

# Meeting Dynamic Challenges for Quality and Patient Safety

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# Today's Goal

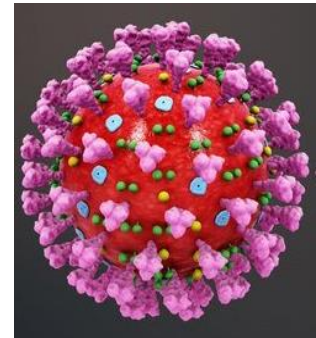
Developing strategies to meet today's  
and tomorrow's challenges to  
enhance POC & laboratory testing's  
contribution to patient care

# Goal: Laboratory & POC Testing



*Positive contribution to healthcare team  
for quality patient care*

# You are – Superheroes!



## Hip-hip Hooray!

# Quality Results: Part of Solution



Common quote --  
60 – 80% of clinical decisions are  
based on laboratory/POCT results



Tactics:

As a healthcare  
“team” member --  
where to start?



Knowledge  
is  
power!



# Stay in the “KNOW”

*CLIA*



COLA<sup>®</sup>



Don't forget your  
state requirements too







# ✓ CLIA/Your Accrediting Agency

All provide useful  
information and help!

# Quality – Complying with Requirements

**RIGHT**  
is **RIGHT**,

even if *no one*  
is doing it.

The established testing regulations, requirements, and standards do represent Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)

- BUT...Always do the “right” thing and this may mean more (e.g., think waived testing as one example)

# Confused?: Many Tests with EUA

Date	Manufacturer(s)	Test Receiving EUA												
May 18	Quidel	Lyra Direct SARS-CoV-2 Assay												
May 15	Hologic	Aptima SARS-CoV-2 assay												
May 15	GeneMatrix	NeoPlex COVID-19 Detection Kit												
May 15	Everlywell, Inc.	Everlywell COVID-19 Test Home Collection Kit												
May 15	Assurance Scientific Labs													
May 15	Fulgent Therapeutics, LLC	F	May 7	Rutgers Clinical Genomics Laboratory at RUCDR Infinite Biologics – Rutgers University	Rutgers Clinical Genomics Laboratory	TaqPath SARS-CoV-2-Assay								
May 15	One Health Laboratories	SA	May 7	Zymo Research Corp.										
May 13	Applied DNA Sciences		May 7	Sherlock Biosciences	April 24	MicroGenDx	COVID-19 Key assay detecting multiple sequences of SARS-CoV-2 N gene							
May 12	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Bio Kit	May 6	OPTI Medical Systems, Inc.	April 24	AIT Laboratories	SARS-CoV-2 Test detecting Orf1ab, N							
			May 5	University of Tennessee Health Science Center			April 15	Ortho Clinical Diagnostics	Vitros Immunodiagnostic Products Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Total Reagent Pack and					
			May 5	Sansure Biotech			April 24	Ultimate Dx						
May 11	Columbia University	Tri	May 5	Siemens Healthineers	April 24	Autobio Diagnostics	April 14	Baptist Hospital Mian	April 6	ScienCell Research Laboratories	ScienCell SARS-CoV-2 Coronavirus Real-time RT-PCR Detection Kit			
May 11	1drop Inc.		May 4	Euroimmun	April 24	Ortho Clinical Diagnostics	April 14	Integrity Labs	April 3	Becton Dickinson + BioGX	Sample-Ready hospital SARS-CoV-2 assay for use on BD Max system			
May 11	Abbott Molecular Inc.	A b g	May 3	Roche	April 23	SD Biosensor	April 2	Ipsum Diagnostics	April 2	Ipsum Diagnostics	COV-19 IDx, an RT-PCR-based SARS-CoV-2 test			
			May 1	Bio-Rad Laboratories	April 23	Altona Diagnostics	April 2	Cellex	qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test (s)					
May 8	Biocollections Worldwide	RT-	April 30	NY State Department of Health's Wadsworth Center	April 23	Abbott Laboratories	April 13	Specialty Diagnostic Laboratories	April 1	Yale New Haven Hospital Clinical Virology Laboratory	SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR test			
							April 13	Atila Biosystems	March 30	NeuMoDxt	NeuMoDx SARS-CoV-2 Test Strip for use on NeuMoDx 288 Molecular + NeuMoDx 9			
May 8	Quidel	Soft	April 30	Altru Diagnostics	April 22	Mayo Clinic	April 13	University of North Carolina Medical Center	March 30	Qiagen	QiaStat-Dx Real-time RT-PCR Panel, first "synthetic" SARS-CoV-2	March 17	Quidel	Lyra SARS-CoV-2, RT-qPCR assay for qualitative detection of nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2
May 8	Gnomegen		April 30	Biocerna	April 22	Seegene	April 13	Rutgers Clinical Genomics Laboratory	March 27	Abbott	SARS-CoV-2	March 16	Hologic	Panther Fusion SARS-CoV-2 assay for use on firm's Panther Fusion system
May 7	BioMérieux		April 28	LabGenomics	April 20	Trax Management Services	April 9	DiaCarta	March 27	Luminex	NxTag COVID-19	March 16 / April 21	LabCorp	COVID-19 RT-PCR test, reissued as 1 using at-home self-collection on April
May 7	Opti Medical Systems		April 27	Bio-Rad Laboratories	April 20	Shanghai Fosun Pharmaceutical	April 8	Becton Dickinson	March 27	BGI Americas (BGI Genomics US sub)	BGI Real-Time	March 16 / April 21	Thermo Fisher Scientific	TagPath COVID-19 Combo Kit for qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid
			April 27	Seasun Biomaterials	April 20	Exact Sciences	April 8	InBios International	March 25	Quidel	Expanded EU	March 15	Roche	Cobas SARS-CoV-2 Test
			April 27	Nationwide Children's Hospital	April 17	GenoSensor	April 8	Viracor Eurofins Clinic Diagnostics	March 24	PerkinElmer	New Coronavirus	March 13	New York State	Wadsworth Center, New York State Department of Public Health's New York SARS-CoV-2 Real-time Reverse Transcriptase (RT)-PCR Diagnostic Panel
			April 27		April 17	KorvaLabs	April 7	Gnomegen	March 24	BioMérieux	BioFire COVID-19 BioFire	March 2		
			April 26	DiaSorin	April 16	CitrusDx Laboratory	March 24	Mesa Biotech	Accula					
			April 16	Maccura Biotechnology	April 16	Hackensack University Medical Center	March 23	Primerdesign	COVID-19 Gen	February	CDC	2019 Real Time RT-PCR Diagnostic Test Panel		
			April 16	Mount Sinai Laboratory	April 16	Maccura Biotechnology	March 21	Cepheid	Xpert Xpress SARS-CoV-2 point-of-care test					
			April 15	Boston Children's Hospital	April 15	Chembio Diagnostics	March 20	DiaSorin Molecular	Simplex COVID-19 Direct assay run on firm's Liason MDX real-time PCR instrument					
April 6	Massachusetts General Hospital	April 6	Massachusetts General Hospital	March 19	GenMark Diagnostics	ePlex SARS-CoV-2 Test run on firm's ePlex system								
April 6	Luminex	April 6	Luminex	March 19	Quest Diagnostics	SARS-CoV-2 rRT-PCR test								
April 6	Co-Diagnostics	April 6	Co-Diagnostics	March 18	Abbott	Abbott RealTime SARS-CoV-2 EUA run on firm's PCR-based m2000 RealTime System								

