

Bedside Scanning: "Patient" Identification

Healthcare Conference Lisbon October 2012

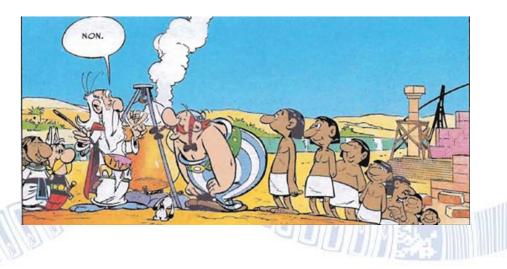




- Master in Laws, University of Geneva
- Married, 2 children
- Board Swiss Medical Informatics Association
- Past-Chair IHE Suisse
- With GS1 since 1991

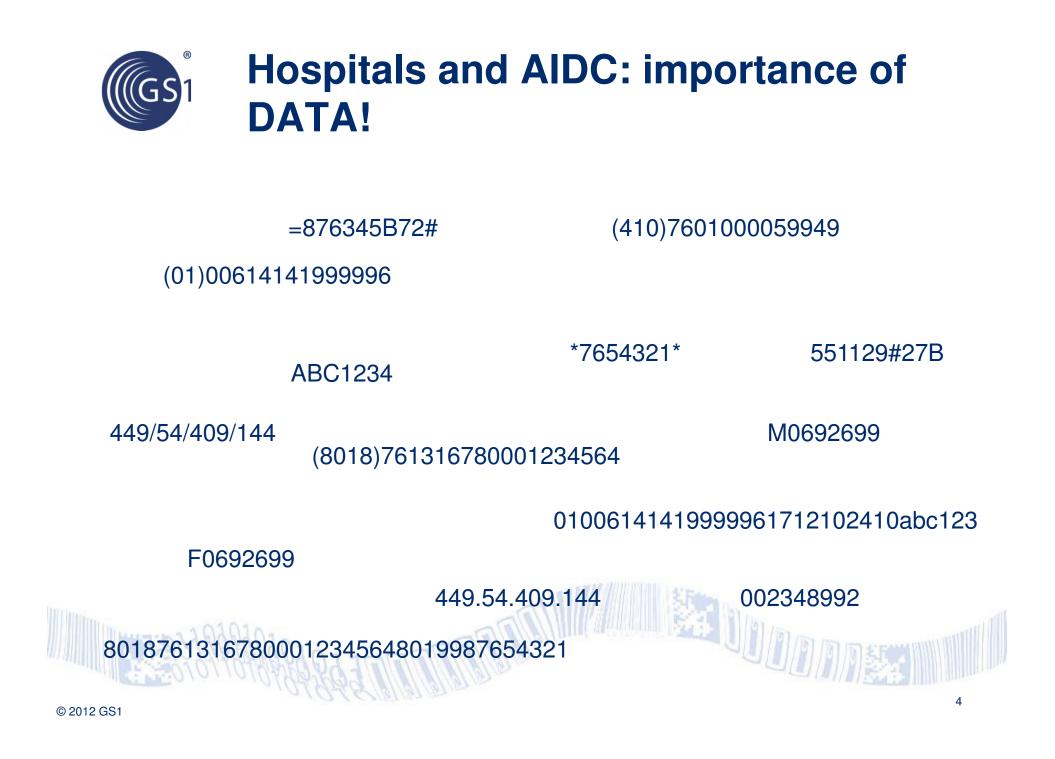


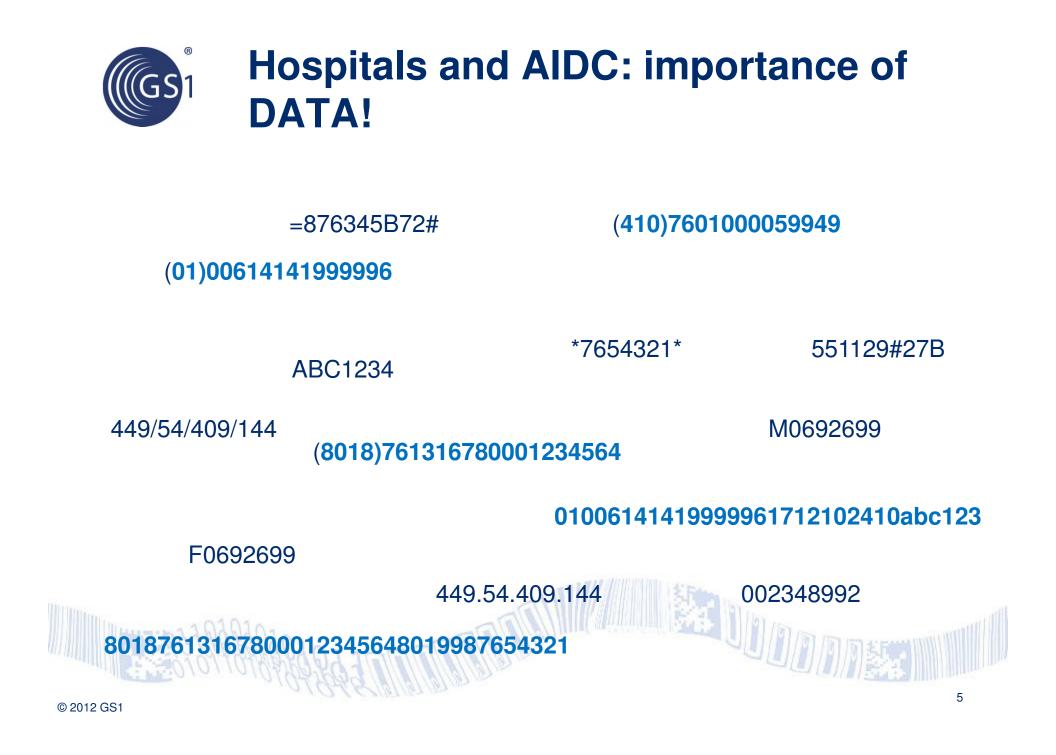






Major requirements for AIDC in hospitals







Two Types of Patient Identification Errors

- 1. Duplicate MRN
- 2. Two different persons sharing one MRN

 These two types of errors are not created equal..

MRN= Medical Record Number



importance of carrier

code

1234ABCD 1534ABCD Alphanumeric (+4 currency char.)

OCR-A

Alphanumeric (+4 currency char.)

