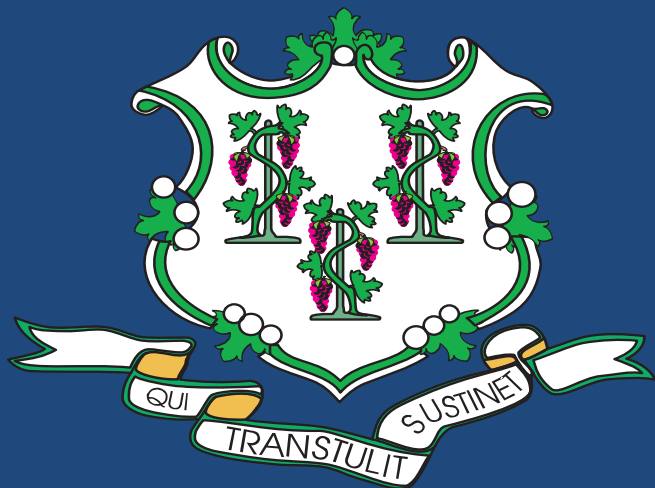


Connecticut Adverse Event Reporting Categories

Changes effective January 2013

DPH Presentation November 8, 2012
Healthcare Safety & Quality Branch



Wendy H. Furniss, R.N.C, M.S., Branch Chief

Jon Olson, DPM DrPH, Epidemiologist

Susan Newton, RN, Supervising Nurse Consultant

Cheryl Davis, RN, BSN, Supervising Nurse Consultant

This power point presentation is available on:

Dph.state.ct.gov

Forms tab

Licensing, Certification and Adverse Events

Adverse Event Webinar Forms

Power Point Presentation

History of the Connecticut Adverse Events Reporting Program

- Connecticut General Statutes §19a-127I required the Department of Public Health (DPH) to establish a Quality in Health Care program for health care facilities.
- An Advisory Committee, chaired by the DPH Commissioner or designee, advises the program.
- Mandatory adverse event reporting began October 1, 2002.

History of the Connecticut Adverse Events Reporting Program

Facilities that are required to report adverse events to DPH:

- Acute care hospitals and children's hospitals
- Chronic disease hospitals
- Hospitals for mentally ill persons
- Outpatient surgical facilities and ambulatory surgical centers
- Pain medicine centers, fertility centers, and outpatient childbirth centers

History of the Connecticut Adverse Events Reporting Program

- After evaluating the program for more than a year, the Advisory Committee recommended adoption of the National Quality Forum (NQF) list of *Serious Reportable Events*, plus five or six Connecticut-specific events.
- The NQF list plus Connecticut-specific events became effective July 1, 2004.
- The NQF updates its list periodically and the DPH Commissioner may update the list used in Conn.

NQF Changes in 2011

- The National Quality Forum (NQF) *Serious Reportable Events in Healthcare 2011 Update*
 - New NQF list has 29 items
 - Added 4 events
 - Retired 3 items
 - Revised definitions and specifications
 - Changed order and re-numbered some of the remaining 25 items

Summary of Four New NQF Events

- Death or serious injury of a neonate associated with labor or delivery in a low-risk pregnancy (4D)
- Patient death or serious injury resulting from the irretrievable loss of an irreplaceable biological specimen (4H)
- Patient death or serious injury from failure to follow up or communicate laboratory, pathology, or radiology test results (4I)
- Death or serious injury of a patient associated with the introduction of a metallic object into the MRI area (6A)

Three Retired NQF Items

- Hypoglycemia (formally 4D) remains reportable under medication management (NQF 4A)
- Kernicterus (formally 4E) remains reportable under care management (NQF 4I)
- Adverse event due to spinal manipulation (4G) is retired because it involved individual behavior rather than facility safety systems

The following slides will represent applicable changes to each category.



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Forms tab

Licensing, Certification and Adverse Events

Adverse Event Reporting Form (word document)
Complete one report per event. This report will NOT change.

