

Patient Safety in the Office Setting

In-Office Procedures

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Diclosures

- *No financial relationship to any of the products, devices or procedures discussed*
- *No off-label use discussed*
- *Past President of the AAAHC (voluntary)*
- *Member ACOG TF on PS in the Office Setting*

Objectives – To Learn:

- about the migration of surgical procedures from the hospital and ASC to the office
- about relative risk of adverse events in office surgery
- why these procedures are moving to the office
- how to implement these procedures safely
- how to track outcomes and establish a QA program



- The AAAHC was formed in 1979...
 - to improve the quality of care in ambulatory health care organizations
 - Currently accrediting ~5,000 organizations in the USA.*
 - (ACOG is a member of the AAAHC since 1999)

* www.aaahc.org

Physicians for Women's Health, LLC

- Largest ObGyn Group in the USA
- 400,000+ patients / 175+ Ob/Gyns
- Contracting and other economies of scale
- Medical Quality Management
- Clinical Guidelines
- Lobbying
- EMR
- Malpractice Insurance Captive

Physicians for Women's Health, LLC (PWH)

- We began bringing these procedures into our offices about 3 years ago.
- Will discuss how we did it ...and what we've learned.

Background – Scope of the Issue

- Outpatient Encounters (Office, Clinics, ERs)
 - More than 1.2 Billion
 - 82.4% of these (over 980 Million) in “Doctor Offices”^{**}
 - PCP offices
 - Medical Specialty offices
 - Surgical Specialty offices

*Stumpf, Obstet Gynecol Clin N Am 35 (2008) 19-35

Background – Scope of the Issue

- Little formal oversight of safety and quality in the office setting
 - AAAHC and JC have accreditation programs
 - Usually voluntary
 - In some states, only triggered by deeper levels of anesthesia

Office Based Surgery Accreditation

- Now that we are moving so much to the office the potential for harm is higher than ever
- We have to develop a culture of safety in the office too, not just in the hospital and surgicenter

Background – Where is Surgery Performed?

- Over the past 20 years:
 - Explosion of Ambulatory Surgery Centers
 - Move of surgery from hospitals to ASCs

Where is Surgery Performed?

- Now moving to the office...

Where is Surgery Performed?

- Of more than 32 million surgical procedures performed in 2006, approx 75% were out-patient*
 - Mostly ASC or “same day” surgery centers

*Stumpf, Obstet Gynecol Clin N Am 35 (2008) 19-35

Background – Adverse Events R. R.

- FLA Board of Medicine 2 Yr Study*:
 - More than ten-fold increase in AEs and Deaths

| | <i>AEs/100,000</i> | <i>Deaths/100,000</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| ASC's | 5.3 | 0.78 |
| Office Setting | 66.0 | 9.2 |

*Stumpf, Obstet Gynecol Clin N Am 35 (2008) 19-35

Adverse Events – Relative Risk

- Often same doctor / same procedure
- Not a board certification issue
- Some think the study is flawed
- Presence of anesthesiologist lowered ASC death rate?
- Regardless, risk higher in office setting

Adverse Events – Relative Risk

- Difference may be lack of a “system” in the office
 - Less “teamwork”
 - Less clearly defined roles
 - Less safety equipment and “back-up” systems

What do we do in the office?

More “Traditional” Office Procedures

- Endometrial Biopsies / Polypectomies
- Bartholin’s Abscess I&D
- Vulvar Biopsies
- Colposcopies
- LEEPs
- Breast Cyst aspirations

Recently Added Procedures

- Global Endometrial Ablations
 - ThermoChoice®
 - NovaSure®
 - HerOption®
 - Etc.
- Hysteroscopic Tubal Occlusions
 - Essure®
 - Adiana®

Coming Soon to an Office Near You:

- TVTs
- TOTs



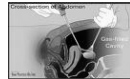
Coming Soon to an Office Near You:

- TVTs
- TOTs
- Laparoscopy?



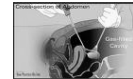
Coming Soon to an Office Near You:

- TVTs
- TOTs
- Laparoscopy?
- Liposuction??



Coming Soon to an Office Near You:

- TVTs
- TOTs
- Laparoscopy?
- Liposuction??
- Aesthetics, veins, hair removal?
- Etc.??



Covered vs Non-covered

- Most of these procedures are covered by insurance (hence, the insurer's interest in pushing them to the office)
- The aesthetics are less likely to be covered

Why do these in the Office?

Economics as a Driver

- Both the **PATIENT** and the **PRACTICE** have “skin in the game” and can benefit

Economics as a Driver

- **PATIENT:**
 - Saves money (lower co-pays for office procedures compared to ASCs in many plans)
 - Many other benefits of familiar surroundings

In-Office Procedures: Pros

- Patient issues:
 - convenience
 - decreased costs (co-pays)
 - familiarity with staff and site (less intimidating)
 - more control over encounter
 - assumes safety is not an issue of course

Economics as a Driver

- **PRACTICE:**
 - “Site of Service Differential” can be up to tenfold
 - More efficient in that the physician stays in the office and sees more (other) patients perioperatively

In-Office Procedures: Pros

- Physician and Practice issues:
 - convenience (not running to and from a facility)
 - significantly higher fee schedules
 - practice builder

In-Office Procedures: BIG QUESTION

- Is it **SAFE???**
 - Anesthesia?
 - Vagal reactions, syncope, etc?
 - Bleeding?
 - Perforation?

