



# Il fattore umano e la sicurezza delle cure

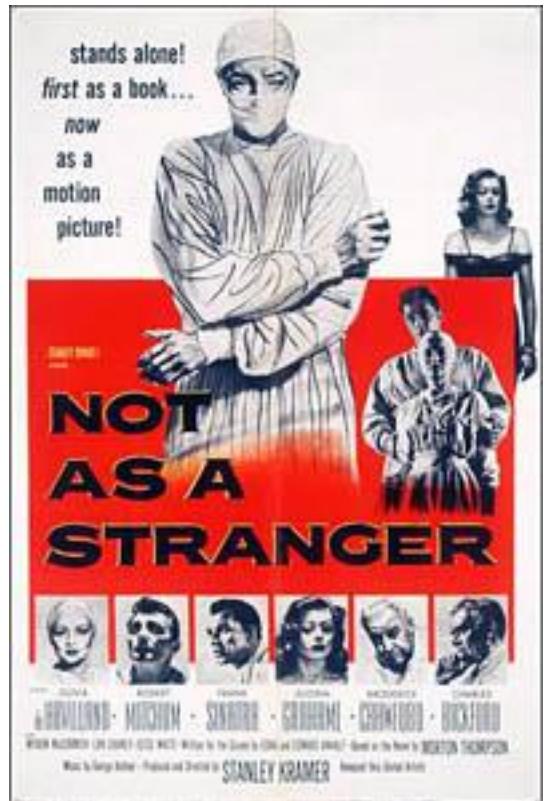
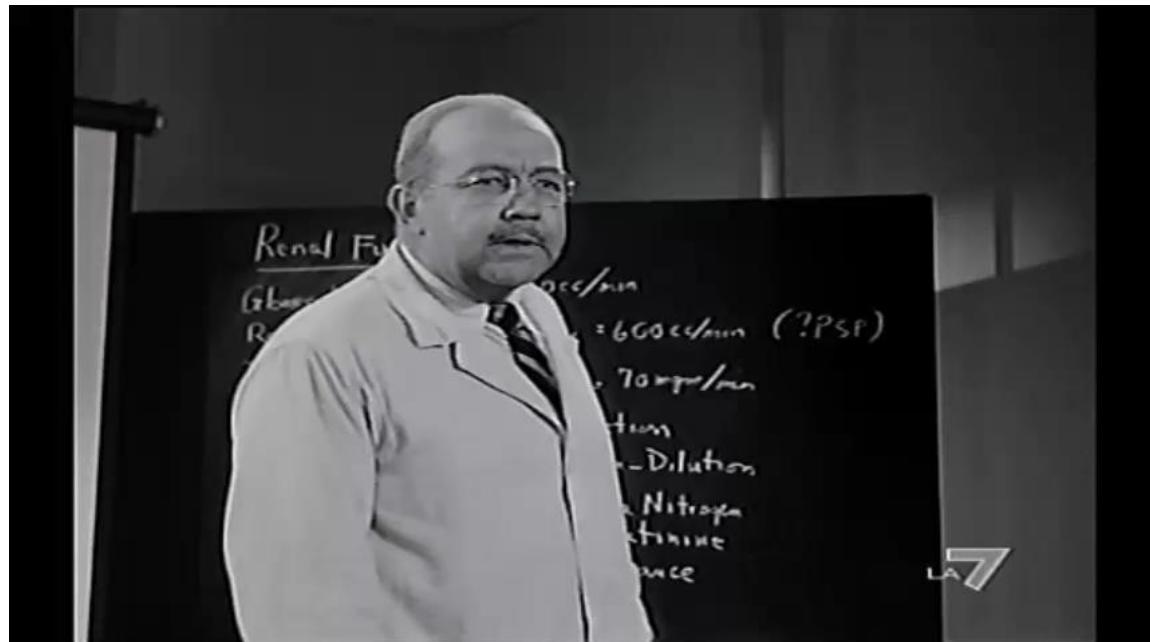
Riccardo Tartaglia, MD, OM, PH, Eur-Erg  
[rischio.clinico@regione.toscana.it](mailto:rischio.clinico@regione.toscana.it)  
[www.regione.toscana.it](http://www.regione.toscana.it)



WHO Collaborating Centre  
in Human Factors and Communication  
for the Delivery of Safe and Quality care



# La medicina basata sulla memoria



*Not As a Stranger*  
Stanley Kramer, 1955  
Frank Sinatra and Robert Mitchum

# Nuovi problemi legati alla complessità

Oggi, la medicina è più complessa che in passato (più di 4.000 procedure mediche e chirurgiche, migliaia di farmaci e centinaia di test di laboratorio).

