

Northwest EHR Usability and Safety Institute (NExUS): Scientifically Improving EHR Functionality and Safety

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Background: Electronic Health Records

- Used by <u>every</u> member of health care institution
- Generates large amount of data/patient/d (>2500 in ICU)
- Accessing and integrating data essential for
 - Effective clinical decision making
 - Recognition of patient safety risks
 - Prevention of medical errors
- No standards for presentation of data or user interface design
 - EHR training is generic and basic
 - Allows for individual workarounds



Measures of Successful EHR Use?

- Simple use (Can I find "A" and "B"?)
- Efficiency (How fast can I find A and B?)
- Pattern Recognition (Does A lead to B?)
- Recognition of Unexpected (You know A leads to B, but do you realize that A is really C?)
- For each, should it be
 - Context dependent or independent?
 - Data dense or data poor?



Barriers to Safe and Effective EHR Use

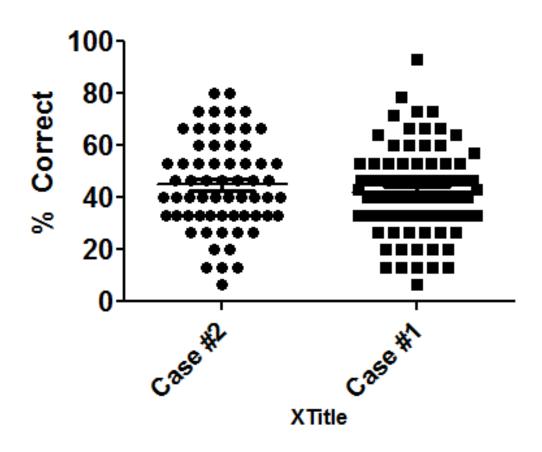
- Little user interface design science focused on data mgmt
- Large amount of data per patient
 - Can you see the forest through the trees
- Need for standardization of patient care coupled with uniqueness of each individual/enivironment
- Training cases are simple, data poor, don't test cognitive processing
- Alert Fatigue (ICU pt 150-200 EHR alerts/day)
- Data fragmentation/over-customization
- Cognitive errors knowing what's important



Methods

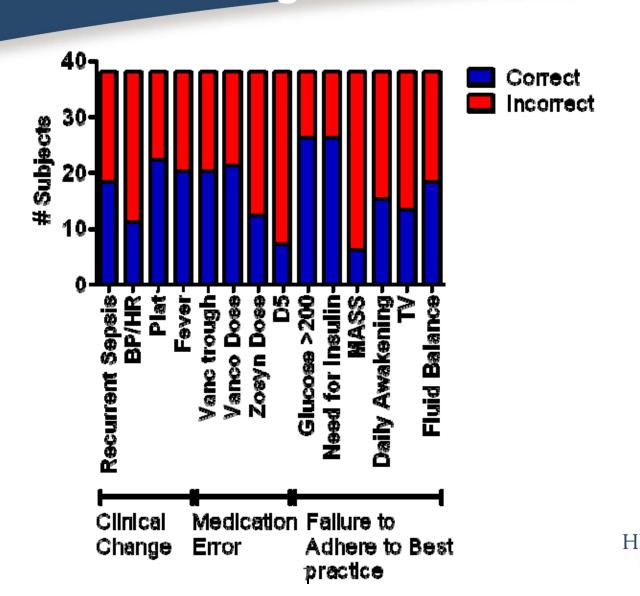
- Trainees
 - Given written hx, relevant clinical info
 - Given 10 min to gather data in ICU to recapitulate environment (lights, noise, etc)
 - Then present case as if giving daily plan and sign-out for weekend
- Graded on # of items recognized within the case
- Immediate "debriefed" on appropriate case finding, EHR best practices, etc.
- Subjects could be tested again > 1 wk later with different case

