

**Community Hospitals and Wellness Centers**

CHWC Montpelier Hospital (CAH)

CHWC Bryan Hospital

CHWC Archbold Medical Center

MEDICAL STAFF POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

DATE INITIATED: 6/2020

REVISED:

REVIEWED:

SUBJECT: QUALITY CONCERNS; RANKING OF

MD0014

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**OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE:**

To ensure a structured and consistent methodology when addressing concerns of quality involving patient care at Community Hospitals and Wellness Centers.

**POLICY:**

Significant Adverse Effect is defined as unnecessary and significantly prolonged treatment; serious medical complications; avoidable readmission; serious physiological or anatomical impairment; significant disability; and/or avoidable death. Acute hospital readmissions are generally considered significant adverse events because a patient who exhibits signs and/or symptoms severe enough to require treatment as an inpatient in an acute hospital certainly requires significantly prolonged treatment.

**No Level** Case reviewed, no quality issues identified

**Level T** The problem is a well-known, well-recognized, complication (wound dehiscence, anastomotic leak, etc.) technical error, or the patient's condition or pathology contributes significantly to the problem

**Level I** Confirmed quality issue **without** the potential for significant adverse effects on the patient

**Level II** Confirmed quality issue **with the potential** for significant adverse effects on the patient

**Level III** Confirmed quality issue **with** significant adverse effects on the patient

**Narrative** If the Chairperson or Committee desires, a narrative with specific recommendation may be provided versus a specific assignment of rank. These should detail the specific concerns and clinical recommendations

When assigning a quality level, consider:

- An adverse effect is defined as a negative incident or occurrence. The distinction is made between “adverse effect” as defined above, and “adverse outcome” are not interchangeable. A patient may have an acceptable outcome as a result of hospital care in spite of an experiencing an adverse effect.
- The existence of a deficiency does not necessarily result in an adverse effect. However, the existence of a deficiency does indicate at least minimal potential for an adverse effect regardless of whether an adverse effect actually occurred.
- The existence of an adverse effect does not necessarily mean that a deficiency has occurred. A patient may suffer an adverse effect, but it must be the direct result of an identified deficiency to be considered a quality problem.
- The existence of an adverse effect, with few exceptions, meets CMS’s definition of significant adverse effect.

#### REFERENCES:

Information obtained from Spectrum Health, Grand Rapids, Michigan in February 2020.

#### APPROVALS:

QI/Patient Care Committee 5/2020

Medical Staff 6/2020

CHWC BOARD OF DIRECTORS 6/2020