Abbiamo bisogno di introdurre strumenti di supporto cognitivi nella pratica clinica per aiutare il processo decisionale (lista di controllo chirurgico, MEWS, punteggio di sepsi, convalida ecc.)

Negli anni 70' un paio di medici ogni giorno seguivano un singolo paziente, oggi un paziente può essere seguito da più di 10 specialisti. Il "must" oggi è il "teamwork", le NTS divengono essenziali nei sistemi complessi non saper come lavorano gli altri può rappresentare un problema

# Eventi avversi in Europa

Nation	Authors	Clinical Records	AE	% preventability
UK	Vincent, 1999	1014	10,8	48
Denmark	Schioler, 2002	1097	9	40,4
France	Michel, 2005	8754	5,1	35
Spain	Aranaz	5624	9,3	46
Holland	Zegers, 2008	8400	5,7	40
Sweden	Soop, 2010	1967	12,3	70
Italy	Tartaglia, 2012	7573	5,17	56,7

Retrospective and multicentric study on incidence of EAs and their preventability in 5 Italian Teaching Hospitals (Tartaglia, Albolino, Ep. Prev. 2012; Albolino et al. ISQUA, 2014)

# Eventi avversi per specialità

Specialità	ASL	AOU	P
Medicina	41,4	38,5	0,535
Chirurgia	33,5	42,9	0,085
Ostetricia	8,5	3,9	0,071
Emergenza	7,8	5,3	0,349
Cure intensive	2,3	5,3	0,183
Altro	3,1	0,4	0,040

Albolino S, Tartaglia R, Bellandi T et al. IAEM, 2017)

# The contribute of human factors to the complexity

- Ergonomics (or human factors) is the scientific discipline concerned with the understanding of interactions among humans and other elements of a system in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance.
- The human factors and ergonomics science (HFE) has its focus on interactions between humans, technologies and organizations within a physical and cultural environment.



# Cause più frequenti di eventi sentinella

## Cause più frequenti di Eventi Sentinella



2012 (N=901)	2013 (N=887)	2014 (N=764)
Fattore Umano, 614	Fattore Umano, 635	Fattore Umano, 547
Leadership, 557	Comunicazione, 563	Leadership, 517
Comunicazione, 532	Leadership, 547	Comunicazione, 489

## Cause di ritardata diagnosi (con esiti fatali o danno funzionale permanente)

### Da 2004 al 2014 (N=971) causa predominate associata all'evento

Comunicazione 787

Valutazione 753

Fattore umano 701

Sentinel event data: root causes by event type (2004-2014). Chicago: The Joint Commission, April 24, 2015 ([http://www.jointcommission.org/sentinel\\_event\\_statistics](http://www.jointcommission.org/sentinel_event_statistics)).

## Human Factors

Staffing levels, staffing skill mix, staff orientation, in-service education, competency assessment, staff supervision, resident supervision, medical staff credentialing/privileging, medical staff peer review, other (e.g., rushing, fatigue, distraction, complacency, bias)

# Diagnosi ad alto rischio

- **Sindrome coronarica acuta**
- **Meningite/sepsi**
- **Fratture non diagnosticate (rachide, faccia)**
- **Addome acuto (appendicite, rottura milza ecc.)**
- **Gravidanza ectopica**
- **Corpi estranei ritenuti (soft)**
- **Rottura aneurisma aorta addominale**
- **Lesion di tendini o nervi associate a ferite**
- **Emorragia intracranica (subdurale/ epidurale/ subaracnoidea)**
- **Infezione della ferita**
- **Sanguinamento del SNC (diagnosi ritardata di emorragia cerebrale)**

Emergency Medicine: Avoiding the Pitfalls and Improving the Outcomes,  
BMJ Edition 2007

