NHII 03 Safety and Quality Group B

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Group B

Facilitators

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Invited Experts

- Sarah Corley, MD
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Safety and Quality B: Current Status

- Lack of knowledge, metrics, and QI culture
- Fragmented data
- Lack of integration of care system with quality and safety systems
- Lack of data standards
- Lack of generalizable solutions for the masses
- Lack of resources (capital, expertise, labor)
- Lack of system design in healthcare
- Toxic financing schemes

Safety and Quality B: Desired State

- Aligned incentives / reallocation of waste
- Standardized, free-flowing, interoperable quality/safety reports
- Common terminology, data definitions
- Integration of care and quality/safety
 - Enter data once, reuse many
- Integrated DSS and performance metrics built into information system
- Clinical quality networks
- Clearinghouse of executable EBM solutions
- Quality/safety curriculum in training

Safety and Quality B: Gaps and Barriers

- Customer business case/executive sponsorship not there
 - Cost of poor quality not quantified
 - Buyers not the beneficiaries
- Demoralizing practice environment
- Lack of uniform definitions of quality
- Privacy, competitive barriers to data sharing
- Lack of protection for patient safety data
- Internal stovepipes (care, quality, safety)
- Momentum of failure; rare showcases of success
- Multiple standard-setting organizations, yet not comprehensive set
- Lack of front-line participation in designing solutions

 AHRQ should fund evaluation of existing safety and quality systems (successes and failures) and study how to overcome implementation challenges, and disseminating results and lessons learned

 Patient Safety Task Force should develop standardized patient safety reports

- AHRQ should fund private/public collaboration (including e.g., QuIC, NQF, JACHO, NCQA) to develop:
 - Standardized patient safety and quality measures
 - Standardized data fields
 - Provider-level quality reports at various levels of granularity

 AHRQ should support HL-7 or other voluntary consensus groups to develop data, knowledge representation, and exchange standards that support patient safety and quality

- CMS should fund regional, standardsbased NHII demonstration projects, including smaller practices, where data are shared to:
 - improve patient safety and quality...
 - Submit common reports to public and private patient safety and quality agencies...
 - And support collaborative learning consortia

 Congress should create the legal infrastructure to support patient safety/quality data reporting and analysis

 HHS should increase funding of clinical informatics training programs

 Educate senior executives and the public about connections between IT and patient safety and quality

 Public and private-sector payers should collaborate on broadly implementing incentive approaches that prove effective

 A public private trusted authority should create an accessible minipatient record (e.g., meds, allergies, problems)

- Create central resources and processes that serves as a:
 - Library of...
 - Nationally vetted clinical guidelines and knowledge sources in...
 - Standardized executable format...
 - Using a standard guideline authoring tool...
 - Consistent with the needs of patient safety and quality

 AHRQ should conduct research to improve methods of automated adverse event detection and reporting using the capabilities of EMRs

 AAMC should require hands-on experience in IT-enabled quality and safety systems as part of health professional training