OCR-B

barcode

12346,400 Numeric (+4 special char.)

MICR E-13B

15348BCD Alphanumeric (+4 currency char.)

SEMI M12





rfid















PZN-1234562







(01)



and readers













Lara Croft ?







Major requirements for patient id & HCP id



Patient = Subject of Care (SoC)







- Receiving care in a hospital or other institution
- Suffering of chronic disease, cared at home
- Healthy, but being administered a vaccine
- Healthy and pregnant
- Healthy and involved in a prevention program





How to identify...

You'll be happy to know we have new procedures that'll prevent mistakes, Mr **Brown**

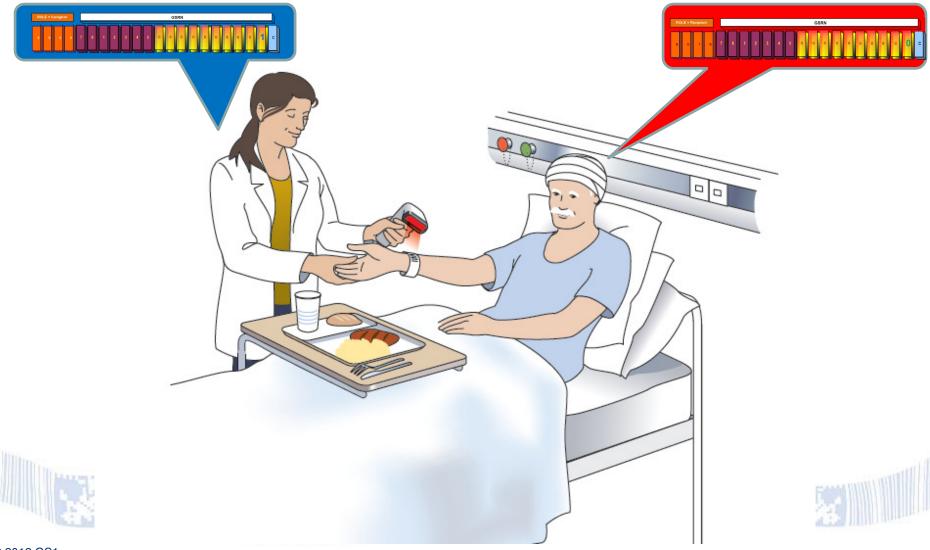




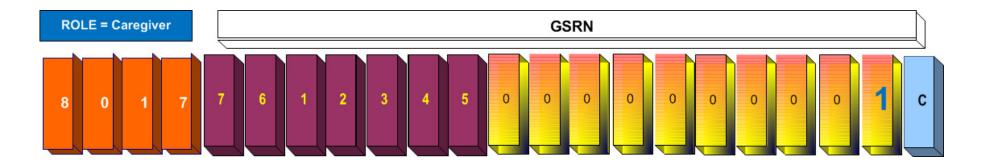
My name's Smith !