# Cause di fallibilità

- **Informazioni sul paziente carenti**
- **Comunicazione interna non chiara**
- **Lavoro di squadra difficile**
- **Stanchezza e stress (scarsa lucidità, dimenticanze)**
- **Cambio turno (handover non organizzato)**
- **Pressione temporale (sovraffollamento)**
- **Troppa fiducia in se stessi**
- **Sovraffollamento**
- **Competenze non sufficienti**

Tartaglia&Vannucci, Prevenire gli eventi avversi nella pratica clinica, Springer, 2014

# Studio sulle interruzioni in ospedale



Ergonomics

ISSN: 0014-0139 (Print) 1366-5847 (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/terg20>

## Interruptions and multitasking in surgery: a multicentre observational study of the daily work patterns of doctors and nurses

Tommaso Bellandi, Alessandro Cerri, Giulia Carreras, Scott Walter, Cipriana Mengozzi, Sara Albolino, Eleonora Mastrominico, Fernando Renzetti, Riccardo Tartaglia & Bhanna Westbrook

- Doctors and nurses received approximately **13 interruptions per hour**, or one interruption every 4.5 minutes
- Compared to doctors, **nurses were more prone to interruptions** in most activities, while doctors performed multitasking (33,47% of their time) more than nurses (15,23%)
- Overall, **the time dedicated to patient care is relatively limited** for both professions (37.21% for doctors, 27.22% for nurses) compared to the time spent for registration of data and professional communication, that accounts for two thirds of doctors' time and nearly half of nurses' time.

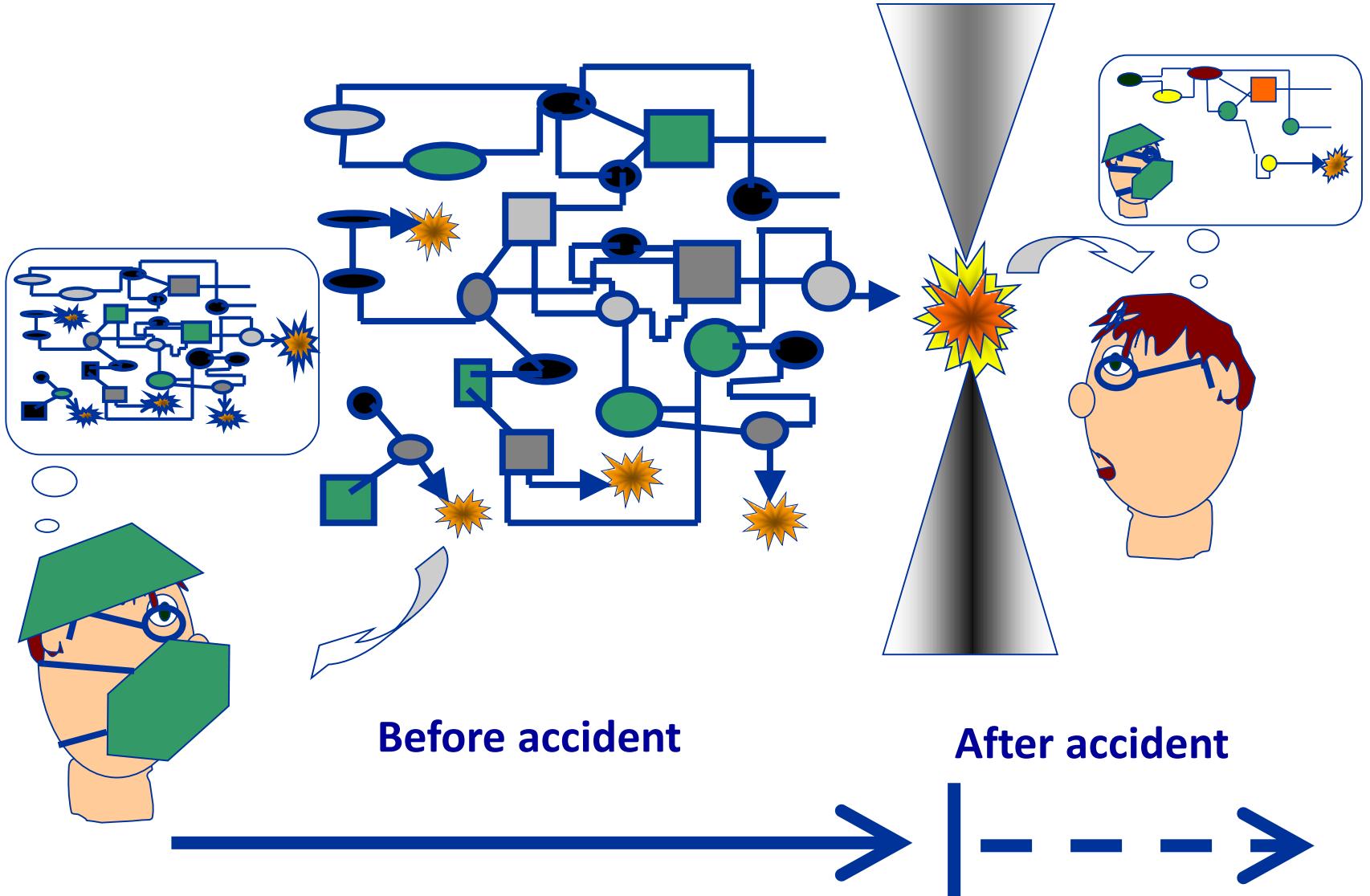
# Errori associati a morti prevenibili dopo ammissione

