

Facing Up To Errors: How Do Systems Respond?

**Cardiology 2025: 28th Annual Update on
Pediatric and Congenital Cardiovascular Disease**

February 20th, 2025

Alan Friedman, MD
Chief Medical Officer, Yale New Haven Hospital
Professor of Pediatrics (Cardiology), Yale University

No Conflicts

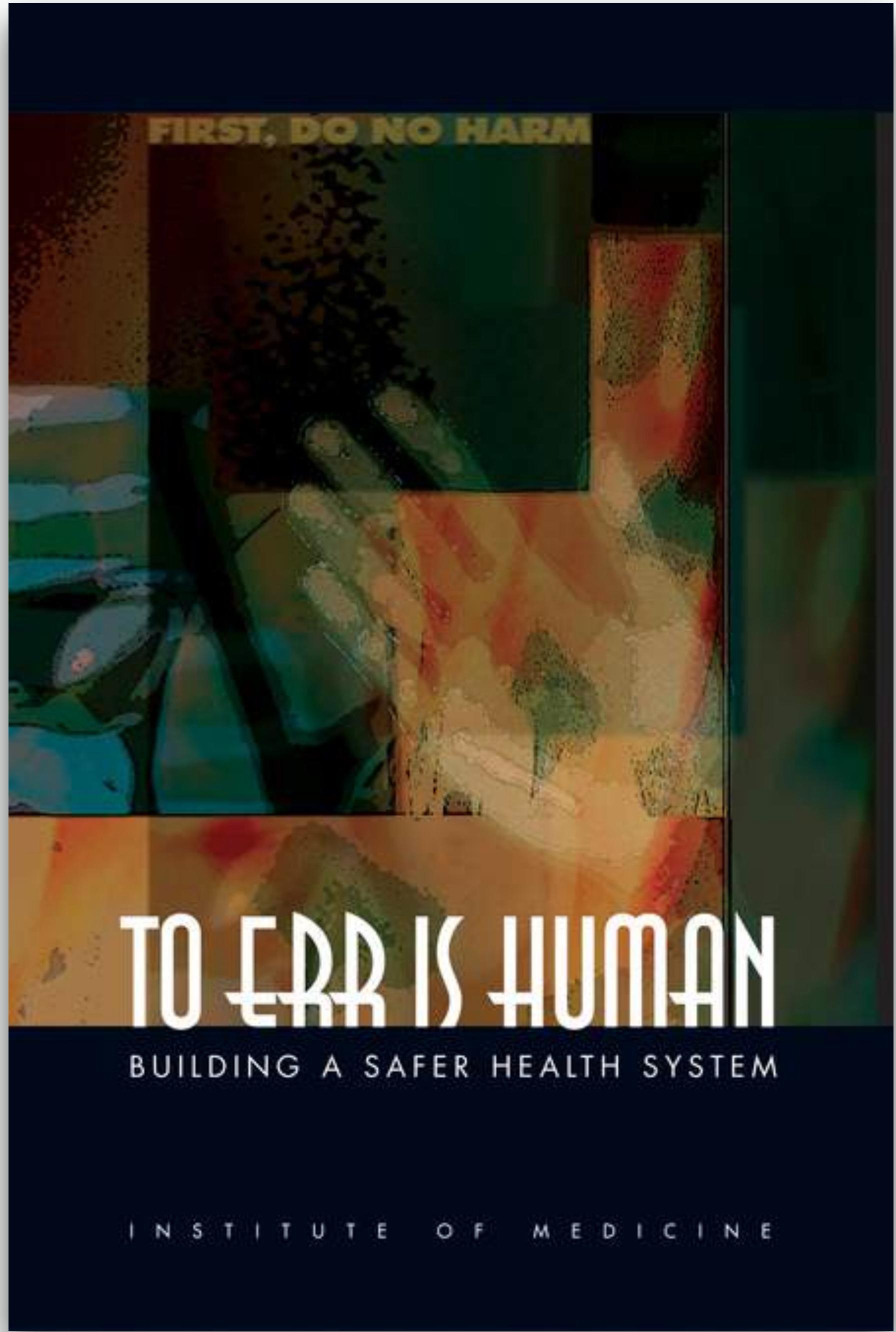
CARDIOLOGY
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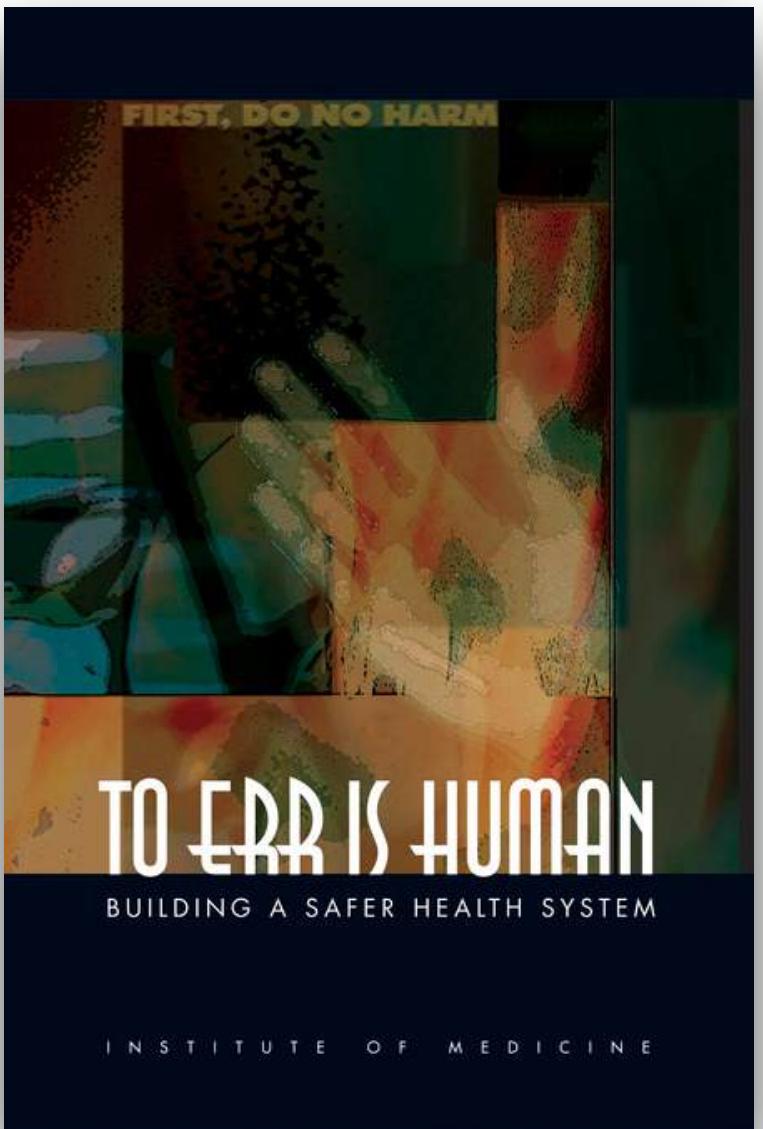
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Medical error—the third leading cause of death in the US

