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The information contained herein and presented by the speakers is based upon sources believed to be accurate at the time they were referenced.

The speakers are not engaged in rendering legal or professional services other than risk management. If legal advice is required, the services of an attorney should be sought.

This document was designed for discussion purposes only and is not intended to present detailed information on our analysis and findings. It is incomplete and not intended to be used without the accompanying oral presentation.

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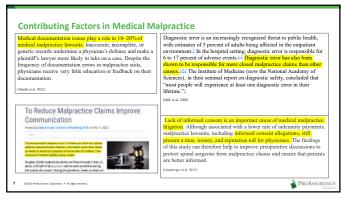
### Learning Objectives: This enduring educational activity will support your ability to: • Pinpoint top professional liability risk factors for physician practices • Evaluate current practice processes associated with patient care • Apply risk reduction strategies to reduce potential patient harm and professional liability claims

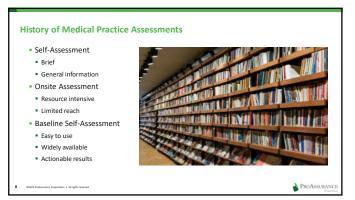
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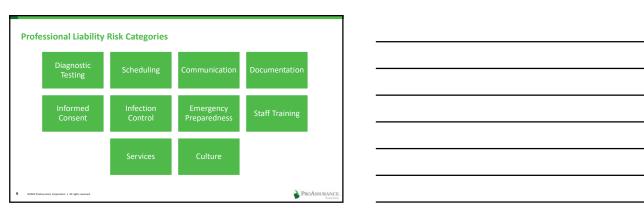
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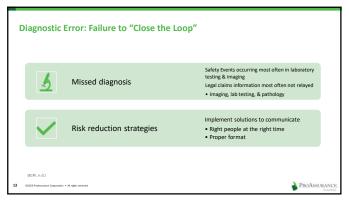


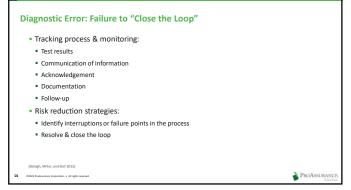






# Failure to: Establish an accurate and timely explanation of the patient's health problem(s) or Communicate that explanation to the patient Process involving Handoffs of information or materials Constant variables Diagnosis may appear over time or during an encounter Reduce risk means understanding the process and its variables





# Diagnostic Error: Case Study 69 YOM presents to ED & admitted Infectious disease physician UTI secondary to enlarged prostate & partial urinary tract obstruction Rule out possibility of cancer Post discharge patient sees physician for the first time Patient history intake form filled out Exam revealed multiple underlying conditions: uncontrolled & Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) & UTI BPH followed by urologist

### Diagnostic Error: Case Study

- Follow up visits continued
- Medical record did not indicate f/u on BPH
- Patient sees another physician who performs a baseline exam
- Labs obtained PSA elevated 48.6 necessitating a referral to urology
- Patient undergoes ultrasound, bone scan, & dx with metastatic prostate cancer
- Patient referred to oncology

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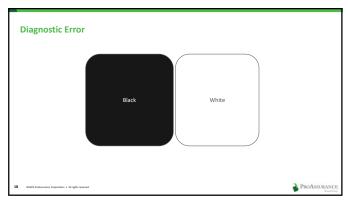
### **Diagnostic Error: Case Study**

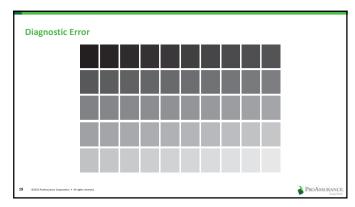
### Allegations

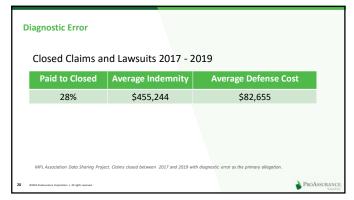
- Delayed dx, improper dx & improper treatment
- Plaintiff's expert testimony:
- Physician had an obligation to review results of the PSA test ordered
- Breach Standard of Care (SOC) caused a delay in dx of cancer
- Physician failed to obtain hospital records
- Unable to secure SOC support
- Case settled

