ROYAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

How to reduce medication errors & Quality Improvement (QI)

Kate Ryan Patient Safety Manager Royal Pharmaceutical Society (RPS)

> Serifat Taiwo Physiotherapist and QI Coach East London NHS Foundation Trust (ELFT)

> > 23rd May 2025



Workshop Structure

Definitions

Preventable ADEs are medication errors, defined as "any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm while the medication is in the control of the health care professional, patient, or consumer.

Such events may be related to professional practice, **healthcare products**, procedures, and **systems**, including **prescribing**, **order communication**, **product labelling**, packaging and nomenclature, compounding, **dispensing**, **distribution**, **administration**, **education**, **monitoring**, **and use**."

¹WHO, March 2024. Medication without harm, Policy brief. Available from:

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240062764#:~:text=This%20document%20is%20a%20resource%20for%20policy-makers%2C%20health,WHO%20Global%20Patient%20Safety%20Challenge%3A%20Medi cation%20Without%20Harm.

Statistics (Global)

Patient harm due to unsafe medical care is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide, and most patient harm is avoidable (1). One in 20 patients globally experience preventable medication related harm in medical care (3)

> Almost 50% of preventable patient harm is related to medicines and therapeutic interventions (2).

A quarter of preventable harm is considered severe or life-threatening (3).

Statistics (England)

²RA, Elliott., et al., 2020. BMJ Qual Saf 2021;30:96–105. doi:10.1136/bmjqs-2019-010206
³NHSE Patient Safety Incident Data Quarterly Publication Quarter 3 (October to December 2024). Available from:https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/patient-safety-incident-data/2024-25/q3/

Statistics (England)

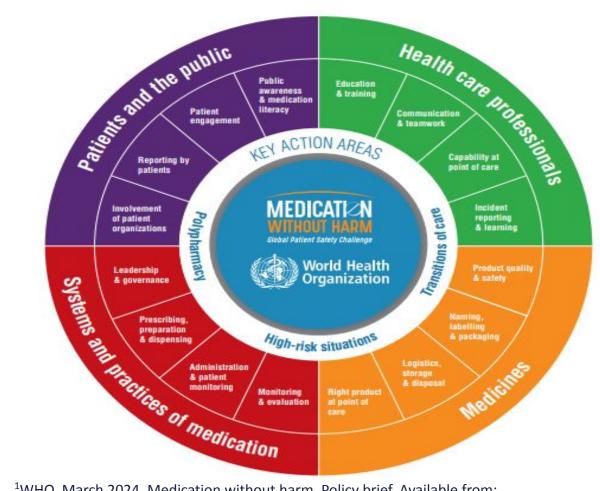
²RA, Elliott., et al., 2020. BMJ Qual Saf 2021;30:96–105. doi:10.1136/bmjqs-2019-010206

7

Statistics (England)

²RA, Elliott., et al., 2020. BMJ Qual Saf 2021;30:96–105. doi:10.1136/bmjqs-2019-010206
⁴Avery et al, 2020. Incidence, nature and causes of avoidable significant harm in primary care in England: retrospective case note review [Online]. Available from: https://qualitysafety.bmj.com/content/30/12/961

WHO Medication Without Harm – Key Messages



- The WHO's Third Global Patient Safety ۲ **Challenge: Medication Without Harm** aims to reduce the global level of severe, avoidable harm related to medications by 50% over a period of 5 years.
- WHO identified three early priorities for ۲ action: high risk situations, polypharmacy and transitions of care.

¹WHO, March 2024. Medication without harm, Policy brief. Available from:

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240062764#:~:text=This%20document%20is%20a%20resource%20for%20policy-makers%2C%20health,WHO%20Global% 20Patient%20Safety%20Challenge%3A%20Medication%20Without%20Harm.

