'Disciplinary' Case Study from Health Care

Jack Davis

Chairman, CEO. Mobile Inc.

(former President & CEO, Calgary Health Region)

TSB Transportation Safety Summit 2016

Preamble

(former) Calgary Health Region (2004)

- · geographic area
 - 39,260 sq km
- 14 communities
 - 12 acute care sites
 - 40 care centres
 - 7,836 beds/spaces
- healthcare providers
 - 24,000 employees
 - 2,150 doctors
 - 3,917 volunteers



Outline

- Part 1
 - Events of 2004
- Part 2
 - What did I do?
 - What was the outcome?
 - What effect did it have on the organization?
- Summary

Part 1: Events of 2004

- Unexpected deaths of two ICU patients
 - undergoing continuous renal replacement therapy
 - potassium chloride (KCI) used instead of intended sodium chloride (NaCI)
- We could have had 34 deaths!





JOLIE'S BAD VIBES

How Angelina faces evil in new film

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SPORTS

FLAMES COLLECTOR POSTER INSIDE Page E7

Calgary stings Blue Jackets at 'Dome Page E1

CALGARY

SINCE 1883

HERALD

www.calgaryherald.com

INFORM

ENLIGHTEN

ENTERTAIN

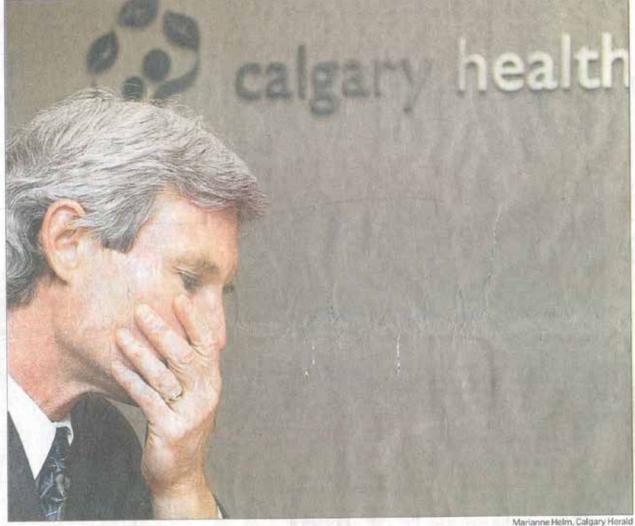
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 2004

PROWSE — Kathleen ()
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stice Hubert Prowse, passed
04, after a brief liness. Kathl
120 in Moose Jaw, Saskatchev
unshan. Sine spent her early year
advanting as a Registered hurse for
Vancouver, B.C. she moved to
the dial of the brief line.

A death announcement for Kathleen Prowse ran in the Herald on March 9.

Two patients dead in tragic error at Foothills hospital

Part 1: 2004



Dr. Richard Musto, executive medical director with the Calgary Health Region, speaks Thursday on a fatal drug mix-up.

Victim matriarch of prominent legal family

GWENDOLYN RICHARDS

beidge was eventually are O'Ferrall still live in Calgary.

chloride rather than sodium lawyer who practised in Leth- and Judge Sharron Prowse-

- Dialysis drug mix-up traced to pharmacy
- Quick-thinking doctor prevented further fatalities

MARIO TONEGUZZI CALGARY HERALD

wo critically ill patients died recently at the Foothills Medical Centre after they were given an incorrect solution during dialysis treatment.

And Calgary Health Region officials are crediting an "astute" physician for immediately identifying the mistake, reacting quickly and preventing the possibility of many more deaths.

One of the patients has been identified as Kathleen Prowse, who came from a prominent

Calgary legal family. She ALSO SEE was married Prowse, a former Court of Don Braid Queen's Bench judge in Calgary.

The family did not want Tom Olsen to talk Thurs-

■ Liberals call

■ Mistakes take toll

Prowse and a middle-aged man, who died in late February, were given a potassium chloride solution instead of sodium chloride while in intensive care.