In-Office Procedures: OTHER COSTS

- Closely followed by **LIABILITY** concerns
 - One more thing that can go wrong?
 - One more way to get sued?
 - Obvious costs (supplies, equipment)
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In-Office Procedures: MORE COSTS

- “Not-so-obvious” costs:
 - Staff time
 - Inventory of supplies (ties up capital)
 - Space allocated
 - Lost opportunity
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PWH Experience

- First 3 years of in-office activities
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In-Office Procedures: Our Experience

- More than 2000 procedures in first 3 years
 - 2 patients admitted for pain control
 - 1 patient admitted for observation after perforation – did well
 - No other complications
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In-Office Procedures: Our Experience

- Best Practice - Analgesia:
 - NSAIDS at hs night before
 - Pre-procedure p.o. narcotics / relaxants
 - To Block or Not to Block (doesn't seem to matter)
 - We are not “snowing” people and they are doing well
 - Headphones and iPods help!
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In-Office Procedures: Our Experience

- Recovery Time:
 - Average 30 minutes from end of procedure to “discharge” home
 - Most patients managed with NSAIDs only at home
 - Called later that day and/or next morning to check on patient's status
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Is this right for you?



Safety Considerations: Things You'll Need

- Protocols and guidelines
- Safety / emergency kits
 - Include at least O₂, smelling salts, atropine, etc.
- Emergency drills
- Double check w/your Risk Manager or Insurer

Safety Considerations: Patient Selection

- Only ASA Class I patients (some Class II also)
- "Nervous Nellies" vs
- "Unsinkable Molly Browns"
 - Often pre-op workup can help differentiate
 - Unable to tolerate sonohyst, unlikely to tolerate GEA or hysteroscopy.

Safety Considerations: Equipment

- Must be up to date and in good repair
- Should be calibrated and checked out by engineer on regular basis
- Should keep log of maintenance and calibration

Safety Considerations: Supplies

- Check all drugs and supplies for "stale dates" (and document your checking)
- Have emergency equipment handy and know how to use it (in-service log)
 - Oxygen
 - Drugs
 - Emergency airway

Safety Considerations: Staff

- Team Training
- Credential your surgeons
 - Maintain file on your doctors
 - License, DEA, certificates of training prn
 - Board certification evidence
- Mock Drills
 - Syncope
 - CPR, etc.

Mock Drills

- Run one each Quarter
 - Based on possible complications
 - All staff who participate in office surgery should be present
 - Roles for each aspect of patient care and safety should be clearly defined.
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Mock Drills

- Ensure that all members of a patient care team are coordinated in the care of that patient.
 - Have a team member role play a patient
 - Act out the drills to help the entire team accomplish the goal of handling a potential complication in a standard, stepwise fashion.
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Mock Drills

Focus on roles/responsibilities specific to each person:

- Communication
 - Call for help (within the office)
 - Notify front desk about incident
 - Front desk should prepare to dial 911 if necessary and wait for ambulance at entrance of building if 911 is called
 - Verbally confirm roles with others (“I will call 911” or “I will go wait outside”)
 - Communicate with other patients or family members
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Mock Drills

- Interventions (dependent on the situation)
 - Place patient in supine position and elevate legs
 - Open/support airway
 - Check for pulse and blood pressure (if bradycardic, see ACLS algorithm)
 - Give fluids as tolerated
 - Debrief with all office staff after patient recovers
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Tracking Outcomes

- Important to dos:
 - Develop “best practices”
 - Watch for errors and risks
 - Prove you’re offering value to your patients
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Tracking Outcomes

- Forms should include:
 - Patient ID
 - Procedure performed
 - Indication
 - Pre-op Prep / Analgesia
 - Intra-op “flow sheet” (BPs, meds, pain scale)
 - Post-op
 - Complications?
 - Efficacy?
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QA in the office

- Track outcomes, adverse events, etc.
 - Prepare regular reports
 - Watch for trends or problems
 - Review the data on regular basis
 - Report findings to governing body and staff
 - Up and down the chain of command
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In Summary:

- Migration of procedures to the office
 - Can be very good for the practice
 - Can also be good for patients
 - Proper planning is critical to success
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In Summary:

- Patient Safety is paramount
 - ACOG has produced a monograph (see ACOG website: click on "Publications" tab, then "Task Force and Work Group Reports" and find "Report of the Task Force on Patient Safety in the Office Setting")
 - WHO also has a great resource:
WHO Guidelines for Safe Surgery 2009
www.who.org and search for "Safe Surgery"
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Office Procedures – Patient Safety



*Thank you
very much!*
