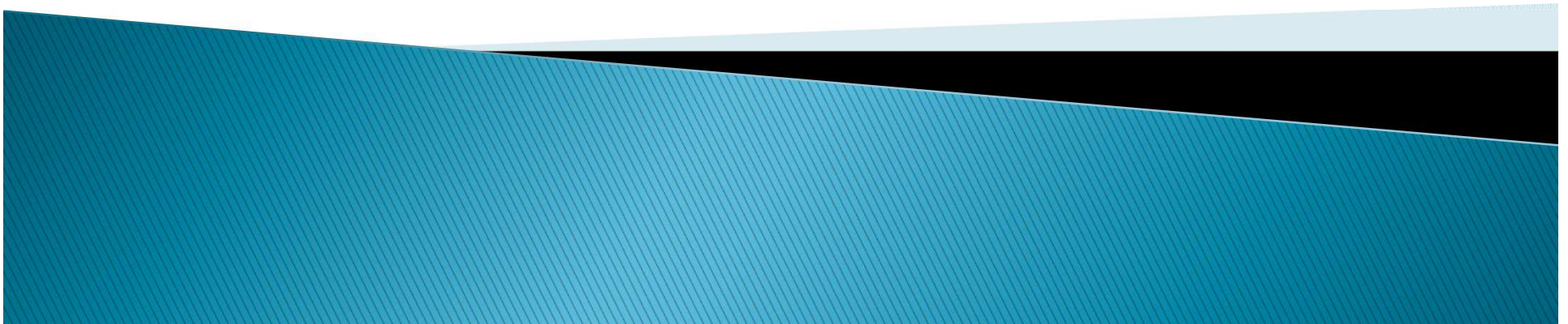


# Quality and Safety In U.S. Health Care: A Brief History


Joe McCannon  
Brasilia  
8.13.2013



# A Brief History of Quality in American Health Care

- ▶ Food and Drug Administration (1906)
- ▶ Flexner report (1910)
- ▶ National Board of Medical Examiners (1915)
- ▶ American College of Surgeons Hospital Standardization Program (1917)
- ▶ Hill Burton Act (1946)
- ▶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (1946)
- ▶ Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (1952)


from Luce, et al, 1994



# A Brief History of Quality in American Health Care (cont.)

- ▶ Medicare and shift to “optimal achievable standards” (1965–1966)
- ▶ Professional Standards Review Organizations (1972)
- ▶ Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (1989)
- ▶ Harvard Medical Practice Study (1991)
- ▶ Institute for Healthcare Improvement (1991)

from Luce, et al, 1994



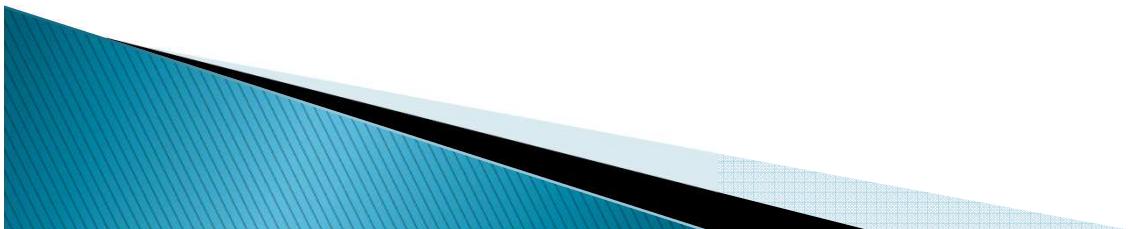
# A Brief History of Quality in American Health Care (cont.)

- ▶ *To Err is Human* (1999)
- ▶ *Crossing the Quality Chasm* (2001)



