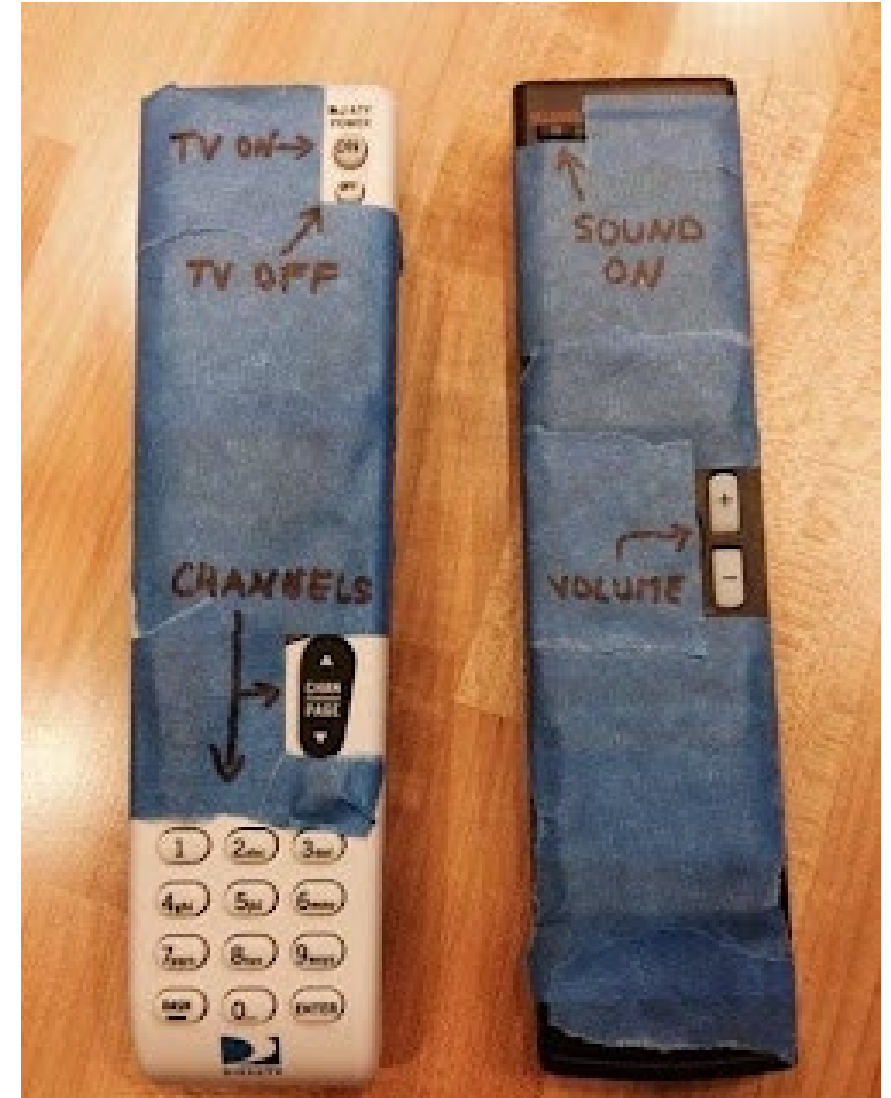


Feedback and Constraints: Medication Safety Strategies

Eliot Grigg, MD

University of Washington, Seattle Children's Hospital

APSF Stoelting Conference 2024



Current State

- Anesthesia medication handling is complex
- Numerous single point failures
- Reliant on **accuracy** and **vigilance**
- Countermeasures are not sustainable
 - Labels: focus, standardization, no physical prevention
- Wahr et al: 138 medication safety recommendations