The error took place while

Initial reaction: Shame & Blame

Dialysis drug mix-up demands fatality probe



There's never a "right" victim in a tragedy like the CHR's lethal double blunder, but the wrong one has got to be Kathleen Prowse, widow of the late Judge Hubert Prowse.

Kathleen Prowse, 83, was the second person who died at Foothills intensive care units after being given the wrong

She is the one who could have been saved, if only the CHR had realized the first person was killed by an improperly mixed medication.

This Prowse family is well known in judicial offices around town, including that of Judge Manfred Delong, who delivered last year's fatality inquiry report that blistered the boalth region in the death of Vince Motta.

Three years earlier, Judge Brian Stevenson, the head of DeLong's provincial court, presided over the fatality inquiry in the case of to-year-old Maren Burkhart

Kathleen Prowse's daughter. Sharron Prowse O'Ferrall, is a family and youth court ludge

in Calgary. Another daughter. Maureen Prowse, is a doctor in Rancho Mirage, Calif.

Hubert Prowse was a Court of Queen's Bench justice. Delong and Stevenson are in provincial court. But Calgary's court community is a small world with deep bonds and tight lovalties.

When a fatality inquiry into these latest deaths is inevitably held, the biggest challenge will be finding a local judge who didn't know the Provine family.

By all accounts, Kathleen. Prowse was a warm, energetic

Calgary's medical and legal systems. And she died because of one of the most dreadful medical mistakes ever revesled in Alberta, or all of

mixed in the pharmacy. Two types, one lethal to these patients, one beneficial, were stored in nearly identical containers very close to each other

That's a practice that shouldn't be tolerated in the chemical section of a hardware store, let alone a hospital planmacy.

It took a sharp doctor to suspect what was wrong when Kathleen Prowse died.

She had too much potassium in her blood, and the physician ordered a check of the medica-

Several days before, the same batch of medication had killed a middle-aged man. No checks were done, because his



Vince Motta



endition could have per hief medical officer, almost ried when he said how sorry everyone is at the CHR.

His pain was atterly genuine, but it can't begin to compare to the strief of families who lost their loved ones to incompe-

A public fatality inquiry lan't. mandatory in this case, but it's hard to see how the province could full to call one.

The Burkhart case led to an inquiry after the girl died of septic shock resulting from complications of appendicitis.

Her family had taken her away from emergency rooms because of lineups, accusing the system of overcrowding and slow care.

Vince Motta, 25, died Jan. 2, poor, of an asthma attack after twice leaving crowded Calgary ncy rooms before be-

Delong's subsequent report. gave the CHR the worst scolding in its history, but not because of medical care.

The judge was furious because he thought the CER had obstructed his inquiry by stalling and failing to produce documents.

Despite the CHR's constant public relations assurances, he said, emergency care was getting worse instead of better.

Now the CHR says that in revealing the two deaths by medication, it's being open and transparent.

It's a beck of a way to start. A fatality inquiry into this disaster - the CHR's third major probe in six years won't be asking if the system killed people, only how.

systems. And she died because of one of the most dreadful medical mistakes ever revealed in Alberta, or all of Canada.

EXCLUSIVE

Pharmacy staffto answer for deaths

Health region boss lack Davis vows those responsible will be held accountable

DON BRAID CALGARY HERALD

Algarians can have "complete confidence" they'll A get excellent treatment from staff in local hospitals, Calgary Health Region boss lack Davis says.

At the same time, Davis pledged that those responsible will be held accountable for pharmacy errors that cost the lives of two dialysis patients at the Foothills hospital.

"I am an absolute believer in a very high

level of accountability ALSO SEE for people in Expert urges health care," pharmacy said Davis, overhaul

the health region's chief #Health region executive of officials respond to ficer. "So the 2000 error

is, 'Yes, there will be accountability," " Davis said Saturday in an exclusive

short answer

Herald interview. "But it's also very important

to strike the right balance between individual actions and system design and performance.

"Our whole objective is to improve the system, and improve the confidence of the people working in it.