## Errors associated with preventable deaths after emergency department admission.

Incorrect choice of treatment	<b>47%</b>
Incorrect choice of admission unit	<b>47%</b>
Incorrect triage	<b>45%</b>
Failure to order appropriate diagnostic tests	<b>38%</b>

**Source:** Goulet H, Guerand V, Bloom B, et al. Unexpected death within 72 hours of emergency department visit: were those deaths preventable? Crit Care. 2015;19:154. [[go to PubMed](#)]

# L'errore medico e il senno del poi

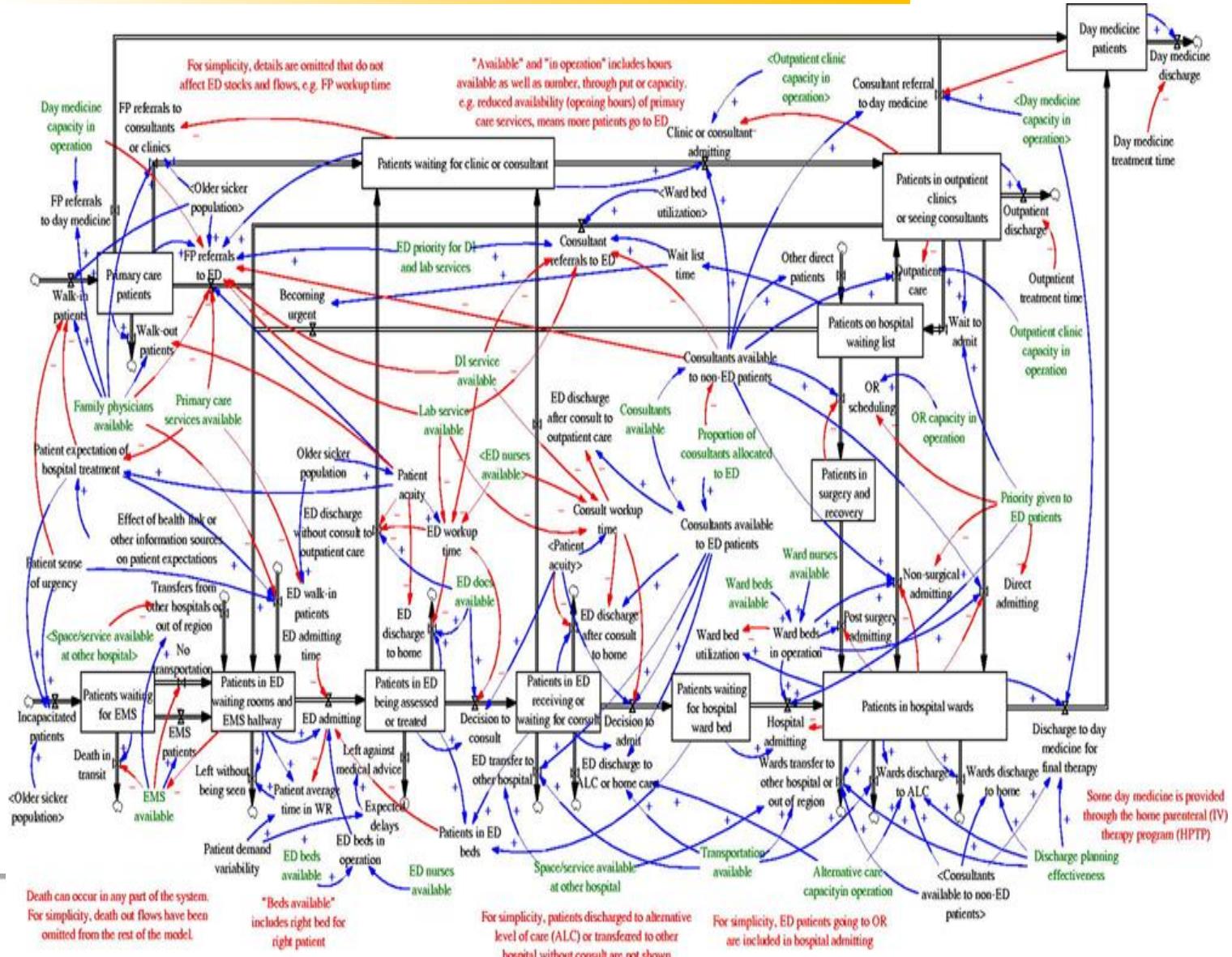


(Richard Cook, 2005)

# La visione reale di un ospedale



MACQUARIE  
University



# Le trappole della decisione medica

Circostanza	Definizione	Stato correttivo
Euristica della disponibilità	Giudizio in base alla facilità di ricordo di casi passati	Verifica con statistiche legittimate
Euristica dell' ancoraggio	Fidarsi delle impressioni iniziali	Avere una seconda opinione e nuovi dati
Effetto cornice	Come le informazioni vengono presentate	Presentazione in modo differente del caso
Obbedienza cieca	Dimostrare sudditanza alla autorità o tecnologie	Riconsiderare con distacco
Chiusura prematura	Riluttanza a seguire strade alternative	Se possibile ritornare sul caso più freschi

# La cognizione incorporata

Le scienze cognitive hanno molto analizzato il ruolo del corpo nel ragionamento ma tracciando una netta separazione tra percezione, cognizione e azione.

**Nell'opera di medici e infermieri, le attività manuali sono alla base delle prestazioni sanitarie, specialmente nell'intervento chirurgico e infermieristico.**