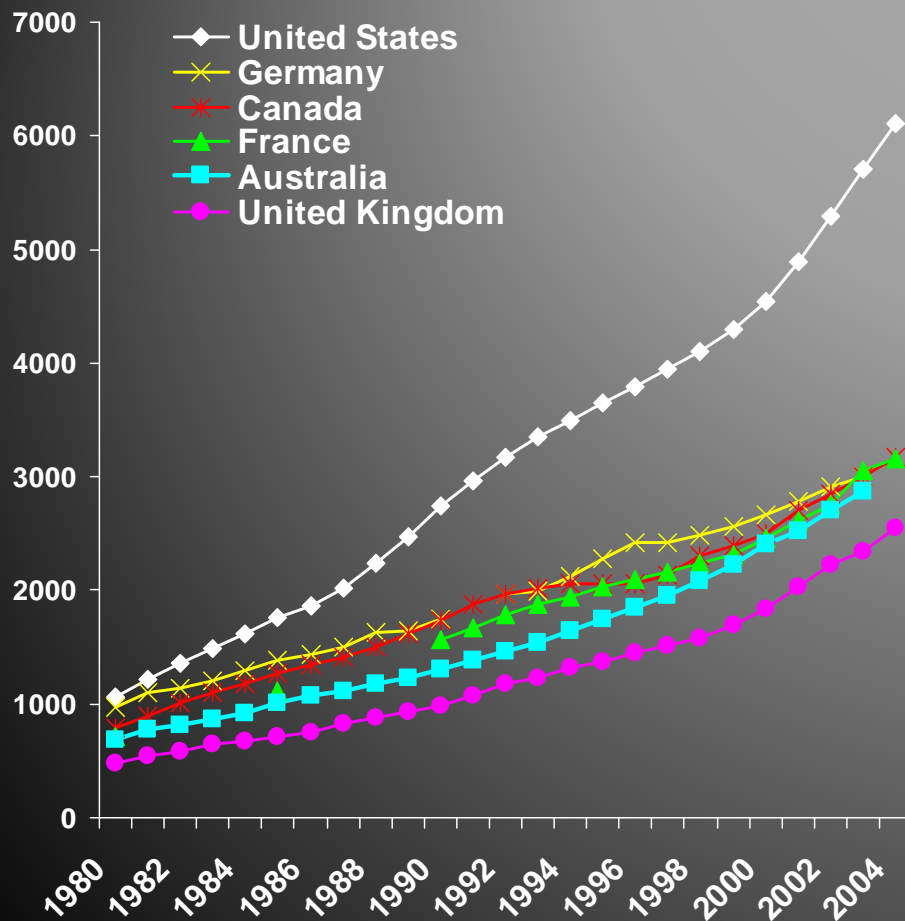
# Defects and Harm: Examples

- ▶ 44,000 to 98,000 people die each year as a result of preventable medical errors
- ▶ 45% defect rate in care for adults
- ▶ 22% of chronically ill adults report “serious error” in care
- ▶ 74% of chronically ill adults say the system needs “fundamental change” or “complete rebuilding
- ▶ Case-mix adjusted hospital death rates vary by 400%
- ▶ Resource use in the last six months of life varies >500% among 77 top-rated US hospitals
- ▶ Estimated 15 million incidents of harm per year in US hospitals

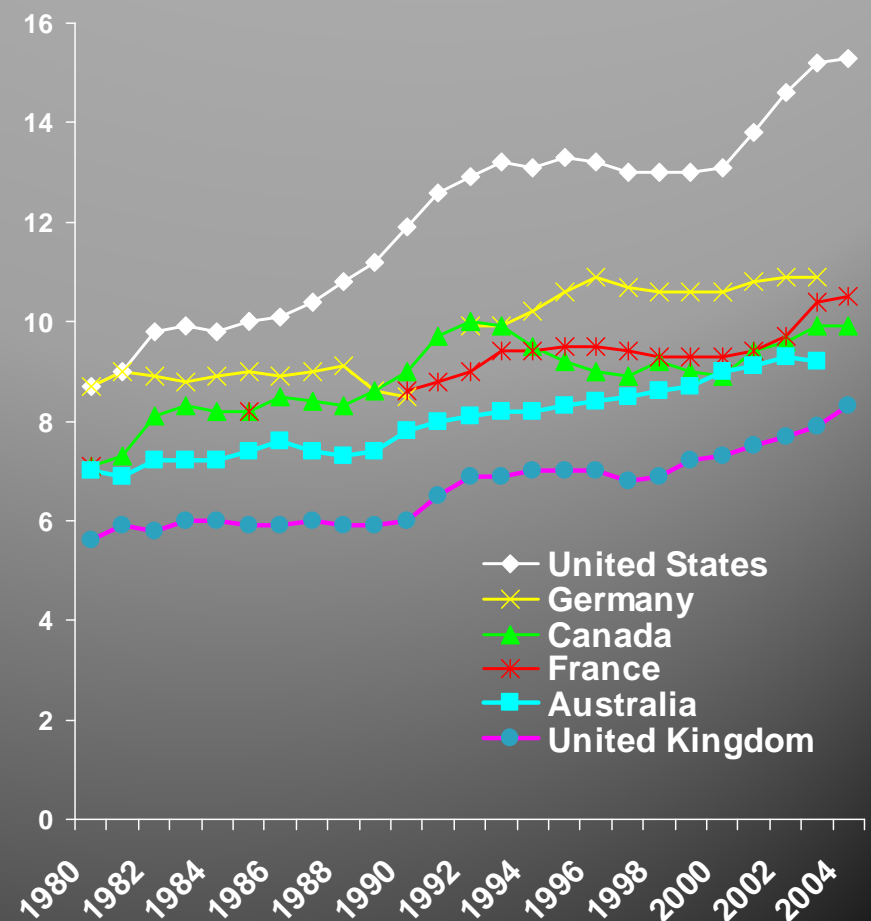


# International Comparison of Spending on Health,<sup>6</sup> 1980-2004

**Average spending on health per capita (\$US PPP)**



**Total expenditures on health as percent of GDP**



Data: OECD Health Data 2005 and 2006; Source: Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance, 2006

