

ANALYSE DE LA SÉCURITÉ D'IMPLANTATION DU
PRESCRIPTEUR ÉLECTRONIQUE ONCO-EXPERT

THOMAS JOLY-MISCHLICH

CIUSSS DE L'ESTRIE - CHUS, SHERBROOKE, QC

Healthcare Failure Mode and Effect Analysis to identify opportunities and vulnerabilities in the safety of implementing a Computerized Prescription Order Entry in a university hospital oncology clinic.



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OVERVIEW

It is well known that chemotherapy prescription errors can lead to very serious adverse events. Order entry has been shown to be the principle source of error in oncology setting¹. One way to enhance the safety of this process is by using a Computerized Prescription Order Entry (CPOE) software to help manage these prescriptions^{2,3}. We also know that every change in a well-established process can lead to a worsening of the safety during the change of practice⁴. When the decision to implement ONCO-Expert, a new Computerized Prescription Order Entry (CPOE) software developed by Lumed company with local clinical staff, has been made at the CIUSSS de l'Estrie — CHUS oncology clinic, we wanted to make sure that everything was in place to maximise the safety benefits expected for this practice change.

OBJECTIVES

We wanted to identify, compare and fully understand potential failure modes and their causes, and the effects of failure on the system or end users, between the traditional paper prescription pathway and the new ONCO-Expert pathway.

METHODS

The analysis was performed by an interdisciplinary team composed of a medical oncologist, two oncology pharmacists, one ONCO-Expert developer, the nurse coordinator and a scheduling clerk using the Canadian FMEA (Failure Mode and Effect Analysis) Framework – Proactively Assessing Risk in Healthcare⁵ developed by ISMP Canada⁶.

A process flow with and without ONCO-Expert was charted prior to the meeting, and a list of failure modes was developed by the team based on a preliminary list proposed by the medication safety manager (PM). The effects on the process and the patient were evaluated for each failure mode, and criticality scores were calculated based on the anticipated gravity, frequency of occurrence and detectability scores agreed by the team.

Approximately 4 hours of meeting (two 2-hours meetings) led by the PM were needed to complete this analysis.

DISCUSSION

We found a theoretical safety advantage for the ONCO-Expert pathway. This prospective safety evaluation helped us identifying steps needing reinforcement during the implementation of ONCO-Expert CPOE.

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RESULTS

FAILURE MODE	PAPER	CPOE	VARIATION	
Prescription writing				
Omission to review lab results for the treatment	30	45	15	
Omission to adjust/hold the dose	50	15	-35	
Omission to review other lab results in EHR	50	40	10	
Wrong patient	10	5	-5	
Wrong height/weight	32	4	-28	
Wrong drug	10	5	-5	
Wrong dose, formulation or frequency	40	10	-30	
Omission to prescribe dose, formulation or frequency	20	10	-10	
Unspecified mode of administration	10	5	-5	
Wrong date	40	10	-30	
System down	0	1	1	
Ambiguous prescription	40	1	-39	
Sub-total	332	171	-161	-48%
Patient scheduling				
Lost/misplaced prescription	60	1	-59	
Omission to execute prescription in CPOE	1	25	24	
System down	1	1	0	
Wrong administration frequency	50	20	-30	
Wrong protocol selected	36	36	0	
Rx treated in wrong chronological order	45	1	-44	
Filing error	6	3	-3	
Sub-total	199	87	-112	-54%
Dispensing				
Physician's comments on prescription or pharmacy patient record not taken into account	10	15	5	
Lab used not the most recent	10	5	-5	
All lab required not used for validation	45	5	-40	
Supportive care treatments not adjusted	16	4	-12	
Sub-total	81	29	-52	-64%
Patient follow-up				
Treatment not adjusted based on tolerance	40	30	-10	
Sub-total	48	30	-18	-25%
TOTAL	652	317	-335	-51%

Failure modes were grouped into 4 main categories that were individually assessed.