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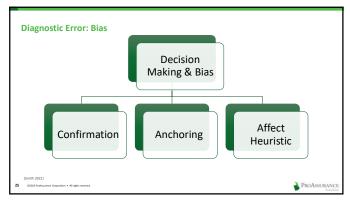
### Physician-to-Physician Communication Strategies for effective handoff communication Establish and document clear expectations with other physicians for follow-up & treatment Include patient in communication of expectations Follow-up with other physicians regarding treatment, when appropriate

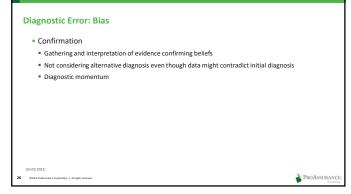
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# Diagnostic Error: Communication Physician-to-Physician Communication Tracking & follow-up Recently discharged patients Identify routine vs. emergent communications Emergent communications Contact other physician(s) directly, when appropriate Communicate to other physician through other parties or other means Closing loop in communication Contact patient directly, if necessary

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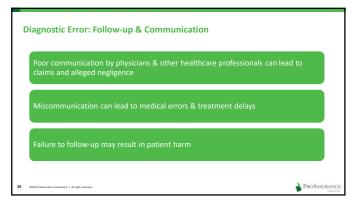
# Diagnostic Error: Communication Communication with Patient Communicate all results to patient Medically indicated care Need to follow-up future diagnostic studies and/or procedures





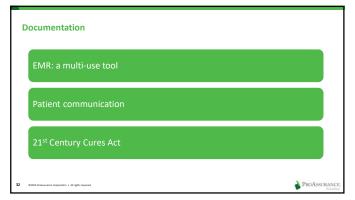
# PROASSURANCE \* Continued to Consider a Maghament. \* Patient presents with LBP \* Physician attributes cause to patient's personal history of osteoporosis without ruling out other potential causes \* Patient presents with LBP \* Physician attributes cause to patient's personal history of osteoporosis without ruling out other potential causes \* PROASSURANCE.\*\* \*\* PROASSURANCE.\*\*

Diagnostic Error: Bias	
Affect Heuristic	
Emotional reactions	
<ul> <li>Positive or negative feelings toward patient</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Patient specific circumstances relevant to diagnosis</li> </ul>	
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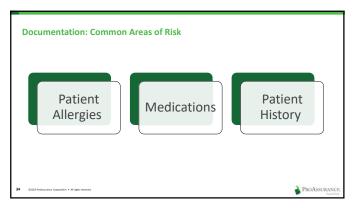




Documentation	
1 in 5 MPL lawsuits involves a documentation issue	
Witness that "never lies or dies"	
(chalift et al. 2022) 31 GSSS halusures Geografie • All offs resent.	PROASSURANCE.



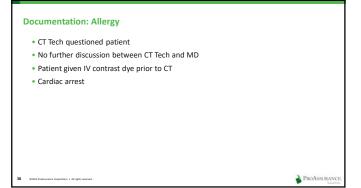


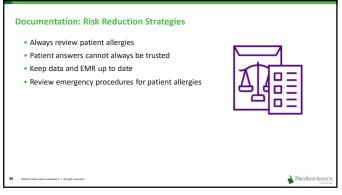


## Review and documentation of allergies in the medical record Update patient history, provider review & document the medical record Review and document medications in the medical record, including discontinued prescriptions



### Documentation: Allergy Patient with known contrast dye allergy ED physician did not review patient's record Relied on CT tech Transport tech mentioned possible dye allergy