Adverse Event Reporting Form (categories) This document should be utilized until 12/31/12

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Forms tab

Licensing, Certification and Adverse Events

Adverse Event Webinar Forms:

- Adverse Event reporting Directions (important phone numbers and contact information)
- Adverse Event Reporting form (categories effective 1/1/13)
- Serious Reportable Events In Healthcare-2011 Update: A Consensus Report (NQF Glossary)
- Adverse event Power Point presentation

Please note that **reportable event forms** are for skilled nursing facility (SNF) reporting only

Definition Changes

The following was defined by the National Quality Forum, Glossary for Serious Reportable Events, 2011. This glossary can be found on the Department's website under, "Forms"

Adverse Event is broken down into the following:

- "**Adverse**" describes a consequence of care that results in an undesired outcome. It does not address preventability.
- "**Event**" means a discrete, auditable, and clearly defined occurrence.

Definition Review:

- "**Associated with**" means that it is reasonable to initially assume that the adverse event was due to the referenced course of care
- Further investigation and/or root cause analysis of the unplanned event may be needed to confirm or refute the presumed relationship.

Definition Review:

- In all definitions, “serious **disability**” is replaced by “serious **injury**.”
- "**Serious**" describes an event that can result in death, loss of a body part, disability, loss of bodily function, or require major intervention for correction (e.g., higher level of care, surgery).
- "**Injury**," means physical or mental damage that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of an individual in the short term, which may become a disability if extended long term. Further, injury includes a substantial change in the patient's long-term risk status such that care or monitoring, based on accepted national standards, is required that was not required before the event.

Surgical or Invasive Procedure Events

- NQF 1 category events

NQF 1A. Surgery or **other invasive procedure** performed on the **wrong site**.

- Defined as any surgery performed on a body part that is not consistent with the documented informed consent for that patient.
- Excludes emergent situations that occur in the course of surgery and/or whose exigency precludes obtaining informed consent.
- Surgery of other invasive procedure includes, but is not limited to, endoscopies, lens implants, lesion removal, injection into joints.

NQF 1A continued:

Please refer to NQF definition for surgery.

- Definition for **Surgery Ends** has been modified to include: Surgery ends after all incisions or procedural access routes have been closed in their entirety, devices(s) such as probes or instruments have been removed, and, if relevant, final surgical counts confirming accuracy of counts and resolving any discrepancies have concluded and the patient has been taken from the operating room/procedure room.

NQF 1A continued:

This event is intended to capture instances of:

- Surgery or other invasive procedure on the right body part but on the wrong location/site on the body; e.g. left/right (appendages/organs) wrong digit, level (spine), stent placed in wrong iliac artery, steroid injection into wrong knee, biopsy of wrong mole, burr hole on wrong side of skull;
- Delivery of fluoroscopy or radiotherapy to the wrong region of the body;
- Use of incorrectly placed vascular catheters;
- Use of incorrectly placed tubes (for example, feeding tubes placed in the lung or ventilation tubes passed into the esophagus).

NQF 1A continued:

This event is not intended to capture:

- Changes in plan upon entry into the patient with discovery of pathology in close proximity to the intended place where risk of a second surgery or procedure outweighs benefit of patient consultation, or unusual physical configuration (for example adhesions, spine level/extra vertebrae).

NQF 1B. Surgery or other invasive procedure performed on the wrong patient

This event is intended to capture:

- Surgical procedures (whether or not completed) initiated on one patient intended for a different patient. Use of accepted patient identification procedures is key to avoiding such events.
- Please refer to 1A for definition of surgery.

NQF 1C. Wrong surgical or other invasive procedure performed on a patient

This event is intended to capture:

- Insertion of the wrong medical implant into the correct surgical site.

This event is not intended to capture:

- Changes in plan... as outlined in 1A.

NQF 1D. Unintended retention of a foreign object in a patient after surgery or other invasive procedure.

Includes:

- medical or surgical items intentionally placed by provider(s) that are unintentionally left in place.

Excludes:

- objects present prior to surgery or other invasive procedure that are intentionally left in place;
- objects intentionally implanted as part of a planned intervention;
- objects not present prior to surgery/procedure that are intentionally left in when the risk of removal exceeds the risk of retention (such as microneedles, broken screws).

