DC | HEALTH
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia Patient Safety Reporting Program

Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2022

FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD OF:

OCTOBER 1, 2021, through SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

DC | HEALTH
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ECRI

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Background

In December 2006, the District of Columbia passed the Medical Malpractice Amendment Act of 2006. The Act requires that all licensed healthcare providers or medical facilities in the District of Columbia report adverse events, which include the 29 serious reportable events defined by the National Quality Forum (NQF) as events that are unambiguous (identifiable and measurable), serious (resulting in death or significant injury), and usually preventable.

In 2009, the Act was amended to require that adverse events be reported within 60 days of their occurrence. In January 2010, the web-based District of Columbia Department of Health (DC Health), Health Regulation and Licensing Administration Patient Safety Reporting System was implemented as part of the ongoing effort to improve healthcare delivery. The system is hosted by ECRI and the Institute for Safe Medication Practices Patient Safety Organization (ECRI and the ISMP PSO). Current users of the web-based adverse event reporting system include acute care and long-term acute care hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, and ambulatory surgical centers. Adverse event reports are submitted to DC Health through its subcontractor, ECRI. These reports are confidential.

The web-based reports are analyzed to identify patterns and trends and to recommend methods to reduce systematic adverse events, and they serve as the basis for the information disseminated to ensure best practices. In addition, technical assistance is provided to healthcare providers and medical facilities. All other facilities and providers under the Act should reach out to DC Health regarding submitting adverse events.

District facilities are required to report central-line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) in intensive care units (ICUs) through the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) system, allowing epidemiologists at DC Health to monitor and validate infection rates for District facilities and contribute District information to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) national database.

The DC Health Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation's Division of Epidemiology–Disease Surveillance and Investigation (CPPE DE-DSI) provides CLABSI data from CDC's NHSN to ECRI to include in the annual report.

This 15th annual report provides an update on the DC Patient Safety Reporting System. The report presents an overview of the program's offerings, analysis of adverse event reports, and descriptions of the most significant findings from events submitted between October 1, 2021, and September 30, 2022, as well as comparisons with data from previous years.

II. Data Collection—Patterns and Trends in Adverse Event Reports

Collecting and analyzing reports of adverse events is a vital component of the District's goal to improve the quality of healthcare delivery. During the reporting period of fiscal year 2022 (FY 2022), the District's healthcare providers and medical facilities submitted a total of 310 events to DC Health (DC Health, 2022; ECRI and the ISMP PSO).

These reports consisted of 171 adverse event reports submitted to the District of Columbia Patient Safety Reporting System and 139 CLABSI reports (DC Health, 2022) submitted to CDC's NHSN. These events are reported to and validated by DC Health's CPPE DE-DSI.

DC Health continued to use NQF's list of 29 serious reportable events (updated in 2011) as a classification system for reportable events during FY 2022. The NQF events analysis is based on events submitted from October 2021 through September 2022, regardless of event occurrence date. The lag time in reporting is due to the time lag established within the reporting requirement.

Similar to past years, the most commonly reported event types (299 or 96.5% of reports submitted) were pressure ulcers (153; 49.4%), CLABSIs (139; 44.8%), and fall events (7; 2.3%).

Figure 1 (p. 4) provides an overview of the number of serious reportable events, by event type, which have been reported over the past three fiscal years (ECRI and the ISMP PSO). The adverse event reports submitted by healthcare providers and medical facilities in the 15th year of the District's reporting program represent a continued effort by the District to contribute to the Patient Safety Reporting System.

FIGURE 1. NUMBER OF EVENTS BY TYPE, FY 2020–2022

	CLABSI	Pressure ulcer	Other event	Retained foreign object	Fall	Suicide or attempt	Wrong-site procedure	Maternal Injury	Neonatal event	Sexual assault	Medication error	Air embolism	Physical assault	Wrong-patient procedure	Wrong procedure
FY 2022 (n=310)	139	153	1	5	7	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
FY 2021 (n=319)	131	148	18	5	11	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2020 (n=335)	170	98	48	5	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	1	1	1	0

INTRODUCTION

I. The District's Patient Safety Reporting System

Goals of the District's Patient Safety Reporting System:

- Promote patient safety
- Improve the culture of safety
- Learn from and prevent the reoccurrence of similar adverse events
- Provide feedback and information on best practices to District facilities

Aggregation of adverse event data gathered from facilities and providers throughout the District is a powerful tool for identifying trends in reported events that challenge safe and effective healthcare. Aggregation helps achieve the primary goal of the reporting program, which is to prevent the reoccurrence of similar adverse events. The web-based adverse event reporting system provides access to aggregate data at the District level and at the national level through ECRI and the ISMP PSO. Analysis of the information received through the District's reporting program serves as the basis for meaningful insight, lessons learned, and the development of best practices that can improve patient safety.