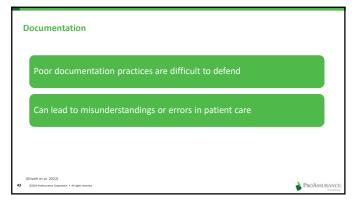
### \* 85 YOF with dementia recovering from cardiac arrest \* Dementia worsened after coming off ventilator \* Patient admitted to hospital \* Treated by internist & psychiatrist \* Ordered to continue all medications

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# Nursing home medical director assumed care Transferred from hospital to nursing home Med. Dir. did not review entire chart Case settled prior to trial

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# Documentation: Risk Reduction Strategies Review and update documentation regularly Complete documentation in a timely manner Be thorough and accurate Use checklists and templates





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### Informed Consent: Everyday Risk • Ethical, professional, and legal requirement

- Reduces risk
- Builds rapport and trust with your patient
- $\bullet$  Consent form supplements the informed consent process
- Documentation is evidence
- Evidence supports the disclosure discussion

position - exceptionismes.

Int	formed Consent: Elements		
	Physician-patient relationship		
	Physician's duty to know the risks/alternatives		
	Physician's duty to disclose the risks/alternatives     Breach of these duties		
	• Causation		
	• Harm		
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Int	formed Consent: Baseline Self-Assessment		
	Areas assessed:		
	Provider discusses the risks, benefits, & alternatives of the treatment plan		
	Informed consent discussions are documented in medical record		
	Procedure-specific informed consent forms for invasive procedures are used     Informed refusal discussions occur and are documented in medical record		
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In	formed Concent: Case Study		

Allegation: patient would not have consented to surgery if she had known that vagus nerve injury was a known risk.

• No mention of vagus nerve injury risk in educational materials or consent form

• Patient history of chronic GERD refractory to medical treatment • Surgeon referral, laparoscopic fundoplication recommended

Risk of vagus nerve injury not disclosed by surgeon

Brochure  Risks and Complications  Any surgery has risks and complications. For laparoscopic fundoptication, these technic states are constant of the states	Consent Form  The doctor has explained to me: The following risks may be involved in this procedure: Bleeding, injection, difficulty swallowing, persistent refluce, injury to surrounding organs; hernia, death
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### Informed Consent: Case Study

- Vagus nerve transection during surgery
- Diagnosis of gastroparesis
- New surgeon recommends fundoplication, with roux-en-y esophagojejunostomy if necessary
- $\bullet$  Conversion to esophagojejunostomy due to vagus nerve transection
- $\bullet$  Lawsuit alleging negligent surgery and lack of informed consent

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### Informed Consent: Risk Reduction Strategies

- Present risk concepts in terms patients are likely to comprehend
- Do not generalize to a degree that patients cannot conceive of potential adverse outcomes
- Check in with patients to gauge comprehension

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### Informed Consent: Risk Reduction Strategy

Consider how the addition of this statement during the consent process might have changed the outcome of lawsuit



Laparoscopic fundoplication can cause damage to the vagus nerve, which can delay stomach emptying. This may require further surgery.

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### **Informed Consent: Case Study**

 $\label{lem:allegation:Physician did not discuss the risks of the surgery with the patient$ 

- ENT's PA meets with patient prior to surgery
- Receptionist gives patient several forms, including informed consent form for sinus surgery
- Surgery damages dura mater, necessitating additional surgeries & causing permanent disability
- Patient testifies he would not have consented to surgery, if the surgeon had explained the possibility of dura mater injury & its sequelae
- Jury finds in favor of the patient



### **Informed Consent: Case Study**

- Informed consent ≠ waiver of physician liability for negligently performed procedures
- Plaintiff patient's acceptance of dura mater injury risk ≠ defendant surgeon's shield from liability for negligent injuries to the dura mater
- Expert testimony:
- Injuries to the dura mater can occur without negligence
- Surgeon used excessive force

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### **Informed Consent: Risk Reduction Strategies**

- If multiple individuals are involved, ensure roles align with informed consent laws & medical ethics
- Document informed consent process, including your appropriate role
- Perform gap analysis is your informed consent process
   & documentation appropriate?



