

A qualitative analysis on the use of falls aggregate reviews from FY12 to reduce falls in the VA system



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Background on Falls

- Clinical concern among older adults
 - ~1/3 of adults ≥ 65 years old fall each year¹
 - 2.4 million nonfatal injuries were treated in emergency departments, of which 722,000 were hospitalized/transferred (2012)²
 - Can lead to harmful, adverse outcomes: injuries such as lacerations, fractures in hip, spine, forearm, leg, ankle, pelvis, upper arm and hand, head traumas, and death³
- It's costly – direct medical costs of falls (adjusted for inflation) \$30 million in 2010³

¹Tromp AM, Pluijm SMF, Smit JH, et al. Fall-risk screening test: a prospective study on predictors for falls in community-dwelling elderly. *J Clin Epidemiol* 2001;54(8):837–844.

²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [online]. Accessed February 11, 2014.

³Oliver, D., Healey F., Haines, T. (2010). "Preventing falls and fall-related injuries in hospitals." *Clin Geriatr Med*. 26(4): 645-692. doi: 610.1016/j.cger.2010.1006.1005.

What is an aggregate review?

- **Root cause analysis (RCA)**
 - Reviews serious and potential serious adverse events
 - Seeks to answer what happened, why it happened and what to do to prevent future events
- VA facilities combine data from adverse events during a 1 year period to produce an **aggregate review** of the data
 - Aggregate reviews decide on common root causes and develop action items

What is an aggregate review?

Step 1

- Charter team
- Gather and analyze data

Step 2

- Flow chart general steps in process

Step 3

- Identify resources: evidence-based best practices, policies, procedures and staff

Step 4

- Determine focus of aggregate review

Step 5

- Determine root cause

Step 6

- Determine actions to address root causes

Step 7

- Write outcome measures for actions

Step 8

- Present analysis and actions to leadership for concurrence

Step 9

- Implement actions and evaluate effectiveness

Why do an aggregate review?

- Lessons to be learned when looking at multiple events
 - Trends can point to system issue
 - Tackles overall/greater issue at hand
- To evaluate and understand the effectiveness of interventions implemented
- To engage senior leadership

Method (Coding)

- Two authors coded the aggregate reviews using a coding system developed for a previous study (Kappa = 0.81)
- Coded topics: area of focus, root cause and action
- All discrepancies were coded by consensus

Methods (Coding)

VISN Number	Station Number	Num Events	Event Description	Area of Focus Descrip.	Root causes Descrip.	Actions Descrip.	Outcome Measures	Area of focus	Root Cause 1,2,3...	Total # Root Causes	Action 1, 2, 3...	Total # Action Items

Methods (Analysis)

Association between **action items** and **fall rate change** between FY12 and FY13 using Spearman's Rho (nonparametric measure of statistical dependence between two variables)



Results

- 123 included FY 12 falls aggregate reviews with submitted IPEC falls data
 - 38,454 total fall events

Results (Area of focus)

Table 1. Area of focus for aggregate reviews*

Area of Focus	Number of aggregate reviews	Percent aggregate reviews
Inpatient	33	26.8
CLC/LTC	29	23.6
Inpatient & Outpatient	23	18.7
Not specified	16	13.0
Any combination of Acute, CLC/LTC, Mental Health	14	11.4
Mental Health	3	2.4
Outpatient	3	2.4
Acute	1	0.8
HBPC	1	0.8
Total	123	100