For NQF's top two event categories—pressure ulcers and falls—this report provides an overview of data from the fiscal year and presents guidance and recommendations to help look further into the practices surrounding these adverse events.

In addition to the annual report, in FY 2022, the District's Patient Safety Reporting System offered facilities the following resources:

- Educational Webinars (Table 1, p. 6) are offered at least quarterly on patient safety topics and are also used to train those who use the reporting system.
- Top Ten articles (Table 2, p. 6) are published for patient safety concerns and health technology hazards each year.
- Custom Feedback (Table 3, p. 7) on adverse events or topics provides resources and best practice information directly to facilities.
- Research Responses (Table 3, p. 7) are summaries of research requests received at a national level on various topics.
- Patient Safety Briefs (Table 4, p. 7) are unscheduled special notices on major patient safety issues that have occurred at a national level.
- Patient Safety Update is a weekly electronic newsletter that compiles updated patient safety news.

If a thorough corrective action plan (CAP) is submitted along with an event, it is analyzed through ECRI and the ISMP PSO's root-cause analysis (RCA) review process. ECRI can then provide the facility with a report to further assist providers and staff in improving their processes. See section V (p. 14) for details.

TABLE 1. EDUCATIONAL WEBINARS (NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS), FY 2022

Date	Title	Participants
October 2021	Improving Quality and Reducing Risk: Lessons Learned from Case Law in the PSO World	1
October 2021	ISMP Highlights for Action: Recent Medication Safety Concerns – 3rd Quarter 2021	0
November 2021	ECRI and the ISMP PSO Virtual Annual Meeting	0
January 2022	Design and Deployment of a Safety Management System as a Means to Health System Clinical Integration	0
March 2022	ISMP Quarterly Action Agenda Highlights: Winter	1
March 2022	Development of a Monoclonal Antibody Infusion PopUp Clinic at a Community Hospital	0
April 2022	ECRI's Top 10 Patient Safety Concerns for 2022	10
May 2022	ISMP Highlights for Action: Recent Medication Safety Concerns – Spring	2
June 2022	A Deep Dive into Strategies to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Healthcare Disparities	4
July 2022	ISMP Targeted Medication Safety Best Practices 2022-2023	0
July 2022	Strategies to Minimize the Impact of Healthcare Staffing Shortages on Safety	0
August 2022	ISMP Highlights for Action: Recent Medication Safety Concerns - Summer	1
September 2022	What's in Your Pockets: See How Our Nation's First Hospital Is Addressing Drug Diversion in Healthcare	2

TABLE 2. TOP TEN ARTICLES, FY 2022

Safety	Top 10 Patient Safety Concerns for 2022
Technology	Top 10 Health Technology Hazards for 2022

TABLE 3. CUSTOM FEEDBACK AND RESEARCH RESPONSES, FY 2022

Custom Feedback	Mandatory Event Reporting
	Patient Safety
	Pressure Ulcer Reduction
	Retained Foreign Object Prevention
Research Responses	Methods of Surgical Instrument Identification
	Communication of DNR Status
	Screening ED Patients for Concealed Weapons
	Safely Managing Latex
	Best Practices for Central Line Removal
	Observation Practices in Aging Services Organizations
	Implementation of an Infection Prevention and Control Centralized Surveillance System

TABLE 4. PATIENT SAFETY BRIEFS, FY 2022

Heparin: Dosing Incidents Still Worrisome
Meet Patients Where They Are: Managing Developmentally Delayed Adults in Ambulatory Care
Ups and Downs: Prone Positioning for ARDS Patients
Quality over Quantity: Optimize CDS Alerts
Do Better: In OR and Beyond, Safety Culture Demands Support
Lost and Found: Retained Guidewires Not Seen until Follow-Up
Opioid-Naïve Patients: Remember the Risk Factors

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

I. Reportable Events

The District has mandated the reporting of adverse events for a broad range of healthcare providers and medical facilities. Adverse events that must be reported include the 2011 29 NQF serious reportable events. During this past fiscal year, CLABSI events reported to CDC's NHSN were validated by DC Health's CPPE DE-DSI.

Since 2010, hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers have been required to report adverse events and CAPs using the web-based reporting system. Adverse event reports must be submitted within 60 days of the occurrence of the event (48.0% of events reported in FY 2022 met this requirement, 49.1% did not meet this requirement, and 2.9% did not provide an event date). DC Health collects and analyzes the reports and provides an annual report that includes summary data and recommendations. The Medical Malpractice Amendment Act of 2006 contains well-defined confidentiality provisions related to reporters and to any information provided to the system administrator. This annual report compiles and provides analysis of both the CLABSI data from NHSN and the NQF events submitted through the web-based reporting system.