Remember when EUA is over, “testing life” returns to “normal”

# TJC COVID-19: QC Testing

## What are the quality control requirements I must follow for COVID-19 tests ?

[Back to FAQs](#)

*Any examples are for illustrative purposes only.*

During the COVID-19 emergency, external quality control for COVID-19 tests may be performed less frequently than The Joint Commission and CLIA normally require. Quality control for COVID-19 testing must be performed at least as frequently as stated in the manufacturer's package insert, and an individual quality control plan (IQCP) is not required at this time.

After the emergency is resolved and the Emergency Use Authorizations (EUA) are rescinded, laboratories MUST return to the full frequency required for quality control by The Joint Commission standards and CLIA regulations.

# TJC COVID-19: Validation of Testing

My laboratory wants to begin testing for COVID-19, what is required for validation of this test?

[Back to FAQs](#)

*Any examples are for illustrative purposes only.*

Laboratories who elect to conduct COVID-19 testing must follow the guidance released by the FDA, CDC, and CLIA (CMS). Since this is an emergent and changing situation, it's best to review those websites often. The FDA is allowing for an abbreviated validation process, but laboratories must follow those FDA guidelines.

The manufacturer should also be able provide additional information.

The Joint Commission is following the guidance from FDA, CDC, and CLIA (CMS) as follows:

1. If the laboratory is using a CDC-developed Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) assay, the instructions provided with the procedure must be followed.
2. If the laboratory is using an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) assay not developed by CDC but approved by the FDA, the laboratory director must determine the number of positive and negative specimens needed to verify performance and must follow manufacturer's instructions.

After the emergency is resolved and the EUA's are rescinded, laboratories must validate methods as required for the complexity of testing. (Joint Commission standard QSA.02.01.01 EP 1 for moderate complexity and EP 2 for high complexity.) If the EUA's are rescinded and the FDA has not assigned a complexity to the method, laboratories must validate the method as a high complexity laboratory developed test. (Joint Commission Standard QSA.02.01.01 EP 2.)

# QC and Method Validation Guidance

## Check Westgard.com

### WESTGARD WEB

#### **A Review of Predictive Value of Laboratory Tests**

Expanding on a previous lesson on Clinical Agreement, Dr. Westgard discusses the Predictive Value of a Laboratory Test

[Continue Reading](#)

#### **Sprinting into a Marathon: Striving for Quality in the Covid19 Crisis**

A few months into the Covid19 crisis, we need to stop treating it as a short-term crisis and start preparing it like it's a long-term emergency.