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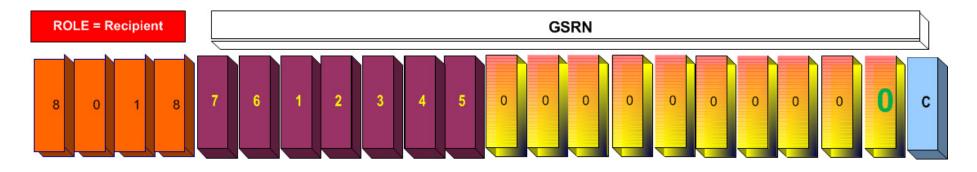






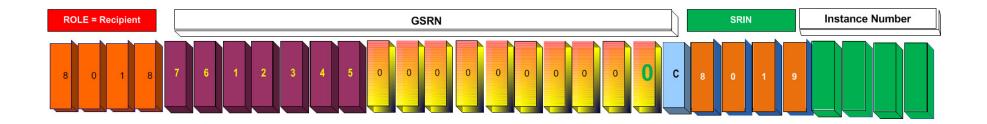
- ✓ New AI defining the ROLE (8017)
- ✓ Definition more precise
- ✓ Ability to embedd existing numbers





- ✓ Existing AI 8018
- ✓ Definition more precise
- ✓ Backward compatibility
- \checkmark Ability to embedd existing numbers such as NHS number





- ✓ Existing AI 8018
- ✓ Optional attribute to capture «instances» in the care processes
- ✓ SRIN= Service Relation Instance Number (AI 8019)



Workarounds

Workaround Type Solutions Discovery Education on workflow Caregiver does For given date requirements range, reviewed not scan patient armband scan rate armband. Continued monitoring is lower than medication scan Use of 2D barcodes to make it rate to a degree easier to scan the armband greater than 5%. · Setup workflow to have the armband scanned before medications are scanned. If there are Proxy Caregiver scans Disable the capability of Barcodes proxy barcodes to be proxy barcode. available to be scanned. scanned, they will at some point be scanned. Add name of person printing Caregiver prints Audit Trail of and date and time to the armband printing additional armband itself. in nursing units armbands to act as proxy Education barcodes. Low medication Identify medications that do Caregiver does not have scannable barcodes scan rate not scan upstream from the bedside medications. medication delivery process Provide scannable barcodes

Source: Design for Reliability: Barcoded Medication Administration By Avis C. Hayden, PhD; Edward T. Lanoue, BSPharm, RPh; and Charles J. Still, MBA, Patient Safety & Quality Healthcare, July-August 2011