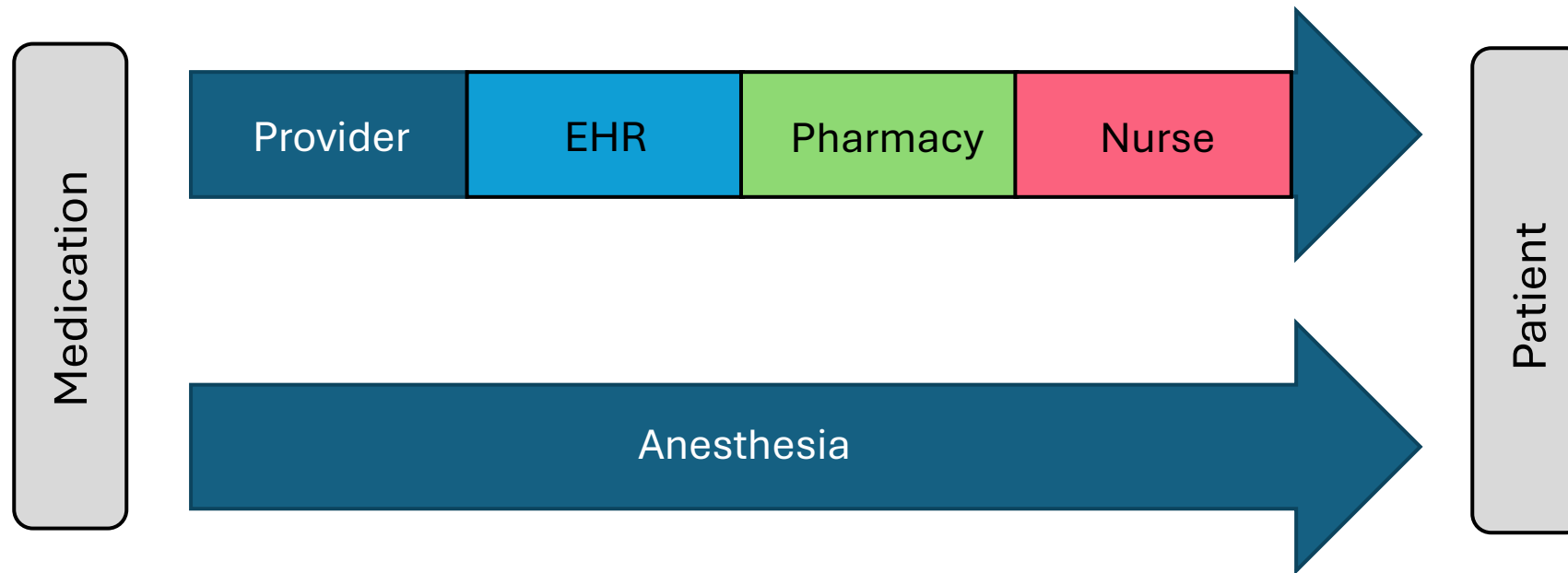


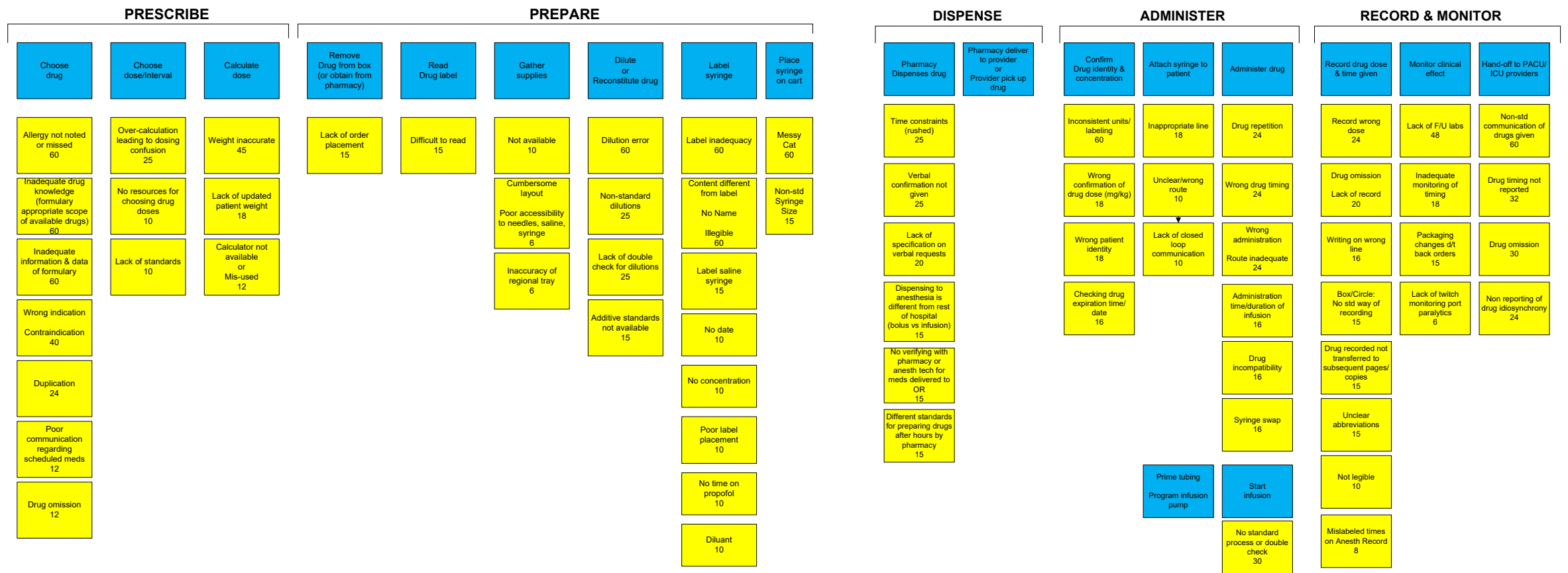
A historical black and white photograph of a city street, likely New York City, with a stop sign in the foreground. The stop sign is a white square with a black border and the word "STOP" in black capital letters. The background shows a wide street with horse-drawn carriages and pedestrians, flanked by tall, ornate buildings. The image has a sepia or aged tone.