[Continue Reading](#)

#### **Key Facts in Covid-19 Testing**

Wayne Dimech provides a useful overview of SARS-Cov-2 testing and the COVID-19 illness. Wayne Dimech is Executive Manager, Scientific and Business Relations at

#### **Estimating Clinical Agreement for a Qualitative Test: A Web Calculator for 2x2 Contingency Table**

How do you validate a qualitative test? Here's an introduction to a tiny little tool you might find useful for virus assay validation

[Continue Reading](#)

#### **2019 CLIA Proposed Acceptance Limits for Proficiency Testing**

CLIA has posted a proposed set of new quality

#### **Covid-19 Testing: Maintaining Quality in a State of Emergency**

Wayne Dimech examines the quality - or lack thereof - of SARS-Cov-2 testing. Wayne Dimech is Executive Manager, Scientific and Business Relations at NRL, Australia (NRL) in Melbourne. He is a recognized expert in infectious disease serology and laboratory quality.

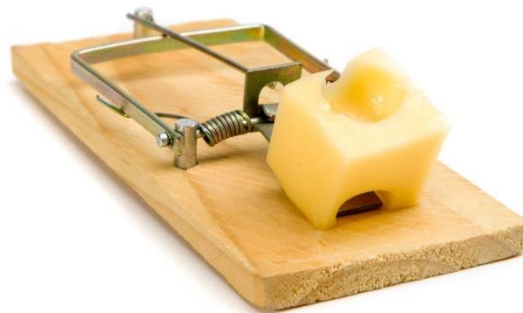
[Continue Reading](#)

#### **MIOT Hospital Sigma metric Verification of Performance**

# Regulations bring Inspections

Be prepared

*Pay attention to frequent deficiencies*  
*Don't fall into the deficiency trap*



# Regulations bring Inspections

Make sure all testing policies and procedures “line up” with requirements

Make sure all staff are doing what P/P state



# CLIA: **Top 10** (Oct. 2018) Deficiencies

Regulation	Deficiency	% All Lab Cited	% POLs Cited
493.1252(b)	Criteria for reagent and specimen storage; test system operation; test result reporting	4.8%	4.6%
493.1289(a)	Policies/procedures followed to monitor, assess, and correct problems identified in 493.1251-.1283	4.0%	3.8%
493.1251(b)	Complete procedure manual	4.6%	4.5%
493.1251(a)	Procedure manual for all tests followed by personnel	3.2%	3.2%
493.1236(c)(1)	At least 2X every year, verify accuracy of tests not enrolled in HHS approved PT	4.3%	4.8%
493.1291(c)	Test report includes all mandated items	3.5%	3.6%
493.1235	Policies/procedures followed to assess employee and, if applicable, consultant competency	4.1%	4.1%
493.1252(d)	Reagents, solutions, etc. used, not outdated or of substandard quality	3.1%	3.0%
493.1254(a)(1)	Maintenance performed at least at manufacturer's stated frequency	3.1%	2.8%
493.1253(b)(1)	Each lab using unmodified FDA-approved tests must demonstrate attainment of manufacturers' perf. specif.	2.8%	2.2%

<https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/CLIA/Downloads/CLIAtopten.pdf>

# CLIA: **Top 10** (Oct. 2018) Conditions

(problems with potential to or adversely affect patient test results/care)

Regulation	Deficiency	% All Lab Cited	% POLs Cited
493.1403	Director meets qualifications (493.1405) and provides management/direction (493.1407)	2.5%	2.5%
493.1441	Director meets qualifications (493.1443) and provides overall management/direction (493.1445)	1.6%	0.8%
493.801	Enrolled in HHS approved PT for each specialty and subspecialty tested and tests samples like patients	1.1%	0.9%
493.1250	Nonwaived testing meets requirements (493.1251-.1283); monitor, evaluate quality and correct problems (493.1289)	1.4%	1.2%
493.803	Nonwaived testing enrolled in HHS approved PT; lab successfully passes PT	0.7%	0.7%
493.1409	Lab has qualified technical consultant (493.1411) who provides oversight (493.1413)	1.1%	1.0%
493.1421	Lab has sufficient qualified individuals (493.1423) to perform functions (493.1425)	1.1%	1.0%
493.1415	For hematology testing, meets requirements (493.1230-.1256, 1269, 1281-.1299)	0.4%	0.3%
493.1487	High complexity labs have sufficient qualified individuals (493.1489) to perform functions (493.1495)	0.6%	0.4%
493.1447	High complexity labs have a qualified technical supervisor (493.1449) to perform functions (493.1451)	0.4%	0.2%

# CAP Top Deficiencies (2018 data)

CHECKLIST REQUIREMENT	CAP-WIDE*
<b>GEN.55500</b> Competency Assessment	1
<b>COM.01200</b> Activity Menu	2
<b>COM.04250</b> Comparability of Instruments and Methods – Nonwaived Testing	3