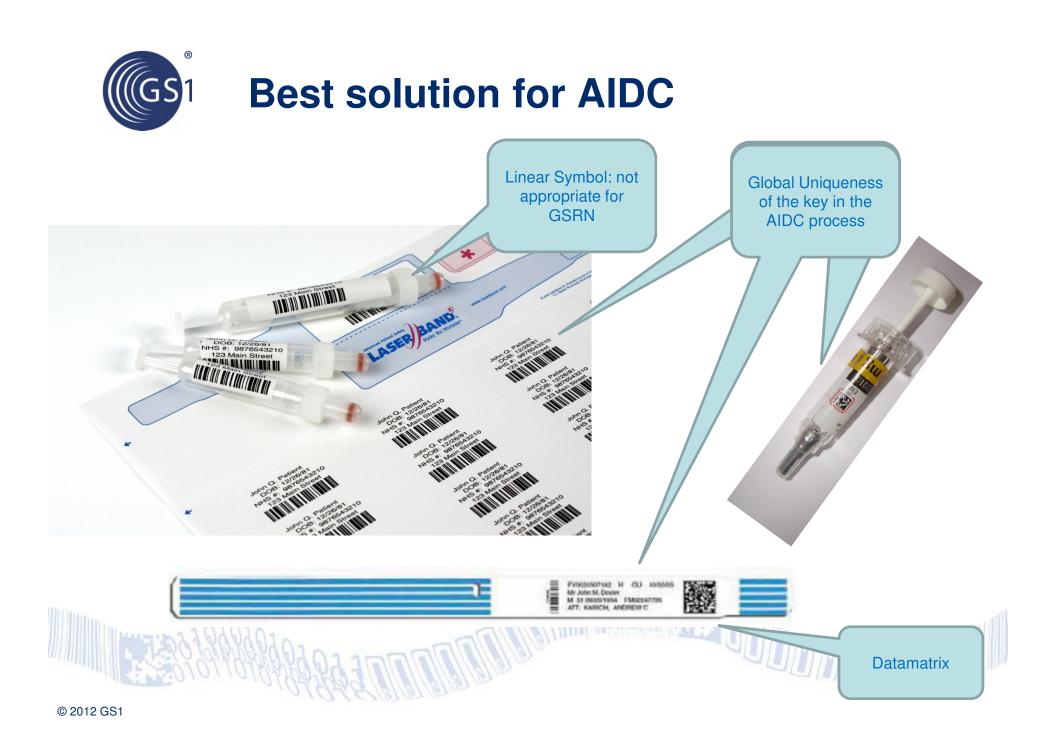
Workarounds and GSRN + SRIN

- Individual Provider does not scan SoC identification band
- Individual Provider scans proxy barcode
- Individual Provider prints additional identification bands to act as proxy barcodes
- Individual Provider does not scan medication









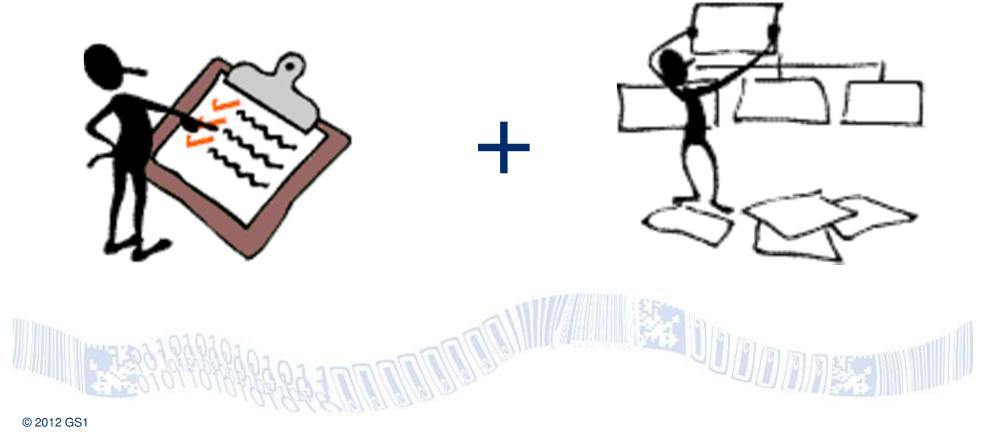


The next step



Explain the wider user community

Reference use cases to illustrate implementation







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Ask the bedside scanning and Patient ID experts

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23-25 October 2012 - Lisbon, Portugal





- Nilson Gonçalves Malta
 - Senior Pharmacist at Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein
 - Graduated at São Paulo University
 - MBA in Hospital and Health Systems Administration at Getulio Vargas Foundation
 - Current activity: Pharmacy Informaticist
 - Systems conception, development support, testing, maintenance and user support
 - Logistics Automation
 - Clinical Decision Support Systems
 - Hospital Information System
 - Pharmacy Information System









Some numbers (2011)

- About 10,000 employees (without third party) 644 beds
- 188,242 patient days
- 227,005 attendances in Emergency Dept
- 3,8 millions of examinations
- 34 surgery rooms
- 35,420 surgeries
- 3,531 births
- Transplants among the most successful programs of the world.
 - The index of transplanted patients' survival is compared to the best hospitals of United States and Europe.
 - performed 2.208 organ transplants (Between 2002 and 2011)





BCMA – Bedside Check Medication Administration

Management and Registries System





- Our main issues:
 - No oral solids have a barcode at the each level (single unit package).
 - In Brazil the majority of the oral solids are available in blisters and the barcode (EAN13) is printed only on the secondary package
 - Ampoules and vials have no barcode
 - Bottles have barcode (EAN13) also only on the secondary package
- Brazilian Law:
 - Ordinance 801/1998 GTIN + EAN-13 established as standard for medicines
 - Law 11.903/2009 Established GS1 DataMatrix as new standard, but currently still under discussions at the Health Ministry.



- All oral solids need to be repackaged
- All ampoules, vials and bottles are relabelled
- Compounded injectables receive a specific barcode
- Some industries

 established a partnership
 with the hospital in order
 to provide their drugs
 with GS1 DataMatrix





Ordering in CPOE



Doctors' role

Order Review



Pharmacists' role

Dispensing



Pharmacists' role



Drug identification

Patient (SoC) identification

User Identification



Drug barcode

Wristband barcode

System Logon





- Many alerts must be given to the user in order to avoid administration error:
 - Wrong drug (drug not ordered)
 - Is it an urgent verbal order? Confirm and justify
 - Expired drug
 - Dose above or bellow the ordered (give just the dose ordered or read another unit)
 - It's too soon or too late (based on ISMP recommendations). Confirm and justify
 - Compounded injectables (serialized barcode) specific details
 - Correct patient (drugs are prepared and tied to a specific patient).
 - Stability check
 - Evaluate PRN orders, showing the last administration time
 - Allergy check

Is the caregiver allowed to administrate the drug (IV's, chemotherapy, etc.)