STOP

The **first stop signs**
were white squares
with black letters.

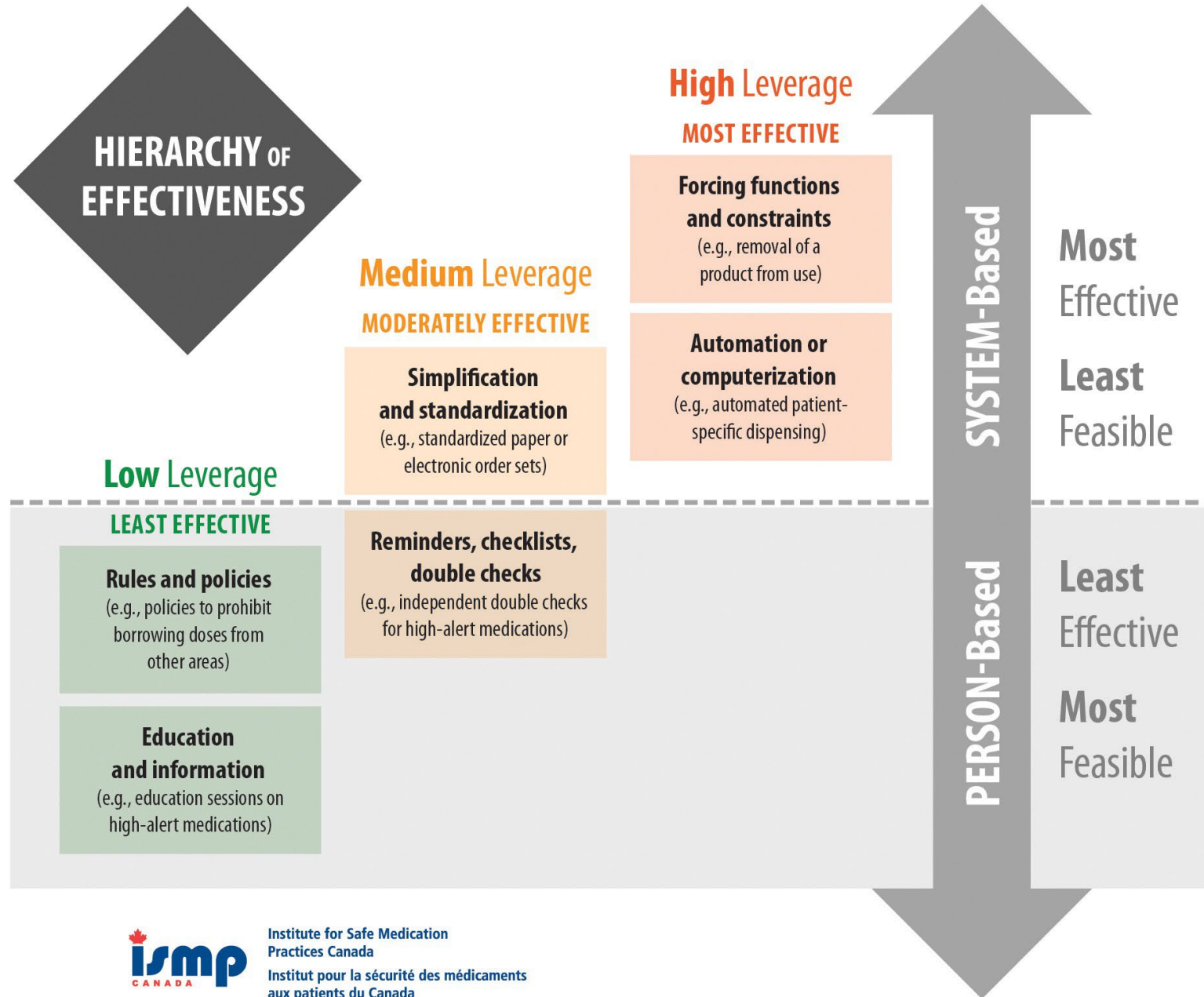
Countermeasures v. Fragmentation





Failure Mode and Effects Analysis

- 5 Steps
- 19 Sub-steps (blue)
- 68 Possible failure modes (yellow)