Medical error is not included on death certificates or in rankings of cause of death. **Martin Makary** and **Michael Daniel** assess its contribution to mortality and call for better reporting

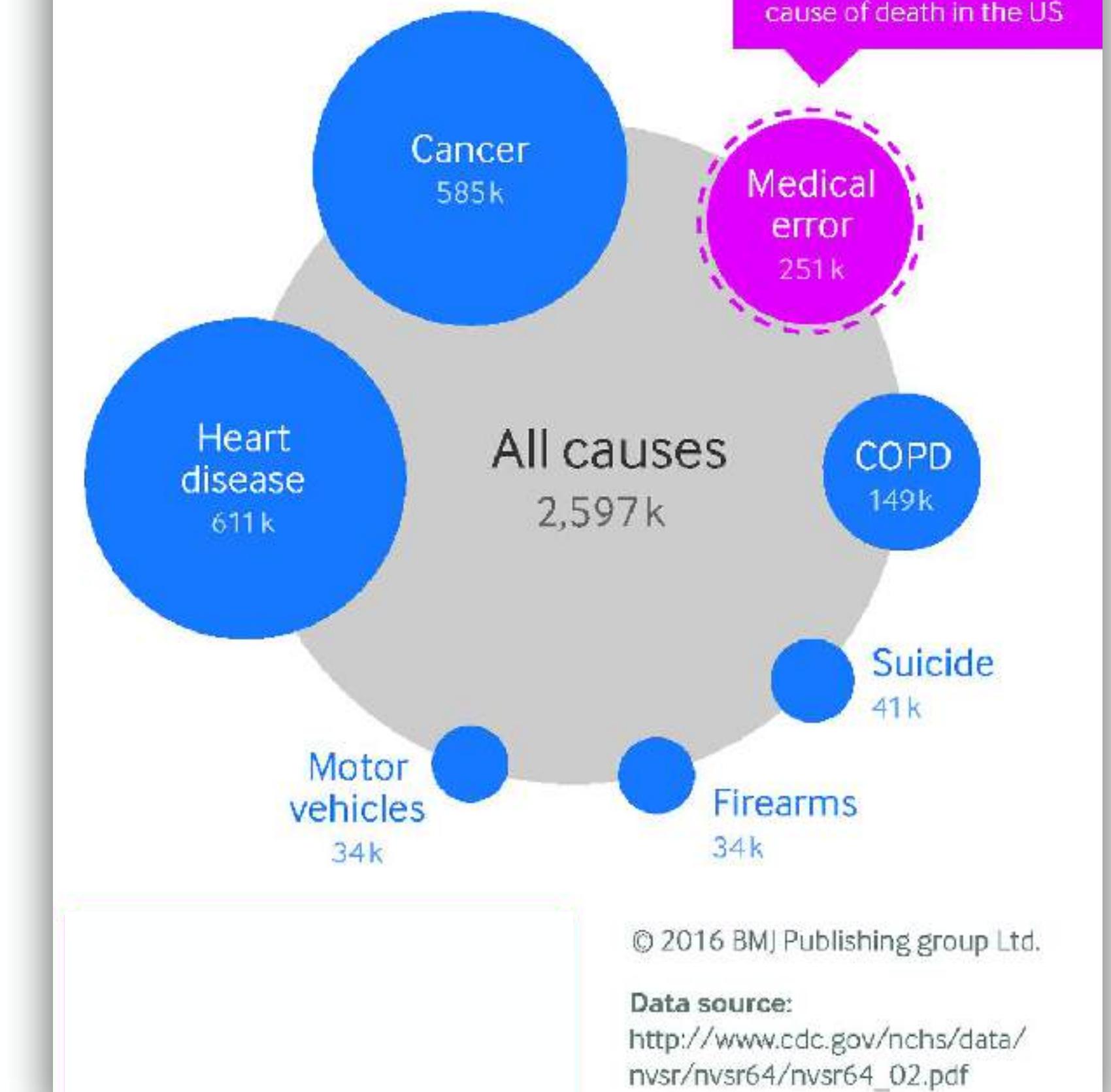
Martin A Makary professor, Michael Daniel research fellow

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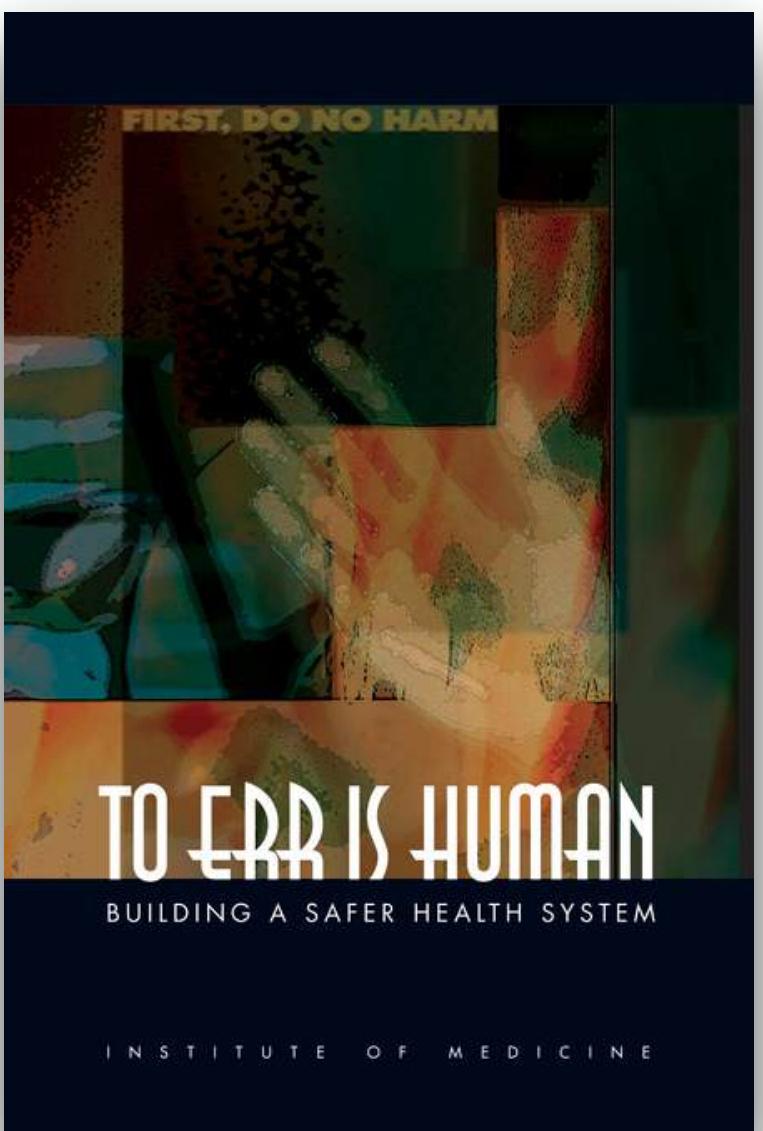