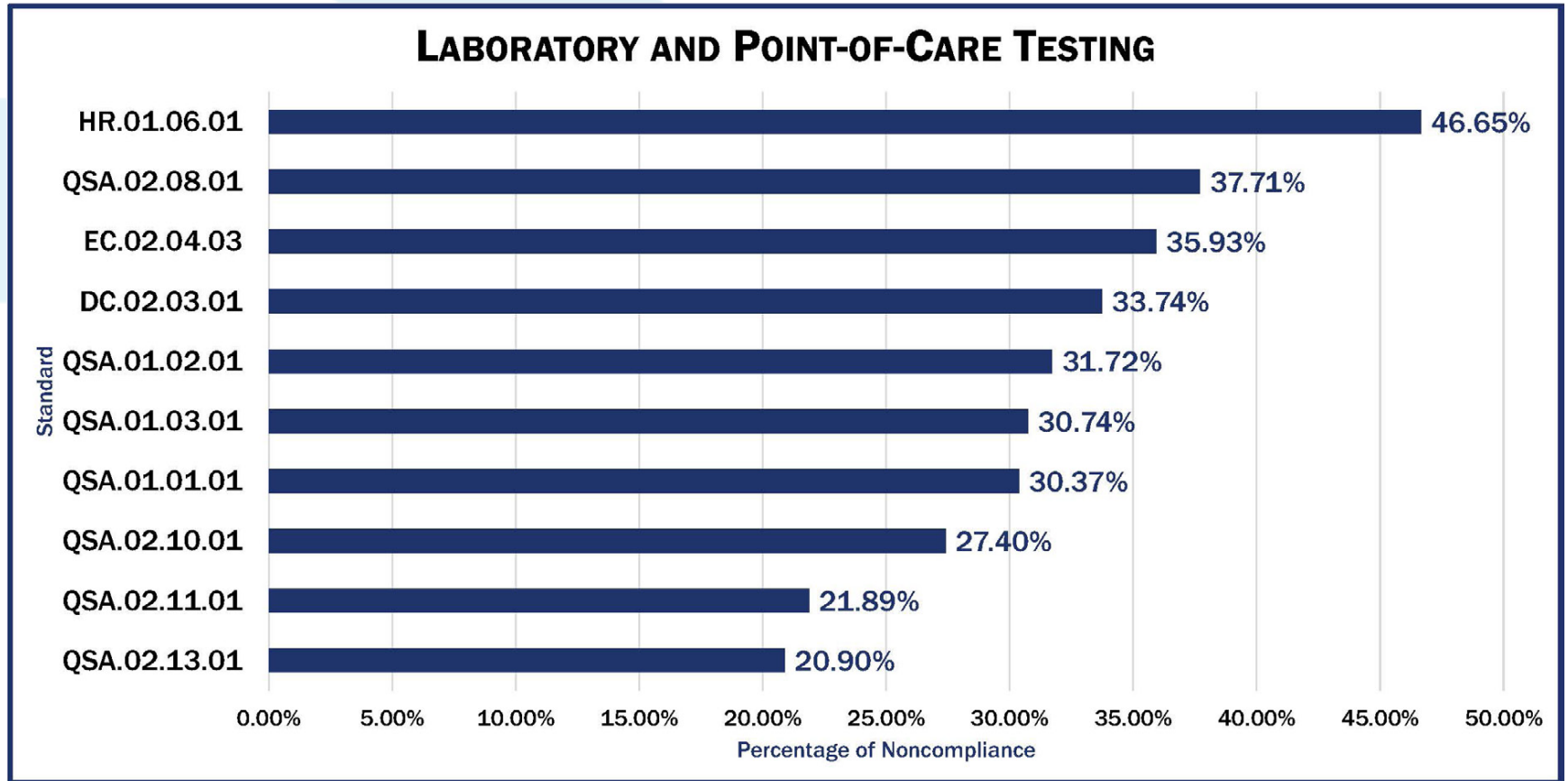
Make Your Lab Assessment Ready in 2020. Dark Daily. 2/25/20 Webinar.

# COLA Top Deficiencies (2019)

RANK	CITATION	#	%	REASON CITED
1	PER 5	658	18%	For not performing or documenting competency assessments as required
2	LDR 4	561	16%	For the Laboratory Director not fulfilling the Proficiency Testing responsibilities of the position
3	PER 4C	472	13%	For the Technical Consultant or Technical Supervisor not fulfilling the responsibilities of the position
4	LDR 5	427	12%	For the Laboratory Director not fulfilling the Quality Control / Quality Assessment responsibilities of the position
5	PT 16	414	12%	For not documenting review of PT scores by the Laboratory Director, supervisory personnel, and testing personnel

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# TJC (2018) Top Deficiencies



# Deficiencies: Common Denominators



# CLIA: Top 10 (Oct. 2018) Conditions

(Note number of deficiencies focused on personnel)

