

Medication Safety in Primary Care

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Institute of Medicine Quality Chasm Series To Err Is Human, 1999

- Hospital medical errors kill 44,000-98,000 people per year

Crossing the Quality Chasm, 2001

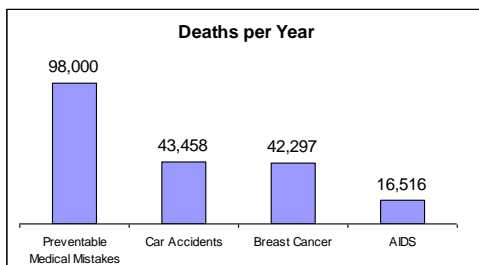
- A vision for how the health care system must be radically transformed to close the chasm between current reality and good quality care

Preventing Medication Errors, 2006

- Medications harm too many – at least 1.5 million people per year



Preventable medical mistakes cause more deaths per year than car accidents, breast cancer or AIDS



Source: The Institute of Medicine: To Err Is Human: Building a safer health system, 1999. Additional estimates from the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Reports Vol. 47 No. 25

Barriers to Medication Safety in Primary Care

- Medications prescribed by others
- OTC availability (50 Tylenol brand products)
- Herbals/supplements
- Illegal procurement
- Financial barriers (esp on hospital discharge)
- List of side effects
- E prescribing

Prescription for anticoagulant as *received* by fax at a community pharmacy

Heparin ~~18000U~~
15000U SQ as mitb
30, 1 x 5

Prescription for anticoagulant as *sent* by the hospital

dalHeparin ~~18000U~~
15000U SQ as mitb
30, 1 x 5

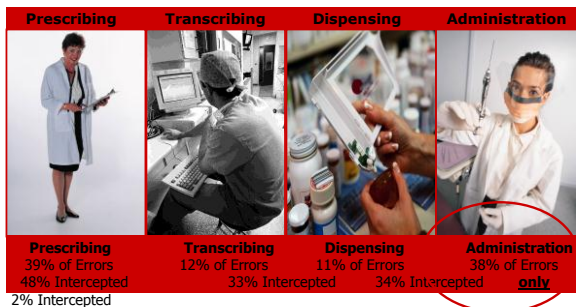


9- Patient Education

■ Interpreting medication orders

- 42% could not understand 'take on empty stomach'
- 33% could not interpret correct amount of medication to take
- 23% could not determine number of refills remaining
- 13% could not understand directions to take medication 4 times a day

Where do Errors Occur?



Leape et al, JAMA 1995

Hierarchy of Effectiveness (Summary)

1. Forcing functions and constraints
2. Automation / computerization
3. Simplification / standardization
4. Reminders, checklists, double checks
5. Rules and policies
6. Education and information

Highest



Lowest

The Person Approach

“The person approach focuses on the errors of individuals, blaming them for forgetfulness, inattention, or moral weakness.” *J. Reason, March 18, 2000, BMJ*

- Historically focused on individual performance and not system issues
- Front line staff often not involved in the review of an adverse event
- Partial or incomplete “solutions” that do not fully resolve the underlying cause and leave the organization vulnerable to reoccurrence of the event
- Fear of reprisals drives important information underground

Systems-Approach

Focus on improving the processes, systems, and environment in which people work rather than attempting only to improve individual skills and performance

Recognizes that:

- Humans are incapable of perfect performance
- Accidents are caused by flaws in the working environment (system) and human errors that are an expected part of any working environment
- Accidents can be prevented by building a system that is resilient to expected human errors

Shared Accountability: "Just Culture"

"...while we as humans are fallible, we do generally have control of our behavioural choices."

"...good system design and good behavioural choices of staff together produce good results. *It has to be both.*"

Marx D, Comden SC, Sexhus Z (2005). Our inaugural issue – In recognition of a growing community. The Just Culture Community News and Views, 1(1).

Do Not Use Dangerous Abbreviations, Symbols and Dose Designations

The abbreviations, symbols, and dose designations found in this table have been reported as being frequently misinterpreted and associated with harmful medication errors. They should NEVER be used when communicating medication information.

Abbreviation	Intended Meaning	Potential Problems	Correction
U	unit	Mistaken for "0" (zero), "4" (four), or "H"	Use "unit"
RI	International Unit	Mistaken for "U" (unintentional) or "U" (unit)	Use "unit"
Abbreviations for drug names		Misinterpreted because of similar abbreviations for multiple drugs, e.g. MD, MDC, morphine, aspirin, etc. (misinterpretation); Lack of standardization for one another	Do not abbreviate drug names.
QD, QID	Every day, Every other day	QD and QID have been mistaken for each other, or as "qd". The Q has also been misinterpreted as "2"	Use "daily" and "every other day"
OD	Every day	Mistaken for "right eye"	Use "daily"
OS, OBL, OU	Left eye, right eye, both eyes	May be confused with one another	Use "left eye", "right eye" or "both eyes"
D/C	Discharge	Interpreted as "Discontinue" or "Discontinue Medication Order"	Use "discharge"
CC	Calcium carbonate	Mistaken for "C" (units)	Use "calc" or "milliliter"
mg	milligram	Mistaken for "mg" (milligram) resulting in one thousand-fold overdose	Use "mg"
Symbol	Intended Meaning	Potential Problems	Correction
RE	#	Mistaken for "1" (one) or "10" (ten)	Use "1"
>	Greater than	Mistaken for "P" (percent) or the letter "L"	Use "greater than" ("Greater Than") or "less than" ("Less Than")
Units	Intended Meaning	Potential Problems	Correction
Trailing zero	0.0 mg	Decimal point is overlooked resulting in 10-fold dose error	Never use a zero by itself when a decimal point. Use "0.1 mg"
Leading zero	0.1 mg	Decimal point is overlooked resulting in 10-fold dose error	Always use a zero before a decimal point. Use "0.1 mg"

Report actual and potential medication errors to ISMP Canada via the web at <https://www.ismp-canada.org/en/report-err> or by calling 1-800-541-5AMP. ISMP Canada guarantees confidentiality of information received and requests the reporter's advice as to the level of detail included in publications.

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Case of S.C. – from Central CCAC project

Resuming home medications that were stopped

(but someone forgot to tell!)

- Had been admitted for a fall
- Filled her new prescriptions and resumed her home medications (now taking 3 medications to lower B.P. and heart rate) – high risk of bradycardia
- MD contacted, orders to stop medication implemented

Case of D.N.-

Lack of medication monitoring

- Discharged home on warfarin
- Was unable to get out to lab due to physical exhaustion / weakness
- Was aware of risks of too much warfarin – so stopped taking after 6 days
- In home INR testing not set-up at discharge
- Family MD was advised, accepted responsibility for dosing/monitoring – in home lab arranged until patient was able to go to outside lab

To Err is Human. . .

“We cannot change the human condition, but we can change the conditions under which humans work.” – James Reason