We found a **48%** risk reduction

for the Prescription writing

We found a **56%** risk reduction

for the Patient scheduling

We found a **64%** risk reduction

for the Pharmacy dispensing

We found a **25%** risk reduction

for the Patient follow-up

for a total of **51% risk reduction.**

We found a **worsening of the risk** in the validity of the lab results and on the process of e-signing of the prescription.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CONTACT INFORMATION

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Une initiative de



ÉTAT DE LA SITUATION

- Il est bien connu que les erreurs de prescription de chimiothérapie peuvent entraîner des effets indésirables très sérieux.
- Les taux d'erreurs répertoriés dans les études rétrospectives oscillent entre 3 et 8 % dont 1 % auraient un impact négatif pour le patient.

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Medication Safety in the Ambulatory Chemotherapy Setting

Tejal K. Gandhi, M.D., M.P.H.¹
 Sylvia B. Bartel, R.Ph., M.H.P.²
 Lawrence N. Shulman, M.D.³
 Deborah Verrier, R.N.²
 Elisabeth Burdick, M.S.¹
 Angela Cleary, R.N.⁴
 Jeffrey M. Rothschild, M.D., M.P.H.¹
 Lucian L. Leape, M.D.⁵
 David W. Bates, M.D., M.Sc.¹

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BACKGROUND. Little is known concerning the safety of the outpatient chemotherapy process. In the current study, the authors sought to identify medication error and potential adverse drug event (ADE) rates in the outpatient chemotherapy setting.

METHODS. A prospective cohort study of two adult and one pediatric outpatient chemotherapy infusion units at one cancer institute was performed, involving the review of orders for patients receiving medication and/or chemotherapy and chart reviews. The adult infusion units used a computerized order entry writing system, whereas the pediatric infusion unit used handwritten orders. Data were collected between March and December 2000.

RESULTS. The authors reviewed 10,112 medication orders (8008 adult unit orders and 2104 pediatric unit orders) from 1606 patients (1380 adults and 226 pediatric

TABLE 3
Preventability of Potential ADEs^a

	Adult patients	Pediatric patients	Total
Total no. of potential ADEs	203	34	237
Preventable by			
Physician order entry	158 (78%)	25 (74%)	183 (77%)
Standardizing templates	54 (27%)	12 (35%)	66 (28%)
Drug dose check	25 (12%)	10 (29%)	35 (15%)
Guided dose algorithms	29 (14%)	7 (21%)	36 (15%)
Eliminating free text within the order entry	21 (10%)	—	21 (9%)
Drug-drug interaction check	11 (5%)	—	11 (5%)
Drug-patient characteristic check	8 (4%)	2 (6%)	10 (4%)
Other computer methods	37 (18%)	8 (24%)	45 (19%)
Noncomputer methods	41 (20%)	19 (56%)	60 (25%)

ADEs: adverse drug events;

^aThe numbers may not add up because multiples could apply.

CONCLUSIONS. In the current study, the authors found an ambulatory error rate of 3%, including 2% of orders with the potential to cause harm. Although these rates are relatively low, there is clearly the potential for serious patient harm. The current study identified strategies for prevention. *Cancer* 2005;104:2477-83.
 © 2005 American Cancer Society.

ÉTAT DE LA SITUATION

- Il est bien connu que les erreurs de prescription de chimiothérapie peuvent entraîner des effets indésirables très sérieux.
- Les taux d'erreurs répertoriés dans les études rétrospectives oscillent entre 3 et 8% dont 1% auraient un impact négatif pour le patient.

Focus on Quality

Original Contribution

Reduction in Chemotherapy Order Errors With Computerized Physician Order Entry

By Barry R. Meisenberg, MD, Robert R. Wright, PharmD, and Catherine J. Brady-Copertino, BSN, MS, OCN
Anne Arundel Medical Center, Annapolis, MD

Table 3. Incidence of Problems and Errors in Order Sets

Prescribing Method	No. of Sampled Order Sets	Problem Rate			Error Rate		
		%	95% CI (%)	P	%	95% CI (%)	P
Handwritten	2,216	30.6	28.7 to 32.5		4.2	3.5 to 5.0	
Preprinted	2,480	12.6	11.3 to 13.9	< .001*	1.5	1.1 to 1.9	< .001*
CPOE	5,142				0.04 to 0.2	0.04 to 0.2	< .001†

We have demonstrated that CPOE creation of chemotherapy orders has clear advantages over handwritten and preprinted ordering methods. Additional advantages outside the

Abbreviation: CPOE, computerized physician order entry.
* Comparisons are for handwritten versus preprinted orders.
† Comparisons are for preprinted versus CPOE orders.