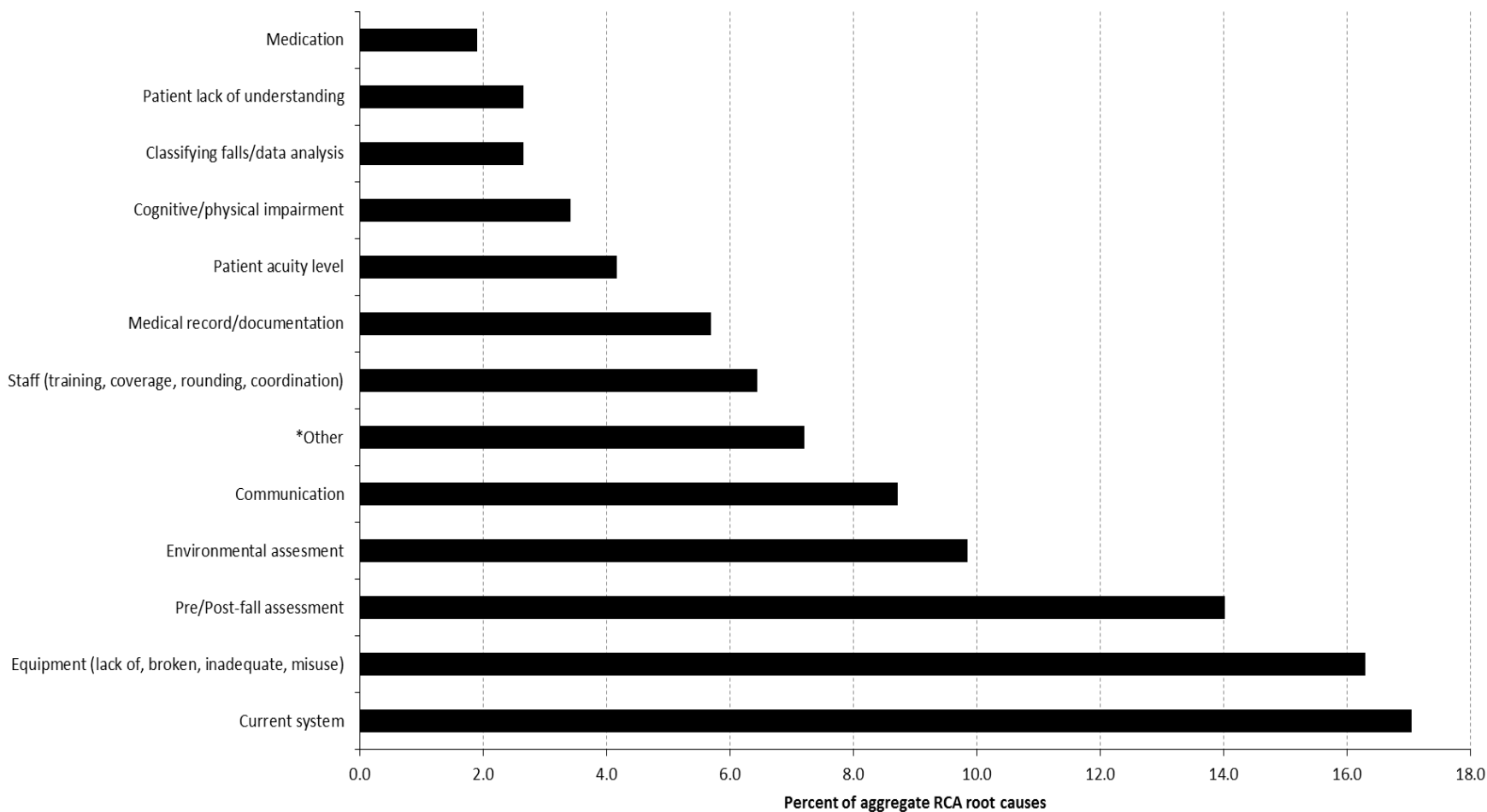
*Aggregate reviews meeting inclusion criteria: having reported IPEC falls rates and submitting FY12 falls aggregate (total count 123)

Results (Root causes)

- Total number of root causes: 264
- Range of the number of root causes between 1 and 6
- Average of 2.2
- Median of 2
- Mode of 1
- About 85% of the aggregate reviews uncovered 3 or fewer root causes of the falls that occurred at their VA sites.