NQF 1D continued:

This event is intended to capture:

- occurrences of unintended retention of objects at any point after the surgery/procedure ends regardless of setting (post anesthesia recovery unit, surgical suite, emergency department, patient bedside) and regardless of whether the object is to be removed after discovery.
- Unintentionally retained objects (including such things as wound packing material, sponges, catheter tips, trocars, guide wires) in all applicable settings.

NQF 1E. Intraoperative or immediately postoperative/**postprocedure** death in an ASA Class 1 patient.

- Includes all ASA Class 1 patient deaths in situations where anesthesia was administered; the planned surgical procedure may or may not have been carried out.
- Immediately post-operative means within 24 hours after surgery or other invasive procedure was completed or after administration of anesthesia (if surgery/procedure not completed).

This event is intended to capture:

- ASA Class 1 patient death associated with the administration of anesthesia whether or not the planned surgical procedure was carried out.

Product or Device Events

- NQF category 2 events

NQF 2A. Patient death or **serious injury** associated with the use of contaminated drugs, devices, or biologics provided by the healthcare setting.

- Includes contaminants in drugs, devices, or biologics regardless of the source of contamination and/or product.
- Includes threat of disease that changes patient's risk status for life, requiring medical monitoring, not needed before the event.

NQF 2A continued:

This event is intended to capture:

- Contaminations that can be seen with the naked eye or with use of detection mechanisms in general use. These contaminations are to be reported at such time as they become known to the provider. Contaminants may be physical, chemical, or biological in nature.
- Not all contaminations can be seen with the naked eye (e.g. hepatitis and HIV) or readily detected using generally available or more specialized testing mechanisms (e.g. culture, nucleic acid testing, mass spectrometry, and tests that signal changes in pH or glucose levels).

NQF 2A continued:

This event is intended to capture:

- Administration of contaminated vaccine or medication (e.g., intramuscular antibiotic);
- Serious infection from contaminated drug or device used in surgery or an invasive procedure (e.g., a scalpel);
- Occurrences related to use of improperly cleaned or maintained device.

NQF 2B. Patient death or **serious injury** associated with the use or function of a device in patient care, in which the device is used or functions other than as intended.

- Includes, but is not limited to, catheters, drains, and other specialized tubes, infusion pumps, ventilators, and procedural and monitoring equipment.

NQF 2B continued:

This event is intended to capture:

- Occurrences whether or not the use is intended or described by the device manufacturers' literature.

NQF 2C. Patient death or **serious injury** associated with intravascular air embolism that occurs while being cared for in a healthcare setting.

- Excludes death or serious injury associated with neurosurgical procedures known to present a high risk of intravascular air embolism.

NQF 2C continued:

This event is intended to capture:

- High-risk procedure, other than neurosurgical procedures, that include, but are not limited to, procedures involving the head and neck, vaginal delivery an caesarean section, spinal instrumentation procedures, and liver transplantation;
- Low-risk procedures, including those related to lines placed for infusion of fluids in vascular space.

Patient Protection Events

- NQF category 3 events

NQF 3A. Discharge or release of a patient/resident of any age, who is unable to make decisions, to other than an authorized person.

- “Authorized” means the guardian or other individual(s) having the legally recognized ability to consent on behalf of a minor or incapacitated individual (surrogate), or person designated by the surrogate to release or consent for the patient.

NQF 3A continued:

- “**Decision-making capacity**” is the ability to understand information relevant to a decision and the ability to appreciate the reasonably foreseeable consequences of a decision (or lack of a decision). Release to “other than an authorized person” includes removing the patient/resident without specific notification and approval by staff, even when the person is otherwise authorized.
- **Examples of individuals who do not have decision-making capacity include: newborns, minors, adults with Alzheimer’s.**
- Individual healthcare organizations or other relevant jurisdictional authorities may have specific requirements for assessing decision-making capacity.

NQF 3B. Patient death or **serious injury** associated with patient elopement (disappearance).