Nom de famille

Prénom

Code externe

Date de naissance

[Redacted patient info]
Femme de 29 ans ([Redacted])

Dernière ordonnance



Paclitaxel hebdomadaire -
Traitement adjuvant
Planifiée
Cycle - 1

[Redacted patient info]
Femme de 29 ans ([Redacted])

Dernière ordonnance



Paclitaxel hebdomadaire -
Traitement adjuvant
Planifiée
Cycle - 1
Premier jour
d'administration - 2020-06-04
Date de modification - 2020-06-02
15:19

Paramètres cliniques

Temp. (°C) 36.6
FiO2 (Text) air ambient
SO2 (%) 98.0
TA (mmHg) 117/80
Pouls (/min) 89.0
Respiration (/min) 16.0

Recherche rapide

Nom du protocole	Description
^ Doxorubicine - Cyclophosphamide q2sem (AC dose dense)	Doxo q2se
Doxorubicine - Cyclophosphamide q2sem (AC dose dense)	Doxo q2se
Doxorubicine - Cyclophosphamide q2sem (AC dose dense)	Doxo q2se

Paclitaxel hebdomadaire - Traitement adjuvant

Cancer canalaire infiltrant du sein triple négatif

Adjuvant		Cycle	Nombre de cycles	Durée (jours)
		1	3	28
Taille (cm)	Poids (kg)	Surface (m²)	Allergies	
172	62	1.73	Non	
2020-04-07	2020-04-07			

Jours d'administration planifiés

Jour 1	Jour 8	Jour 15	Jour 22
2020-06-04	2020-06-11	2020-06-18	2020-06-25
AAAA-MM-JJ	AAAA-MM-JJ	AAAA-MM-JJ	AAAA-MM-JJ

Prérequis

Neutrophiles supérieur ou égal à 1.0
Plaquettes supérieur ou égal à 100

Pre-chimiothérapie

Dexaméthasone 10 mg intraveineux
30 minutes pré-PACLitaxel
DiphényhydrAMINE 25 mg intraveineux
30 minutes pré-PACLitaxel
RaNITidine 50 mg intraveineux
30 minutes pré-PACLitaxel

Chimiothérapie

PACLitaxel 80 mg/m² = 140 mg intraveineux
Jour 1, Jour 8, Jour 15, Jour 22
dans 250 mL de NaCl 0.9% sans PVC à perfuser en 1 heure.
Perfuser avec une tubulure avec filtre.

Protocoles

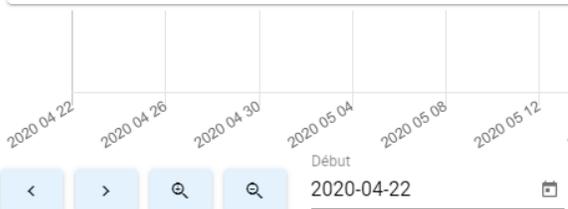
Néoadjuvant et adjuvant

Doxorubicine - Cyclophosphamide q2sem (AC dose dense)

Paclitaxel hebdomadaire - Traitement adjuvant

Imagerie

Radiologie
Médecine nucléaire
Rapport de chirurgie
Documentation et notes



OBJECTIF

Nous souhaitons identifier, comparer et comprendre les modes de défaillances potentiels, leurs causes ainsi que les effets de ces défaillances sur le système et les usagers, entre la méthode de prescription-papier traditionnelle et la nouvelle méthode via ONCO-Expert.

MÉTHODOLOGIES

- L'analyse a été effectuée par une équipe interdisciplinaire composée d'un oncologue médical, deux pharmaciens d'oncologie, un développeur informatique, l'infirmière-coordinatrice du centre de chimiothérapie ainsi qu'une adjointe administrative responsable de la prise des rendez-vous.
- Utilisation du cadre de référence AMDE (Analyse des Modes de Défaillances et de leurs Effets) développé par ISMP Canada.
- Incorporation d'une évaluation de la criticité des événements à l'analyse (AMDEC)

L'institut pour l'utilisation sécuritaire des médicaments du Canada (ISMP Canada) est un organisme indépendant sans but lucratif. L'institut recueille et analyse les déclarations d'incidents et accidents liés à l'utilisation des médicaments et formule des recommandations pour améliorer la sécurité des patients.