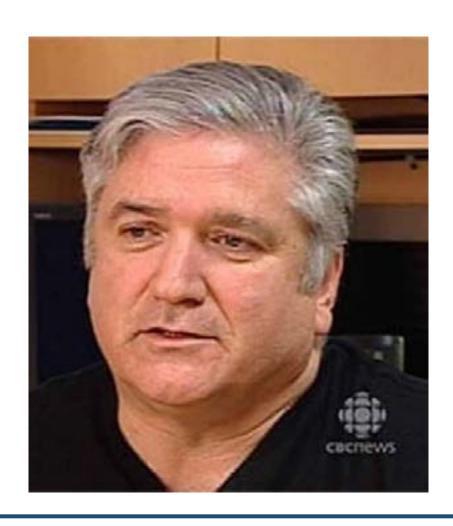
"Yet individual accountability is crucial, and all our healthcare providers would say that,

Davis pleaded for the public to understand that the deaths,

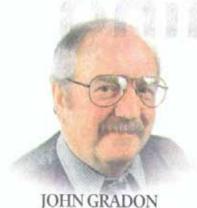
Pharmacy staff to answer for deaths

Health region boss Jack Davis vows those responsible will be held accountable.

Part 2: What did I do?



Facing up to double jeopardy



OPINION

e, she or they is or are out there, somewhere in Calgary or its immediate environs, today suffering agonies and despair, the depth of which the rest of us can only guess.

The after-the-fact remorse and sense of guilt, whether those suffering the emotions are singular or plural, must be simply overwhelming.

And so, simply because we are fellow human beings,

there is sympathy for those involved in two unfortunate, unnecessary deaths at Foothills Medical Centre in addition to that for the bereaved families.

After all, no one, except maybe professionals in other far darker areas of life, sets out to work in the morning to deliberately cause death.

Nevertheless

The lab technician or technicians involved in the fatal errors that led to 83-year-old Kathleen Prowse and, as the Herald learned Sunday, 53-year-old Bart Wassing of Strathmore, being given a deadly fluid containing potassium chloride instead of sodium chloride must—and, according to Calgary Health Region chief Jack Davis, will—be held accountable.

The degree of that accountability is clear. A head or heads have to roll. It's simply a matter of justice, of public safety and public confidence.

In an interview with Herald columnist colleague Don Braid during the paper's coverage of the awful affair that is a tragedy for all concerned, the University of Calgary's Dr. Norm Schachar, a surgeon and leading authority on patient safety, makes some fascinating points on that issue.

He asks: "What are we going to do? Hang a pharmacist?

"Somebody else would take over and the bottles would still be the same and eventually it would happen again.

"If the focus is on finding someone to blame, someone to hang, the systems won't be fixed."

Ah, there's the rub.

SEE GRADON, PAGE B4

A head or heads have to roll. It's simply a matter of justice, of public safety and public confidence.

What I started to do

- Considered disciplining in accordance with expectations
 - To calm the noise in media
- Listened to advice
 - Legal
 - Insurance
 - Medical professionals
 - Safety experts

A fork in the road

- The press was calling for 'blood'
- My rethinking
 - 'You can't run your life by catering to the media.'
- My experts were saying
 - "This has happened before; there are methodologies to sort this out. Let's get going!"
- My thought
 - They had science and insight behind what they were saying not making it up.

A cold weekend day in the spring

- A walk in the snow led to a decision
 - "Somebody else could be making the same error elsewhere...."
- What should we do?
 - What would make the system better?
 - What would save lives?
 - What would alleviate pain & suffering?
- When you line it up that way
 - There are no other options!

What we'd done well by that time

- Full disclosure with family
 - explained all the facts
 - rare at that time
- Shared problem with other HC systems
 - to avoid other deaths
 - also rare at that time
- Went public: held news conference
 - were open, honest & transparent

What I did

- Dealt with Pharmacy Technicians
 - off with pay during the 3 investigations
 - given counselling
 - not disciplined or blamed

Part 2: What was the outcome?



Part 2 Outcome?

