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:

REVIEWS:

SUBJECT: QUALITY CONCERNS; RANKING OF

MD0014

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 in 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