Final Confirmation

- Last opportunity to roll back
- Lost drug, patient refusal, etc
- Final log



Log

- Registries in EHR
- History overview

Alerts

- Correct drug?
- Qualified caregiver?
- Etc.



- All information generated must be logged in the EHR.
 - What has been done?
 - Everything is logged
 - History recovery
 - Adverse events
 - Learn from mistakes avoid new occurrences





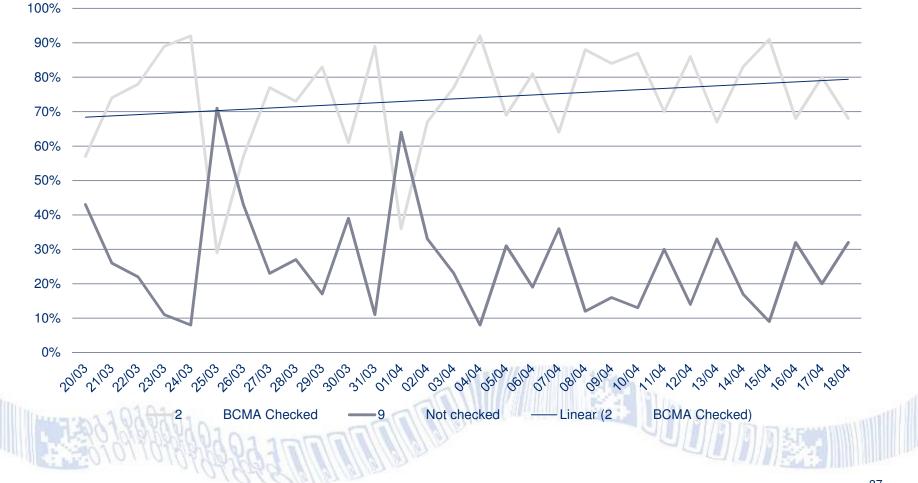
Implementation issues



- SoC wristband
 - Fragile linear barcode print (folded, faded, wet)
- Ipad platform
 - Software developed for IE. IT did not support Safari compatibility
 - User were obliged to use the system through Citrix Cloud, accessing Windows
 - Bluetooth reader. Difficult to operate through Citrix
- Drug barcodes
 - Some cases, multiple barcodes (Industry, Distributor and Pharmacy). Specially in case of oral liquids, ointments, and some vials not compounded in pharmacy
- System interface
 - BCMA system X logistics system (different databases)
- Caregiver ID
 - System Logon should have a second identification (read personal badge) to confirm user logged in (users forget to logoff)



% BCMA administration- A1 East Wing





Thank you!



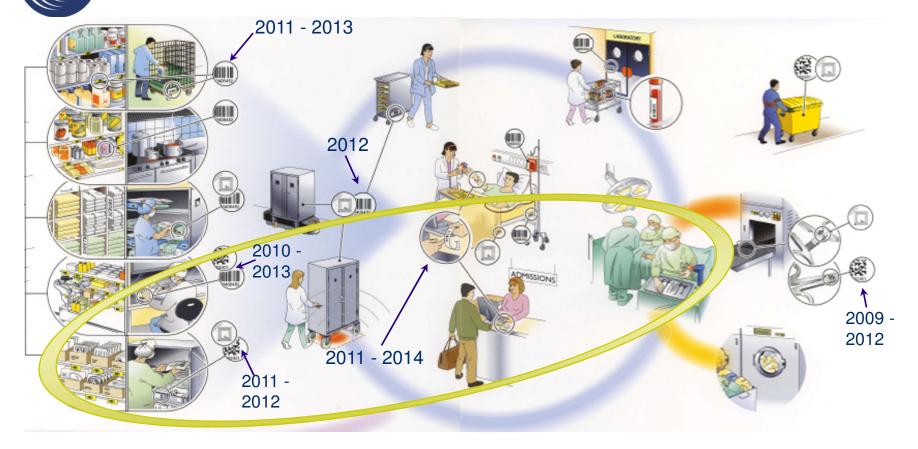
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Overview of instrument and implant I traceability



 Goal:
 Full traceability as it is mandatory and French Pharmacists are personally liable for Drugs and Sterile Medical Devices

 Challenges
 Managing the projects which are fundamentally linked together with too few resources (pharmacists, IT, ;..)