WHO Medication Without Harm – 4 domains of the Challenge

- Systems and practices of medication
- Health care professionals
- Patients and the public
- Medicines



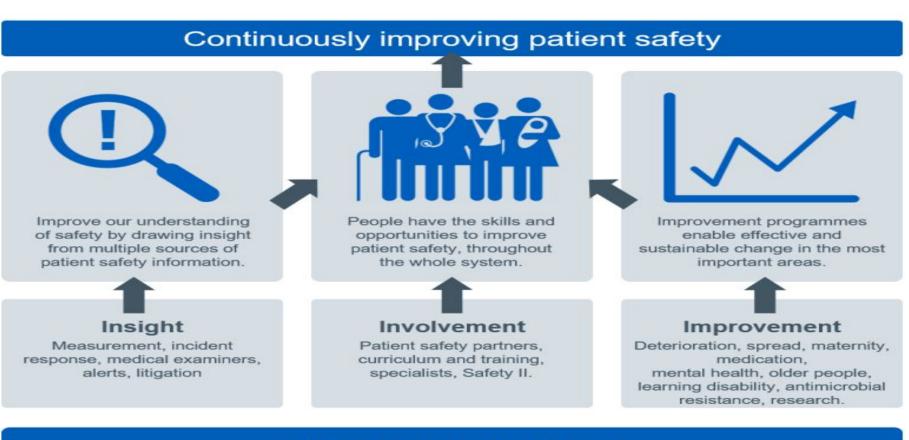
¹WHO, March 2024. Medication without harm, Policy brief. Available from:

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240062764#:~:text=This%20document%20is%20a%20resource%20for%20policy-makers%2C%20health,WHO%20Global %20Patient%20Safety%20Challenge%3A%20Medication%20Without%20Harm.



Domain 1 - Systems and practices of medication (Leadership & Governance)

Domain 1 - Systems and practices of medication



A patient safety *culture* A patient safety *system*

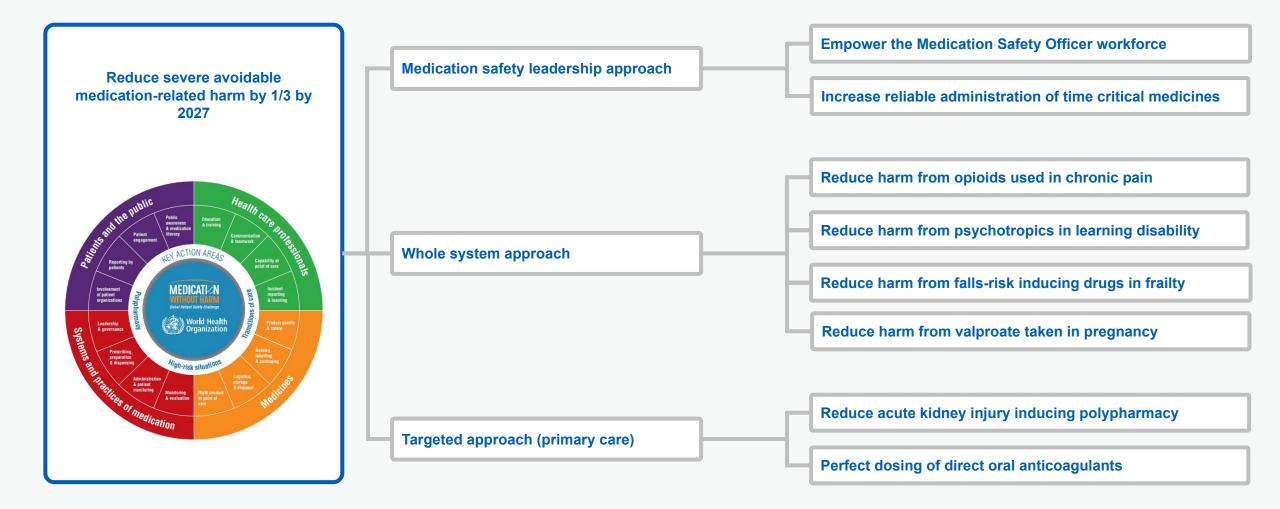
⁵The NHS Patient Safety Strategy Safer culture, safer systems, safer patients, July 2019. Available: https://www.england.nhs.uk/patient-safety/the-nhs-patient-safety-strategy/