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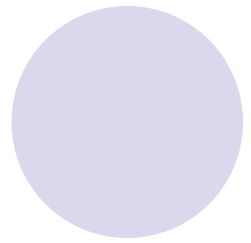
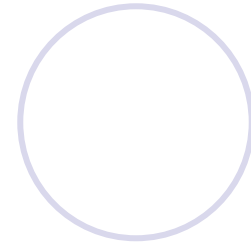
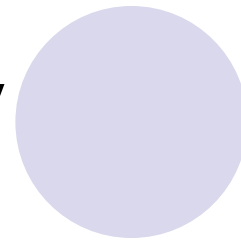


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# TJC's #1 Deficiency

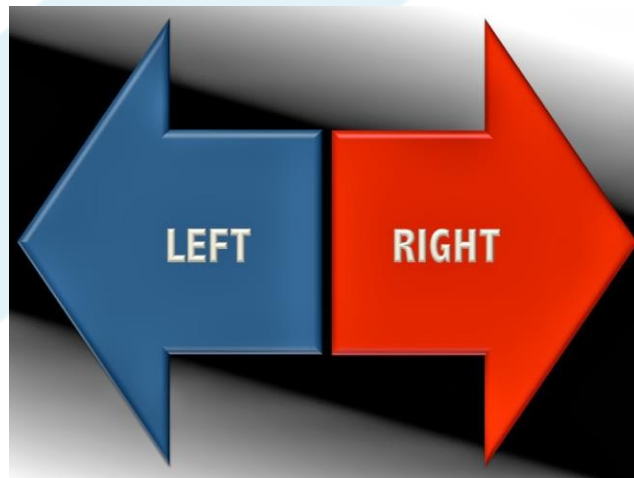


HR.01.06.01

Determine that staff are competent to perform their responsibilities

# Why most deficiencies?

Not having *right* personnel doing the *right* things!



# Qualifications/Qualified...Means?

Education

Training

Competency (Assessment)

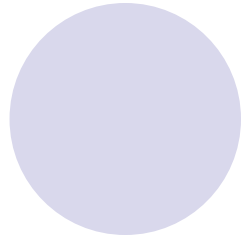
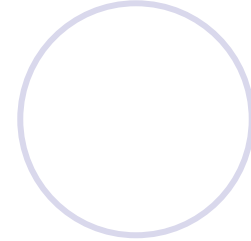
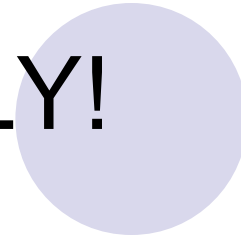
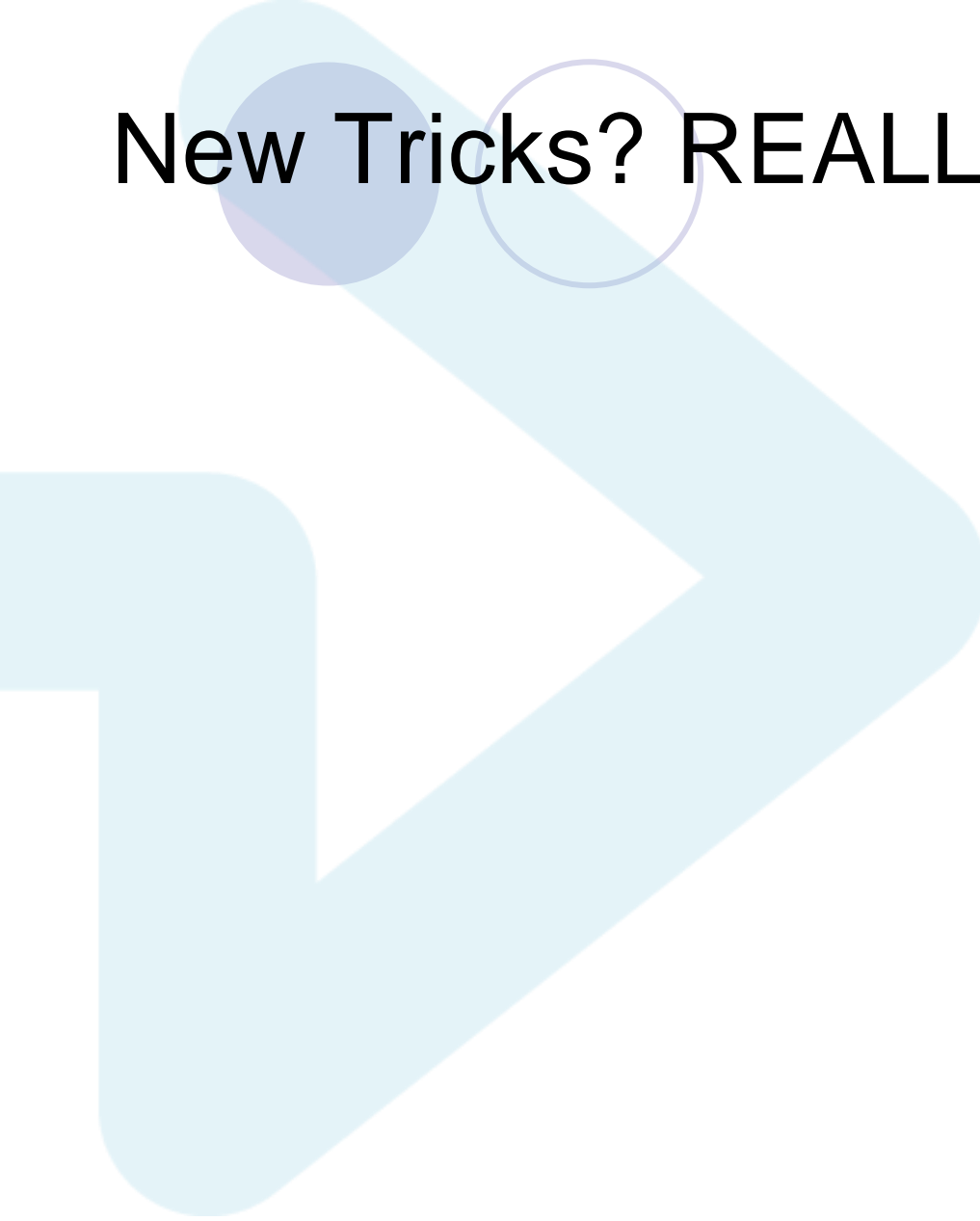
**AND**

