming

JAMA Vol 272 (23), 21 Dec. 1994, 1851-57

## Culture and Process



“While the proximal error leading to an accident is in fact, usually a “human error,” the causes of the error are often well beyond the individuals control.

**All humans err frequently** . Systems that rely on error-free performance are doomed to fail.”

JAMA Vol 272 (23), 21 Dec. 1994, 1851-57

## How Do We Fix It?



- Reduce reliance on memory
- Improve information access
- Error proofing
- Standardization
- Buffers
- Efficient feed-back control

JAMA Vol 272 (23), 21 Dec. 1994, 1851-57

## How Do We Fix It?



- Institutionalize Process Re-engineering
- Institutionalize Cultural Reform
- Maximally leverage domain expertise

## Intensivist Involvement in ICU Care and Outcomes



Multiple studies over demonstrate convincingly that daily intensivist involvement with critically ill patients leads to:

- Improved survival
- Shortened LOS
- Reduced complications

JAMA, Nov 6 2002-Vol 288, No 17 2151-2162  
Effective Clinical Practice Nov/Dec 2000 Vol 13 #6  
284-289

## The Brutal Facts

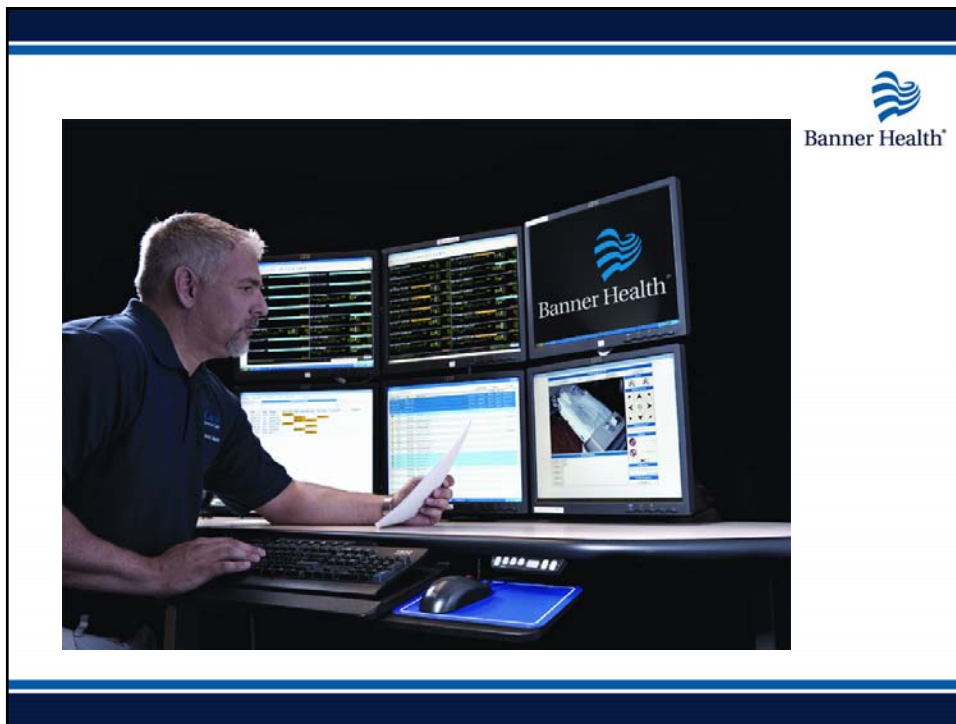


1. A widening physician and nurse supply-demand gap
2. A growing percentage of novice practitioners
3. Loss of patients due to inadequate RN staffing and physician coverage
4. Unreliable care delivery that harms patients

## Re-CAP



- Medical errors are real
- We can do Better
- Re-engineering is key
- ICU has high yield

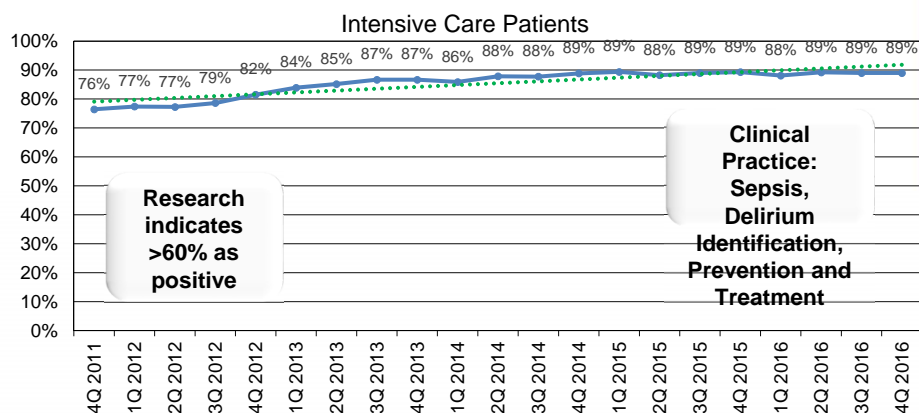


## iCare Responsibilities



- Respond to requests for help from bedside care team
- Monitor for adverse trends and interrupt before they become adverse outcomes
- Monitor and support “Best Practices” compliance
- AHP, teaching, mentorship
- Use Metrics to improve practice

## Delirium and Coma Free Days



Clinical Performance Analytics, Accessed 01/15/2016  
CP Metric Schema

## Benefits for TeleICU



Lives Saved  
ICU Days Saved  
Hospital Days Saved  
Cost avoided

## Conclusion



- “To Err is Human”
- We can improve outcomes in our ICU’s
  - Improve survival
  - Reduce length of stay
  - Reduce “outliers”
- We can leverage currently available technology to do better by our patients and society





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