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Causes of death, US, 2013



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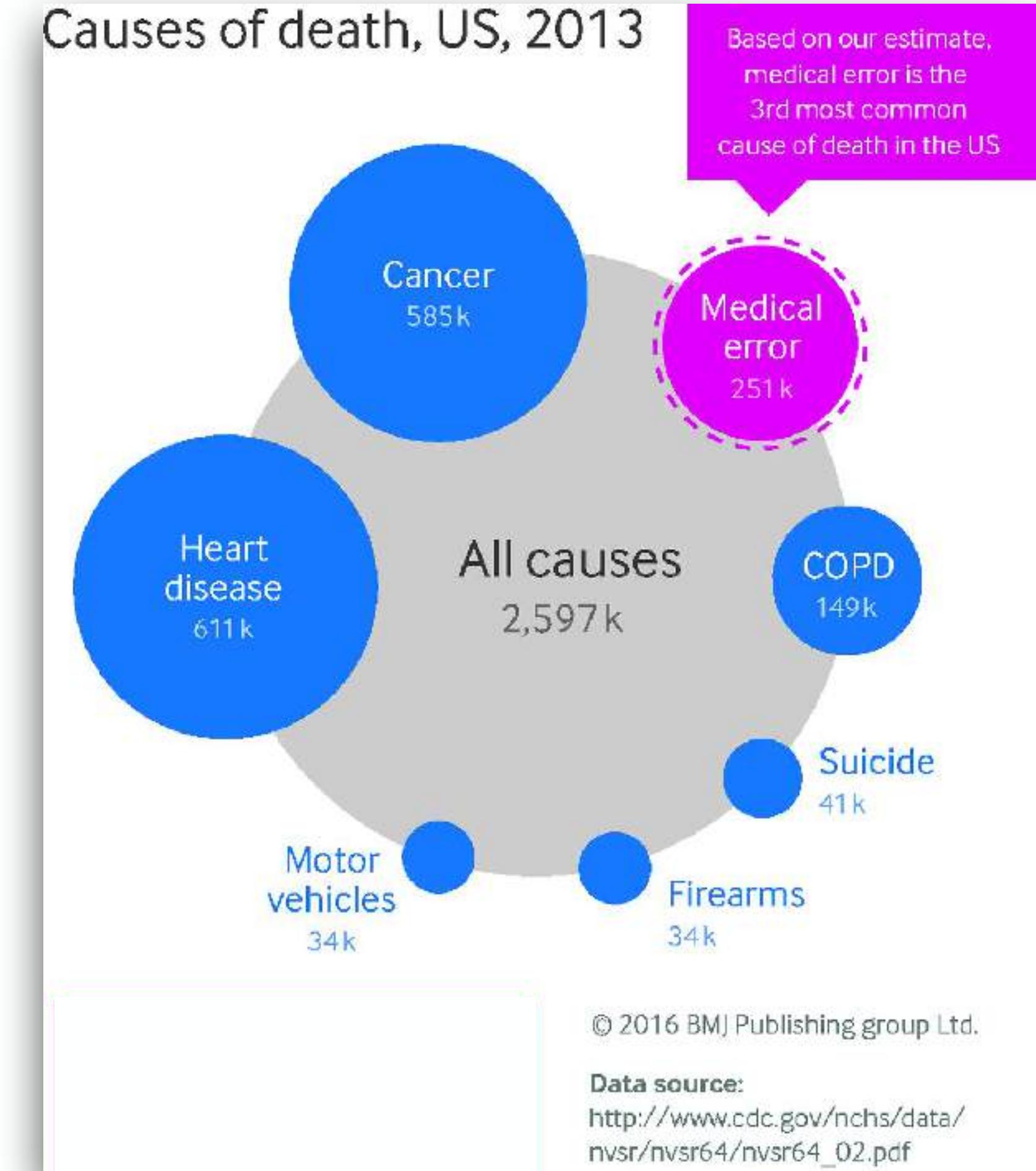
SPECIAL ARTICLE