# American College of Healthcare Executives Annual Survey:

<i>Issue</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006
Financial challenges	73%	71%	67%	72%
Physician/hospital relations	26%	32%	33%	40%
Care for the uninsured	26%	36%	35%	37%
<b>Quality</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Patient safety</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>27%</b>
Governmental mandates	18%	19%	16%	23%
Patient satisfaction	7%	13%	18%	16%
Capacity	28%	16%	17%	11%
Malpractice insurance	24%	25%	11%	3%

# Institute of Medicine Dimensions of Quality (STEEP)

- ▶ Safe
- ▶ Timely
- ▶ Effective
- ▶ Efficient
- ▶ Equitable
- ▶ Patient-centered





# Institute of Medicine Dimensions of Quality (STEEP)

## ▶ Safe

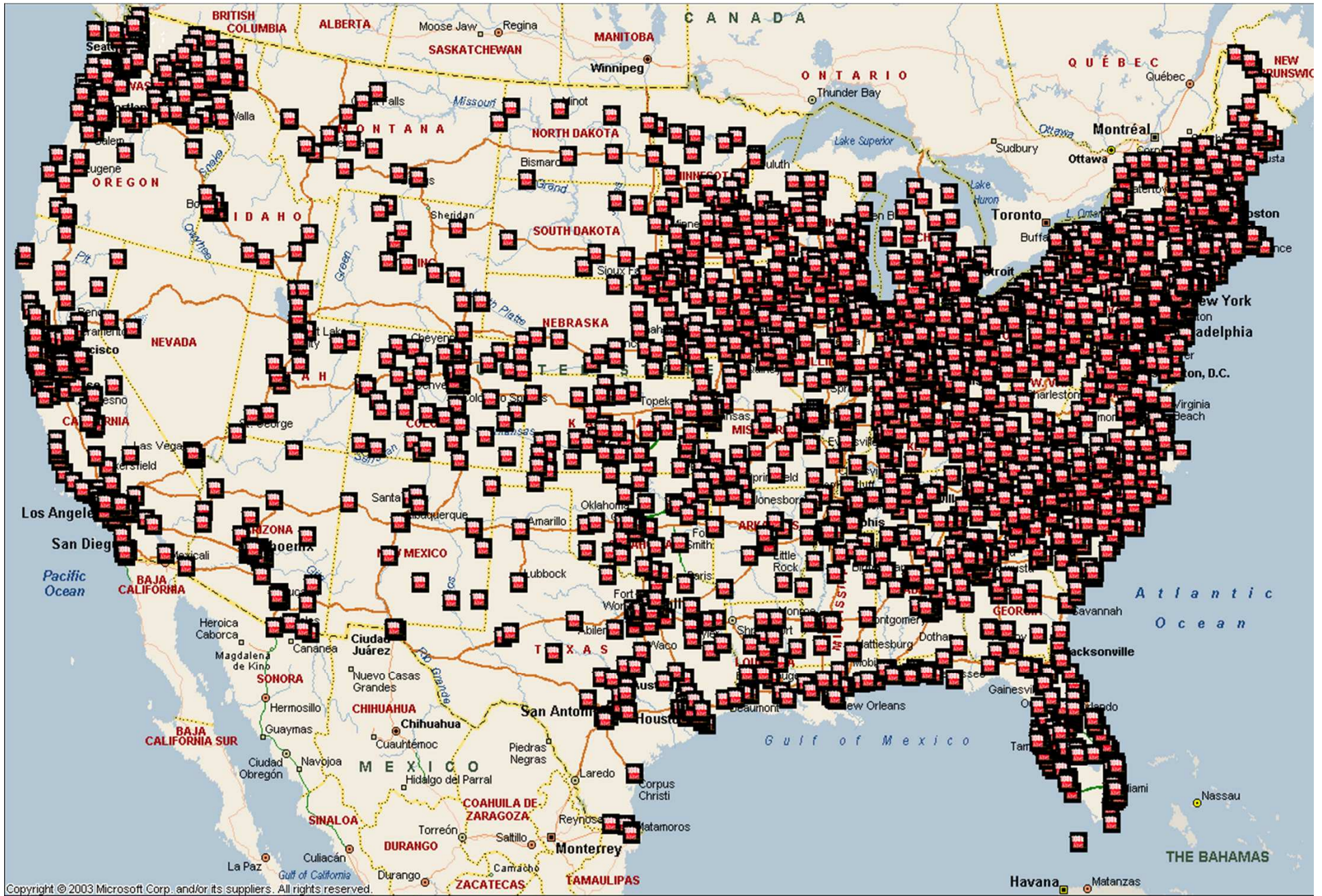
- ▶ Timely
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# A Ten-Year Journey toward Safety (2001–2011)

- ▶ Small-scale demonstrations
- ▶ Regulation “with teeth” (Joint Commission)
- ▶ Voluntary Campaigns (100,000 Lives Campaign and others)
- ▶ Transparency (Medicare/Medicaid and private insurers)
- ▶ Introduction of “no pay” conditions
- ▶ State regulations
- ▶ Introduction in graduate medical education and professional certification





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Is There A “Silver Bullet?”