Le Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM) offre des services de santé spécialisés et subspecialisés à une clientèle régionale et suprarégionale. L'ensemble de ces services contribue à l'enseignement, à la recherche et à l'évaluation des technologies et des modes d'interventions en santé.
www.chumontreal.qc.ca

Volume 6, Numéro 8

Bulletin de l'ISMP Canada

23 décembre 2006

Analyse des modes de défaillances et de leurs effets (AMDE) : Identification proactive des risques dans le milieu de la santé

Les professionnels du milieu de la santé continuent de mettre en œuvre des stratégies pour améliorer la prestation de soins aux patients. La formation des cadres de la haute direction et des cadres intermédiaires punitives concernant les événements indésirables se

Le cadre d'AMDE de l'ISMP Canada prévoit la réalisation des étapes suivantes :

Étape 1 : Choisir un processus à risque élevé et former une équipe multidisciplinaire

Étape 2 : Cartographier le processus et les sous-processus

Étape 3 : Faire un remue-méninges sur les modes de défaillances et leurs effets

Étape 4 : Identifier les causes des modes de défaillances

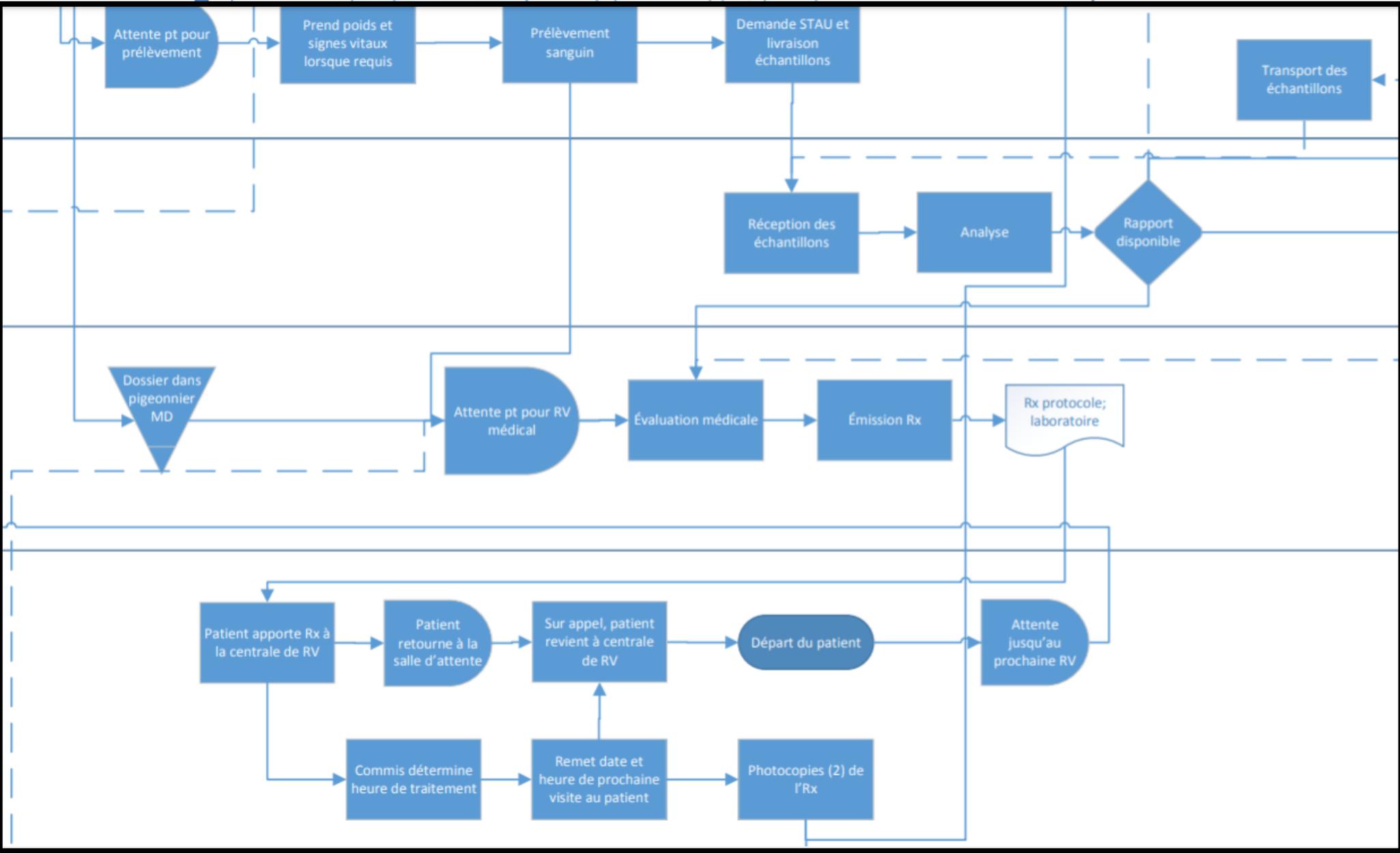
Étape 5 : Classer les modes de défaillances par priorité