NHS England National Medicines Safety Improvement Programme

Transfers of care	Antimicrobial safety	Optimising delivery of pre-term infant	Polypharmacy	Pharmacy Quality Scheme
Reducing traumatising rapid tranquilisation	Pharmaco-geno mics	Incident review and response	Digital Safety Strategy	Electronic prescribing & administration
Aseptics review	Shared decision making	Patient safety alerts	Medicines supply chain	Enhanced Health in Care Homes

With permission from NHSE Patient Safety Team: Tony Jamieson FRPharmS. Patient Safety Specialist and Clinical Lead For Improvement Medicines Safety Improvement Programme. NHS England. October 2024

NHS England Medicines Safety Priorities 2024-2027



RPS *

Domain 2 - Healthcare professionals (Education & training; Incident reporting & learning)

Domain 2 - Healthcare professionals



Domain 2 - Healthcare professionals

ROYAL Pharmaceutical Society

> RCGP RPS Repeat Prescribing Toolkit

RC GP

PUBUSHED: October 2024

Domain 2 - Healthcare professionals





Domain 3 - Patients and the Public



Domain 4 – Medicines



¹WHO, March 2024. Medication without harm, Policy brief. Available from:

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240062764#:~:text=This%20document%20is%20a%20resource%20for%20policy-makers%2C%20health,WHO%20Global% 20Patient%20Safety%20Challenge%3A%20Medication%20Without%20Harm.

Quality Improvement (QI)

⁷Patient Safety Learning Hub, March 2024. Improving safety in healthcare—is quality improvement the answer? A blog by Claire Cox [Online]. Available from: <u>https://www.pslhub.org/learn/improving-patient-safety/improving-systems-of-care/quality-improvement/improving-safety-in-healthcare%E2%80%94is-quality-improvement-the-answer-a-blog-by-claire-cox-r12833/</u> ⁹NHS East London NHS Foundation Trust Quality Improvement. Available from: https://qi.elft.nhs.uk/

Quality Improvement (QI)

⁷Patient Safety Learning Hub, March 2024. Improving safety in healthcare—is quality improvement the answer? A blog by Claire Cox [Online]. Available from: <u>https://www.pslhub.org/learn/improving-patient-safety/improving-systems-of-care/quality-improvement/improving-safety-in-healthcare%E2%80%94is-quality-improvement-the-answer-a-blog-by-claire-cox-r12. 833/</u>

Quality Improvement (QI) – what is the problem?



ELFT Sequence of Improvement

Quality Improvement (QI) – Understanding the problem

Identification of quality issue Understanding the problem Developing a strategy and change ideas Testing the gains

Purpose:

- Develop a shared understanding of what is currently happening
- See the system from multiple perspectives
- Identify key levers for change

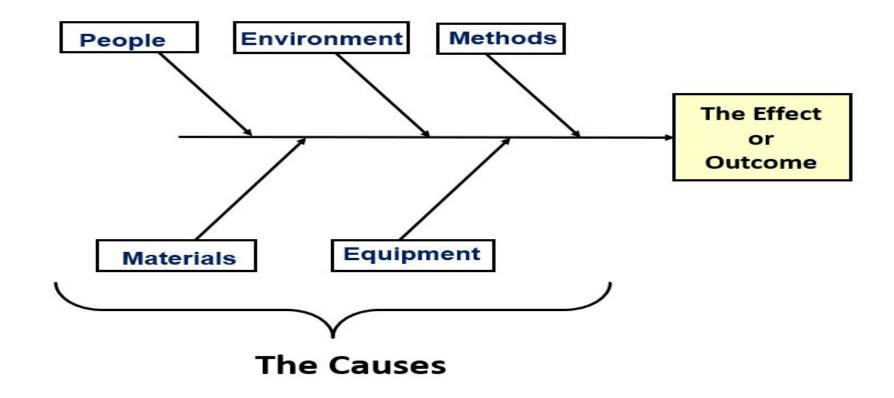
Tools & Methods:

- Interviews
- Surveys
- Process mapping
- Pareto charts
- Fishbone diagram
- 5 Whys
- Baseline data run charts/control charts

Quality Improvement (QI) – Understanding the problem QI tool

Cause and Effect Diagram

(Please use this as a template)



Key Take Home Messages

Useful resources and links

Thankyou!

SECTION – Q and A