Results: Trainees fail to recognize patient safety issues



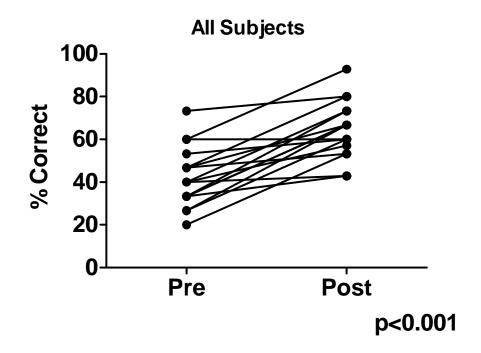


Results: Little consistency on error recognition



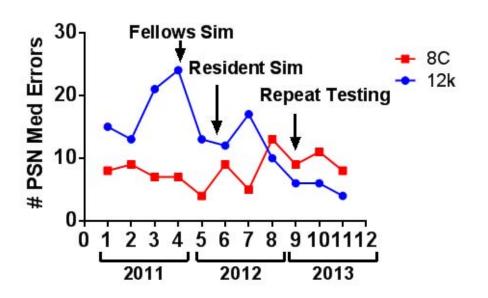
Repeat Testing: Participation improves EHR use

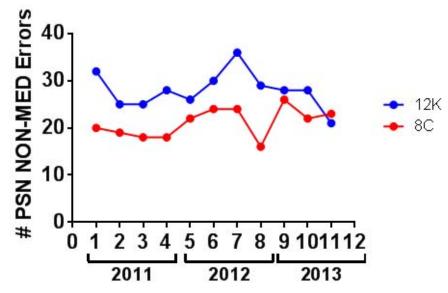
A.





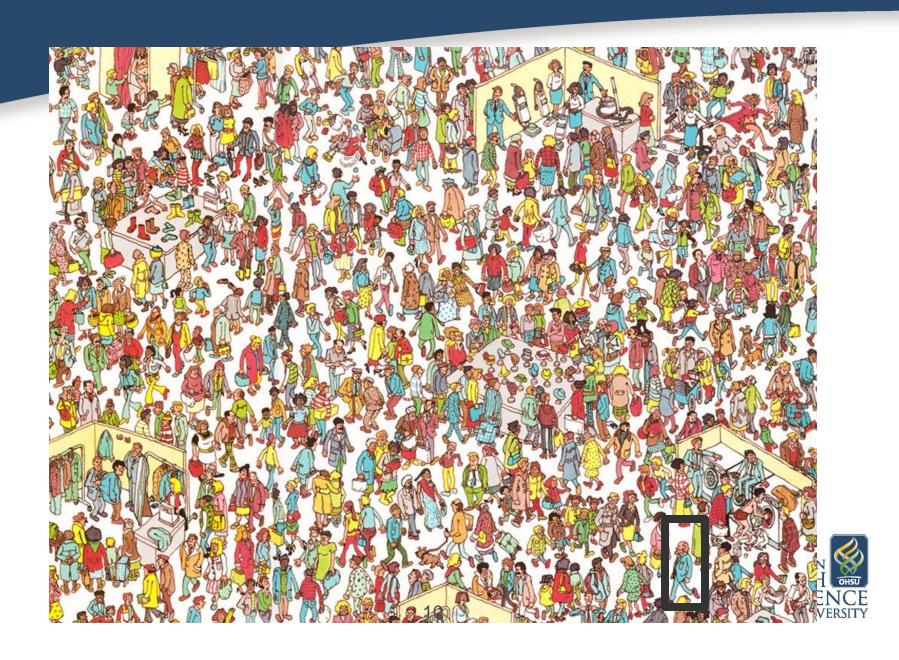
Results: Impact on outcomes?







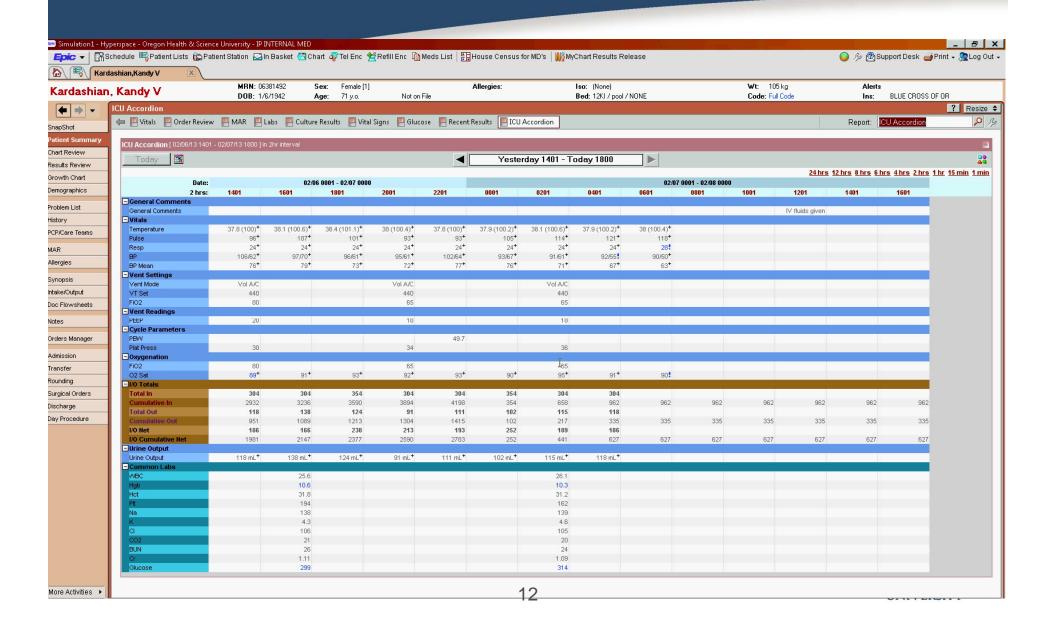
Why are we so poor?



