

PERINATAL BEST PRACTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE BEST PRACTICES MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

IHI Idealized Perinatal Design Initiative

IHI has focused on a few key areas to provide overall improvement in perinatal outcomes. The following are included within the IHI Idealized Perinatal Design Initiative:

1. Improved Teamwork and Communication

- Training on how to be a high reliability organization/unit
- Situational awareness training
- Standardized language
- Walk-arounds to identify risks
- Huddles to intervene on potential mishaps
- Use of SBAR to communicate urgent messages
- Improved hand offs

2. Reduction in Variation

- Standardization of medications
- Use of bundles for augmentation, elective inductions, and second stage labor
- Drills/simulation training
- Credentialing and competency requirements

3. Movement from Tier 1 to Tier 2 Improvement Concepts

- Tier 1 performance is the most common performance level for most hospitals.
 - Improvement concepts focus on intent, vigilance and hard work
 - Common equipment, standard order sheets, multiple choice protocols, written policies and procedures
 - Personal checklists
 - Feedback of information on compliance
 - Suggestions to work harder next time
 - Awareness and training emphasis
 - 8-12% error rate
- Tier 2 performance moves into a more sophisticated level.
 - Use human factors and reliability science to design sophisticated failure prevention, failure identification and mitigation
 - Decision aids and reminders built into the system
 - Desired action is based on the scientific evidence and is the default
 - Redundant processes utilized
 - Scheduling used in design development
 - Habits and patterns are known and taken advantage of in the design
 - Standardization of process based on clear specification and articulation is the norm

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4. Identify Adverse Events

- Triggers are clues used to measure overall harm in a health care organization over time
- 22 possible perinatal triggers
- Presence of a trigger does not mean there was harm
- Identifies adverse event as any physical harm to infant or mother, limiting the definition of adverse events to physical rather than emotional harm
- Each trigger assigned a level of harm