II. Reports by Event Type

In the 15th reporting period (October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2022), District medical facilities and healthcare providers submitted 310 reports to DC Health. The most frequently reported types of events were pressure ulcers (153; 49.4%), CLABSIs (139; 44.8%), and fall events (7; 2.3%), representing 299 (96.5%) of the reports submitted. Table 5 (p. 8) summarizes the reports submitted by event type (DC Health, 2022; ECRI and the ISMP PSO; NQF, 2011). Figure 2 (p. 11) provides a graphic version.

TABLE 5. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NQF REPORTS BY EVENT TYPE, FY 2022

Category	Event Type	Reports	Percent
Surgical or invasive procedure events	1A - Surgery or other invasive procedure performed on the wrong site	1	0.3%
	1B - Surgery or other invasive procedure performed on the wrong patient	0	0%
	1C - Wrong surgical or other invasive procedure performed on a patient	1	0.3%
	1D - Unintended retention of a foreign object in a patient after surgery or other invasive procedure	5	1.6%

	1E - Intraoperative or immediately postoperative/postprocedure death in an ASA class 1 patient	0	0%
Product or device events	2A - Patient death or serious injury associated with the use of contaminated drugs, devices, or biologics provided by the healthcare setting	0	0%
	2B - Patient death or serious injury associated with the use or function of a device in patient care, in which the device is used or functions other than as intended	0	0%
	2C - Patient death or serious injury associated with intravascular air embolism that occurs while being cared for in a healthcare setting	0	0%
Patient protection events	3A - Discharge or release of a patient/resident of any age, who is unable to make decisions, to other than an authorized person	0	0%
	3B - Patient death or serious injury associated with patient elopement	0	0%
	3C - Patient suicide, attempted suicide, or self-harm that results in serious injury, while being cared for in a healthcare setting	0	0%
Care management events	4A - Patient death or serious injury associated with a medication error	0	0%
	4B - Patient death or serious injury associated with unsafe administration of blood products	0	0%
	4C - Maternal death or serious injury associated with labor or delivery in a low-risk pregnancy while being cared for in a healthcare setting	1	0.3%
	4D - Death or serious injury of a neonate associated with labor or delivery in a low-risk pregnancy	0	0%
	4E - Patient death or serious injury associated with a fall while being cared for in a healthcare setting	7	2.3%

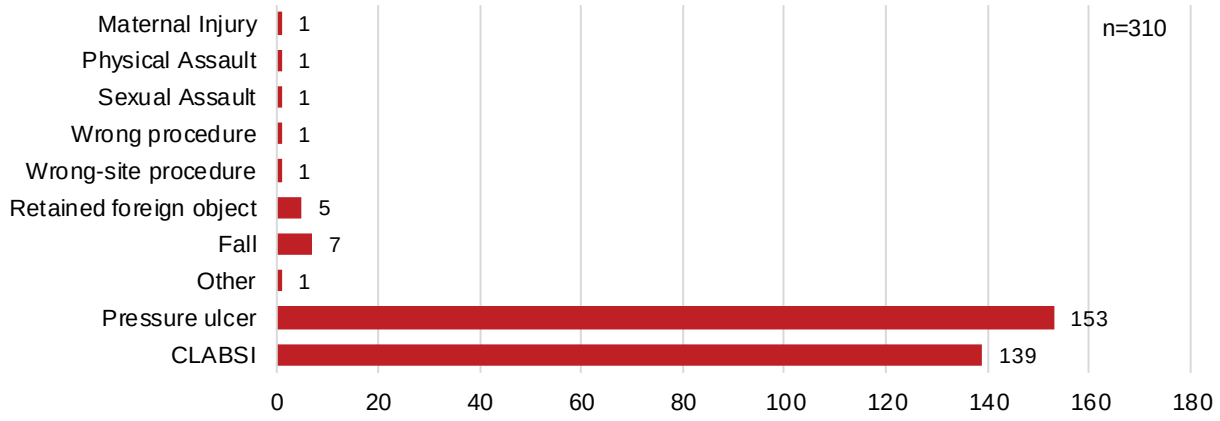
	4F - Any stage 3, stage 4, and unstageable pressure ulcers acquired after admission/presentation to a healthcare setting	153	49.4%
	4G - Artificial insemination with the wrong donor sperm or wrong egg	0	0%
	4H - Patient death or serious injury resulting from the irretrievable loss of an irreplaceable biological specimen	0	0%
	4I - Patient death or serious injury resulting from failure to follow up or communicate laboratory, pathology, or radiology test results	0	0%
Environmental events	5A - Patient or staff death or serious injury associated with an electric shock in the course of a patient care process in a healthcare setting	0	0%
	5B - Any incident in which systems designated for oxygen or other gas to be delivered to a patient contain no gas, the wrong gas, or are contaminated by toxic substances	0	0%
	5C - Patient or staff death or serious injury associated with a burn incurred from any source in the course of a patient care process in a healthcare setting	0	0%
	5D - Patient death or serious injury associated with the use of physical restraints or bedrails while being cared for in a healthcare setting	0	0%
Radiologic events	6A - Death or serious injury of a patient or staff associated with the introduction of a metallic object into the MRI area	0	0%
Potential criminal events	7A - Any instance of care ordered by or provided by someone impersonating a physician, nurse, pharmacist, or other licensed healthcare provider	0	0%
	7B - Abduction of a patient/resident of any age	0	0%
	7C - Sexual abuse/assault on a patient or staff member within or on the grounds of a healthcare setting	1	0.3%
	7D - Death or serious injury of a patient or staff member resulting from a physical assault that occurs within or on the grounds of a healthcare setting	1	0.3%