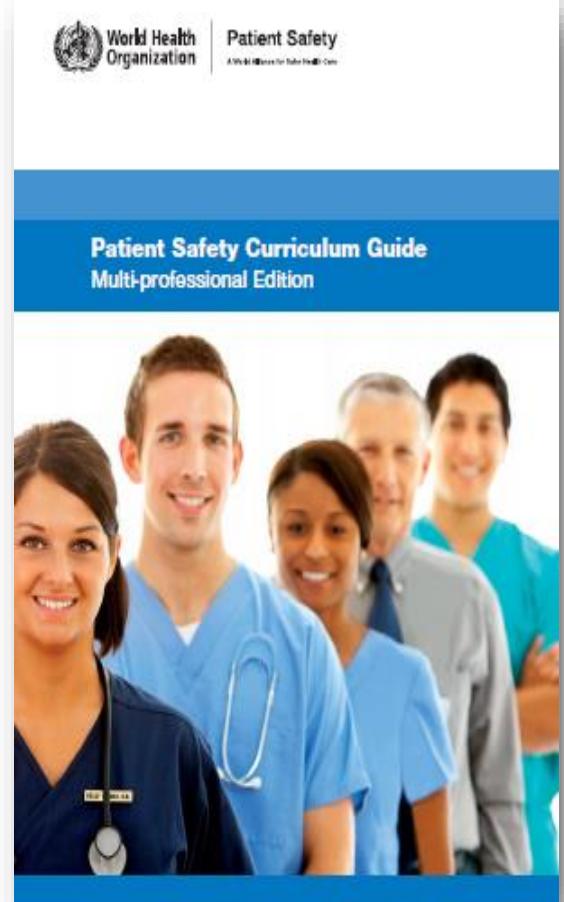
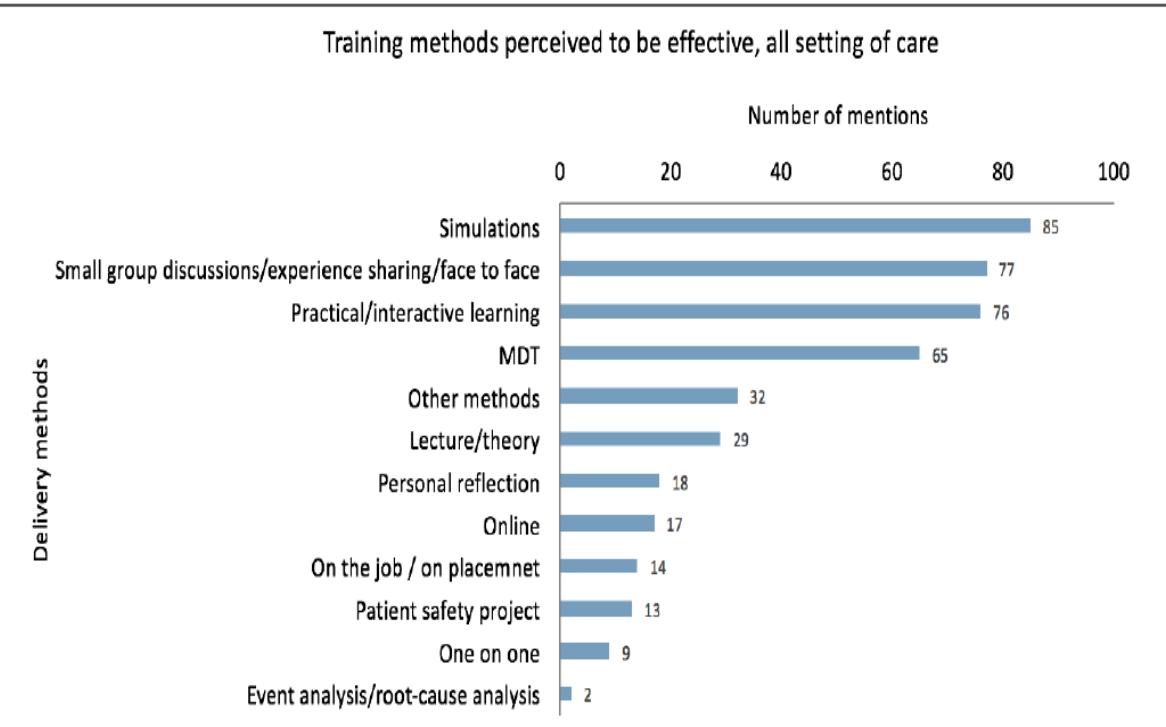
**Le attività manuali modellano il modo in cui i medici e infermieri pensano, elaborano una diagnosi e attuano un trattamento. Inoltre, la comunicazione non verbale potrebbe essere più importante per il coordinamento del team così come per le interazioni del medico-paziente.