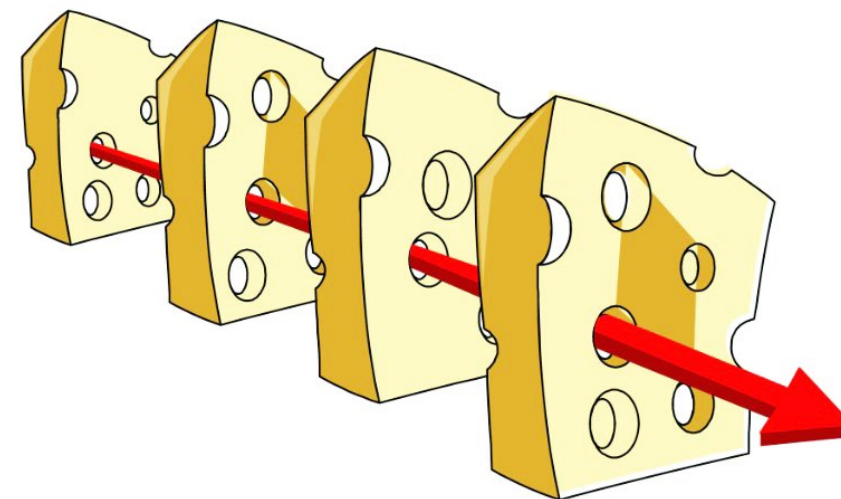


Anesthesia Safety Tools

Left (Medication) Side	Right (Machine) Side
No Dose Checking	Color-Coded Gases / Lines
No Alarms	Diameter and Pin-Index Safety Systems
No Way to Detect Errors	Oxygen-Nitrous Coupler
No “Exhaled” Propofol Monitor	Gas Monitors and Alarms
	Pressure and Flow Sensors and Alarms
	Keyed and Colored Vaporizer Fillers
	Patient Monitors: SpO ₂ , ETCO ₂
	Flow Meter Assembly Order
	Oxygen Pressure Failure Device
	Vaporizer Transport Setting
	Machine Check

Feedback v. Constraints

- **Feedback**: requires compliance and engagement
- **Constraints**: eliminate steps, automate processes, physically prevent mistakes



Feedback	Constraints
Color-coded syringes	Smart pump guardrails
Barcode scanners	Standard pharmacy concentrations
Labels	Prefilled syringes
Two-provider checks / Checklists	Standard layouts
Alarms	(Machine examples...)