CLABSIs	8 - Central-line-associated bloodstream infection (DC Health, 2022)	139	44.8%
"Other" event type	X - "Other" non-NQF type of event reported	1	0.3%
Total		**310**	**99.9%**

ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists
MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
NQF: National Quality Forum

Figure 2 illustrates the event types for which one or more events were reported during the FY 2022 reporting period; 139 CLABSIs and 171 total NQF event types were reported, including 1 "Other" event (ECRI and the ISMP PSO).

FIGURE 2. NUMBER OF NQF EVENTS BY EVENT TYPE, FY 2022

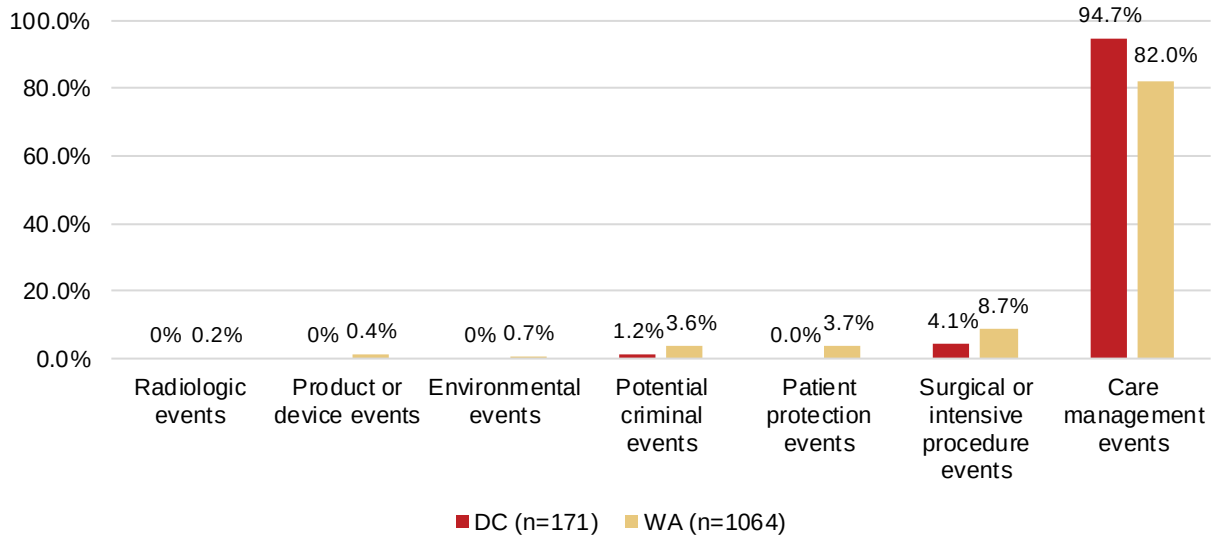


Comparison with other mandatory reporting systems may also be valuable (see Figure 3, p. 12) (ECRI and the ISMP PSO; Washington State Department of Health, 2022; NQF, 2011). For example, the Washington State Department of Health's Serious Reportable Events Table noted 1064 NQF events reported during 2022.