NO.

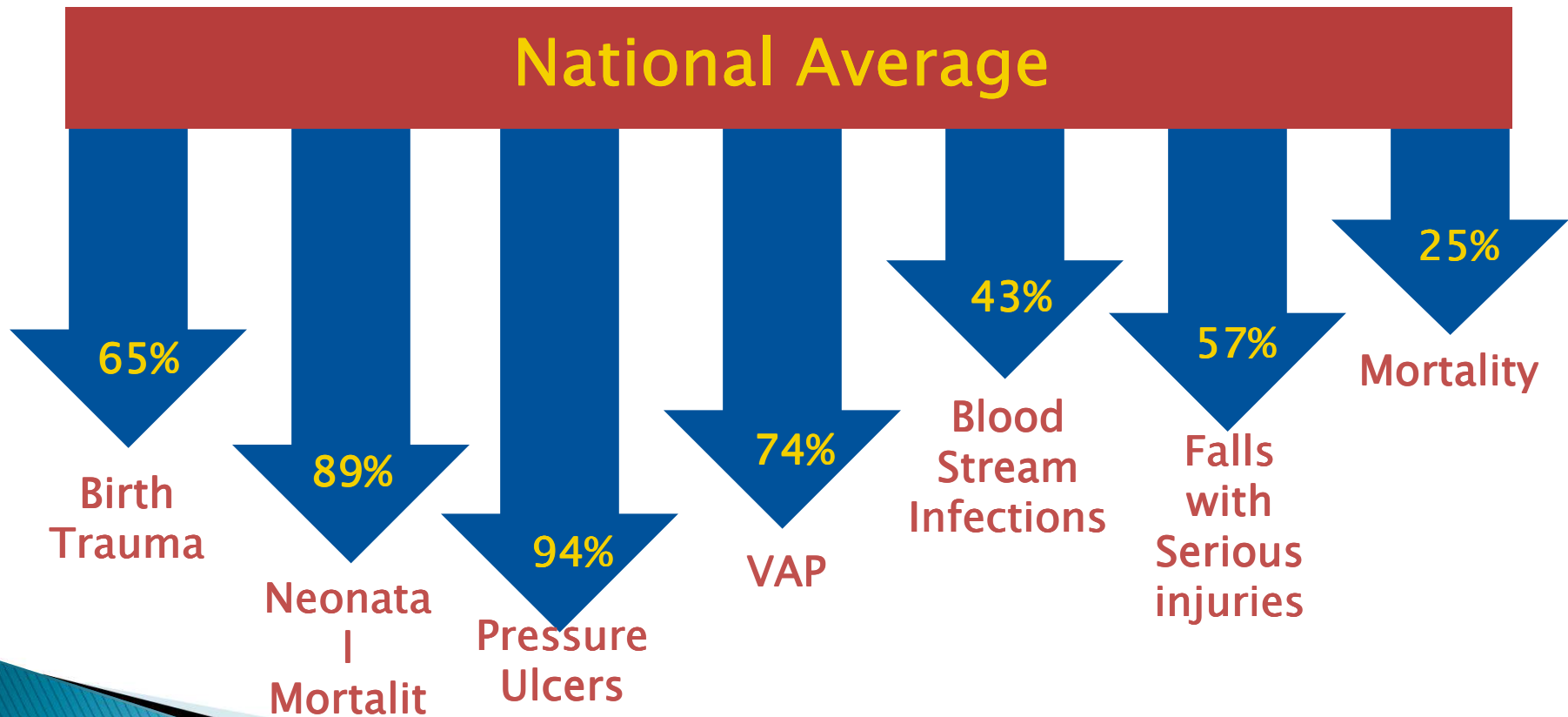


# Some Progress

- ▶ 58% national reduction in central–line infections between 2001–2009
- ▶ 150 New Jersey health care facilities reduced pressure ulcers by 70%
- ▶ More than 65 Institute for Healthcare Improvement Campaign hospitals reported going more than a year without a ventilator–associated pneumonia in at least one unit.
- ▶ Ascension Health sites participating in a 2007 perinatal safety initiative achieved birth trauma rates that were at or near zero.



# Ascension Health Our Journey to Zero -FY10 Results



Measurement of Ascension Health Performance 07/01/09 - 6/30/10. National estimates are the latest available in the literature and other sources of data (data collection methodologies may not be identical). Birth Trauma & Neonatal Mortality -2005, Facility-Acquired Pressure Ulcers - 2004 data; Falls with Serious Injury 1985 - 1999 data; Central Line Blood Stream Infection & Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia - 2006 -2008 data, Mortality - 2008 data.