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### Informed Consent: Refusal

- Informed refusal process should mirror informed consent process
- Honoring patients' informed refusals of treatment respects autonomy
- Possible battery: imposing unwanted interventions on a competent patient

(Lo 2019, 33-40)

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## Ethical, professional, & legal requirement Informed consent process can reduce liability risk Forms & medical record documentation are evidence that risks, benefits, & alternatives of procedure were discussed and agreed to

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# Services • Telemedicine • In-office sedation • Pain management \*\*PROASSURANCE.\*\* \*\*PRO



### Telemedicine

How is a telemedicine visit different

- Technology introduces complexity
- Additional layer of informed consent
- Additional confidentiality/security concerns
- Integration
- $\bullet$  Limits of not being physically present with patient

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### Telemedicine

- Informed Consent
- Nature of telemedicine visit
- Detailed hx, imaging, testing
- Potential benefits, constraints, risks, and alternatives
- Exam
- Technology
- Include patient responsibilities
- Confidentiality

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### Telemedicine Informed Consent Patient education Inform patients of the availability of telemedicine Explain to patients the limitations Document the discussion of the risks, benefits, and alternatives of telemedicine in the patient's chart

Telemedicine platforms useful

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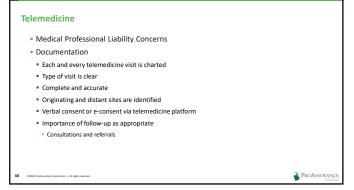
### Telemedicine

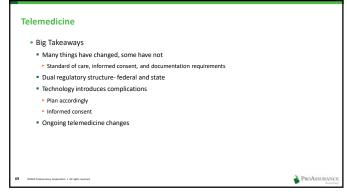
- Medical Professional Liability Concerns
- Patient selection
- Not all presentations can be treated remotely
- Appropriate clinical context
- Older adult challenges
- ► Access to computer, high speed internet, not using on a regular basis
- ▶ Difficulty hearing, seeing, speaking, and being understood

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### Telemedicine Medical Professional Liability Concerns Patient training What to expect Consent Confidentiality Track outcomes Platform may have quality measures built in Implementation and monitoring Eligible providers Regulatory and legal







### In-office Procedures Using Sedation

- Continuum of depth of sedation
- Minimal
- Moderate
- Deep sedation/analgesia
- General
- Appropriate policies and protocols
- Training and competence
- Medical emergency plan

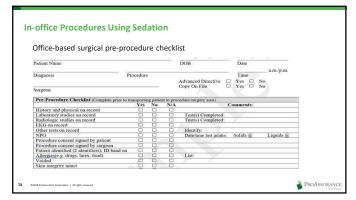
(American Society of Anesthesiologists 2019

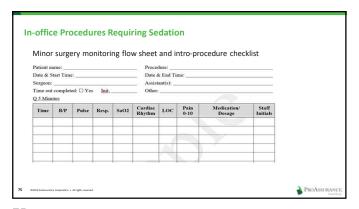
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Lesion/skin tag removal and biopsies	
Pain management procedures	
Endometrial ablations	
LASIK	
Endoscopies	
Aesthetic/cosmetic	

### In-office Procedures Using Sedation Patient identification procedure Verification or timeout to prevent wrong patient and procedure Moderate sedation requires pre-operative history & physical Monitoring pre/intra/post procedure Vitals, SaO2, EKG (if applicable) Written discharge instructions provided Follow-up phone call





