


# Managing Risk

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## Preparation for the QPS scheme




## Risk in the QPS scheme

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- On the day of the review, 80% of all registered pharmacy professionals working at the pharmacy have satisfactorily completed the CPPE Risk Management training
- Actively identifies and manages the risks at premises level associated with specified look-alike sound-alike errors (LASA)
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- The pharmacy uploads any LASA incident reports to the NRLS







## Aims

- Overview of the CPPE Risk Management workbook
- Key points for the CPPE Risk Management assessment
- Start a patient safety report and create an action plan to complete it
- Develop a hazard assessment to meet the requirements of the QPS scheme



## CPPE guide to risk management

- What can go wrong in pharmacy practice?  
*(Hazards and risk)*
- How do you learn from things that go wrong?  
*(Reporting)*
- How do you assess risk?  
*(Prioritising risk)*
- How do you manage risk?  
*(Risk management strategies)*





## Understanding risk


- Hazard – a source of harm
  - Physical
  - Chemical
  - Biological
  - Ergonomic / psychosocial
- Risk

$$\text{Risk} = \text{probability} \times \text{severity}$$






## Quantifying risk

High probability	Yellow	Red	Red
Medium probability	Green	Yellow	Red
Low probability	Green	Green	Yellow
	Low severity	Medium severity	High severity





## Risk review


Date risk identified	Description of Risk	Impact (Severity) Scale 1-5*	Likelihood (Probability) Scale 1-3*	Risk Rating†	Actions required	Person resp. (initials)	Date actions to be completed by	Date of next review
7/02/19	ACT goes on maternity leave	4	3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train another dispenser to become a PharmTech then ACT</li> <li>Train all HCAs to 1/ put away stock 2/ become dispensers</li> </ul>	LS	Jan /21  Apr/'19 Sept/'19	Sept 19

## Risk review




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7/02/19	Drug names that look alike – sound alike (LASA) can lead to dispensing errors and harm to patients	4	2	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff briefing for all dispensing staff</li> <li>Reminder card in checking area</li> <li>Red warning shelf stickers whether these products are stored</li> </ul>	LS	22/02/19	Aug 19



## NPSA levels of harm

- No-harm – impact prevented
- No-harm – impact not prevented
- Low
- Moderate
- Severe
- Death








## Incidents not involving patients

- Accident
- Incident
  - Near miss
  - Undesired circumstance
- Dangerous occurrence

**Reporting work related incidents**




- Death
- Specific injuries
- > 7 day incapacitation
- > 3 day incapacitation (recorded not reported)
- Accidents to non workers requiring treatment at hospital





## The importance of reporting

- Learning
- Pooling information

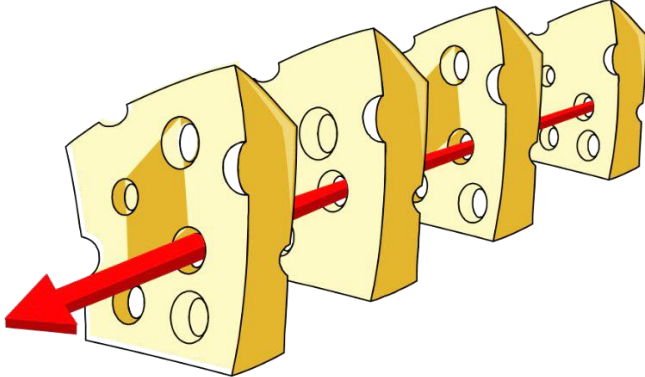




## Human behaviour model & mistakes

- Knowledge based    Applying wrong process based on lack of knowledge
- Rule based            Applying wrong process based on poor assumption
- Skill based            Slips – running on automatic  
Lapses – distraction  
  
Violations – deliberate deviations

## Swiss cheese model



The diagram illustrates the Swiss cheese model of safety. It consists of four slices of Swiss cheese, each with a hole in the center. A red arrow is shown passing through the holes of all four slices from left to right, representing a path of failure. The slices are arranged in a slightly overlapping, receding perspective.

**Active failure**  
Slips/lapses

**Latent failure**  
Weaknesses in system

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Nottinghamshire LPC Academy

## Safety culture

- Review
- Near miss reporting
- Confidence in ability to challenge
- Recognising system involvement
- Team responsibility
- Learning culture (no blame?)

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Your Local Pharmaceutical Committee

Nottinghamshire LPC Academy

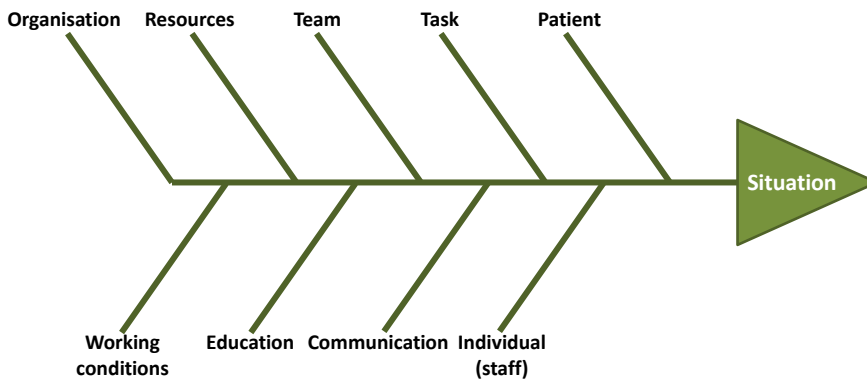


# Root cause analysis


1. Setting objective
2. Gather information
3. Identify differences from common practice
4. Analyse
5. Generate solutions
6. Record and share