The Safety of Inpatient Health Care

David W. Bates, M.D., David M. Levine, M.D., M.P.H.,
Hojat Salmasian, M.D., Ph.D., M.P.H., Ania Syrowatka, Ph.D., David M. Shahian, M.D.,
Stuart Lipsitz, Sc.D., Jonathan P. Zebrowski, M.D., M.H.Q.S.,
Laura C. Myers, M.D., M.P.H., Merranda S. Logan, M.D., M.P.H.,
Christopher G. Roy, M.D., M.P.H., Christine Iannaccone, M.P.H., Michelle L. Frits, B.A.,
Lynn A. Volk, M.H.S., Sevan Dulgarian, B.S., B.A., Mary G. Amato, Pharm.D., M.P.H.,
Heba H. Edrees, Pharm.D., Luke Sato, M.D., Patricia Folcarelli, Ph.D., R.N.,
Jonathan S. Einbinder, M.D., M.P.H., Mark E. Reynolds, B.A.,
and Elizabeth Mort, M.D., M.P.H.

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Causes of death, US, 2013



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2020

Overloaded Pharmacists Warn They're Making Fatal Mistakes

By ELLEN GABLER

For Alyssa Watrous, the medication mix-up meant a pounding headache, nausea and dizziness. In September, Ms. Watrous, a 17-year-old from Connecticut, was about to take another asthma pill when she realized CVS had mistakenly given her blood pressure medication intended for someone else.

Edward Walker, 38, landed in an emergency room, his eyes swollen and burning after he put drops in them for five days in November 2018 to treat a mild irritation. A Walgreens in Illinois had accidentally supplied him with ear drops — not eye drops.

For Mary Scheuerman, 85, the error was discovered only when she was dying in a Florida hospital in December 2018. A Publix pharmacy had dispensed a powerful chemotherapy drug instead of the antidepressant her doctor

had prescribed. She died about two weeks later.

The people least surprised by such mistakes are pharmacists working in some of the nation's biggest retail chains.

In letters to state regulatory boards and in interviews with The New York Times, many pharmacists at companies like CVS, Rite Aid and Walgreens described understaffed and chaotic workplaces where they said it had become difficult to perform their jobs safely, putting the public at risk of medication errors.

They struggle to fill prescriptions, give flu shots, tend the drive-through, answer phones, work the register, counsel patients and call doctors and insurance companies, they said — all the while racing to meet corporate performance metrics