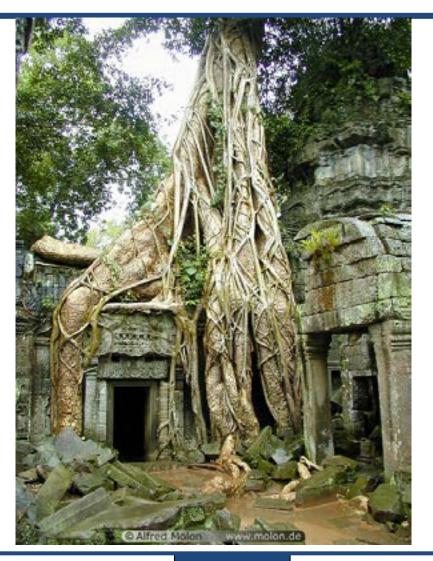
Allocation of resources

- An individual at the Executive Level
 - with appropriate authority
 - responsible & accountable
- \$ 5M CAD of \$5B CAD budget
 - HAVE to budget for safety!
 - Relatively modest investments
 - Most good things relatively inexpensive

Some of 'WHAT' we did

- Board Committee for Safety
- Safety Department, with a VP & \$
- Code of Conduct
- 4 related policies
 - Disclosure
 - Reporting
 - Informing
 - Just & Trusting Culture
- Safety briefings before meetings
- Reporting software
- Patient Family Advisory Council
 - Active member of Region's Safety Committee

Our culture was the problem



- Hierarchical
- Individual responsibility
- No sense of system
- Organised for failure
- Shame & blame

System needed to change

- If a system is inappropriately punitive
 - Takes energy to suppress negative feelings
 - Contributes to low morale & low energy
 - If your energy is low, you can't care
- Needed: appropriately non-punitive system
 - Just and trusting culture
 - More energy: Cross-over conversations
 - Focused on family centred care
- The whole system will improve!

Part 2: Effect on organization?



Blinding light of the obvious

We have the teams and the expertise to solve these problems!

From need to effect!

- Aim was to change the culture
 - Amended the Code of Conduct
 - Instituted Just & Trusting Culture Policy
 - Changed how we approached accountability
- People were
 - happier & more engaged
 - ready to improve the safety of the system

Deb Prouse & Steve Long



Gave people confidence

- If something goes wrong
 - It's usually NOT about the individual being incompetent and / or needing punishment
 - Generally it's a failure in the system that needs to be addressed

Just & Trusting Culture Policy

Policy			
Subject/Title	Reference Number: 1628		
Just and Trusting Culture	Effective Date: 2006/10/18		
Approving Authority: Executive Management	Date Revised:		
Classification: Patient Safety Management	Last Review:		
	Next Review: 2008/10/18		

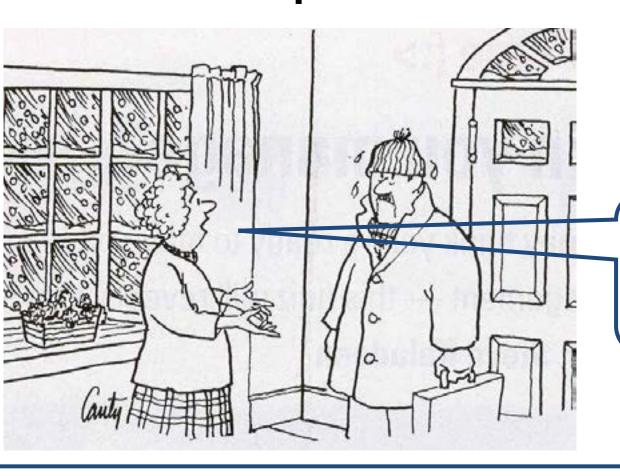
 ERRORS – when there has been failure in the provision of care to a patient and the health-care provider did not deviate from established policies, procedures, standards or guidelines, then the healthcare provider will not be disciplined by the Region.

Summary (1)

- The mission of healthcare
 - Saving lives
 - Avoiding unnecessary pain & suffering
 - Improving the quality of life
- Take everything back to these points
 - These are the reasons we work in healthcare
- Doing the right thing is easier than you think!

Summary (2)

Leadership - a critical success factor



"The hospital sent non-essential personnel home? But you're the CEO."

Acknowledgements

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