Washington State Department of Health adverse health events are also based on NQF's 2011 list of serious reportable events. Although Washington State's system includes many more types of facilities required to report, when events are broken down by event category percentages, Washington State's most frequently reported events were similar to those reported by DC Health in that they included pressure ulcers (57.0%), falls (18.5%), and retained foreign objects (3.7%), but they also included medication errors (3.9%).

Figure 3 illustrates the NQF event-report category frequency from both the District of Columbia for FY 2022, (with the exception of the "Other" event category), and the Washington State Department of Health's 2022 reporting year; the percentages are based on the total number of NQF events (ECRI and the ISMP PSO; Washington State Department of Health, 2022). Data from both DC Health and Washington State reveal that pressure ulcers continue to be reported more frequently than either falls or medication errors in the care management category.

FIGURE 3. COMPARISON OF NQF EVENT CATEGORY FREQUENCY (DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON STATE), FY 2022



Note: Totals do not equal 100% because of rounding.

III. Reports by Level of Harm

Not all reportable events imply the same degree of harm, and it is often useful to distinguish among degrees of harm. To this end, the harm scale developed by the National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention continues to be applied to the event reporting system, and the 171 NQF events could be categorized based on the information provided.

Table 6 (p. 13) summarizes the level of harm among DC Health's 171 reports, and Figure 4 (p. 14) shows the percentages of the levels of harm identified (ECRI and the ISMP PSO).

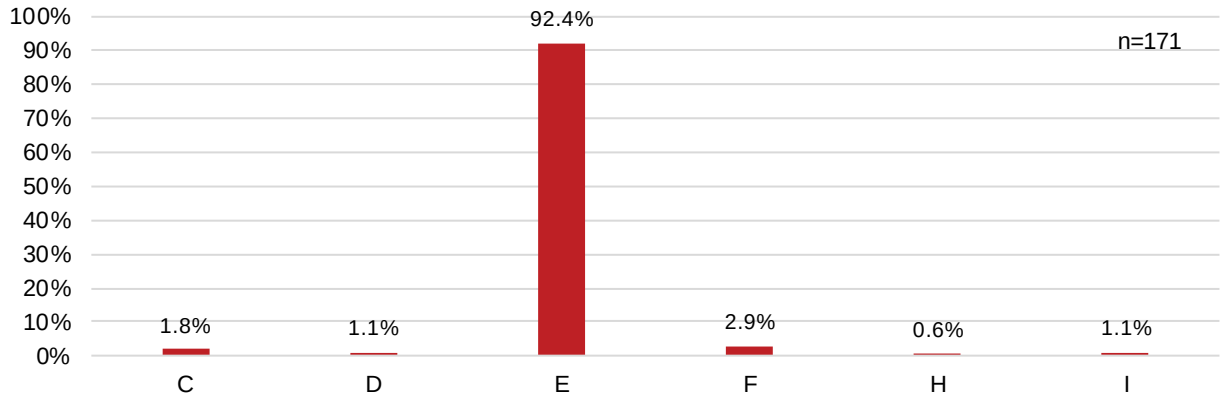
TABLE 6. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NQF REPORTS BY LEVEL OF HARM, FY 2022

Harm Score	Description	Reports	Percent
A	Circumstances that could cause adverse events (e.g., look-alike medications, confusing equipment)	0	0%
B1	An event occurred but did not reach the individual ("near miss" or "close call") because of chance alone	0	0%
B2	An event occurred but did not reach the individual ("near miss" or "close call") because of active recovery efforts by caregivers	0	0%
C	An event occurred that reached the individual, but did not cause harm and did not require increased monitoring (an error of omission, such as a missed medication dose, does reach the individual)	3	1.8%
D	An event occurred that required monitoring to confirm that it resulted in no harm and/or required intervention to prevent harm	2	1.1%
E	An event occurred that contributed to or resulted in temporary harm and required treatment or intervention	158	92.4%
F	An event occurred that contributed to or resulted in temporary harm and required initial or prolonged hospitalization	5	2.9%
G	An event occurred that contributed to or resulted in permanent harm	0	0%
H	An event occurred that resulted in a near-death event (e.g., required ICU care or other intervention necessary to sustain life)	1	0.6%
I	An event occurred that contributed to or resulted in death	2	1.1%
NULL	No harm score was provided	0	0%
Total		**171**	**99.9%**

ICU: intensive care unit

Note: Totals do not equal 100% because of rounding.

FIGURE 4. PERCENTAGE OF NQF REPORTS BY HARM SCORE, FY 2022



Harm scores classified by the reporting facility and associated with the reports submitted ranged from three events (1.8%) in category C, "An event occurred that reached the individual but did not cause harm and did not require increased monitoring," to two events (1.1%) in category I, "An event occurred that contributed to or resulted in death." When investigating these events of serious harm or death, an organization may benefit from submitting an RCA with CAP for review and analysis (see section V).