**

**il ragionamento e la percezione, la memoria e l'attenzione si sviluppano come conseguenza delle interazioni tra l'essere umano e il suo ambiente.**

Embodied cognition and ergonomics, Bagnara S. Pozzi S, J of Ergonomics 2015

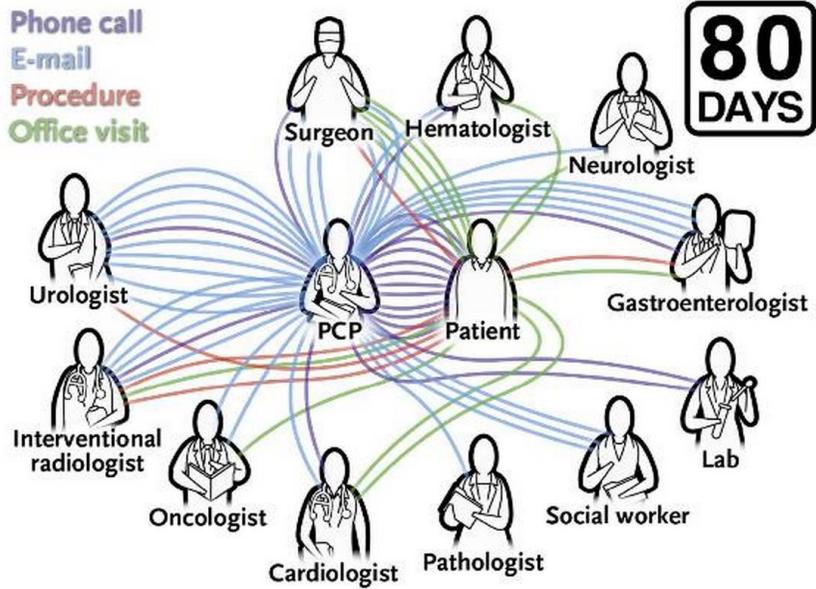
Glenberg AM, Gallese V. (2012). Action-based language: a theory of language acquisition, comprehension, and production. Cortex;48(7):905-22.