Results (Root causes)

Figure 1. Distribution of types of root causes

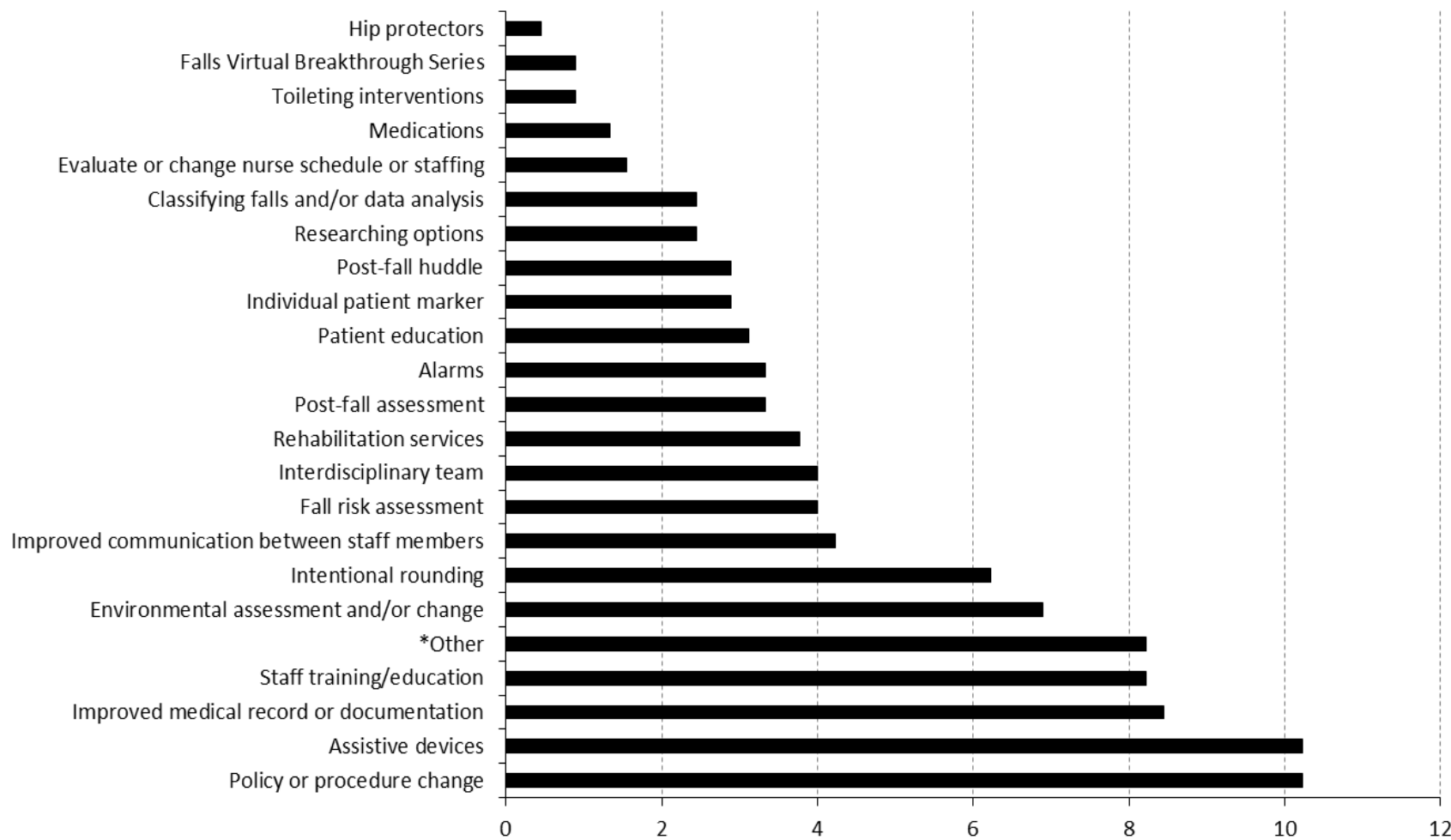


Results (Actions)

- Total number of action items: 450
- The range of action items was between 1 and 20
- Average of 3.7
- Median of 3
- Mode of 3
- About 75% of the aggregate reviews produced 4 or fewer action items to address their root causes at their VA facilities.