- **Includes events** that occur after the individual presents him/herself for care in a healthcare setting.
- **Excludes events** involving competent adults with decision-making capacity who leave against medical advice or voluntarily leave without being seen.

NQF 3B continued:

- The term “elopement” and “competent” adult should be interpreted with prevailing legal standards in applicable jurisdictions.
- **An assessment that identifies patients at “risk”** of elopement or a chief complaint and findings of risk accompanied by organizationally defined measures to be taken when risk is identified could be useful in both prevention and event analysis.

This is not intended to capture:

- • Death or serious injury that occurs (after the patient is located) due to circumstances unrelated to the elopement.

NQF 3C. Patient suicide, attempted suicide, or self-harm that results in serious injury, while being cared for in a healthcare setting.

- **Includes events** that result from patient actions after they present themselves for care in a healthcare setting.
- **Excludes** deaths from self-inflicted injuries that were the reason for admission/presentation to the healthcare facility.

NQF 3C continued:

- **This event is not** intended to capture patient suicide or attempted suicide when the patient is not physically present in the “Healthcare Setting”.
- The boundary of a healthcare setting (the "grounds") is the physical area immediately adjacent to the setting's main buildings.

Care Management Events

- NQF Category 4 events

NQF 4A. Patient death or **serious injury** associated with a medication error (e.g., errors involving the wrong drug, wrong dose, wrong patient, wrong time, wrong rate, wrong preparation, or wrong route of administration).

- **Excludes** reasonable differences in clinical judgment on drug selection and dose.

NQF 4A continued:

Includes, but is not limited to, death or serious injury associated with:

- over- or under-dosing;
- administration of a medication to which a patient has a known allergy or serious contraindication;
- drug-drug interactions for which there is a known potential for death or serious injury, and
- improper use of single-dose/single-use and multi-dose medication vials and containers leading to death or serious injury as a result of dose adjustment problems.

NQF 4A continued:

This event is intended to capture:

- The most serious medication errors including occurrences in which a patient receives a medication for which there is a contraindication, or a patient known to have serious allergies to specific medications/agents, receives those medications/agents, resulting in serious injury or death.
- Occurrences in which a patient dies or suffers serious injury as a result of failure to administer a prescribed medication.

NQF 4A continued:

- Occurrences in which a patient is administered an over- or under-dose of a medication including insulin, heparin, or any other high alert medication including but not limited to medications listed on the Institute for Safe Medication Practices “High Alert Medication List”;
- Occurrences in which a patient dies or suffers serious injury as a result of wrong administration technique.

This event is not intended to capture:

- Patient death or serious injury associated with allergies that could not reasonably have been known or discerned in advance of the event.

NQF 4B. Patient death or **serious injury** associated with unsafe administration of blood products.

Unsafe administration includes but is not limited to hemolytic reactions and administering:

- blood or blood products to the wrong patient;
- the wrong type; or
- blood or blood products that have been improperly stored or handled.

This event is not intended to capture:

- Patient death or serious injury associated with organ rejection other than those attributable to a hyperacute hemolytic reaction
- Patient death or injury when cause is not detectable by ABO/HLA matching.

NQF 4C. Maternal death or **serious injury** associated with labor or delivery in a low-risk pregnancy while being cared for in a healthcare setting.

- **Includes** events that occur within 42 days post-delivery.
- **Excludes** deaths from pulmonary or amniotic fluid embolism, acute fatty liver of pregnancy, or cardiomyopathy.

NQF 4C continued

- **This event is not intended to** create a new obligation. The organization's obligation, under this event, is to report only maternal death or serious injury associated with labor or delivery in a low risk pregnancy when made aware of the maternal death or serious injury either by readmittance or by the patient's family.

NQF 4D. Death or serious injury of a neonate associated with labor or delivery in a low-risk pregnancy.

- Includes, for the office-based surgery, birthing center or “home” setting, unplanned admission to an inpatient setting within 24 hours of delivery.
- Unplanned admission to other than the birth setting should be verified with the identified birth setting.

NQF 4E. Patient death or **serious injury** associated with a fall while being cared for in a healthcare setting.

