



PARTNERING TO CREATE THE SAFEST HEALTHCARE SYSTEM



# Integrated Risk Management in Healthcare

International Webinar Series, Webinar 46, CAHO & ISQua  
1 October 2024







None

# Objectives



By the end of this session, we will:

- Describe the fundamental purpose of Integrated Risk Management
- Explore a systems approach to safety and risk management
- Explore learning from harm
- Describe the importance of safety and risk management action

## Our Mission

To provide insurance, risk management, and innovative solutions supporting safety and collaboration in healthcare.

## Strategic Priorities



**Patient  
Safety  
& Risk**

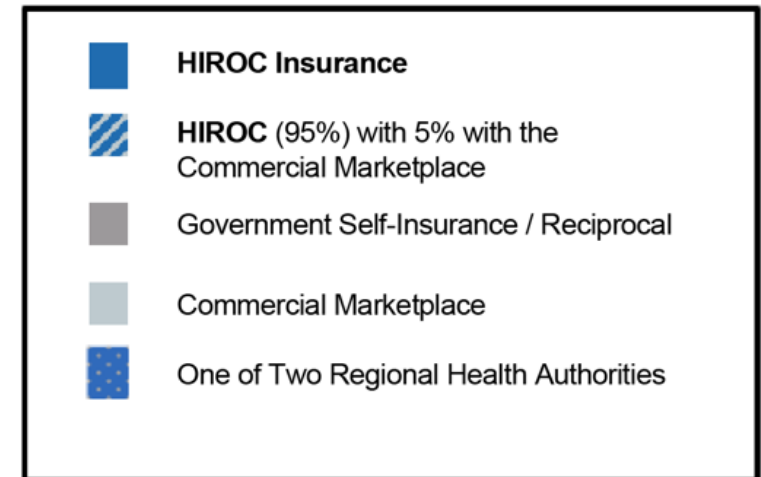


**Service  
Excellence**



**Innovation  
& Culture**

# Insurance landscape



Enterprise =  
Integrated



# Uncertainty

What if

# Interconnection



# Key updates

OPIOIDS   STIMULANTS

Reported in 2023 in Canada

8,049

Apparent opioid toxicity deaths <sup>1 2 3</sup>  
(7% higher than the same period in 2022)

22

Deaths per day on average

6,312

Opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations <sup>8</sup>  
(16% higher than the same period in 2022)

17

Hospitalizations per day on average

28,345

Opioid-related poisoning Emergency  
Department (ED) visits <sup>9</sup>  
(17% higher than the same period in 2022)

78

ED visits per day on average

41,938

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) responses  
to suspected opioid-related overdoses  
(18% higher than the same period in 2022)

115

EMS responses per day on average

**Table 1**  
**Number of deaths in fire-related incidents, seven jurisdictions, 2015 to 2021**

[Back to main article](#)

[CSV \(1 KB\)](#)

Select columns

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
	number of deaths	number of deaths	number of deaths	number of deaths	number of deaths	number of deaths	number of deaths	number of deaths
<b>Total, including Canadian Armed Forces</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1,162</b>
Nova Scotia	10	7	6	18	14	7	15	77
New Brunswick	5	11	12	5	11	8	3	55
Ontario	97	104	78	93	70	114	117	673
Manitoba	13	20	12	16	19	14	5	99
British Columbia	23	25	26	26	28	54	59	241
Yukon	1	1	1	3	5	2	3	16
<b>Total, excluding Canadian Armed Forces</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1,161</b>
Canadian Armed Forces	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

**Note(s):** There were seven jurisdictions in Canada that provided casualty data to the National Fire Information Database: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Yukon and the Canadian Armed Forces.