The majority of the events (158; 92.4%), were categorized as having a harm score of E ("An event occurred that contributed to or resulted in temporary harm and required treatment or intervention"), which is consistent with the minimal harm score severity level described in the NQF events.

Near-miss reporting can be valuable in providing lessons learned from "good catches." District facilities continue to voluntarily report events that did not cause patient harm. Harm scores reported during FY 2022 included harm scores C and higher; NQF serious reportable events typically have harm scores of E or higher.

IV. Report Quality

During FY 2022, 76.0% of the 171 NQF events reported to the District of Columbia Patient Safety Reporting System had thorough event descriptions, and 24.0% had minimal event descriptions. The "Event Description" field is a free-text field on the web-based form; when reporters complete it, this field may capture the most important event details. This area of reporting has remained consistent and coincides with the implementation of the electronic reporting system.

V. Corrective Action Plans in Reports

The District requires the submission of a CAP as a follow-up to a reported adverse event. This procedure allows the facility to receive a review of its CAP. The goals of the program include responding to an adverse event with the following steps:

1. Adverse event occurs; report submitted.
2. RCA and CAP completed and submitted.
3. RCA and CAP analyzed; feedback provided.
4. Facility implements CAP.
5. Adverse events decrease.

A CAP describes how the facility or provider plans to prevent or reduce the risk of similar events in the future and should be based on the findings from the event investigation. The investigation of an event must look beyond the direct-patient-care provider to identify system failures. Of the 171 NQF reports submitted in FY 2022, a few alluded to corrective action(s), which is consistent with the previous fiscal year, but no official CAP submissions were received for review. Although some reports identified contributing factors or root causes, no complete RCAs were submitted for review during FY 2022.

VI. Central-Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections

Facilities in the District of Columbia are required by law to report CLABSIs to CDC's NHSN. NHSN is an online tracking system that provides a reporting mechanism for the District and seven short-term acute care, and two long-term acute care facilities covered by the mandate. Epidemiologists at DC Health's CPPE DE-DSI perform validation studies on CLABSIs reported to NHSN.

The following data were provided by DC Health's CPPE DE-DSI in advance of publication by CDC, from the reports submitted to CDC's NHSN. However, data updates may be delayed due to COVID-19. During FY 2022, units from all nine acute care facilities reported a total of 139 CLABSIs and 146,237 central-line-days, for a CLABSI rate of 0.951 per 1,000 central-line-days. Data viewed in this way represent a different mix of hospitals and units for each year. This raw, unadjusted rate provides the actual number of events over a specified time. This rate is useful in assessing the overall burden of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) in the healthcare system (DC Health, 2022).

To take these data one step further, a standardized infection ratio (SIR) was calculated for the seven short-term acute care facilities that submitted data in the District. The SIR is an indirect standardization method that is used to summarize the HAI experience across any number of stratified groups (DC Health, 2022).

The SIR allows for comparison of data across risk groups, procedures, and hospital characteristics to gain a better understanding of the incidence, trends, and patterns of HAIs while adjusting for underlying patient or hospital factors that may affect the occurrence of HAIs (DC Health, 2022).

The SIR is calculated by dividing the number of observed CLABSIs by the number of statistically predicted CLABSIs based on the national baseline data, and provides a basis for comparison between how many CLABSIs occurred and how many were expected to occur based on the national experience. A SIR of 1.0 means the observed number of infections is similar, or equal, to the number of predicted infections. A SIR higher than 1.0 means that there were a greater number of infections than predicted, and a SIR of less than 1.0 means that there were fewer infections than predicted. For FY 2022, the overall SIR for the seven short-term acute care facilities was 0.831 (95% confidence interval: 0.701, 0.978) (DC Health, 2022).

Additional Resource

Current HAI Progress Report: 2021 National and State Healthcare-Associated Infections Progress Report. CDC (2022).

GUIDANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DC Health is charged with providing facilities and providers with recommended methods to reduce systematic adverse events and with disseminating information and advice on best practices. The following is a summary of two important topic categories and a discussion of lessons learned and strategies to help prevent reoccurrence of these event types.

The two event categories are:

i. Falls

ii. Pressure ulcers

As required by the Medical Malpractice Amendment Act of 2006, the information is deidentified and anonymized with regard to facility, provider, and patient. Root causes, contributing factors, and prevention strategies identified by healthcare facilities and providers are shared, if available. Finally, recommended best practices are provided to further assist facilities and providers in improving healthcare delivery in the District.