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Office-based	post a	nesthe	sia reco	verv	record				
				,					
Patient Name:				Date	of Birth: /	Date:/	/		
Frime In: Evne of Anesthesi	a: □GA	ne dischar	ged from R	C IV	y:T Regional □ Spins	ime discharged from Facility d □ Epidural □ Local □	Othe	r	
Type of ruleshies			Dioca	11		nesthesia Recovery Score	Ottac		ime
Time					Post-A	nestnesia Recovery Score	- 11	IN	OUT
	$\rightarrow$	-	-	$\rightarrow$		Lift head, hand grasp, moves all fours	2	A. 1	OC.
B/P	1 1 1				Activity	Weak hand grasp, uncord, movement, 2	1		
	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	-	$\rightarrow$		No movement to command	0		
Pulse						Deep breath, cough freely	2		
Pulse	111				Respiration	Dyspnea, or min. resp. effort Agnetic	1 0		1 1
						BP+/- 20% of pre-anesthetic	2		
RR	1 1 1				Circulation	BP+/- 30%-50% of pre-anesthetic	1 0		
	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	-	$\rightarrow$		BP+/- 50% of pre-anesthetic	- 0		-
SpO2	111		1 1 1 1		Consciousness	Arousal on calling	1		1 1
5pO2	111					Not responding Dry & satact or	-0		_
O2 Masks	$\neg$					incision undressed, clean	2		
N/Ci					Dressing	Wet with pink, red, other drainage	1		
Room Air:						Excessive bleeding requiring intervention by physician	0		
							- 2		
EKG	1				Pain	Defined pain in operative or unrelated site	1		1
	$\rightarrow$	-		$\rightarrow$		Severe, uncontrollable pain			1
Temp	1					No complaints in supine or vertical	2		
	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	-	$\rightarrow$	Nausea	Mild, occasional vomiting controlled Retching and vomiting uncontrolled	1		1
		1 1 1				Retening and vontring unconstitute			

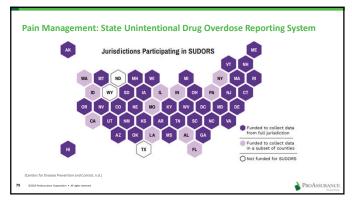


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### Pain Management: Opioid Epidemic Continues Overdose deaths remain leading cause of injury-related death in U.S. Every drug overdose death, many more nonfatal Coordination of data Health department Community Healthcare providers Public health Law enforcement Government agencies

tern for Disease Prevention and Control, n.d.)

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### Pain Management: Case Study

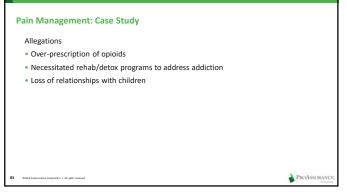
- $\bullet$  33 YOF with history of heavy smoking, anxiety, chronic pain due to trauma
- Initially patient is evaluated as low risk
- History and polypharmacy patient at high risk for medication abuse
- Proper monitoring required
- Tolerance issues identified resulting in tapering
- Breakthrough pain identified

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### Pain Management: Case Study

- Patient signs pain agreement
- New injuries reported periodically resulting in increase and adjustment in dosages
- Physician observes aberrant behavior
- Requires monthly pill counts and random urine screens
- Behavior continues, patient requests refills early
- Drug screen reveals benzodiazepine (not prescribed)

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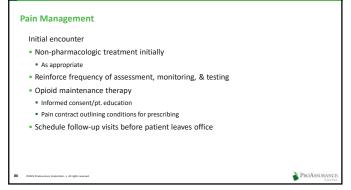


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# Pain Management Risks associated with opioid management Non-compliance with federal/state guidelines Allegations of over-prescribing Failure to recognize misuse/dependence Board sanctions Potential legal claim Civil Federal (DEA)

# Pain Management Mitigation strategies opioid misuse Screening tools New patient checklist/questionnaire Release of information Careful review of past records Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) Drug screening Physician-patient agreement Ongoing communication is key

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# Practice management techniques Thorough history & exam Obtain past medical records Clear communication regarding expectations Pain agreement Documentation Diagnostic and therapeutic rationale Development and length of treatment plan Goals during and at end of plan Referrals to subsequent treaters Patient education