- Includes but is not limited to fractures, head injuries, and intracranial hemorrhage.
- An assessment that identifies patients at “risk” to fall, findings or risk accompanied by organizationally defined measures to be taken when risk is identified could be useful in both prevention and event analysis.

NQF 4F. Any Stage 3, Stage 4, and **unstageable pressure ulcers** acquired after admission/presentation to a healthcare setting.

- Excludes progression from Stage 2 to Stage 3 if Stage 2 was recognized upon admission and excludes pressure ulcers that develop in areas where deep tissue injury is documented as present on admission/presentation.
- Although this event could occur in the ambulatory surgery environment based on patient condition and surgery time, it will be difficult to discern. Pre- and post-skin assessment will be key.

NQF 4G. Artificial insemination with the wrong donor sperm or wrong egg.

- The organization's obligation is to report the event when made aware of the occurrence.

NQF 4H. Patient death or serious injury resulting from the irretrievable loss of an irreplaceable biological specimen.

- Includes events where specimens are misidentified, where another procedure cannot be done to produce a specimen.
- Includes progression of an undiagnosed disease or threat of disease that changes the patient's status for life, requiring monitoring not needed before the event.

NQF 4H continued:

This event is not intended to capture:

- Procedures where the specimen was properly handled, but the specimen proved to be nondiagnostic.
- Inability to secure a replacement for a lost specimen can occur with excisional biopsy as well as in organ removal.

NQF 4I. Patient death or serious injury resulting from failure to follow up or communicate laboratory, pathology, or radiology test results.

- **Includes** but is not limited to, events where failure to report increased neonatal bilirubin levels result in kernicterus.

Examples of serious injury are a new diagnosis, or an advancing stage of an existing diagnosis (e.g., cancer). Failure to follow up or communicate can be limited to healthcare staff or can involve communication to the patient.

Environmental Events:

- NQF Category 5 Events

NQF 5A. Patient or **staff death** or **serious injury** associated with an electric shock in the course of a patient care process in a healthcare setting.

- Excludes events involving patients during planned treatments such as electric countershock/elective cardioversion.

NQF 5A continued:

This event is intended to capture:

- Patient death or injury associated with unintended electric shock during the course of care or treatment
- Staff death or injury associated with unintended electric shock while carrying out duties directly associated with a patient care process, including preparing for care delivery.

This event is not intended to capture:

- Patient death or injury associated with emergency defibrillation in ventricular fibrillation or with electroconvulsive therapies
- Injury to staff who are not involved in patient care.

NQF 5B. Any incident in which systems designated for oxygen or other gas to be delivered to a patient contains no gas, the wrong gas, or are contaminated by toxic substance.

This event is intended to capture:

- Events in which the line is attached to a reservoir distant from the patient care unit or in a tank near the patient such as E-cylinders, anesthesia machines.

NQF 5C. Patient or **staff death** or **serious injury** associated with a burn incurred from any source in the course of a patient care process in a healthcare setting.

This event is intended to capture burns that result from:

- Operating room flash fires, including second-degree burn in these cases
- Hot water
- Sunburn in the patient with decreased ability to sense pain
- Smoking in the patient care environment

NQF 5D. Patient death or **serious injury** associated with the use of physical restraints or bedrails while being cared for in a healthcare setting.

This event is intended to capture:

- Instances where physical restraints are implicated in the death, e.g., lead to strangulation/entrapment, etc.

Radiologic Events

- NQF category 6 event

NQF 6A. Death or serious injury of a patient or staff associated with the introduction of a metallic object into the MRI area.

- **Includes events** related to material inside the patient's body or projectiles outside the patient's body.

This event is intended to capture injury or death as a result of projectiles including:

- Retained foreign object
- External projectiles
- Pacemakers

Potential Criminal Events

- NQF Category 7 Events

NQF 7A. Any instance of care ordered by or provided by someone impersonating a physician, nurse, pharmacist, or other licensed healthcare provider.

This event is intended to capture:

- Those without licensure to provide the care given;
- Those with licensure who represent themselves and act beyond the scope of their license.