Some of the additional resources listed in this section are available through the ECRI web portal; facility staff can obtain access to the DC Patient Safety Reporting System web portal by contacting the liaison in their facilities.

I. Falls

Surgical events reported included the following event category:

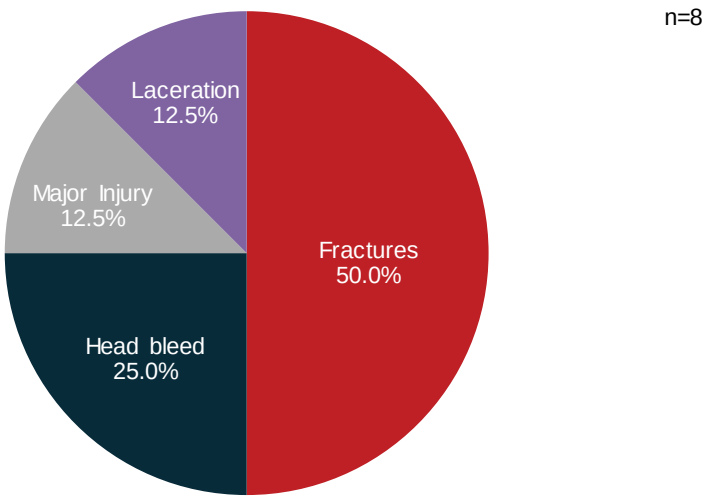
- Patient death or serious injury associated with a fall while being cared for in a healthcare setting

DC Health Findings

A review of the seven falls events submitted over the past fiscal year (see Figure 5, p. 17) revealed the following findings (ECRI and the ISMP PSO):

- The majority of the reports had a harm score of E. The following shows the breakdown of harm scores:
  - E = 42.9%
  - F = 42.9%
  - I = 14.3%
- There were eight types of injuries documented within six of the reports, one report did not specify if there was injury. The eight injuries included the following:
  - Fractures (femoral, wrist, orbital, other) 50.0%
  - Head bleed (intracranial, subdural) 25.0%
  - Laceration 12.5%
  - Major injury 12.5%

FIGURE 5. TYPES OF INJURY WITH FALLS, FY 2022



Recommendations

- Create and implement a falls prevention education program for clinical and nonclinical staff. Consider including training on how to: complete a thorough risk assessment of patients, complete an environmental risk assessment, apply proper interventions, respond to a fall, and report a falls event (ECRI, 2021).
- Create and maintain falls prevention policies and protocols which include risk assessment and reassessment tools (ECRI, 2021).
- Ensure falls risk assessment tools include assessment of risk of falling and risk of serious injury (ECRI, 2021).
- Discuss the patient's fall risk and ensure their risk of sustaining an injury is effectively communicated to the patient, the family, and staff (ECRI, 2021).
- Consider the use of whiteboards or other methods in nursing stations and patient rooms for communication among staff regarding patients who are at higher risk for falls (ECRI, 2021).
- Guard against alarm fatigue regarding bed alarms (ECRI, 2021).

Additional Resources

- Falls Prevention in Hospitals Training Program. AHRQ (2018).

II. Pressure Ulcers

Pressure ulcer events are defined as:

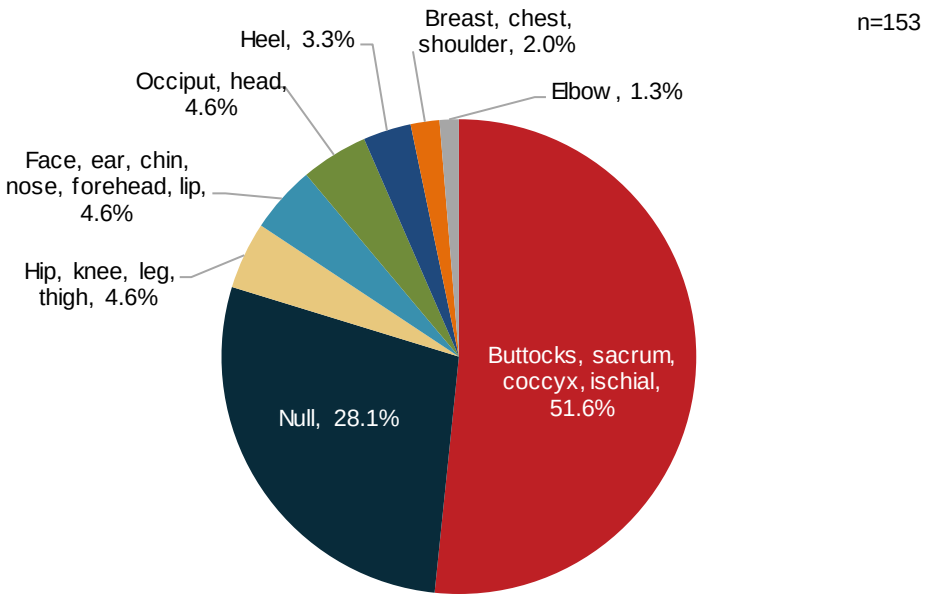
- Any stage 3, stage 4, or unstageable pressure ulcers acquired after admission/presentation to a healthcare setting