Country Rankings	
	1.00–2.33
	2.34–4.66
	4.67–7.00



AUS      CAN      GER      NETH      NZ      UK      US

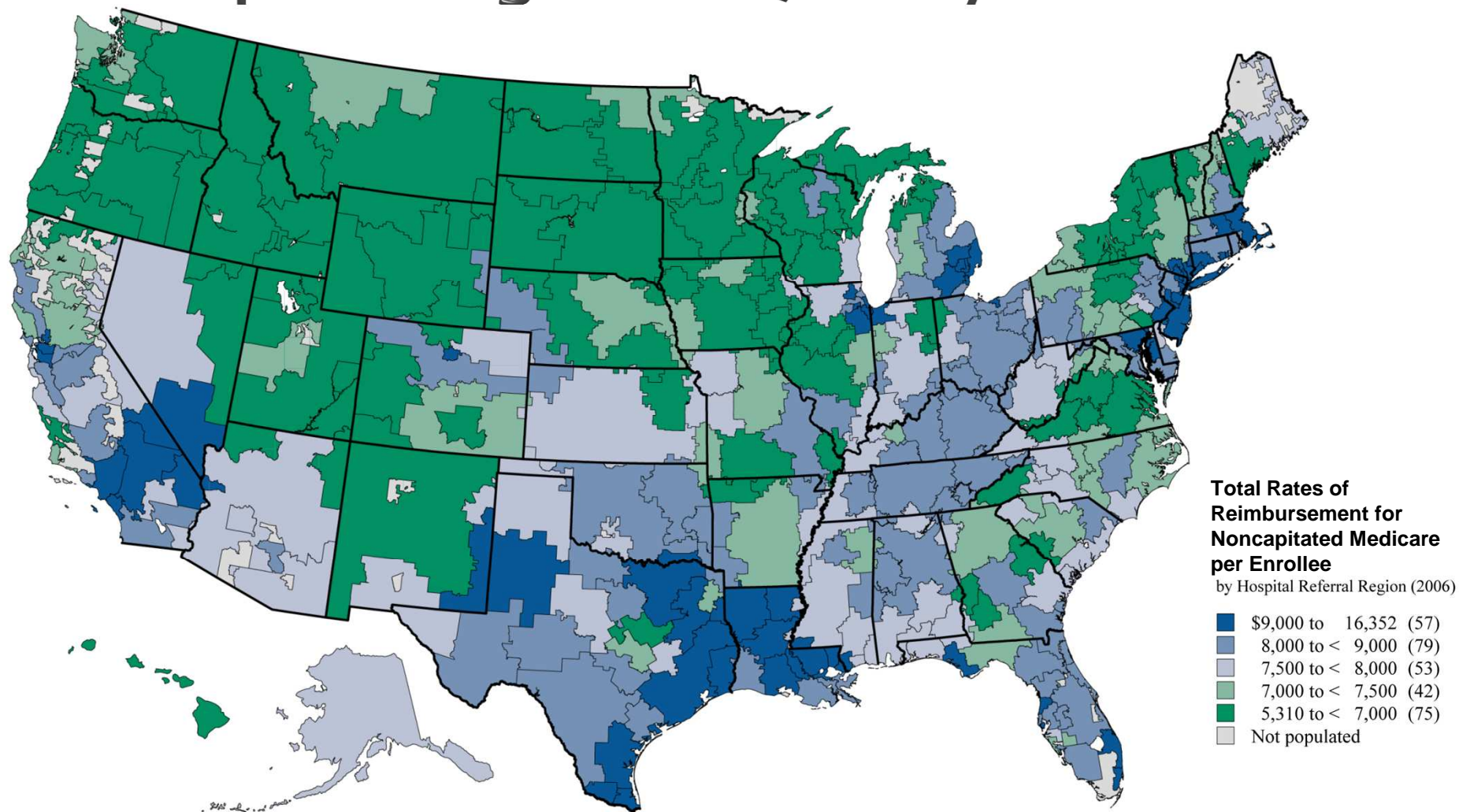
<b>OVERALL RANKING (2010)</b>	3	6	4	1	5	2	7
<b>Quality Care</b>	4	7	5	2	1	3	6
<b>Effective Care</b>	2	7	6	3	5	1	4
<b>Safe Care</b>	6	5	3	1	4	2	7
<b>Coordinated Care</b>	4	5	7	2	1	3	6
<b>Patient-Centered Care</b>	2	5	3	6	1	7	4
<b>Access</b>	6.5	5	3	1	4	2	6.5
<b>Cost-Related Problem</b>	6	3.5	3.5	2	5	1	7
<b>Timeliness of Care</b>	6	7	2	1	3	4	5
<b>Efficiency</b>	2	6	5	3	4	1	7
<b>Equity</b>	4	5	3	1	6	2	7
<b>Long, Healthy, Productive Lives</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Health Expenditures/Capita, 2007</b>	\$3,357	\$3,895	\$3,558	\$3,837*	\$2,454	\$2,992	\$7,290

Note: \* Estimate. Expenditures shown in \$US PPP (purchasing power parity).