Étape 6 : Revoir la conception du processus afin de prévenir les défaillances ou de pouvoir intercepter les effets indésirables

Étape 7 : Analyser et mettre à l'essai le nouveau processus

Étape 8 : Mettre en œuvre et faire le suivi du processus transformé.

elles? ». L'AMDE peut être appliquée aux processus ou d'un système, des processus. Le but recherché est d'identifier les canismes de sécurité (barrières) afin que les défaillances soient évitées et ainsi tout le processus soit sécurisé. L'AMDE est



FEUILLE DE TRAVAIL AMDEC

AMDEC Sujet : Sans OncoExpert				Numéro et étape du processus de base :				#1 Émission de l’Rx		
Numéro et Étape du sous-processus : E – Rédaction de l’Rx										
No. Mode de défaillance	Mode de défaillance potentiel (Qu’est ce qui peut clocher?)	Effets potentiels de la défaillance (Quelle en est la conséquence?)	Causes potentielles de la défaillance (Pourquoi?)	Gravité (1-5)	Fréquence (1-5)	Détectabilité (1-4)	Indice de criticité (IC)	Acceptable (O/N)	Actions permettant de réduire le risque	IC révisé
1	Mauvais patient	Mauvais traitement		5	2	1	10			
2	Mauvaise taille/poids	Surdose ou sous-dosage	- conversion lb→kg - MD ne consulte pas dossier - absence de poids récent	4	4	2	32			
3	Mauvais médicament	Surdose; inefficace	- noms mx ou protocole semblables - erreur au protocole - protocole révisé à la main (lisibilité)	5	2	1	10			
			- calcul erroné - emplacement							

Failure modes were grouped into **4 main categories** that were individually assessed.

RESULTS

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Unspecified mode of administration	10	5	-5	
Wrong date	40	10	-30	
System down	0	1	1	
Ambiguous prescription	40	1	-39	
Sub-total	332	171	-161	-48%

We found a

48%

risk reduction

for the Prescription writing

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FAILURE MODE	PAPER	CPOE	VARIATION	
Patient scheduling				
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Wrong administration frequency	50	20	-30	
Wrong protocol selected	36	36	0	
Rx treated in wrong chronological order	45	1	-44	
Filing error	6	3	-3	
Sub-total	199	87	-112	-56%

56%

risk reduction

for the Patient scheduling

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Dispensing				
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Sub-total	81	29	-52	-64%
Patient follow-up				
Treatment not adjusted based on tolerance	40	30	-10	
Sub-total	40	30	-10	-25%

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25%

risk reduction

for the Patient follow-up

Failure modes were grouped into **4 main categories** that were individually assessed.

FAILURE MODE	PAPER	CPOE	VARIATION	
TOTAL	652	317	-335	-51%

for a total of **51% risk reduction.**

REMERCIEMENTS ET COMMANDITAIRES

Dr Michel Pavic, Brigitte Boilard, Marie-Noëlle Delorme et Serges Maltais

Merci à Lumed pour l'utilisation de leur plateforme, Sylvie Daigle, David Shooner et Raphaël Coutu pour leur aide.

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