This event is not intended to capture:

- individuals who are practicing within the scope of their license on whom patients or others mistakenly bestow the titles beyond that scope when such is not encouraged by the provider.

NQF 7B. Abduction of a patient/resident of any age.

This event is intended to capture:

- Removal of a patient/resident, who does not have decision-making capacity, without specific notification and approval by staff even when the person is otherwise authorized to be away from the setting.
- Examples of individuals who do not have decision-making capacity include: newborns, minors, adults with Alzheimer's.

NQF 7C. Sexual abuse/assault on a patient or **staff member** within or on the grounds of a healthcare setting.

- Language and definitions may vary based on state statute; however, the principle and intent remain regardless of language required based on jurisdiction.

NQF 7D. Death or **serious injury** of a patient or staff member resulting from a physical assault (i.e., battery) that occurs within or on the grounds of a healthcare setting.

- Language and definitions may vary based on state statute (e.g., many states have existing statutes that use the terms “first degree assault” or “second degree assault” or “battery”).
- The Connecticut Penal Code defines the threat of violence upon a person as "Threatening." See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-61aa and § 53a-62. It defines physical violence upon a person as "assault." See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-59 to § 53a-61a.

Connecticut-Specific Events

- CT Category Events

CT 1. Perforations during open, laparoscopic and/or endoscopic procedures resulting in death or serious injury.

- Includes perforations which require resection.

CT 2. Patient death or serious injury as a result of surgery.

Excludes events reported at NQF 1E and CT 1.

This is intended to capture:

- ASA Class 2 patient death associated with administration of anesthesia whether or not the planned surgical procedure was carried out.

Includes:

- Hemorrhage greater than 30% of circulating blood volume; and/or
- Unanticipated death or serious disability in an ASA Class 2 patient intraoperatively, or post-operatively within twenty-four hours of the surgery.

CT 2 continued:

- Class III Hemorrhage according to the American College of Surgeons' Advanced Trauma life Support (ATLS) is defined as loss of 30-40% of circulating blood volume.
- Please refer to the Cleveland Clinic, ASA Physical Status Classification for guidance.
http://my.clevelandclinic.org/services/anesthesia/hic_asa_physical_classification_system.aspx

DPH Contact for Adverse Events

Susan Newton, RN

Supervising Nurse Consultant

Connecticut Department of Public Health

susan.newton@ct.gov

(860) 509-8018

Alternative DPH Contact for Adverse Events

Cheryl Davis, RN, BSN
Supervising Nurse Consultant
Connecticut Department of Public Health
cheryl.davis@ct.gov
(860) 509-7436

Facility-Specific Reporting

- On or before October first annually, the commissioner shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a, on adverse event reporting, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public health.
- Since 2011, such annual reports shall include facility-specific counts and reporting rates, and be prepared in a format that uses relevant contextual information.

Adverse Event Rate

- The reporting rate is a fraction in which the numerator is the number of adverse events reported by each facility and the denominator is the total of the hospital's patient days or the outpatient surgical facility's total number of encounters.

Your Adverse Event Report Rate =
reported events/
patients at risk for having an event

Sources of Event Counts

- Adverse Event reports, made by facilities, are received by DPH and entered into an electronic database.
- Annual DPH reports use that database.
- Events that occurred in 2011 will be included in the October 2012 adverse event report, even if they were reported to DPH in 2012.

Contextual Information

Contextual information includes:

information concerning the patient population served by the hospital or outpatient surgical facility, including such hospital's or outpatient surgical facility's payor or case mix.

Rate Denominator

- DPH consulted with ambulatory surgical centers through the ASC PSO and decided to collect the annual number of patient visits to use as the rate denominator.
- # patient visits was considered easier to collect than # of procedures.

Collection of Denominator and Payer or Case Mix Data

- DPH uses CHIME billing data for inpatient hospitalizations and payer mix among acute care hospitals.
- DPH contacts other hospitals for their inpatient hospitalizations and payer mix during 2011.
- The Ambulatory Surgical Center PSO collects # of patient visits and payer or case mix from member facilities and sends data to DPH.