Next Steps: Building User Interface Science

- Talk aloud studies
 - Biases cognitive processing
- Screen Tracking
 - What screens and how often? What did you look at?
- Eye-Tracking
 - Where you look and in what order
 - Used in menu and website design





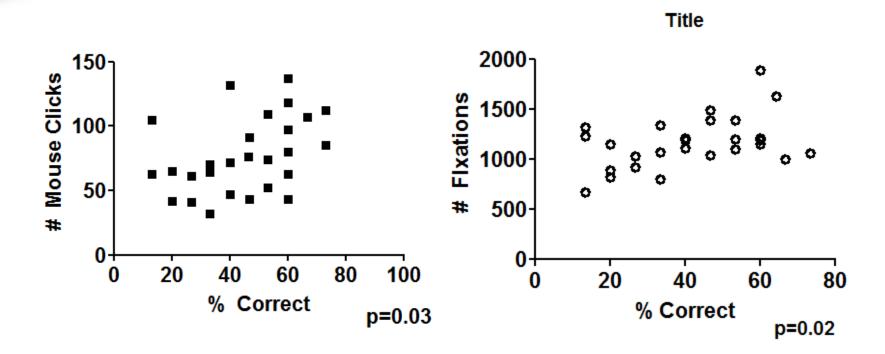
Data Analysis

- We get simple screen logs, counts of mouse clicks, keystrokes etc...
- Videos scored manually for screen visited, and items viewed
 - Composite score for total # times items within case are viewed
- 100% agreement between 3 observers for data seen outside of notes (80% within notes)
- All videos scored by 1 member of study team blinded to performance on simulation

	Participan t:	5															
	Screens	pip/tazo dose	pip tazo		D5 IV	creatinine	WBC Trend	therapeuti c drug monitorin g viewed?	plasma glucose		longitudin ally	hemodyn amics	viewed longitudin			MASS score in Doc Flowsheet ?	Time Stamp
1	5																:04
2	10																:09
3	10																
4	10																
5	10																24
6	18									1		1					:21
7	2									1		1			4		:26
8	6														1		1:36
9	22																2:11 2:13
10	17																2:13
11 12	23		1		1												2:16
13	1		1		1		1		1								3:55
14	10						1										4:54
15	10													1			4.54
16	22													1			5:29
17	9																5:33
18	2						1							1			5:51
19	1						-							-			6:25
20	10																6:38