Fulfillment of responsibilities

# Deficiency Avoidance



# New Tricks? REALLY!



# Important Mantras for Avoidance

Check, check, check

Train, train, train

Assess, assess, assess

Remind, remind, remind

# Check Personnel Credentials

- Moderate complexity testing (CLIA Subpart M, §§493.1403 – .1425)
  - Director
  - Technical Consultant
  - Clinical Consultant
  - Testing Personnel
- High complexity testing (CLIA Subpart M, §§493.1441 - .1495)
  - Director
  - Technical Supervisor
  - Clinical Consultant
  - General Supervisor
  - Testing Personnel



# Director *Requirements* – Mod. Complex

- ☐ 1. M.D., D.O. with current medical license to practice in State of laboratory's location **and** certified in anatomic and/or clinical pathology by ABP or AOBP or equivalent qualifications. Doctors of Optometry can serve for testing in their specialty area. Optometrists may perform waived or moderately complex tests when tears are the specimen.
- ☐ 2. M.D., D.O., or D.P.M (after September 1, 1993). with current medical license to practice in State of laboratory's location **and** laboratory training/experience consisting of (check one):
  - ☐ a. 1 year directing or supervising nonwaived tests.
  - ☐ b. 20 CME credit hours in laboratory practice commensurate with director responsibilities.
  - ☐ c. Equivalent laboratory training (20 CMEs) obtained during medical residency.
- ☐ 3. Doctorate in chemical, physical, biological or clinical laboratory science **and** certification by HHS-approved Board.
- ☐ 4. Doctorate in chemical, physical, biological or clinical laboratory science **and** 1 year directing or supervising nonwaived testing.
- ☐ 5. Master's in clinical laboratory science, medical technology or chemical, physical or biology science **and** 1 year laboratory training/experience in nonwaived testing **and** 1 year supervisory experience in a laboratory in nonwaived testing.
- ☐ 6. Bachelor's in clinical laboratory science, medical technology or chemical, physical or biological science **and** 2 years laboratory training/experience in nonwaived testing **and** 2 years supervisory experience in a laboratory in nonwaived testing.
- ☐ 7. **ON OR BEFORE 2/28/92** qualified or could have qualified as a director under the laboratory regulations published March 14, 1990 (see § 493.1406).
- ☐ 8. **ON OR BEFORE 2/28/92** qualified as a director by the State in which the laboratory is located.

# Train, Train, Train\*

## Assess, Assess, Assess\*

- Training provides essential knowledge, skills and behaviors for analysts to meet policies and procedures. Must be done before testing and with changes. Records must be maintained.
- Competency of analysts is the correct application of knowledge, skills and behaviors.
- Competency assessment *confirms* that application of knowledge, skills and behaviors is correct. CA must be performed at prescribed intervals and records maintained.

\*Waived Testing – training/CA varies with accrediting agency

# Competency Assessment Includes: Technical Consultant's Responsibility (Mod. Complex)

- (1) Direct observations of routine patient test performance, including patient preparation (if applicable), specimen handling, processing and testing;
- (2) Monitoring recording and reporting of test results;
- (3) Review of intermediate test results or worksheets, QC records, PT results, and preventive maintenance records;
- (4) Direct observation of performance of instrument maintenance and function checks;
- (5) Assessment of test performance through testing -- previously analyzed, internally blind, or external PT samples; and
- (6) Assessment of problem-solving skills.