# Education and training



Centre for Health Policy at Imperial College London,  
Commission on Education and Training for Patient Safety  
2016

# The teamworking for the complexity of care



A Quarterback's View of Care Coordination

Matthew J. Press, M.D.

N Engl J Med 2014; 371:489-491 August 7, 2014

Ambulatory Care Coordination for One Patient. Over an 80-day period, 12 clinicians were involved in the care of the patient. The patient's primary care physician (PCP) communicated with the other clinicians 40 times (32 e-mails and 8 phone calls) and with the patient (or his wife) 12 times. The patient underwent 5 procedures and had 11 office visits (none of them with his PCP).

Matthew J. Press, M.D.

N Engl J Med 2014; 371:489-491 August 7, 2014

La comunicazione è uno dei focus della ricerca e partica HFE, che per sua natura è una scienza applicata che ha lo scopo di migliorare la performance dei sistemi mediante il miglioramento delle interazioni tra le sue componenti.

Carayon, 2011

- teamworking
- crisis resource management
- stress control
- training simulation
- interactions with medical devices (design)

Tartaglia, 2013

## Three contrasting approaches to safety

### ULTRA ADAPTIVE Embracing risk

**Context:** Taking risks is the essence of the profession:  
Deep sea fishing, military in war time,  
drilling industry, rare cancer, treatment of trauma.

**Safety model:** Power to experts  
to rely on personal resilience, expertise  
and technology to survive and prosper in  
adverse conditions.

Training through peer-to-peer learning  
shadowing, acquiring professional  
experience, knowing one's own  
limitations.

**Priority to adaptation and  
recovery strategies**

Innovative medicine  
Trauma centers

Himalaya  
mountaineering

Finance

Forces, war time

Professional fishing

### HIGH RELIABILITY Managing risk

**Context:** Risk is not sought out but is  
inherent in the profession:  
Marine, shipping, oil Industry, fire-fighters,  
elective surgery.

**Safety model:** Power to the group to  
organise itself, provide mutual protection,  
apply procedures, adapt, and make sense  
of the environment.

Training in teams to prepare and rehearse  
flexible routines for the management of  
hazards.

**Priority to procedures and  
adaptation strategies**

Scheduled surgery  
Chronic care

Fire Fighting

Drilling Industry

Chemical Industry (total)

Anaesthesiology ASA1

Chartered Flight

Processing Industry

No system beyond this point

Radiotherapy  
Blood transfusion

Civil Aviation

Railways

Nuclear Industry

10-2

VERY UNSAFE

10-3

UNSAFE

10-4

SAFE

10-5

10-6

ULTRA SAFE

## EDITORIALS



# Italy recognises patient safety as a fundamental right

A new law takes a bold step towards enhancing patient safety

Tommaso Bellandi *deputy director*<sup>1</sup>, Riccardo Tartaglia *director*<sup>1</sup>, Aziz Sheikh *professor of primary care research and development*<sup>2</sup> *co-director*<sup>2</sup>, Liam Donaldson *professor of public health*<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Clinical Risk Management and Patient Safety, Florence, Italy; <sup>2</sup>Centre of Medical Informatics, Usher Institute of Population Health and Informatics, University of Edinburgh, UK; <sup>3</sup>London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK

# Sviluppare la resilienza del sistema

## Pratiche per la Sicurezza del paziente



# Situazioni ad alto rischio

- Turni di lavoro

- Il rischio di malpractice aumenta con la durata del turno

- Problemi legati a disturbi del sonno, decremento della vigilanza, riduzione della performance

- Il cambio turno

- Il cambio turno è considerato essere un momento ad alto rischio (handover)