DC Health Findings

A review of 153 pressure ulcer events submitted between October 2021 and September 2022 revealed the following (ECRI and the ISMP PSO):

- Pressure ulcer location was indicated in 110 (71.9%) of the reports submitted (Figure 6, p. 18):
  - Buttocks/sacrum/coccyx/ischial: 51.6%
  - Occiput/head: 4.6%
  - Face/ear/chin/nose/forehead/lip: 4.6%
  - Hip/knee/leg/thigh: 4.6%
  - Heel: 3.3%
  - Breast/chest/shoulder (under cervical collar): 2.0%
  - Elbow: 1.3%
- Medical device related pressure injuries were indicated in seven (4.6%) of the events.
- The majority of the reports had a harm score of E. The following shows the breakdown of harm scores:
  - D = 0.7%
  - E = 98.7%
  - H = 0.7%
- The majority of the pressure ulcers were unstageable (67, 43.8%). Forty-three events (28.1%) indicated as stage III, and two (1.3%) events indicated as stage IV. Forty-one (26.8%) events did not have the most advanced stage included.

FIGURE 6. PRESSURE ULCER INJURY LOCATION, FY 2022



Recommendations

- Use wedges, pillows, or fluidized air repositioners to relieve pressure points (ECRI and the ISMP PSO, 2021).
- Prevention and management of pressure injuries requires a multidisciplinary approach that includes nursing, all therapies, nutrition, and social services (ECRI, 2018; Hajhosseini et al., 2020).
- Prevention strategies include repositioning, heel elevation, nutritional support, and moisture management (Edsberg et al., 2022).
- Consider the use of prophylactic foam dressings for prevention of sacral pressure ulcers as one component of a comprehensive pressure injury prevention program, along with routine positioning and skin care (Sillmon et al, 2021).
- To prevent medical device-related pressure ulcers, select devices that protect the skin whenever possible, apply the right device and apply it appropriately, assess the skin/tissue under the device frequently (Kayser et al, 2018).
- Involve the Respiratory Therapy department for medical device-related pressure injuries (Gupta et al., 2020).
- Ensure that caregivers document protocols and care provided, including repositioning, use of specialized mattresses or devices, pain management, nutrition and hydration, and toileting or incontinence care (ECRI, 2018).

Additional Resources

- Pressure Injury Prevention in Hospitals Training Program. AHRQ (2017).

CONCLUSION

Medical facilities and providers in the District of Columbia continue to take important steps to improve patient safety by submitting adverse event reports in accordance with the Medical Malpractice Amendment Act of 2006. The success of the reporting program continues to rely on the willingness of healthcare facilities and providers to disclose NQF events and submit meaningful reports. The focus of the District's Patient Safety Reporting System is to analyze events to better understand how and why adverse events occur and to prevent the reoccurrence of similar events. The vision for the reporting system is to provide a tool for quality improvement and education. Disseminating lessons learned and best practices facilitates system changes that consistently promote the delivery of safe patient care. Throughout FY 2023, the District will have continued opportunities to benefit from custom feedback as well as the ability to submit research requests to support this objective, with the delivery of safe patient care as its ultimate goal.

Technical Credits

This report was prepared by ECRI in collaboration with DC Health. ECRI is a global, independent authority on healthcare technology and safety. ECRI dedicates itself to improving quality, reducing cost, and achieving better outcomes across all care settings. As pioneers in this science for more than 50 years, tens of thousands of healthcare leaders worldwide rely on ECRI to guide their clinical, operational, and strategic decisions.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

- AHRQ: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
- ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists
- CAP: corrective action plan
- CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- CLABSI: central-line-associated bloodstream infection
- CPPE DE-DSI: Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation's Division of Epidemiology–Disease Surveillance and Investigation
- DC Health: District of Columbia Department of Health
- FY: fiscal year
- HAI: healthcare-associated infection
- ICU: intensive care unit
- MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
- NHSN: National Healthcare Safety Network
- NQF: National Quality Forum
- PSO: patient safety organization
- RCA: root-cause analysis
- SIR: standardized infection ratio

Figures

Tables

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