**Source(s):** National Fire Information Database ([5248](#)).





# ACHTUNG ATTENTION ATTENZIONE

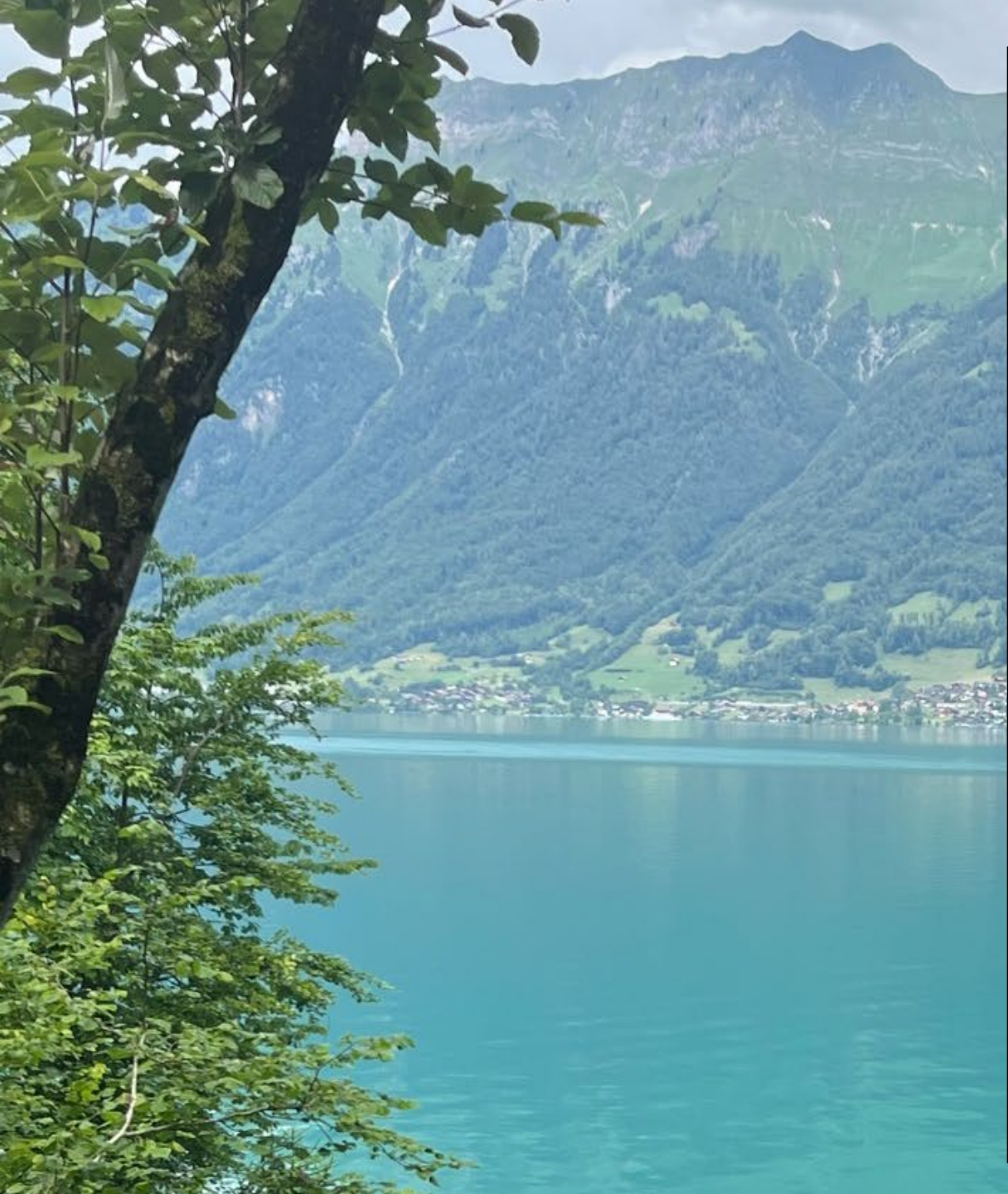
**Von hier aus begeben  
Sie sich in ein Gebiet  
mit alpinen Gefahren!**

**You are now entering an  
area where hazards inherent  
to mountain regions may occur!**

**A partir d'ici vous vous trouvez  
dans une région présentant des  
dangers inhérents à la montagne!**

**Da questo punto vi trovate  
in una regione di pericoli  
tipici della montagna!**





BBC

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How AI is Changing Sports

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## Switzerland offers cash prize to get munitions out of lakes

17 August 2024

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**Imogen Foulkes**

BBC Geneva Correspondent



AFP

Munitions are dumped under Lake Brienz in the Swiss Alps

# Key components of risk



- Attention to the identification of risk
- Assessment of the degree of risk
- Prevention, transfer and reduction of risk
  - Financing risk (insurance/reinsurance)

## HIROC Resources

- [Risk Note: risk identification](#)
- [Risk Note: risk assessment](#)

# Attention to the identification of risk – where risk may arise



- Intentional Tortious Conduct (e.g., battery, assault)
- Negligence
  - Duty of Care
  - Breach of Duty of Care
  - Resulting Loss or Damage
  - Caused by Breach
- Contributory Negligence
- Vicarious Liability (Liability for staff)
- Institutional Liability (Liability for itself)

# Assessment of the degree of risk



- “Determining what to do”
- “Doing”