SPECIAL ARTICLE

## Changes in Medical Errors after Implementation of a Handoff Program

A.J. Starmer, N.D. Spector, R. Srivastava, D.C. West, G. Rosenbluth, A.D. Allen,  
E.L. Noble, L.L. Tse, A.K. Dalal, C.A. Keohane, S.R. Lipsitz, J.M. Rothschild,  
M.F. Wien, C.S. Yoon, K.R. Zigmont, K.M. Wilson, J.K. O'Toole, L.G. Solan,  
M. Aylor, Z. Bismilla, M. Coffey, S. Mahant, R.L. Blankenburg, L.A. Destino,  
J.L. Everhart, S.J. Patel, J.F. Bale, Jr., J.B. Spackman, A.T. Stevenson, S. Calaman,  
F.S. Cole, D.F. Balmer, J.H. Hepps, J.O. Lopreiato, C.E. Yu, T.C. Sectish,  
and C.P. Landrigan, for the I-PASS Study Group\*

N Engl J Med 2014;371:1803-12.

In 10,740 patient admissions, the medical-error rate decreased by 23% from the pre intervention period to the post intervention period (24.5 vs. 18.8 per 100 admissions,  $P<0.001$ ), and the rate of preventable adverse events decreased by 30% (4.7 vs. 3.3 events per 100 admissions,  $P<0.001$ ).

The data were collected through **review of medical records, incident reporting, nurse reportin, daily post shift surveys**.

## vision

### Traditional handover

Top-Down  
Routine Based  
Here and Now  
Implicit

### Modern handover

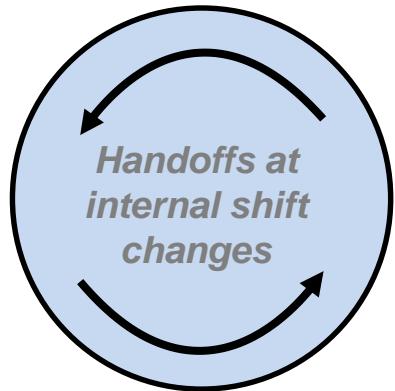
Systemic  
Collaborative  
Process Oriented  
Explicit

## The importance of supportive context

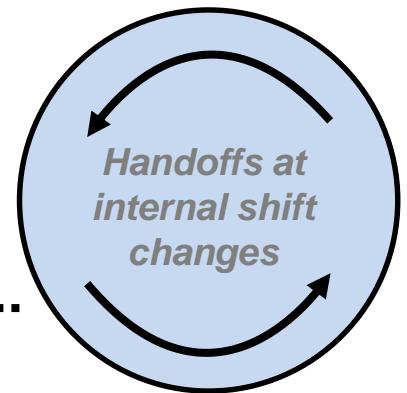
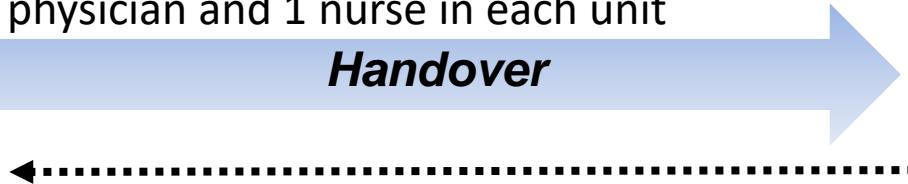
SENDER UNIT - High Acuity

RECEIVING UNIT- Low Acuity

Our study highlighted that the handover process is shaped more by the information needs of the sender units than by those of the recipients.



Data on **22 transactions in 2 third level hospital** of care collected by 1 hospital physician and 1 nurse in each unit  
**Handover**



## Patient safety practice – handover

(Toccafondi, Albolino, Tartaglia Bmj Quality and Safety, 2012)





Randmaa M, Mårtensson G, Leo Swenne C, Engström M. SBAR improves communication and safety climate and decreases incident reports due to communication errors in an anaesthetic clinic: a prospective intervention study. BMJ Open. 2014 Jan 21;4(1)

# Grazie per l'attenzione



25th AUGUST / 1st SEPTEMBER

Riccardo Tartaglia

*Centro Gestione RischioClinico*

*Regione Toscana*

<http://www.regione.toscana.it/rischioclinico/>