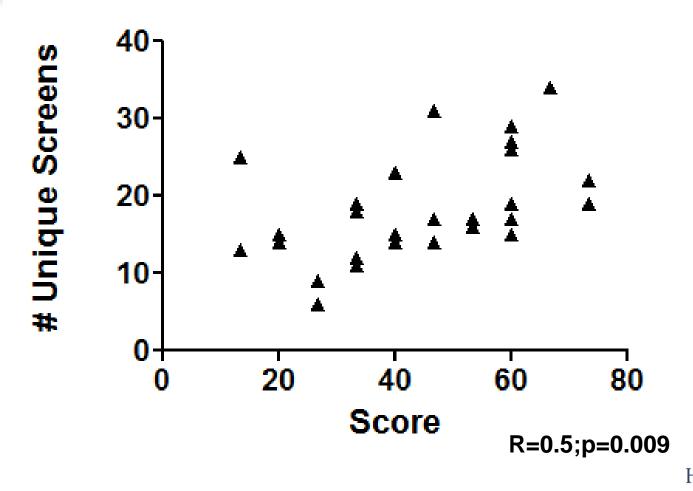
14 UNIVERSITY

Results: More through correlated with better performance



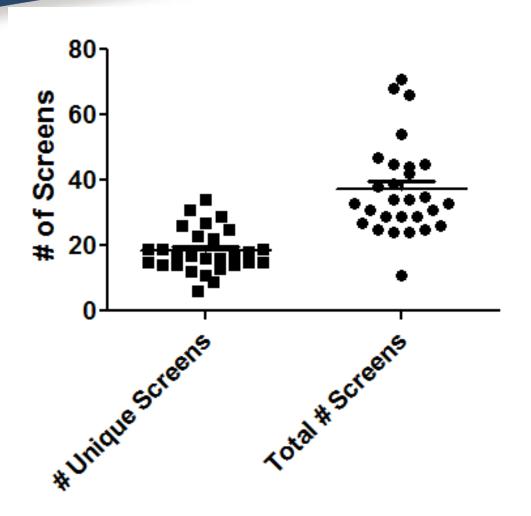


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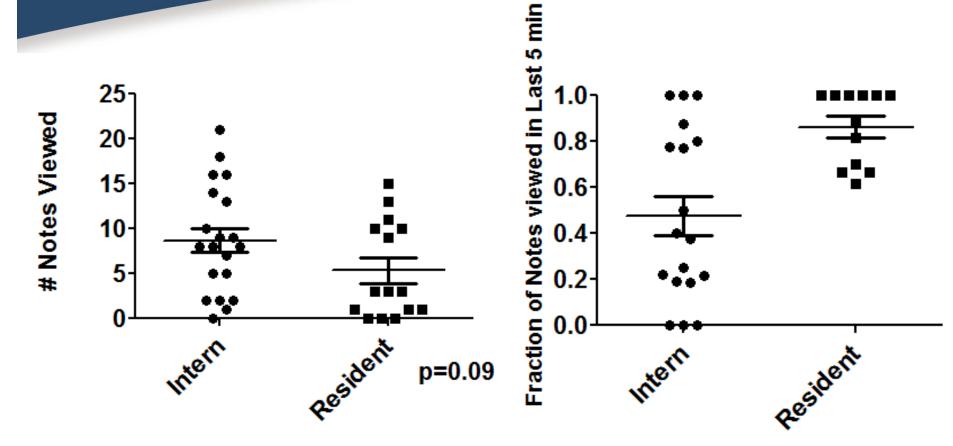