Pain Management	
Practice management techniques	
<ul> <li>Opioid management policy/process</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Uniform practice</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Standardized management</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Reduce liability</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Quality improvement/medical record review</li> </ul>	



# Additional Topics • Infection prevention • Scheduling/communication • Emergency preparedness • Staff training • Culture



### Infection Prevention

- Improper handwashing techniques
- Improper use of PPE
- Increased number of patients being seen in clinical settings
- Cleaning of equipment
- Contaminated surfaces because of improper cleaning
- Workflow and design

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### Infection Prevention: Risk Reduction Strategies

- Perform a self-assessment
- Provide job- or task-specific infection prevention education and training to all HCP
- Focus training on principles of both HCP safety and patient safety
- Provide training upon hire, repeated annually and when policies or procedures are updated/revised
- Document competences in personnel files



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### Scheduling & Communication

- Claims/lawsuits
- Medical errorsPatient harm
- Treatment delay
- Failure or delay in follow-up



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### **Scheduling & Communication: Risk Reduction Strategies**

- Establish a tracking system for all missed or cancelled appointments
- Document follow-up attempts to reschedule appointments or referrals
- Verify patient contact information with each encounter
- Notify physician when patients miss appointments or referrals
- Establish a reminder system for patient's appointment



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### **Emergency Preparedness**

- Patients have a variety of co-morbidities
- Patient can present with an emergency
- Anaphylaxis after treatment
- Being prepared to manage issues will ensure patients receive the best care in a timely fashion

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### **Emergency Preparedness: Risk Reduction Strategies**

- Staff BLS certified
- Emergency equipment available
- Plan of action
- Practice



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### Staff Training

- Volume of patients/enough staff
- Assess competencies annually
- Skills checklists
- Scope of practice reviewed
- Chaperones

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### **Staff Training**

- Hiring process
- Employment record
- All staff to be assessed
- Licensed
- Unlicensed
- Yearly review
   Adds heat to the case
- Possible fines and jail time



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### Culture

- Fear of speaking up
- Punished for mistakes
- Work quantity stressed over quality/safety
- Workarounds
- Safety issues not addressed

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### **Culture: Risk Reduction Strategies**

- Medical office assessment
- Proactive risk identification
- Incident and near miss identification
- Encourage sharing of ideas
- Frontline staff member participation
- Embrace accountability
- Show appreciation
- Be part of the solution
- Communicate



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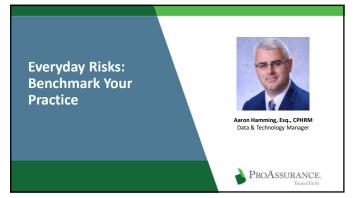
### **Additional Topics**

- Infection prevention
- Scheduling/communication
- Emergency preparedness
- Staff training
- Culture

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### Identifying & Addressing Your Practice's Unique Risks

- Online survey
- Available to all staff members
- Finished in a few minutes
- Answers collected anonymously
- Results aggregated for practice overview
- Comparison & benchmarks part of feedback report

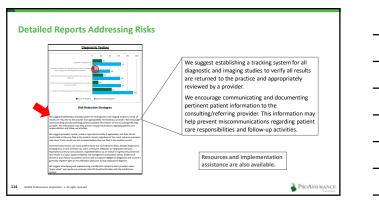


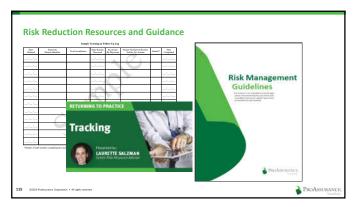
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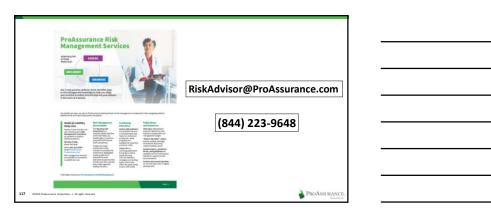














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