Source: Calculated by The Commonwealth Fund based on 2007 International Health Policy Survey; 2008 International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults; 2009 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians; Commonwealth Fund Commission on a High Performance Health System National Scorecard; and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *OECD Health Data, 2009* (Paris: OECD, Nov. 2009).



# Unwarranted Variation in Medicare Spending and Quality of Care



Source: E. Fisher, D. Goodman, J. Skinner, and K. Bronner, *Health Care Spending, Quality, and Outcomes*, (Hanover: The Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice, Feb. 2009).

# The Affordable Care Act ("Obamacare")

- ▶ Increasing Coverage  
(46 million Americans  
without insurance)



# The Affordable Care Act ("Obamacare")

- ▶ Increasing Coverage  
(46 million Americans  
without insurance)
- ▶ Managing cost *by  
improving quality*  
(approximately 1 / 3  
of expenditures are  
"waste")



# Major Quality and Cost Strategies

- ▶ National Quality Strategy
  - Affordable Care
  - Better Care
  - Healthy People/Healthy Communities
- ▶ Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation (\$10 Billion)



# Partnership for Patients: Better Care, Lower Costs

*Nationwide public-private partnership to tackle all forms of harm to patients. Goals:*

- ▶ **40% Reduction in Preventable Hospital Acquired Conditions over three years**
  - 1.8 Million Fewer Injuries
  - 60,000 Lives Saves
- ▶ **20% Reduction in 30-Day Readmissions in Three Years**
  - 1.6 Million Patients Recover Without Readmission

**If successful, potential to save \$35 Billion Dollars in three years**

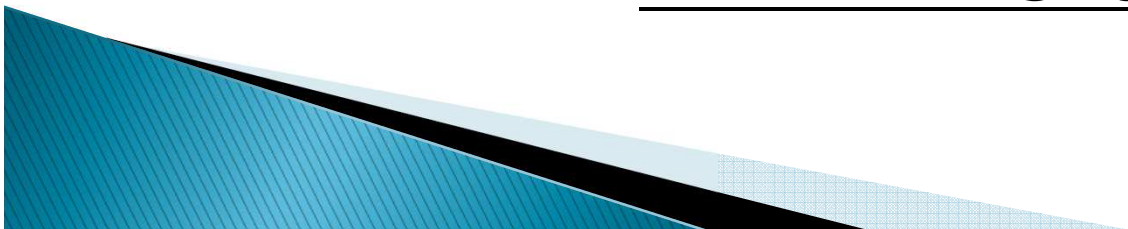
- ▶ Up to \$1 billion in government funds committed; over 3,500 hospitals on board.



# Key Preventable Harms

- ▶ Central Line–Associated Bloodstream Infection
- ▶ Venous Thromboembolism (post–surgery)
- ▶ Pressure Ulcer
- ▶ Surgical Site Infection
- ▶ Ventilator–Associated Pneumonia
- ▶ Catheter–Associated Urinary Tract Infection
- ▶ Adverse Drug Event
- ▶ Obstetrical Adverse Event
- ▶ Injury from Fall