# Assessment of the degree of risk

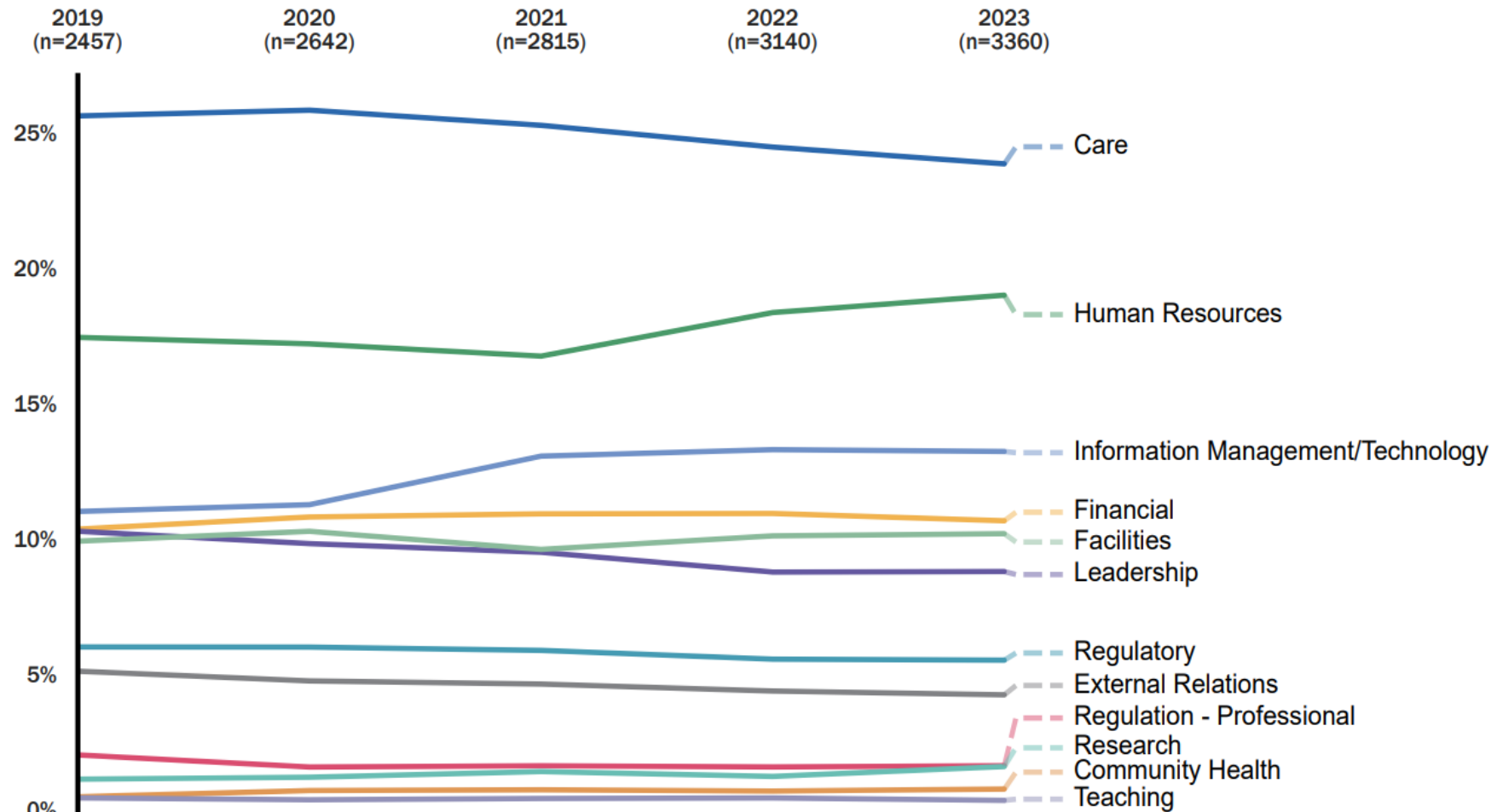


## Healthcare Claims Experience

- Healthcare Professional Liability (78%)
- Bodily Injury (including personal injury) (13%)
- Errors and Omissions/Directors and Officers Liability (<1%)

# Assessment of the degree of risk

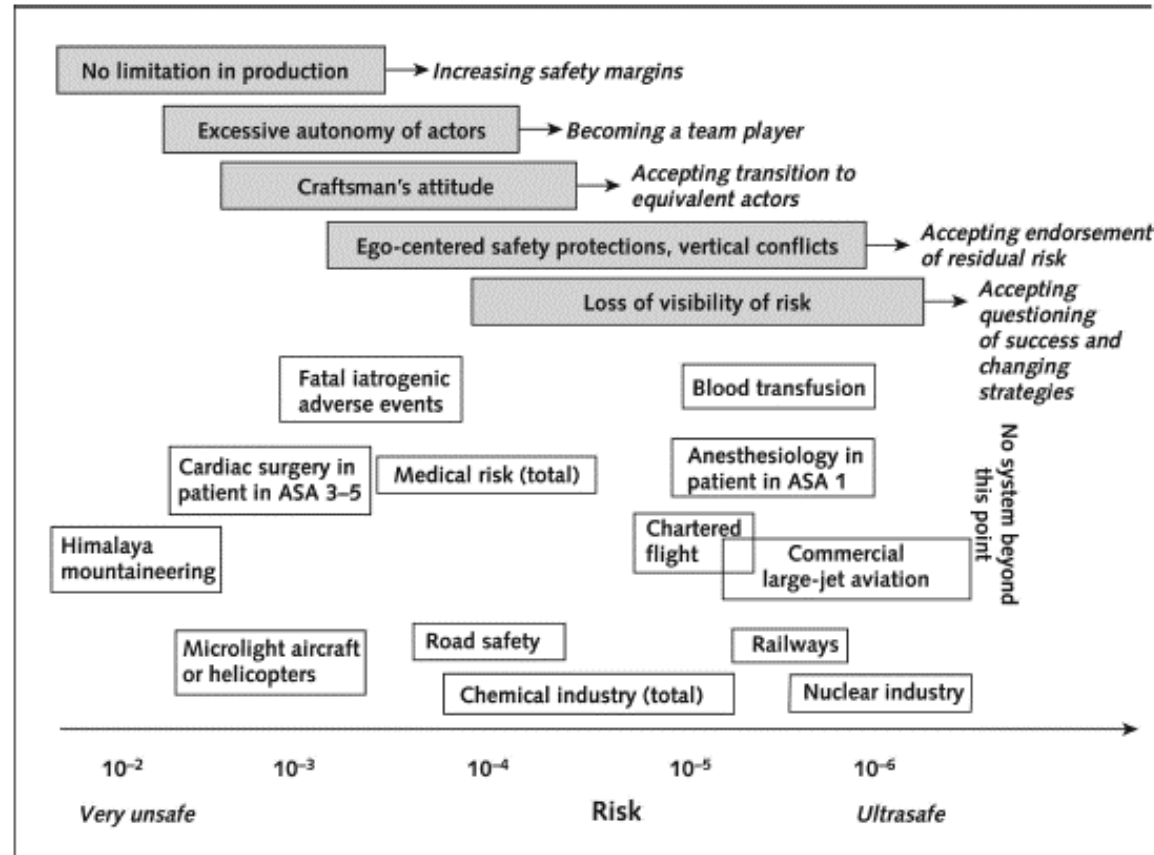
Five year trend of Risk Register distribution tracked risks by *strategic objective risk category*



# Integrated Risk Management in Healthcare

# How safe is healthcare?

Figure 1. Average rate per exposure of catastrophes and associated deaths in various industries and human activities.



Amalberti R, Auroy Y, Berwick D, Barach P. Five system barriers to achieving ultrasafe health care. *Annals of internal medicine*. 2005 May 3;142(9):756-64.

Review

## To Err is Human: Building a Safer Health System

Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Quality of Health Care in America

Linda T. Kohn, Janet M. Corrigan, Molla S. Donaldson, editors.

Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2000.