Results (Actions)

Figure 2. Distribution of types of action items



Results

- Overall, there was no significant difference in the rate of falls for all the included facilities between FY 12 and FY 13 (p=0.498)
- The number of actions was not associated with the percent change in falls rate (p=0.4196)

Results

Action item	Spearman's Rho	p-value
Individual marker for risk	-0.22	p<0.05
Intentional rounding	-0.25	p<0.05
Medication review	0.21	p<0.05
Researching options	0.27	p<0.05

Discussion

- **Individual patient markers** (such as stars, signs, socks and bracelets) can help providers more aware of the high-risk patients
- A recent **hourly rounding program** showed early results of a reduction in fall rates
 - There is some doubt of the sustainability
 - This study found that the fidelity of rounding declined over time
- **Medication review**
 - Systematic review and adjustment in rx can reduce falls and prescribing costs, but few studies identify this as a single intervention*
- **Researching further options** for fall reduction was related to an increased fall rate may indicate the need for taking action sooner rather than later and instead of further study.
 - This supports the concept of implementing small cycles of change and monitoring impact.

Limitations

- We do not know if all of these aggregate review action items were actually implemented and for how long.
- IPEC fall rates are self-reported by each VA facility.
- We also did not analyze fall-related major injury rates in relationship to actions.
 - Excluded because these rates are too low to provide significant information for the purpose of this paper.
 - At the same time there is some indication of reducing fall-related injury risk since if the patient does not fall he will not sustain a fall related injury

Conclusion

- Doing something is better than nothing
- This aggregate analysis on aggregate reviews offering fresh insight for hospitals

Thank you

- Julia Neily
- Shweta Shah
- Peter Mills
- Yinong Young-Xu
- Vince Watts
- NCPS

Appendix 1a

	final understanding	root cause1	root cause2	root cause3	root cause 4	root cause 5	root cause 6	action1	action2	action3	action4	action5	action6
66	5.2	7	7	99	99	99	99	8	7	7	99	99	99
67	5.4	6	99	99	99	99	99	7	99	99	99	99	99
68	5.2	6	3	3	11	99	99	7	21	22	19	99	99
69	5.4	14	6	99	99	99	99	17	1	2	4	99	99
70	5	1	7	99	99	99	99	3	15	99	99	99	99
71	6.1	7	3	99	99	99	99	10	19	10	19	99	99
72	5.4	10	99	99	99	99	99	2	10	19	99	99	99
73	11	14	14	99	99	99	99	20	19	19	99	99	99
74	5.4	14	14	14	14	14	14	19	17	21	1	19	2
75	5	14	99	99	99	99	99	1	19	19	99	99	99
Agree	5	7	5	1	2	1	0	10	8	7	4	1	1
Disagree	5	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Choices	10	14	14	14	14	14	14	21	21	21	21	21	21

Appendix 1b

	Total	Agree	Disagree	# Choices	Expected Agreement	
final understanding	10	5	5	10	1E-10	
root cause1	10	7	3	14	3.45716E-12	
root cause2	7	5	2	14	9.48645E-09	
root cause3	2	1	1	14	0.005102041	
root cause4	2	2	0	14	0.005102041	
root cause5	1	1	0	14	0.071428571	
root cause6	1	0	1	14	0.071428571	
action1	10	10	0	21	5.99525E-14	
action2	9	8	1	21	1.259E-12	
action3	8	7	1	21	2.6439E-11	
action4	4	4	0	21	5.14189E-06	
action5	1	1	0	21	0.047619048	
action6	1	1	0	21	0.047619048	
TOTAL	66	52	14	220		
Observed Agreement	0.788062				0.015306123	Ave. Expected Agreement
					0.772755425	Observed - Expected Agreement
					0.984693877	1 - Expected Agreement
					0.784767168	KAPPA