AND ALL–CAUSE HARM

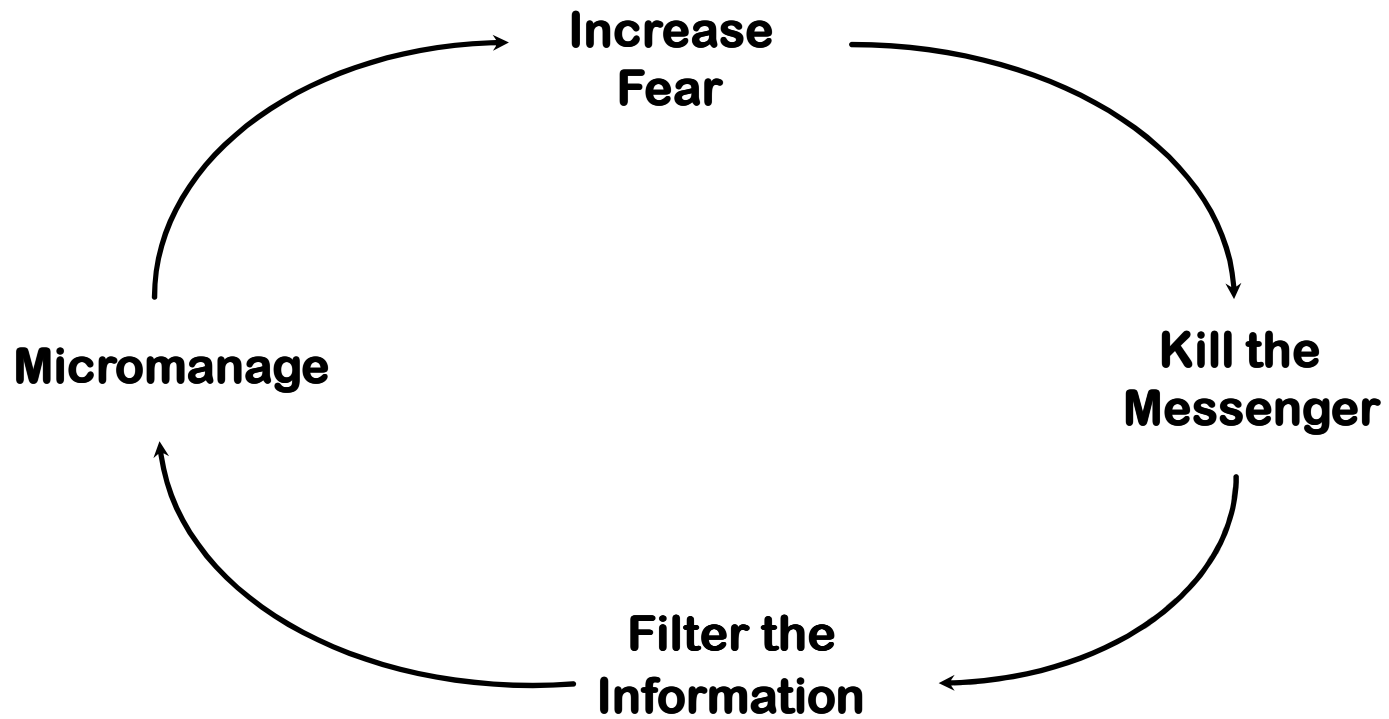


# The Path More Taken

- ▶ General mission statement
- ▶ Consensus building
- ▶ Heavy measurement and regulation
- ▶ High reliance on web sites, publishing
- ▶ High reliance on education, experts



# The Cycle of Fear





# The Path More Taken

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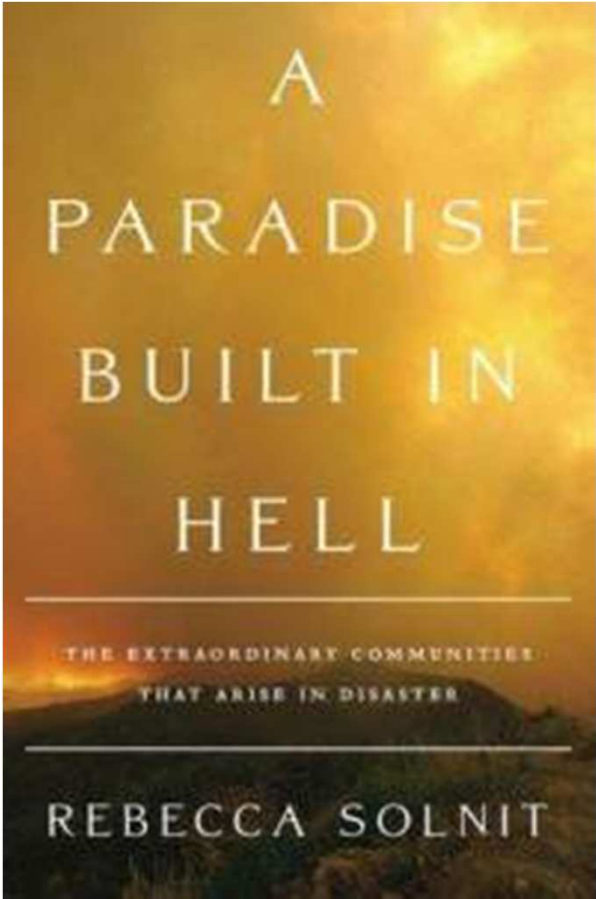


# The Path Less Taken

- ▶ Clear, public aims
- ▶ Relentless leadership attention (pace)
- ▶ Active barrier removal (versus regulation)
- ▶ Incident command approach (versus “business as usual”)
- ▶ Heavy bias toward rapid testing, field application
- ▶ Useful, real-time data
- ▶ Patient and families informed and involved







A  
PARADISE  
BUILT IN  
HELL

THE EXTRAORDINARY COMMUNITIES  
THAT ARISE IN DISASTER

REBECCA SOLNIT

# The Path Less Taken

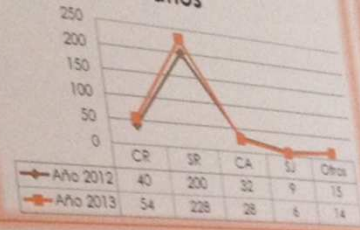
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EL BUESO ARIAS