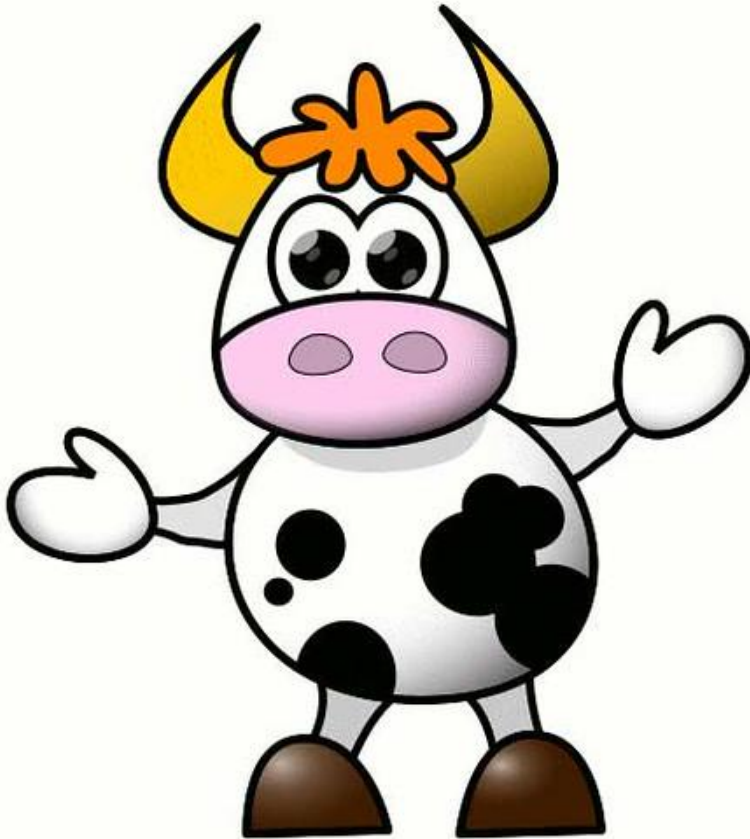
# CAP's Common CA Deficiencies

- **Incomplete documentation of all 6 elements**
  - Each test system/method must have all 6 elements assessed for all non-waived testing
- **Ineligible competency assessor**
  - For all moderately complex testing, must meet technical consultant qualifications
    - Must have a bachelor's degree in a chemical, physical, biologic or laboratory science
    - Must have at least two years of experience in the same complexity of testing
    - Must be delegated in writing

# TIPs from COLA for CA

- **Competency assessment does not have to be done all at once.**
- **Keep a running file on each person and add to it as they resolve problems, perform PT, etc.**
- **Include copies of documentation in the file, for example a write-up of a non-conforming event where the testing personnel resolved the situation. Include copies of routine maintenance logs, documentation of critical value communication, etc.**

# Remind Staff: Yes, Responsible for Responsibilities



Not fulfilling/providing  
required responsibilities  
remains a major deficiency!

Who Me?

# Our Goal



*Positive contribution to healthcare team  
for **quality** patient care*



QUALITY



Patient  
Safety

Failure to recognize lack of quality and  
Improve quality in the *entire testing*  
process can jeopardize patients' safety

Need effective quality management



# Quality Assessment/Assurance: Monitor & Improve

- Continually and *seriously* be involved to ensure *(ongoing)* effectiveness
  - Think monitoring
  - Think problem investigation
  - Think corrective actions
  - Think quality improvement



# Quality Assessment/Assurance: Monitor & Improve

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  - Think monitoring
  - Think problem investigation
  - Think corrective actions
  - Think quality improvement





# Quality Improvement: How?

Definition of Insanity?

# Consequences: § 493.1812: Action when deficiencies pose immediate jeopardy

CMS requires immediate action to remove jeopardy due to condition level deficiencies

- $\geq 1$  or more sanctions may be imposed

If jeopardy is not eliminated, CMS suspends/limits CLIA certificate (can be revoked later, if necessary)

When activity is a significant hazard to public health

- CMS can seek temporary injunction/restraining order regardless of CLIA certificate and State-exemption status.

# CAP: Investigating non-conforming Events

## CAP's revised (2019) GEN.20208 QM Patient Care/Client Services

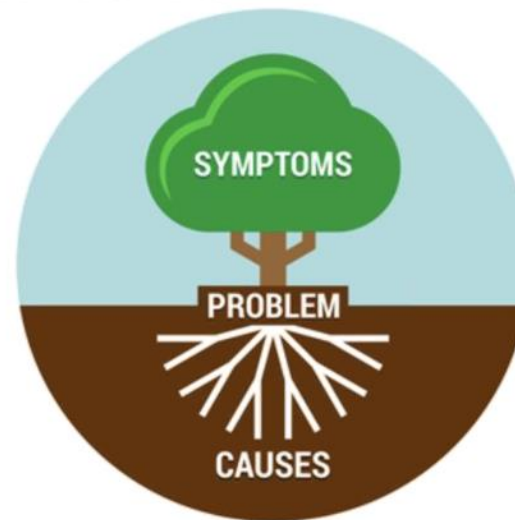
QM program includes a process to identify/evaluate errors, incidents and other problems that may interfere with patient care/client services

## CAP's new (2019) GEN.20310 Investigation of Non-conforming Events

QM program requires a **RCA** when a non-conforming event occurs that results in death, permanent harm or severe temporary harm (e.g., sentinel event). For nonconformances that ... are not sentinel events (e.g., near misses), QM program includes a process to define the scope and extent of the investigation required.