PMID: 25077248 Bookshelf ID: NBK225182 DOI: 10.17226/9728



# Do we like to talk about our errors?



Table 2: Comparison of Traditional and Learning Views of Desirable Employee Behaviors

When the employee faces:	“Ideal Employee” Behaviors	Employee Behaviors Conducive to Organizational Learning
Own errors and problems	Creates an impression of never making mistakes	Self-Aware Error-Maker: Lets manager and others know when they have made a mistake so that others can learn from their error. Communicates openness to hearing about their errors discovered by others

Tucker AL, Edmondson AC. Why hospitals don't learn from failures: Organizational and psychological dynamics that inhibit system change. California management review. 2003 Jan;45(2):55-72.



# The need

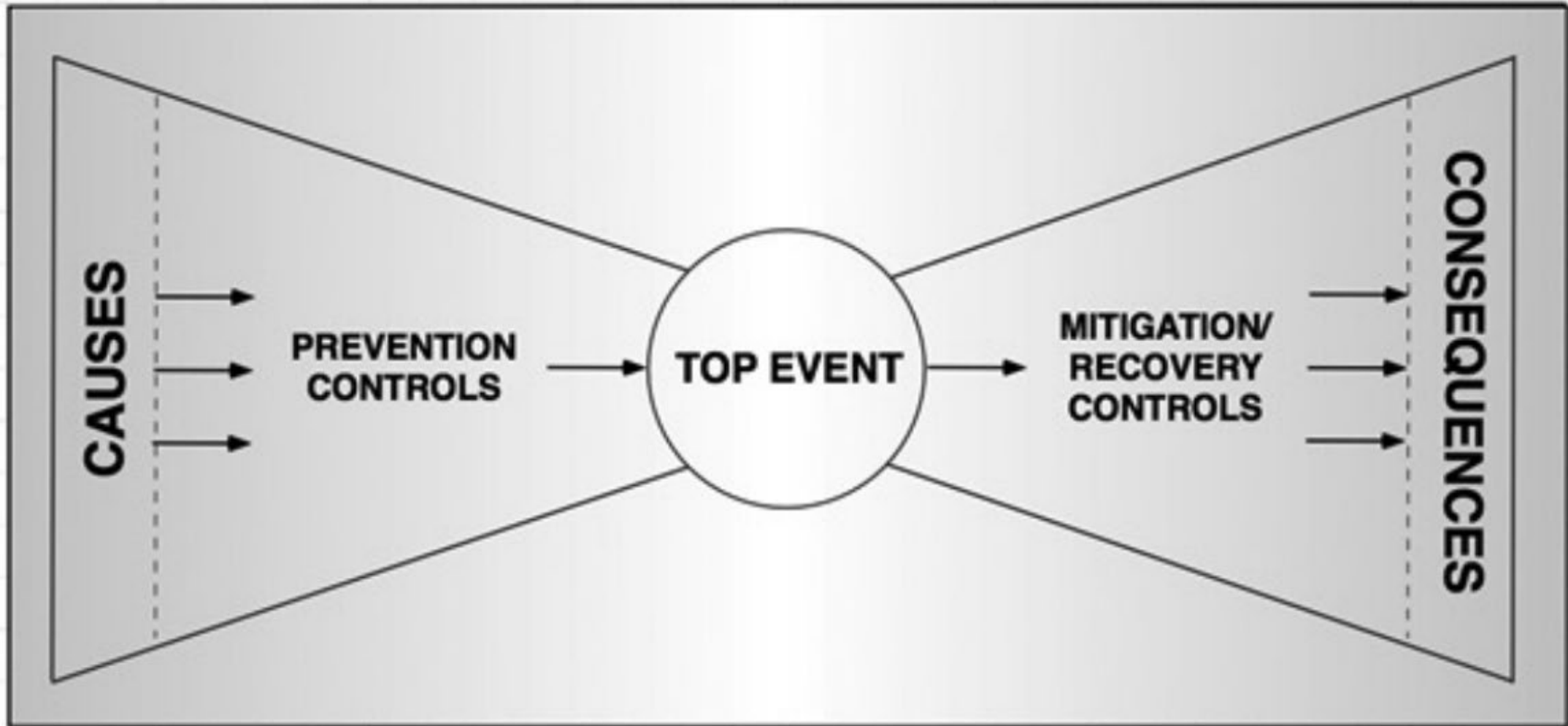


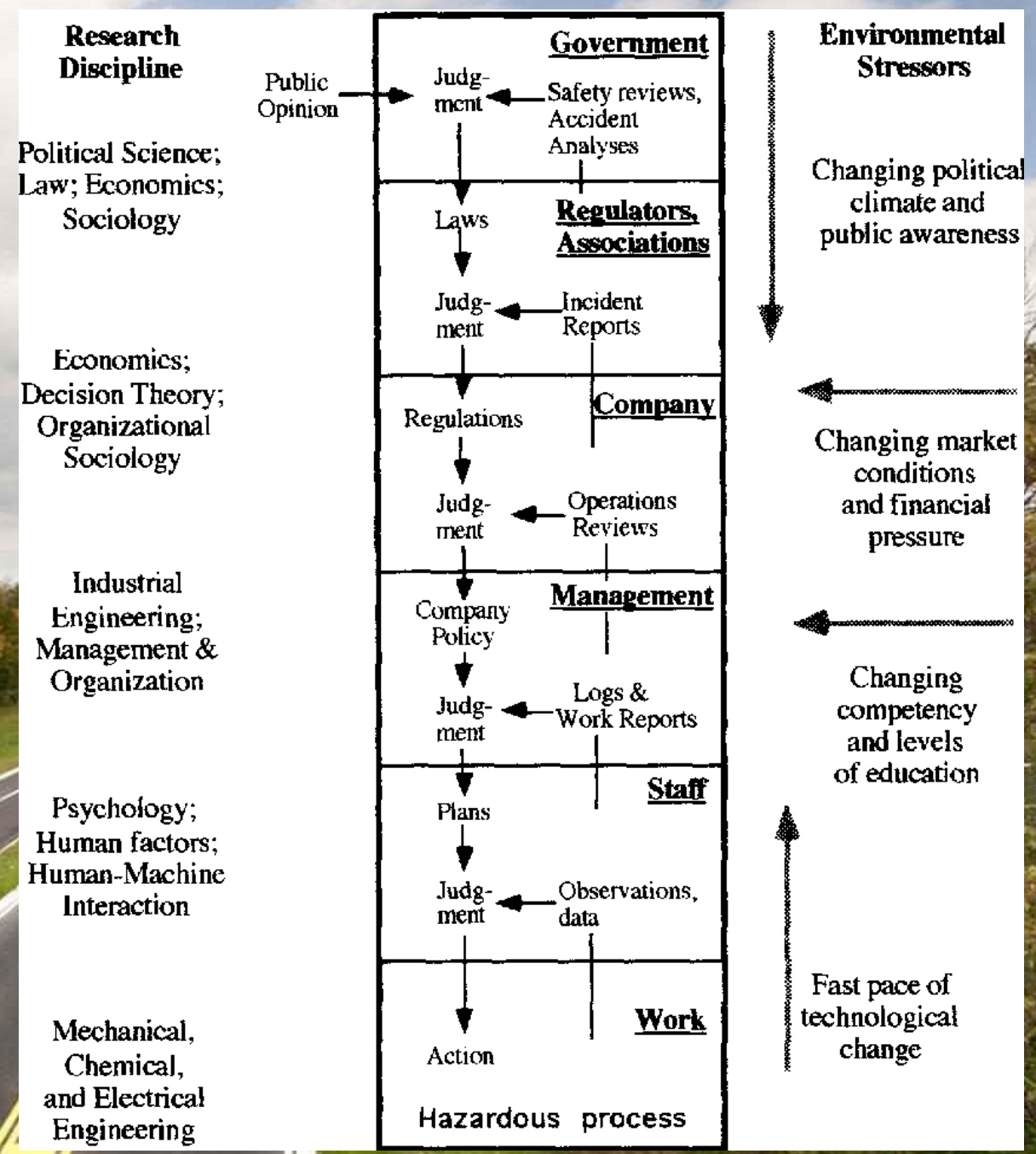
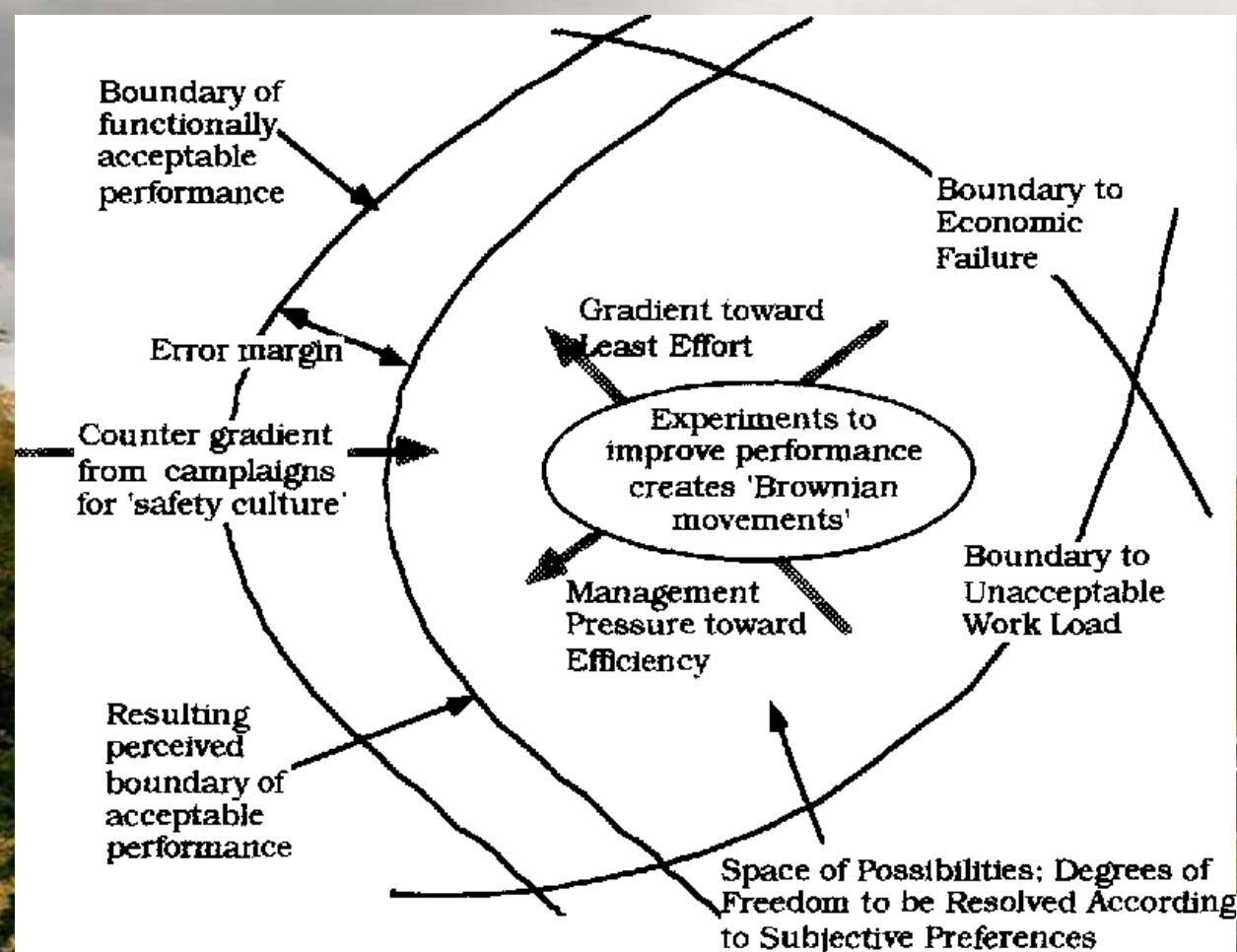
- The lack of patient safety continues to be one of the leading causes of preventable death globally
- Factors that influence risk outcomes in healthcare are largely unknown
- No prescriptions on how to design system safety to reduce top risks