Comments from Facilities

- In addition, a hospital or outpatient surgical facility may provide informational comments relating to any adverse event reported to DPH.
- One hospital noted that the program caused them to review perforations and make changes that reduced the incidence of these adverse events.
- Comments should not include awards or “best hospitals” status.

Adverse Event Report Draft

- Provide DPH with contact persons and email address(es) to receive the draft.
- Review the draft and correct any data about your facility that is incorrect or missing.
- Some facilities have not provided denominator, payer, or case mix data for the 2011 or 2012 DPH annual reports.
- Such facilities are included in the annual report without rate calculation but with a notation that they did not provide data.

Posted Adverse Event Reports

- **Annual Adverse Event reports are located** on the DPH website at: www.ct.gov/dph under “Health Care Quality”
- Facility-specific reporting commenced with the October 2011 report.

DPH Contact for the Adverse Event Report

Jon C. Olson, DPM, DrPH
Epidemiologist

Connecticut Department of Public Health

jon.olson@ct.gov

860-509-7889

Thank you!

QUESTIONS??????



Will the adverse event reporting form change in 2013?

No

Form located on the dph website as mentioned in slide #11

Does NQF-2A include contaminated drugs?

Yes

What is the definition of serious injury?

Refer to slide # 15 and/or the Adverse Event Reporting Form and/or the NQF glossary located on the dph website under forms.

Always confer with your team to determine if the event meets the definition for reporting.

If an event does not cause death and/or serious injury, is the event reportable?

No.

Confer with your team to determine if the criteria is met for reporting.

As always, feel free to call us with questions.

If event meets reportable criteria but is corrected with intervention, e.g. blood loss during surgery but patient receives blood products, is this reportable?

Yes, event is reportable if the criteria for reporting is met.

The 2013 reporting form on the dph website
looks different?

The reporting form will not change when the
new categories go into effect 1/1/13

Take note that hospital and surgical centers
report ADVERSE EVENTS and

Skilled Nursing Facilities report REPORTABLE
EVENTS.

Both of these reporting forms are on the dph
webiste

How does a steroid injection in the knee meet the definition of surgery as an invasive procedure?

NQF 1A: Surgery or **other invasive procedure** performed on the **wrong site**.

The NQF included injection into joints as an invasive procedure

Where can I get a copy of the draft/final previous report?

Annual reports up to 2011 are posted on the DPH website at:

<http://www.ct.gov/dph/site/default.asp>. From the menu on the left side of the home page, choose “Statistics & Research,” which will expand the choices on the menu; then choose “Health Care Quality” followed by “Adverse Events.” For the draft of the 2012 report, request from Jon Olson, email jon.olson@ct.gov

Where do we send payer mix data?

Send to Jon Olson at DPH, email
jon.olson@ct.gov

Where can I see this info?

Adverse Event Reporting forms are on the DPH website at

<http://www.ct.gov/dph/site/default.asp>. From the tabs on the top of the page, choose “Forms,” then look under “Licensing, Certification, and Adverse Events.” Look for the bullet titled “Adverse Event Webinar Forms.” To request the draft of the 2012 DPH adverse event report to the legislature, send an email to Jon Olson, jon.olson@ct.gov

Where can I see the NQF 2011 update?

At the NQF website, under “Serious Reportable Events”

[http://www.qualityforum.org/Topics/SREs/Serious Reportable Events.asp](http://www.qualityforum.org/Topics/SREs/Serious_Reportable_Events.asp), on the right side of the page, under “SRE Materials (PDFs),” choose “2011 Final Report.” The NQF categories are also included in the adverse event reporting form on the DPH website and as an appendix to the 2012 draft of the DPH adverse event report to the legislature, which can be requested from Jon Olson.

What do I put in a comment (to the DPH adverse event report)?

These comments are optional, not required. The legislature did not go into detail about what should be in a comment. DPH encourages comments describing how a facility used data to measure or track adverse events or quality of care and measurably improve care or decrease adverse events. Do not list awards.

Thanks for your attention!!

Once again, call with any questions!