A collection of military medals and a compass on a wooden surface. The medals include a red ribbon with a circular emblem, a blue ribbon with a circular emblem, and two silver Maltese crosses with central emblems. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses and a silver compass are also visible.

IS THERE LIFE AFTER ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS?

26 October 2005

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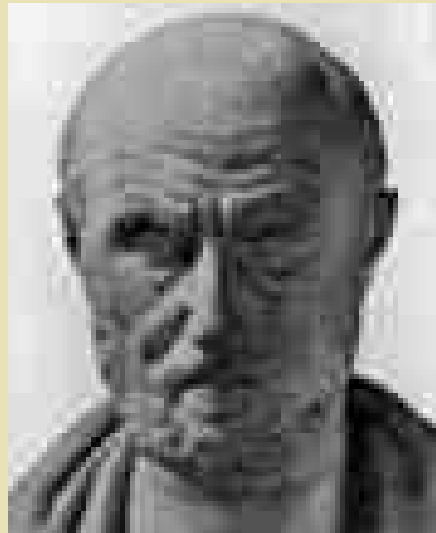
Overview

- ◆ **History & Human Errors**
- ◆ **Adverse Events**
- ◆ **Near Miss Reporting**
- ◆ **Incident Reporting**
- ◆ **Root Cause Analysis (RCA)**
- ◆ **Process Improvement**
- ◆ **Conclusions**

History

‘As to diseases, make a habit of two things – to help, or at least to do no harm’

Hippocrates (470-410BC)





Pioneers in Health Safety

- ◆ UK
 - Prof James Reason
- ◆ USA:
 - Prof Lucien Leape
 - Dr Don Berwick
 - Dr Bob Helmreich
- ◆ Australia
 - Prof Bill Runciman
 - Dr Ross Wilson
 - Dr Alan Wolff



Human Errors

- ◆ “..an absolutely basic tenet...that *all* human beings, without any exception whatsoever, make errors and that such errors are a completely normal and necessary part of human cognitive function.”

- Allnutt, M. 1987



Human Errors

- ◆ “...it is an ironical fact that keeping harmed patients and their relatives uninformed about an error mitigates powerfully towards their seeking legal redress.”

- Williamson, J. 2002



Adverse Events

- ◆ Main drivers for RCA:
 - Staff
 - Patient
 - Community
 - Legislative/Management Requirements
- ◆ Opportunities for learning, investigation and improvement.



Near Miss Reporting

- ◆ A step down from an adverse event
- ◆ Should always ‘focus the mind’
- ◆ Rich ground for analysis but is ‘too close for comfort’
- ◆ Aim to increase reporting but decrease number of events



Incident Reporting

- ◆ Most rewarding area for study
 - Blocks near misses and adverse events
 - Backbone of Safety Culture
- ◆ Most rewarding for staff
 - Proactive
 - Team building
- ◆ Most difficult to manage
 - Data capture & analysis
 - Realistic and achievable outcomes



Root Cause Analysis

- ◆ Goal:
 - What happened?
 - Why did it happen?
 - What to do to prevent it happening again?
- ◆ RCA is:
 - a TOOL for identifying prevention strategies
 - a PROCESS to build a culture of safety
 - BUT it is always RETROSPECTIVE



Root Cause Analysis

- ◆ Trendy
- ◆ Rigorous
- ◆ Expensive
- ◆ Potentially harmonizing
- ◆ Not an end in itself
- ◆ Often the easiest part of the Quality Cycle



Golden Rules

- ◆ A good RCA is expensive - a bad RCA is very, very expensive!
- ◆ Not all ‘experts’ are!
- ◆ A RCA will always generate casualties - it can never be a ‘win-win’ situation
 - Either an ‘Act of God’ or People!



Process Improvement

- ◆ Prerequisites:
 - Culture
 - Commitment
 - Resources
 - Skills
 - Tenacity



Culture

- ◆ “We - the nursing and other staff - we got sent away to do a lot of courses on risk management and incident reporting and we spent a lot of time away at these courses, but in reality it wasn’t happening in our hospital.”
 - Bundaberg Hospital - *Commission of Inquiry 2005*



Culture

- ◆ Resistance to Clinical Pathways
 - 25 European Union countries
 - Hindle & Yazbeck, 2005
- ◆ Breakdown in trust between clinicians and management.



Commitment

- ◆ Commissioner: “I would be delighted to hear how many more meetings were attended, how many more memos went back and forth, how many more conferences there were, how many telephone conversations took place before anyone actually did anything.”
 - Bundaberg Hospital - *Commission of Inquiry 2005*



Commitment

- ◆ “When I filled in a sentinel event form for ...it was downgraded from a sentinel event form to a less serious form and we didn’t hear anything about it.”
- ◆ “...if we see something that is wrong we should report it, but often these incident reports would disappear into a black hole..”
 - Bundaberg Hospital - *Commission of Inquiry 2005*



Resources

- ◆ “Peter, you have to understand that this is a business. It’s not a hospital!”
- ◆ “Funding used as a threat: Dr Patel had brought in over \$500,000 to the hospital by performing elective surgery locally.”
 - Bundaberg Hospital - *Commission of Inquiry 2005*



Skills

- ◆ Poor understanding of process
- ◆ Wrong Problem
 - ‘Personality problems in the ICU’
- ◆ Wrong Recommendation
 - ‘This is a matter that needs mediation’



Skills

- ◆ Training in Human Factors
- ◆ Graded skill levels across staff
- ◆ Willingness to invite ‘external’ scrutiny
- ◆ Nurture ‘naturals’
- ◆ Beware of ‘experts’
- ◆ Reward and recognise self-starting individuals and groups



Tenacity

- ◆ RAAF F-111 Deseal/Reseal Inquiry
 - Clarkson, Hopkins & Taylor 2001
- ◆ RAAF Safe/Army Safe/Navy Safe Programs
- ◆ Defence Occupational Health & Safety Committee
- ◆ ‘Hopkins Review’ 2004



Tenacity

- ◆ ATSB: Classification of Responses
 - Closed - Accepted
 - Closed - Partially Accepted
 - Closed - Not Accepted
 - Monitor
 - Open
 - No Response

Tenacity

◆ PDCA Cycle:

- Plan
- Do
- Check
- Act





Conclusions

- ◆ RCA can be a very powerful tool if, and only if, all levels of the organisation are committed to process improvement and can agree on the goals.
- ◆ The Australian health sector has come a long way but it still lags well behind the aviation industry.
- ◆ Our attitudes and actions will shape the future of patient safety.

A black fighter jet is shown in a steep climb, flying through a large, intense fireball that fills the left side of the frame. The fireball is bright orange and yellow, suggesting a crash or explosion. The background is a clear blue sky. The jet is positioned in the center-left, angled upwards and to the right.

THE MESSAGE

Conduct the RCA in a professional manner that hides nothing, determines the truth and makes appropriate recommendations that

Prevent future incidents or events.