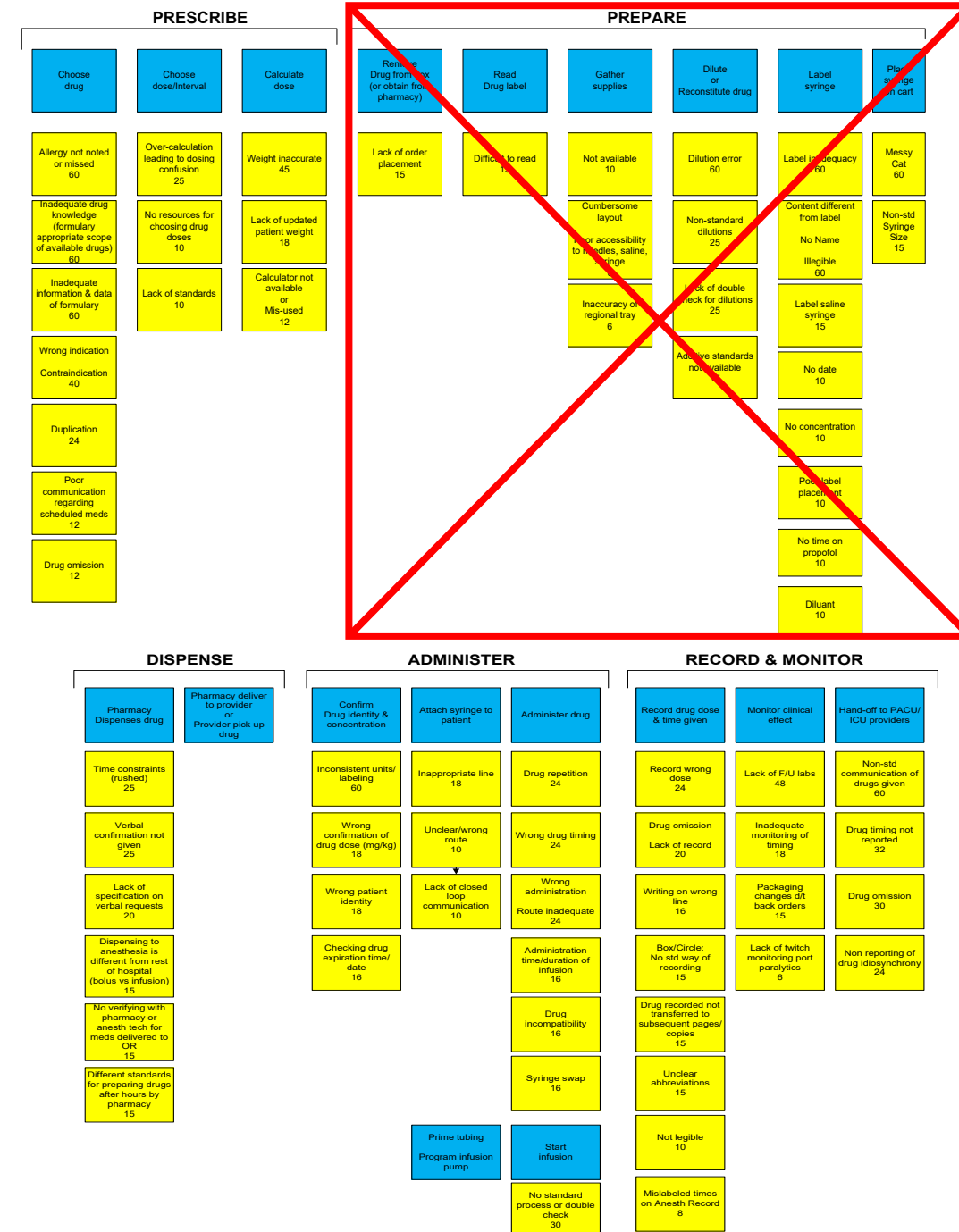
Additive Interventions

- Inspired by reporting systems or RCAs
- The “TSA” problem
- Layered on top of existing workflows



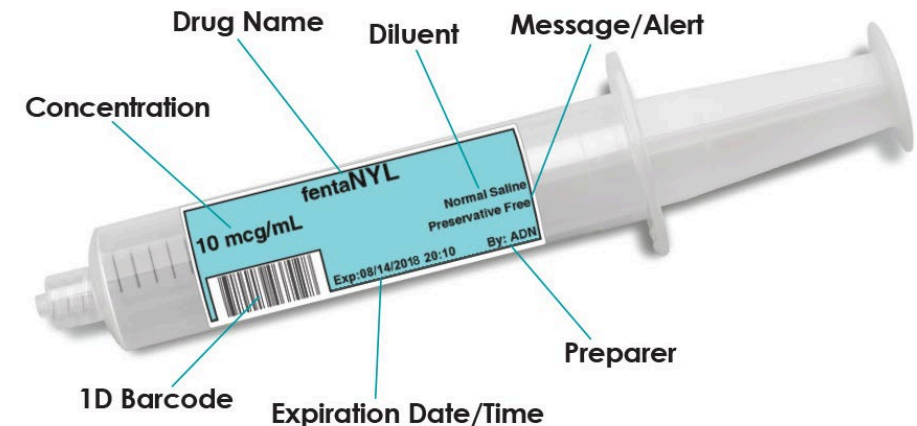
Subtractive Interventions

- Adding countermeasures v. Subtracting failure points
- Pre-filled syringes eliminates *Preparation* step
 - 6 Sub-steps
 - 19 Failure modes



Paved With Good Intentions

- Transplanted ideas → double-check, barcoding
 - Solving adjacent problem → automated dispensing carts
 - Unsolvable root problem → look-alike vials
 - Overshadowed by others → anti-color-coding, pre-filled syringes
-
- Why don't we barcode scan sevoflurane?



Subtractive Questions

- How to **eliminate**...
 - ...vials?
 - ...syringes?
 - ...labels?
 - ...mental calculation?
 - ...interoperability issues?
- How to **automate**...
 - ...drug selection?
 - ...concentrations?
 - ...recording?
 - ...interaction detection?
 - ...?



Constrain to Afford

- Today: process design reduces errors
 - Simplify
 - Standardize
 - Constraints
- Tomorrow: exploit unique workflow
- What we do is complex
- How we do it should not be