# Fishbone diagram









## Significant events audit

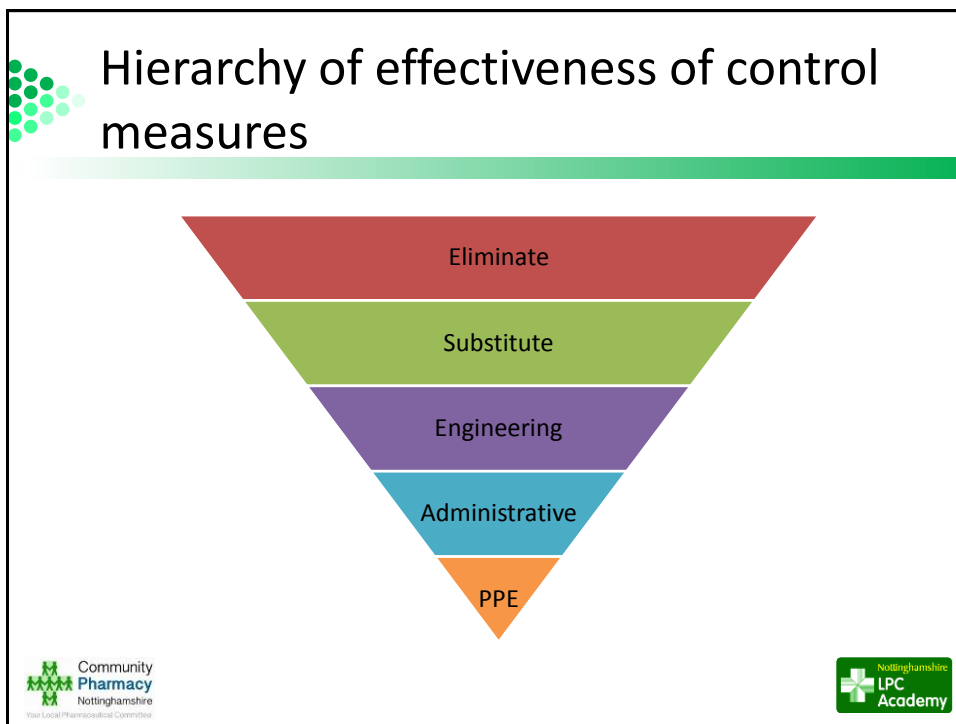
- What happened and issues arising
- What went well, less well and what you could do differently next time
- What have you learnt from the event



## Managing risk

- Mitigate
- Avoid
- Transfer
- Accept





## Manchester Patient Safety Assessment Framework

- **Pathological** – ‘why do we need to waste our time on safety issues?’
- **Reactive** – ‘we take patient safety seriously and do something when we have an incident.’
- **Bureaucratic** – ‘we have systems in place to manage patient safety.’
- **Proactive** – ‘we are always on the alert/thinking about patient safety issues that might emerge.’
- **Generative** – ‘managing patient safety is an integral part of everything we do.’

Logos for Community Pharmacy Nottinghamshire and Nottinghamshire LPC Academy are visible in the bottom corners.



## CPPE assessment

- Print the guide and read it
- Have the guide available during the assessment
- 10 questions
- 45 minutes (expected completion in 20 minutes)
- Pass mark 80%



## Patient safety report

Pharmacy name (and branch number, if applicable)		Month and year	
Report completed by (name)		Date of report	
Pharmacy team members who participated in preparing this report (initials)			





## Patient safety report

**Monthly summary of patient safety incidents and activity in the pharmacy** (enter numbers in the table below)

Month	Prescribing interventions	Near misses	Near misses involving high-risk LASA* (if known)	Dispensing incidents	Dispensing incidents involving high-risk LASA* (if known)	Drug recalls	Other patient safety activity†

\* 'Look-Alike, Sound-Alike' (LASA) medicines classified as high-risk are: propranolol & prednisolone, amlodipine & amitriptyline, carbamazepine & carbimazole, azathioprine & azithromycin, atenolol & allopurinol.

† Including national patient safety alerts actioned



## Patient safety report


**Provide an example of a key patient safety improvement that has occurred within your pharmacy during the month.**

What was the key learning point and how was it identified?	What actions have been taken at the pharmacy as a result?	How has patient safety improved as a result?
<p>We have noticed more near misses/errors occurring on a Tuesday afternoon.</p> <p>We are understaffed on Tuesday afternoons since one of the dispensers left</p>	<p>We improved our planning to make sure that repeat prescriptions are all completed before 1pm on a Tuesday, reducing pressure in the dispensary on Tuesday afternoons.</p>	<p>We will be assessing the frequency of dispensing errors on different days over the next few months.</p>

**How have you shared what you have learned both within your team and externally?**

Discussed at team meeting  
New plans and targets on dispensary notice board



# Patient safety report


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**What actions have been taken at the pharmacy to minimise the risks associated with high-risk LASA\* medicines?**


E.g. Physical separation, shelving labels, enhanced checking, PMR prompts etc.


Red warning labels on shelves for each drug with LASA concerns

PMR prompts for each drug with LASA concerns



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# Patient safety report


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**What actions have been taken at the pharmacy regarding relevant national patient safety alerts and drug recalls?**

9th January 2019	MHRA medical device alert – FreeStyle Libre flash glucose sensor (Abbott) – Use of barrier methods to reduce skin reactions to the sensor adhesive	
24th January 2019	Class 2 MHRA Medicines Recall: Irbesartan 150mg and 300mg tablets (Macleods Pharma UK Limited)	
3rd January 2019	Class 2 MHRA Medicines Recall: Irbesartan / Hydrochlorothiazide (Actavis Group PTC EHF)	



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# Patient safety report

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**How have the patient safety priorities that were agreed in the last month's patient safety report been acted upon?**



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# Patient safety report


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**What will be the team's patient safety priorities for the next month?**


Priority 1:

Priority 2:

Priority 3:



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