# Root Cause Analysis Approach

- **Root cause analysis:** A systematic process for identifying the causal factor(s) that underlie errors or potential errors in care.
- **In more general terms:**
  - Looking deeply into problems to find out why they are happening.
  - Uncovering causes that are not obvious.



RCA's in-depth look often requires a cultural change

# Culture Change for Quality and Patient Safety



# Quality/Safety: Requires “Right” Culture

“Quality and Patient Safety *NOT* associated with mismanagement, hostilities, “in-fighting,” incompetence, disorganization”



# TJC enhanced focus: Culture of Safety and Zero Harm

Leadership (LD) standards...[for] a just and learning culture to reach zero harm

(LD.03.01.01, LD.03.09.01, LD.03.02.01, PI.01.01.01)

Leaders have essential role...with consistent activities...

- Leadership participation is crucial to ...facilitate transparent, non-punitive approach to reporting and learning from adverse events, close calls, and unsafe conditions

Surveyors look for engaged leadership and their participation in developing/sustaining a culture of safety.

# COLA's Quality and Safety View: Testing is more than Compliance; its Culture

...Within total healthcare system...[there is] awareness of importance of accurate lab information to improve patient outcomes

...we know that accuracy emerges through relevant, practical, quality and safety-centered processes combined with a continuous “quality-on-the-mind” focus during daily actions of caring for patients...

# *Leadership*\* is required for lab safety (and patient safety)

- Building a culture of safety
- Encouraging openness and transparency
- Ensuring safety competency
- The incident management plan
- Process for incident investigation

\*Irwin Rothenberg. Technical writer/quality advisor: COLA Resources, Inc.

# “Right” Culture Requires Shift in Thinking

Not Effective Thinking	Effective Thinking
Who did it?	What happened? Why?
Punitive	Fair and just
Bad people	Bad systems
Penalize the reporter	Thank the reporter
Confidential	Transparent learning
Investigation	Root cause analysis
Independent silos; no/little communication	Inclusive and <b>interdisciplinary</b> team; lots of communication

# “Right” Culture Requires Shift in Thinking

Not Effective Thinking	Effective Thinking
Thinking errors are rare	Realizing errors are everywhere
Great care	Great care in a high-risk environment
Lack of direction; staff make it up as they go along	Principles of fair and just culture, guidelines algorithms, flow charts
Risk of disclosure/confidentiality	Moral duty, risk of non-disclosure
Great staff; poor systems	Great staff; great systems
Deliver care to patients	Partner with team, patients and families

# “Effective” Thinking for The Right Culture



# Summary of Today, we addressed

Tactics based on survey/inspection findings to be aware and avoid deficiencies

Quality assessment and quality improvement techniques for quality results and patient safety

Importance of the “right” laboratory culture for quality and patient safety

# What about Tomorrow?

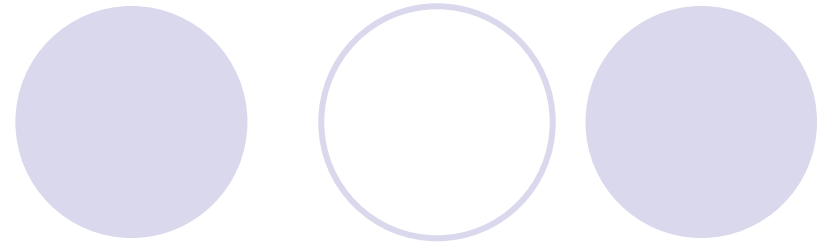
## Who knows?

- Keep current, keep “ear to ground”, be in the know
- Be flexible
- Be ready for the next “*surprise*”

*But how?*



# Some Guidance?



## Lab Preparedness During the COVID-19 Pandemic



**Strategies for curtailing test menus, implementing social distancing, and supporting staff morale in response to a surge in testing and staffing shortages**

**Author:** Jonathan Hoyne, PhD, DABCC, FAACC // **Date:** MAY.1.2020 // **Source:** Clinical Laboratory News

**Topics:** [Lab Management](#), [Change Management](#), [Emergency Preparedness/Response](#), [Lab Safety](#), [Personnel Management](#), [Test Utilization](#)

The past few months have been a whirlwind of news about, and activities in response to, the emergence and spread of the novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2. As this pandemic unfolds, laboratory personnel are key to the efforts to halt the virus's spread and treat patients.

The consequences of the pandemic on laboratories are likely to go beyond those of more familiar emergencies, like floods or hurricanes. In addition to a possibly overwhelming surge in patients with COVID-19 illness, we might experience planned reductions in other patient populations, a changed patient mix to mostly or nearly all COVID-19 patients, supply shortages, and staff shortages as team members need to self-quarantine or stay home to care for family members.

## SARS-CoV-2 Quality Solutions

Version 2 now available with expanded genome coverage including the S gene

# Planning Guidance

## Lab Preparedness During the COVID-19 Pandemic



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# My last Word on Quality and Safety --

## Continue to:



# Superheroes!



Thanks to all of you!