Results: Data fragmentation



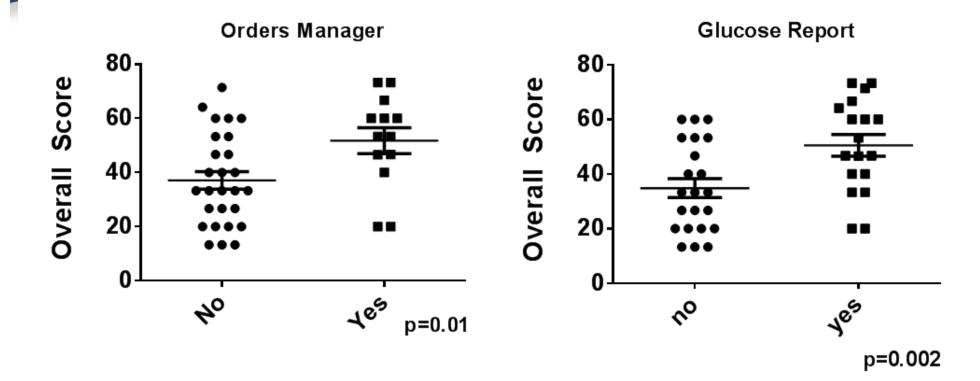


Results: Chart note review



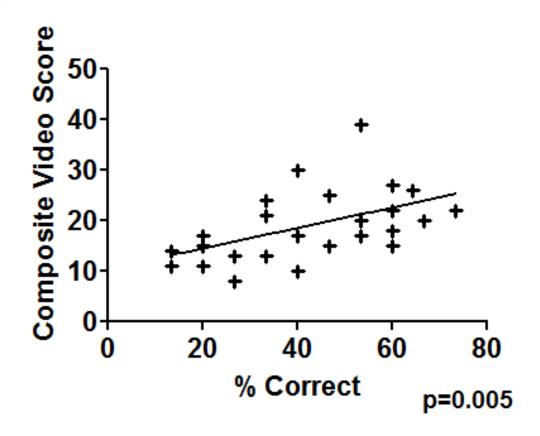


Results: Identification of high yield screens



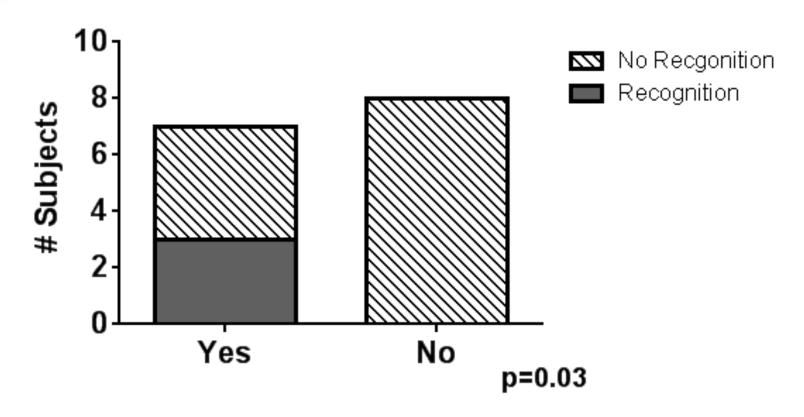


Results: Eye-tracker score correlates with performance in simulation





How One Views Data Affects Cognition





Limitations

- Note not created
- Independent of normal rounds structure
- No evidence of implementation of plan
- Unclear what impact if any, interprofessional team would have on error recognition



Best Practice for ICU Rounds

- Interprofessional Rounds, including RN and RT
- Multiple studies document improved cost, improved morbidity and patient satisfaction with interprofessional rounds
- Multiple barriers, including information retrieval and EHR
 - Both increase time and decrease communication
- Little data in controlled settings to determine whether improved error recognition by the group
 - Swiss chess or Cheese cloth



Impact of IP Rounds in ICU (Oleary 2010)

Table 4. Effect of SIDR on Adverse Events, by Category

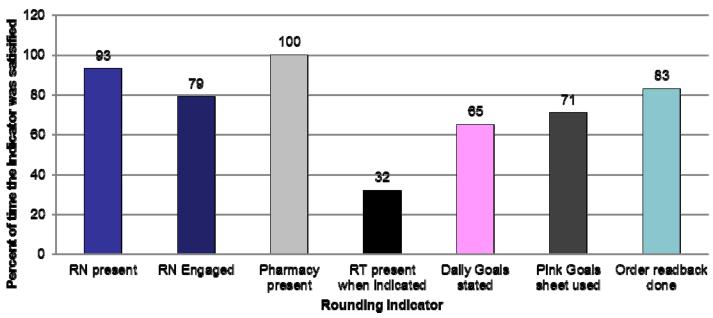
	Control	Intervention Unit, No.					
Category of Adverse Events	Unit, No. (n=63)	Pre-SIDR (n=69)	Post-SIDR (n=35)				
Adverse drug event ^a	33	31	14				
Adverse event not drug related	30	38	21				
Manifestation of poor glycemic control	9	15	4				
Hospital-acquired infection	5	2	3				
Operative/procedural injury	2	5	2				
Pressure ulcer	5	2	1				
Delirium	1	2	3				
Fall	1	3	2				
Venous thromboembolism	2	1	0				
Acute renal failure	0	1	0				
Other	5	7	6				



OHSU IP Rounds

RN and pharmacist engaged

Satisfactory Completion of Rounding Indicators





RN and MD are Different

- RNs like EHRs more often than MDs
- EHR has more dramatic affects on efficiency for MDs (Poissant)
- Only 46% of handoff items overlap in data transmitted during handoff (Collins)
- RNs unaware of abnormal vitals in 43% of ward patients (Fuhrman 2012)
- 25% of goals stated in rounds are not present in EHR (collins 2009)

Simulation Improves Teamwork in ICU (Frengley CCM 2011)

Table 1. Scores for teamwork and components of teamwork in the two groups in airway and cardiac assessment simulations