## Characteristics

- Description of healthcare associated harm/patient safety incidents (i.e., cause and effect)
- Risks identified and prioritized by expert opinion (e.g., never events)
- Focused on patient safety on individual-level

# Reductionist approach





“Complex systems cannot be understood by studying parts in isolation. The very essence of the system lies in the interactions between its parts and the overall behavior that emerges from the interactions. The system must be analyzed as a whole.”

Ottino, J. M. (2003). Complex systems. American Institute of Chemical Engineers. AIChE Journal, 49(2), 292.

# Systems thinking frameworks – examples



## Systems Engineering Initiative for Patient Safety (SEIPS)

Framework for understanding outcomes within complex sociotechnical systems

SEIPS work system:

- Tools/technology
- Tasks
- Person
- External environment
- Organization
- Internal environment

Carayon

## Functional Resonance Analysis Method (FRAM)

FRAM seeks function/process variability to understand everyday work.

FRAM examines everyday work as described by six aspects of the function:

- Input
- Output
- Precondition
- Resource
- Control
- Time

Hollnagel

## Systems Theoretic Accident Model and Processes (STAMP)

Engineer a sociotechnical system in which responsibilities and controls are designed to allow the entire systems and its individual parts achieve their objectives.

Safety control structures:

- Design supervision
- Process oversight
- Social controls

Leveson



# Learning from ~~error~~ harm

# The concept of human error





Toronto  
District  
School  
Board



The equipment in this playground is regularly inspected and maintained by the **Toronto District School Board**. Should you notice damage or other hazards on or near this equipment, please call **416-395-4620**



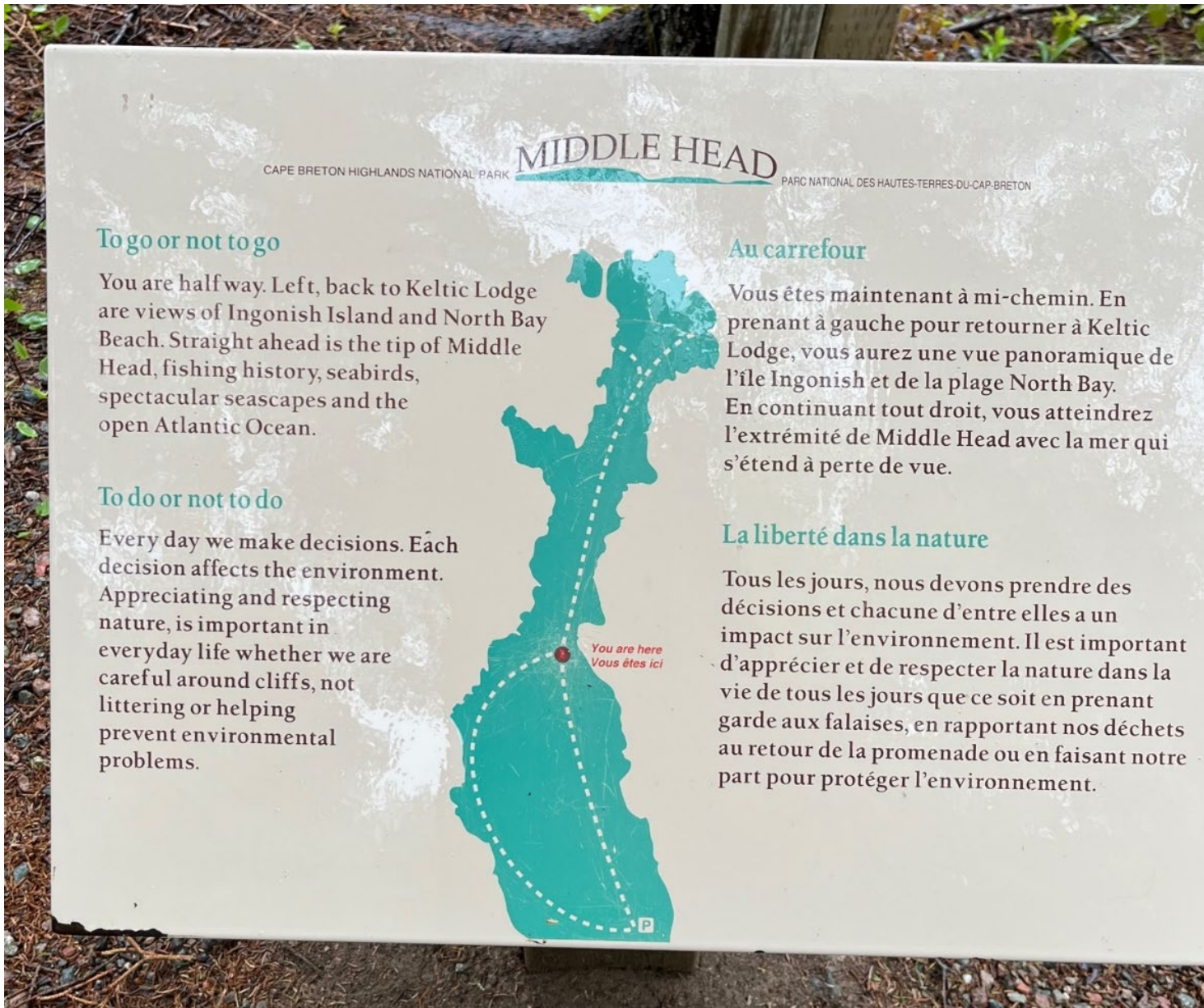
This playground was designed for users 5 to 12 years of age. Users shall be supervised at all times. Parents or guardians are responsible for the supervision of their children outside school hours.