### Abril - Mayo

#### Atenciones Niño < de 5 años



#### Atenciones del Adulto



#### Atenciones Generales



### Jun - Ago

#### Referencias Maternas al HGO



#### Otras Referencias al HGO



#### Total de Referencias al HGO

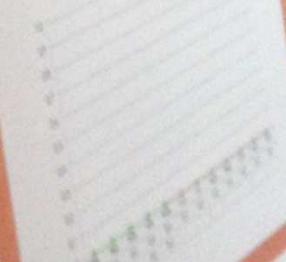


### C.M.S.A.

G # 16: % de niños 5 años de edad con diagnóstico de Diarrea que fueron manejados de acuerdo a

### C.M.S.A.

G # 17: Número de muertes maternas



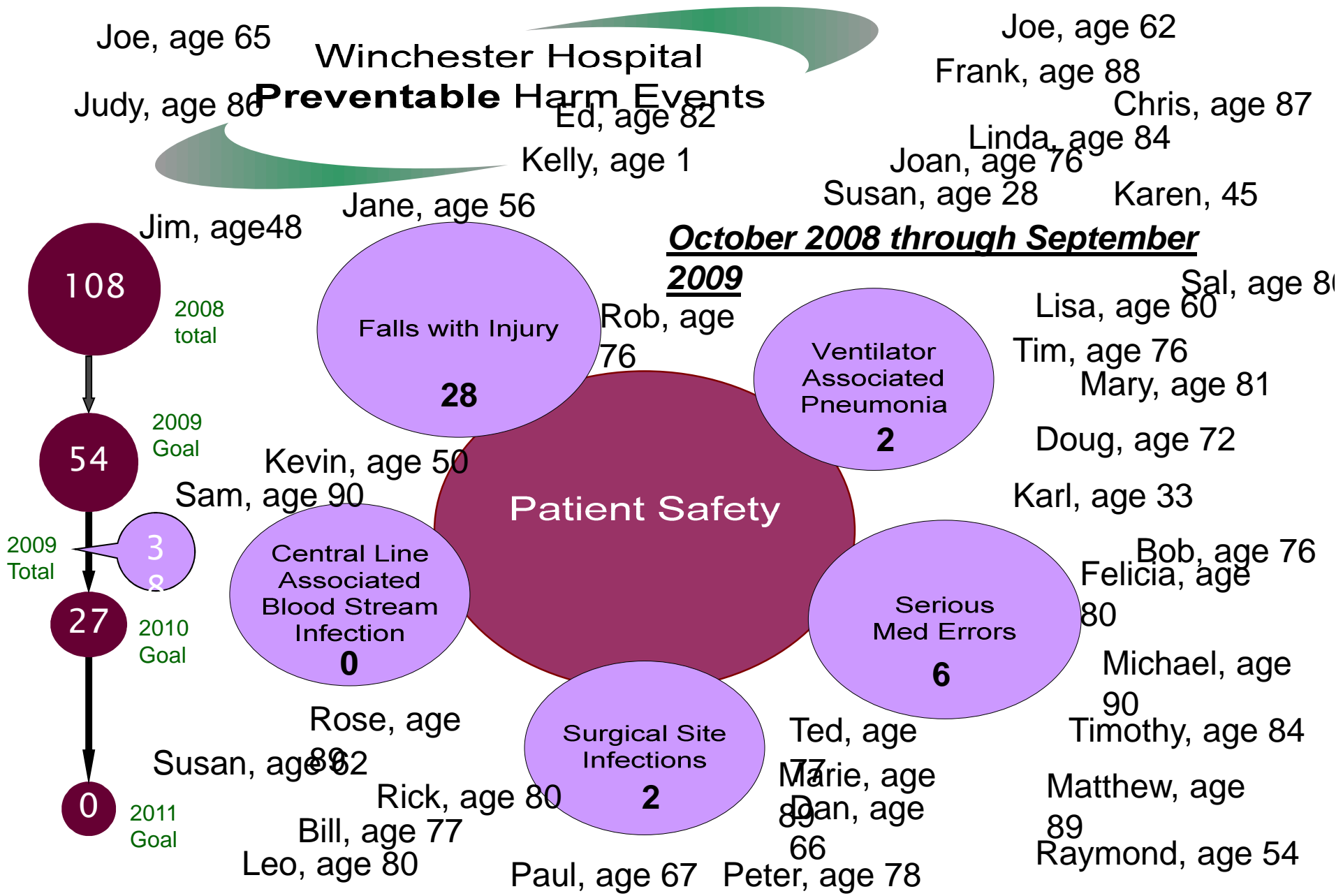
# Winchester Hospital

## Preventable Harm Events

October 2008 through September

2009

### Patient Safety



**Fiscal Year 2009 Goal: Reduce preventable harm by 50%**

# The Path Less Taken

- ▶ Clear, public aims
- ▶ Relentless, tenacious leadership attention (pace)
- ▶ Active barrier removal (versus regulation)
- ▶ Incident command approach (versus “business as usual”)
- ▶ Heavy bias toward rapid testing, field application
- ▶ Useful, real-time data
- ▶ Patient and families informed and involved





**THANK YOU!**  
**CONGRATULATIONS!**