Item	Simulation Type	Intervention Group	Preintervention Score	Postintervention Score	Difference	Confidence Interval Difference	p
Overall teamwork behavior	Airway	Cardiac	4.284	5.299	1.015	0.572-1.458	<.001
		Airway	4.088	5.216	1.129	0.619-1.638	<.001
	Cardiac	Cardiac	4.100	5.000	0.900	0.531 - 1.268	<.001
		Airway	3.950	4.700	0.751	0.319-1.182	.002
Leadership and team coordination	Airway	Cardiac	4.913	5.603	0.690	0.284 - 1.097	.002
500 to 100 to		Airway	4.635	5.643	1.008	0.586 - 1.430	<.001
	Cardiac	Cardiac	4.747	5.444	0.697	0.397-0.997	<.001
		Airway	4.474	5.159	0.685	0.378 - 0.992	<.001
Verbalizing situational information	Airway	Cardiac	4.101	4.820	0.720	0.429 - 1.010	<.001
		Airway	4.086	4.860	0.774	0.441 - 1.107	<.001
	Cardiac	Cardiac	4.257	4.884	0.427	0.085 - 0.769	.017
		Airway	4.097	4.615	0.517	0.191 - 0.844	.004
Mutual performance monitoring	Airway	Cardiac	3.031	3.150	0.120	-0.286 - 0.525	.545
e regentation de l'Étre de l'appropriétée à l'étre la constitution de l'	15000000000000000000000000000000000000	Airway	3.200	3.192	-0.007	-0.491 - 0.476	.974
	Cardiac	Cardiac	3.273	3.062	-0.211	-0.543 - 0.122	.200
		Airway	3.205	3.349	0.144	-0.322 - 0.610	.526



Measures of Teamwork

(3 0 3)	STORC
704	OB Safety
	Initiative

Clinical Teamwork Scale

Overall	Not Relevant	Unacceptable		Poor		4	\verag	e		Good		Perfect
How would you rate teamwork during this delivery/emergency?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Communication	Not Relevant	levant Unacceptable Poor		Average			Good			Perfect		
Overall Communication Rating:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Orient new members (SBAR)		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
 Transparent thinking 		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Directed communication		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Closed loop communication		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Situational Awareness	Not Relevant	Unacceptable	Poor		Average			Good			Perfect	
7. Overall Situational Awareness Rating:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Resource allocation		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
o. Mossaros unosanon	Yes	No	Ċ	-	•	7	•	•		•	•	10
9. Target fix ation		Õ										
Decision Making	Not Relevant	Unacceptable	Poor			Average			Good			Perfect
10. Overall Decision Making Rating:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Prioritize		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Role Responsibility (Leader/Helper) 12. Overall Role Responsibility	Not Relevant	Unacceptable		Poor		4	verag	e		Good		Perfect
(Leader/Helper) Rating:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Role clarity		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Perform as a leader/helper		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other	Not Relevant	Unacceptable	Poor			Average			Good			Perfect
15. Patient friendly		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



Interim Summary

- EHR are main portal for information retrieval
- ICU is especially susceptible to EHR related errors
- Physicians have significant blindspots in recognition of EHR related errors
- Interprofessional rounds are Best practice in ICU
- Each member of IP team accesses datacience

Aim #1-Understand EHR Usability and Performance among IP Staff

- Daytime MICU RNs will undergo EHR simulation with same case as used for housestaff
- Usability tracked with screen and eye tracker
- Simulation will be performed by RN champion (Alycia Solis-Rivera)
- Same principal for all hospital pharmacists and pharmacy interns

Endpoints

- # safety issues recognized within case
 - Data will be compared within and between professions
- Determine if eye tracker composite score is predictive of safety issue recognition among other professions
- Establish (if possible) patterns of screen utilization associated with extremes in performance
- To compare FHR workflow between

Aim #2-Creation of Interprofessional ICU Rounds Simulation

- New simulation case created in EHR with similar characteristics as prior
- Pharm, MD (Resident) and RN given signout and review case
- Team will "round" using MICU rounding script
- Additional resident to put in orders on WOW
- Fellow to serve as role of attending



Endpoints

- # of action items recognized by each member of the IP team and for team as a whole
 - Verbalized plan and what is implemented in EPIC
- Measures of teamwork using IP teamwork scale (adopted from STORC study)
 - Currently used for SCITT



AIM #3-Determine Clinical Impact of Simulation Training

- ICU rounds to be audited for MICU and CCU for assessment of teamwork using STORC scale throughout study period
 - CCU to serve as control unit (may need to change with ICU realignment)
- PSN safety net reports



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