Continued on Page A14





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This is us

400,000 Hospitalized patients/yr
suffer preventable harm

200,000 patient deaths/yr
from preventable errors

Patients & Families

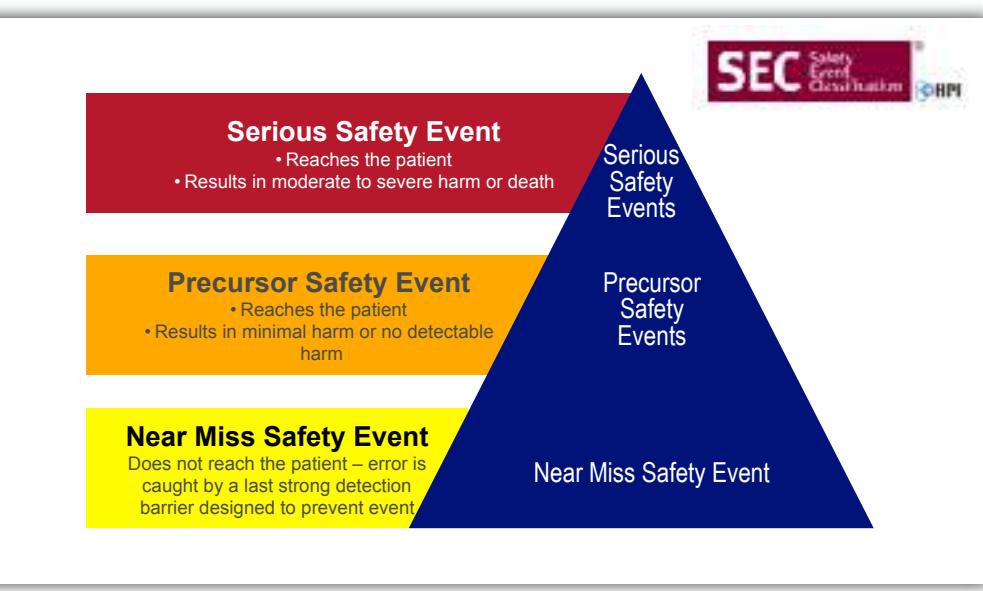
Today

Doctors, Nurses
and staff

Adverse events cost
Healthcare system
\$20 billion/year

Hospital Acquired
Infections cost
Healthcare system
\$35-\$45 billion/year

4,000 preventable
Significant Surgical
Events Every year



Classifying Safety Events

Serious Safety Event

- Reaches the patient
- Results in moderate to severe harm or death

Precursor Safety Event

- Reaches the patient
- Results in minimal harm or no detectable harm

Near Miss Safety Event

Does not reach the patient – error is caught by a last strong detection barrier designed to prevent event

Serious Safety Events

Precursor Safety Events

Near Miss Safety Event



How Do Systems Learn of Errors?

Safety Culture

Safety Culture

- Commitment to Report any and all safety concerns
- Supporting psychological safety for all those who report
- Identifying the contributing factors and events
- Developing multifaceted prevention protocols
- Implementing these strategies
- Transparency with what is learned

High Reliability Organizations (HRO)

- Sensitivity to operations: how does the current state affect safety
- Preoccupation with failure: being alert to small signs of potential problems
- Reluctance to simplify: Avoid simplistic interpretations
- Resilience: Being able to recover from failures
- Deference to expertise: making decisions based on the knowledge of the most qualified

HRO & Safety in Clinical Medicine

- Culture that supports reporting - Praise the reporters
- Reviewing and acting on reports
- Share what is learned across the organization - all sites
- Be transparent with the data
- Flatten the “Power Gradient”

everyone speaks on behalf of safety

How Do People In Safe Systems Respond?

Disclosure

Annals of Internal Medicine®

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC ISSUES | 21 DECEMBER 1999

Risk Management: Extreme Honesty May Be the Best Policy

Steve S. Kraman, MD; Ginny Hamm, JD

... a humanistic risk management policy that includes early injury review, steadfast maintenance of the relationship between the hospital and the patient, proactive full disclosure to patients who have been injured because of accidents or medical negligence, and fair compensation for injuries.

Disclosure Program

- A communication with patients and families that is based on transparency, integrity, compassion and accountability
- Shift from a culture of “Delay, Deny and Defend” to “Real-time Communication and Collaboration”
- A sincere apology
- An explicit statement that an adverse outcome or an error occurred
 - What the error was
 - Why the error occurred
 - How recurrences will be prevented

The Disclosure Goals

Apology



Commitment



What Patients Want To Hear

An Expression of Compassion:

“I am so sorry that this has happened”

An Expression of Responsibility only when we know there has been an error:

“I gave you the wrong dose of medicine”

A Commitment between patient, doctor and hospital:

“We will review what happened and meet with you to let you know what we find.”

What Patients Should NOT Hear



- Failure to take responsibility
- Minimizing the error
- Normalizing the error
- Blaming others

SPIKES—A Six-Step Protocol for Delivering Bad News: Application to the Patient with Cancer

**WALTER F. BAILE,^a ROBERT BUCKMAN,^b RENATO LENZI,^a GARY GLOBER,^a
ESTELA A. BEALE,^a ANDRZEJ P. KUDELKA^b**

^aThe University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas, USA;

^bThe Toronto-Sunnybrook Regional Cancer Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

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S: Set Up

Prepare yourself & the team; know the facts; sit down, connect

P: Perceptions

Assess the patient's and family's current understanding

I: Invitation

Obtain the patient's and family's invitation, permission to meet

K: Knowledge

Give knowledge, state the facts, what happened, how

E: Empathy

Address emotions with empathy, apologize, accountability

S: Strategy

Strategy to take action to prevent future occurrences

Does It Work?



Does It Work? Practice & Coaching Perspective



Does It Work?