## PLAYGROUND RULES

1. KEEP YOUR HANDS AND FEET TO YOURSELF.
2. WALK, DON'T RUN.
3. NO PUSHING OR SHOVING.
4. THINK BEFORE YOU ACT.











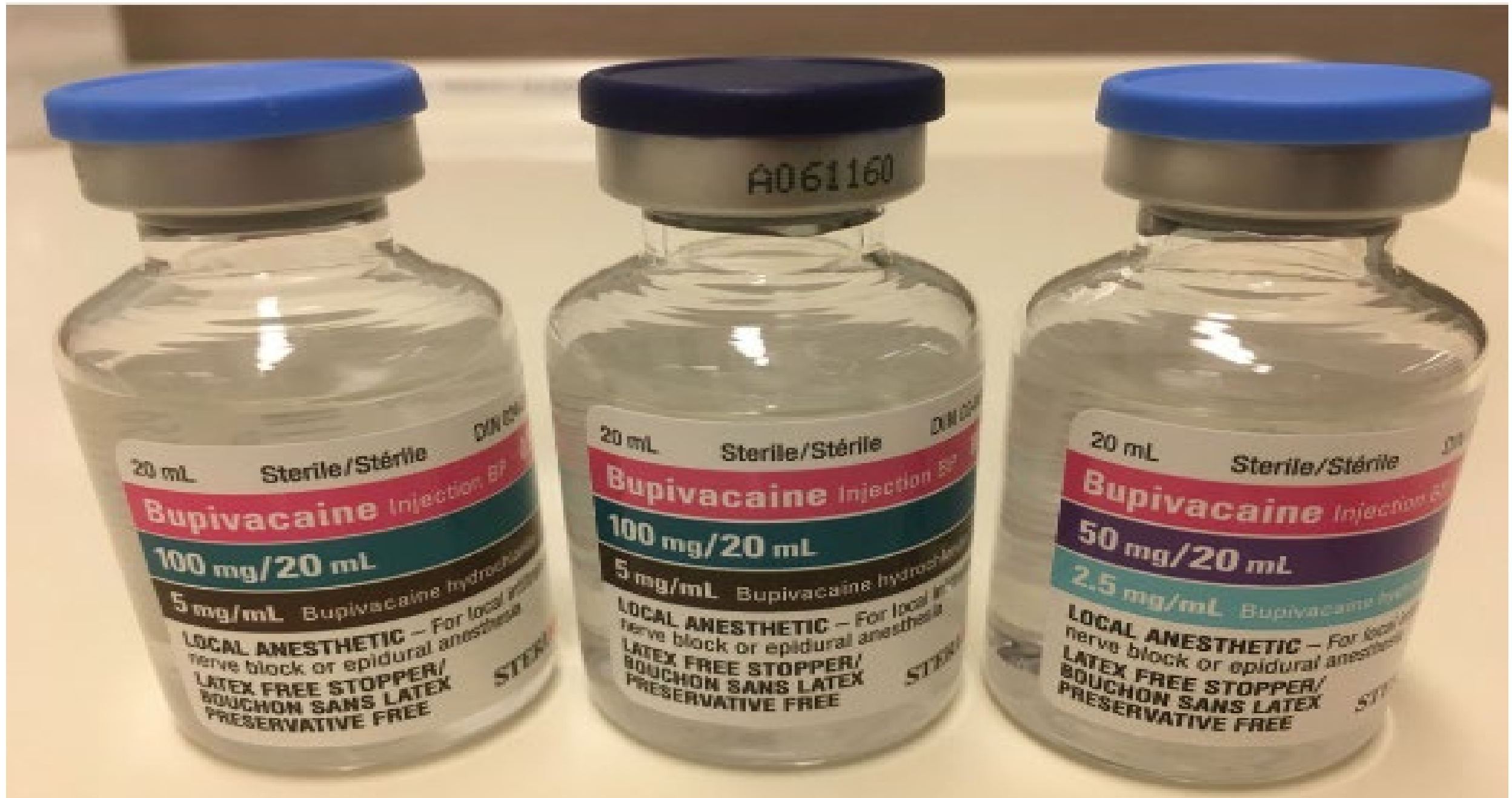
<https://99percentinvisible.org/article/norman-doors-dont-know-whether-push-pull-blame-design/>

YELLOW	BLUE	ORANGE
BLACK	RED	GREEN
PURPLE	YELLOW	RED
ORANGE	GREEN	BLACK
BLUE	RED	PURPLE
GREEN	BLUE	ORANGE

According to a research at Cambridge University, it doesn't matter in what order the letters in a word are, the only important thing is that the first and last letter be at the right place. The rest can be a total mess and you can still read it without problem. This is because the human mind does not read every letter by itself, but the word as a whole.







← Back to search results



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Propofol/Midazolam/Ketamine Label Autumn Scents  
Candle | Soy and Coconut Wax | Medic Gift |  
Anaesthetics | 180g | 6 oz

✓ Arrives soon! Get it by 08-15 Apr if you order today

✓ Returns accepted

Scent \*

Select an option

Drug Name \*

Select an option

Add to basket



Star Seller. This seller consistently earned 5-star reviews, dispatched on time, and replied quickly to any messages they received.