Disclosure

The Patient & Family



The Right To Know

The Hospital, The Practice



Culture & Risk

Disclosure Programs

- Communication & Resolution Programs (CRPs)
- Funded by AHRQ grant in 2010
- By early 2014, 6 programs published their early results:
 - Substantial reduction in liability costs
 - improved patient safety

COMMUNICATING ABOUT ERRORS

By Michelle M. Mello, Richard C. Boothman, Timothy McDonald, Jeffrey Driver, Alan Lembitz, Darren Bouwmeester, Benjamin Dunlap, and Thomas Gallagher

Communication-And-Resolution Programs: The Challenges And Lessons Learned From Six Early Adopters

JANUARY 2014 33:1 HEALTH AFFAIRS

Implementing communication and resolution programs: Lessons learned from the first 200 hospitals

Timothy B McDonald^{1,2}, Melinda Van Niel³, Heather Gocke⁴, Deanna Tarnow⁵, Martin Hatlie¹ and Thomas H Gallagher^{6,7}

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journals.sagepub.com/home/cri



Healthcare Team



Integrity & Accountability

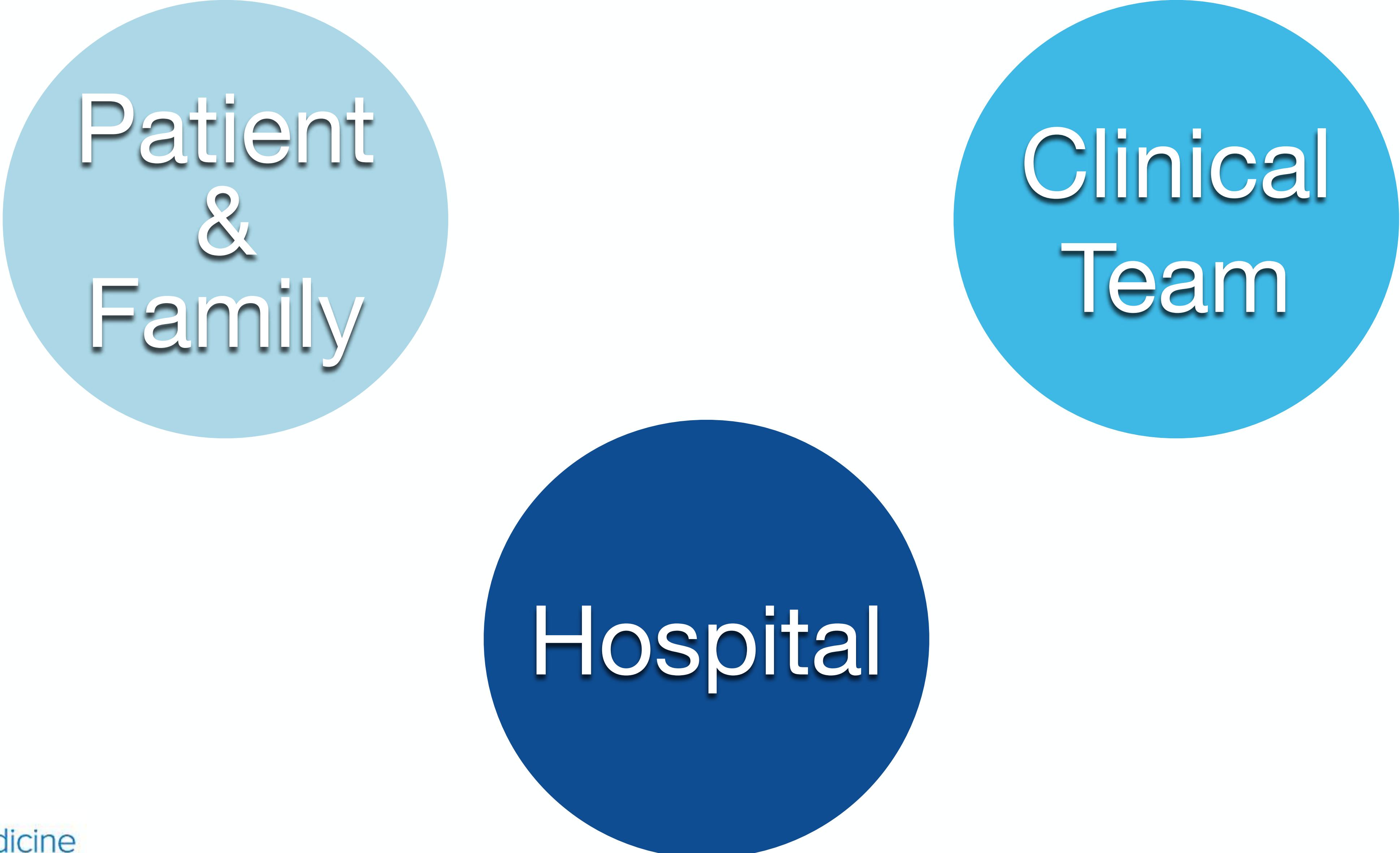
Patient, Family, Healthcare Team



Healing & Recovery

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Patient
&
Family

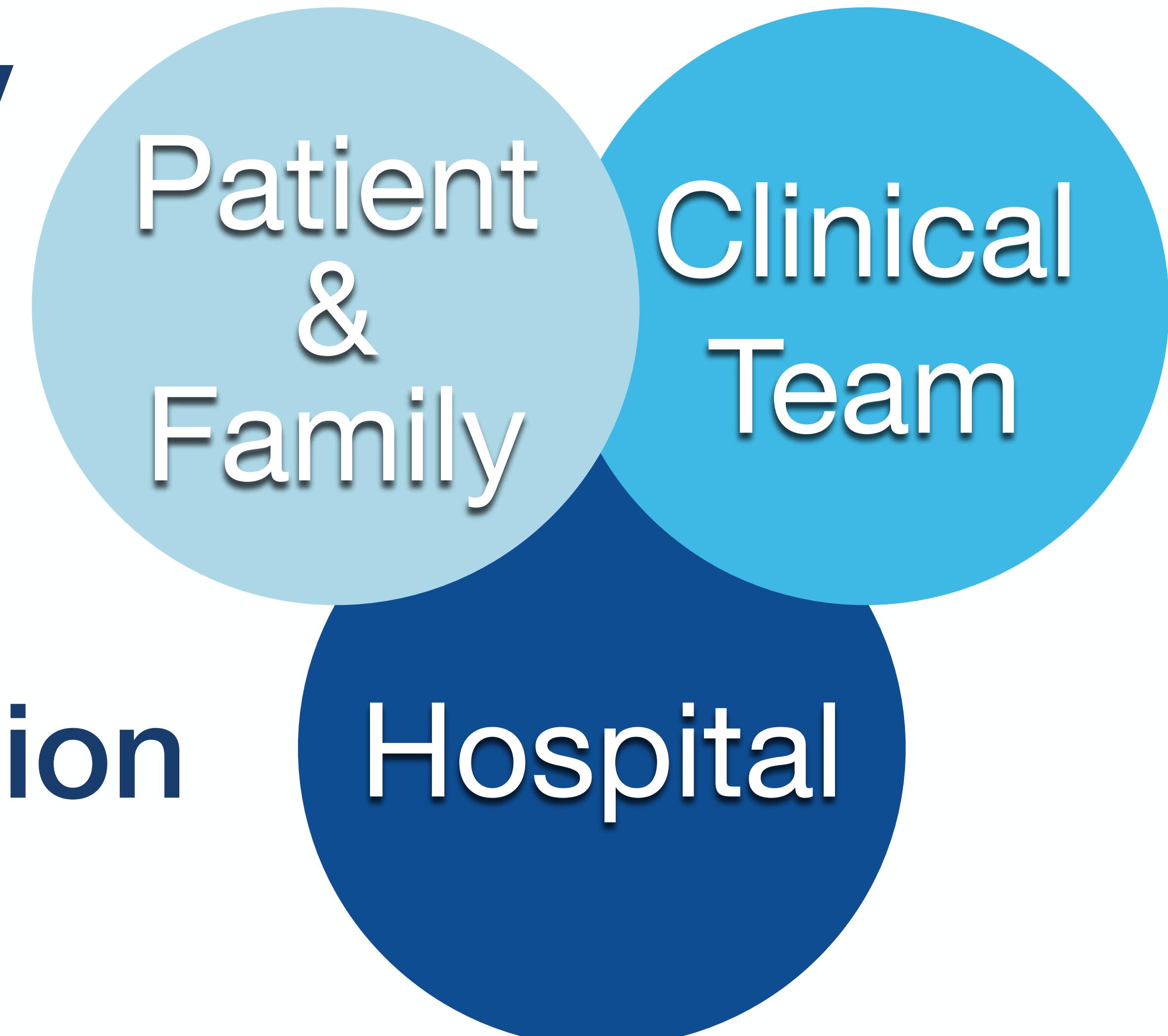
Clinical
Team

Hospital

Improved Safety

Recovery

Healing



Compassion

Integrity

Accountability

Thank You



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System Responses to Errors

Objectives for today:

- The problem: size, frequency and scope
- How we recognize the problem
- Our response to problems
 - As an institution
 - As clinicians
- Why we do this