Item details

Handmade

Report this item to Etsy

<https://www.ismp.org/resources/be-wary-controlled-and-non-controlled-medication-replicas-sold-online>

Confidential. For quality assurance purpose only and not intended to reflect a standard of care/practice or to provide medical or legal advice.

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# Case study – drug diversion



Local News



## 'Drug diversion' a growing problem in Canada's health-care system

Andrew Duffy

Published Oct 09, 2018 • Last updated Oct 09, 2018 • 4 minute read

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file photo PHOTO BY PATRICK SISON / THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

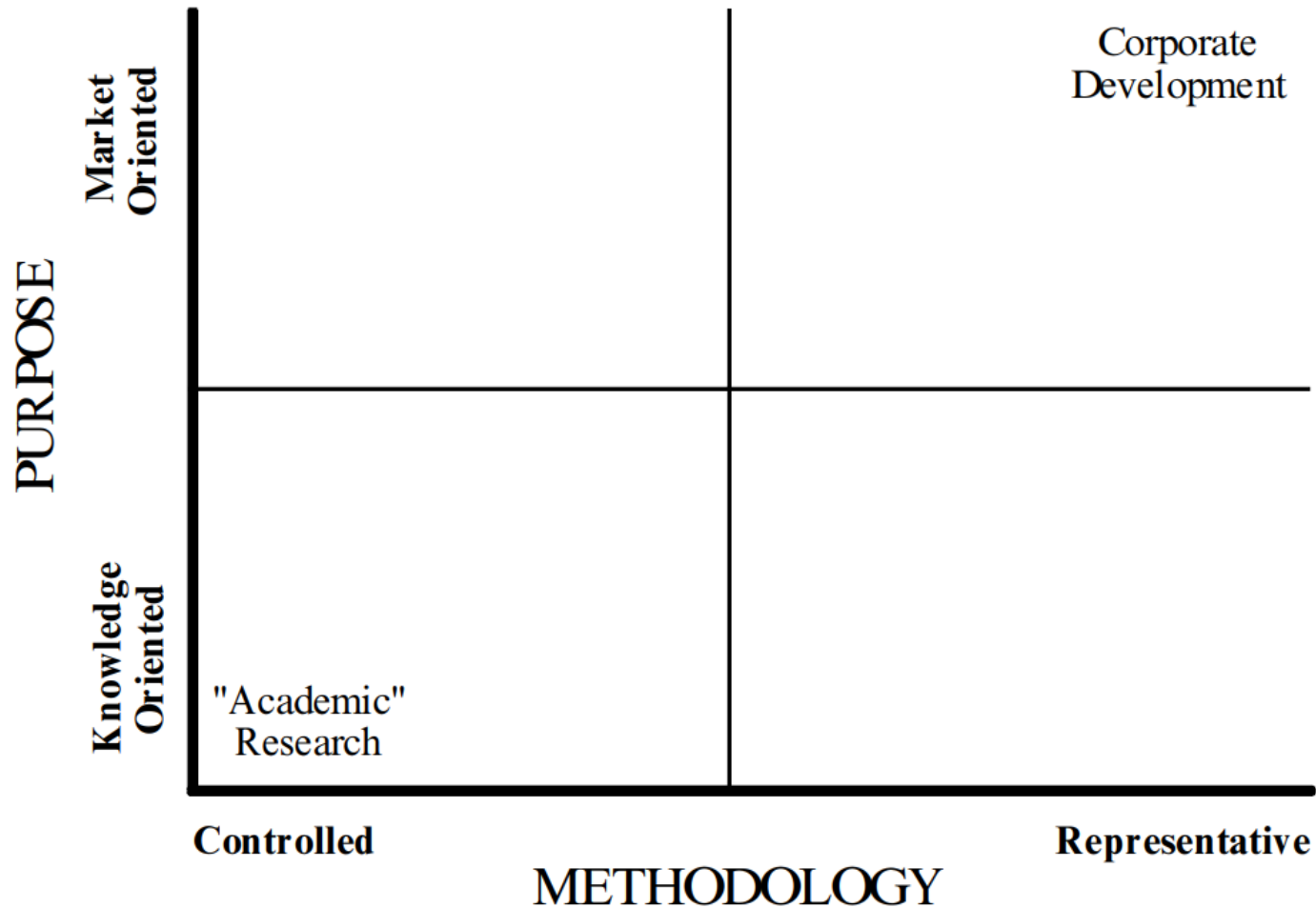
On June 8, 2016, Kitchener nurse Leigh Wardlaw was assigned a homecare shift: Her job was to care for a 13-year-old boy dying of brain cancer and to administer him morphine every two hours.

Seven hours into the shift, the boy's parents became concerned about the state of the nurse: Wardlaw was falling asleep and unsteady on her feet.

- <https://www.ismp-canada.org/download/JHospMed.pdf>
- Pan-Canadian Drug Diversion Tool Kit: <https://mssa2.ismp-canada.org/cdn-diversion>

# Creating (and sustaining) action

# Intentional design of research to inform practice



Vicente, K. J. (2000). Toward Jeffersonian research programmes in ergonomics science. *Theoretical Issues in Ergonomics Science*, 1(2), 93-112.

- Top Healthcare Risks Report
- Risk Reference Sheets
- Risk Note:
  - Link between Risk Management, Patient Safety and Quality Improvement
  - Risk Management
  - Just Culture
- Applied toolkits
  - Allegations of Sexual Assault: Incident Response Toolkit



# Is care safe today, how about tomorrow?



- Error is inescapable
- Human error is a symptom not a cause
- Safety and integrated risk management is a system problem
- Action

# Thank you

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