

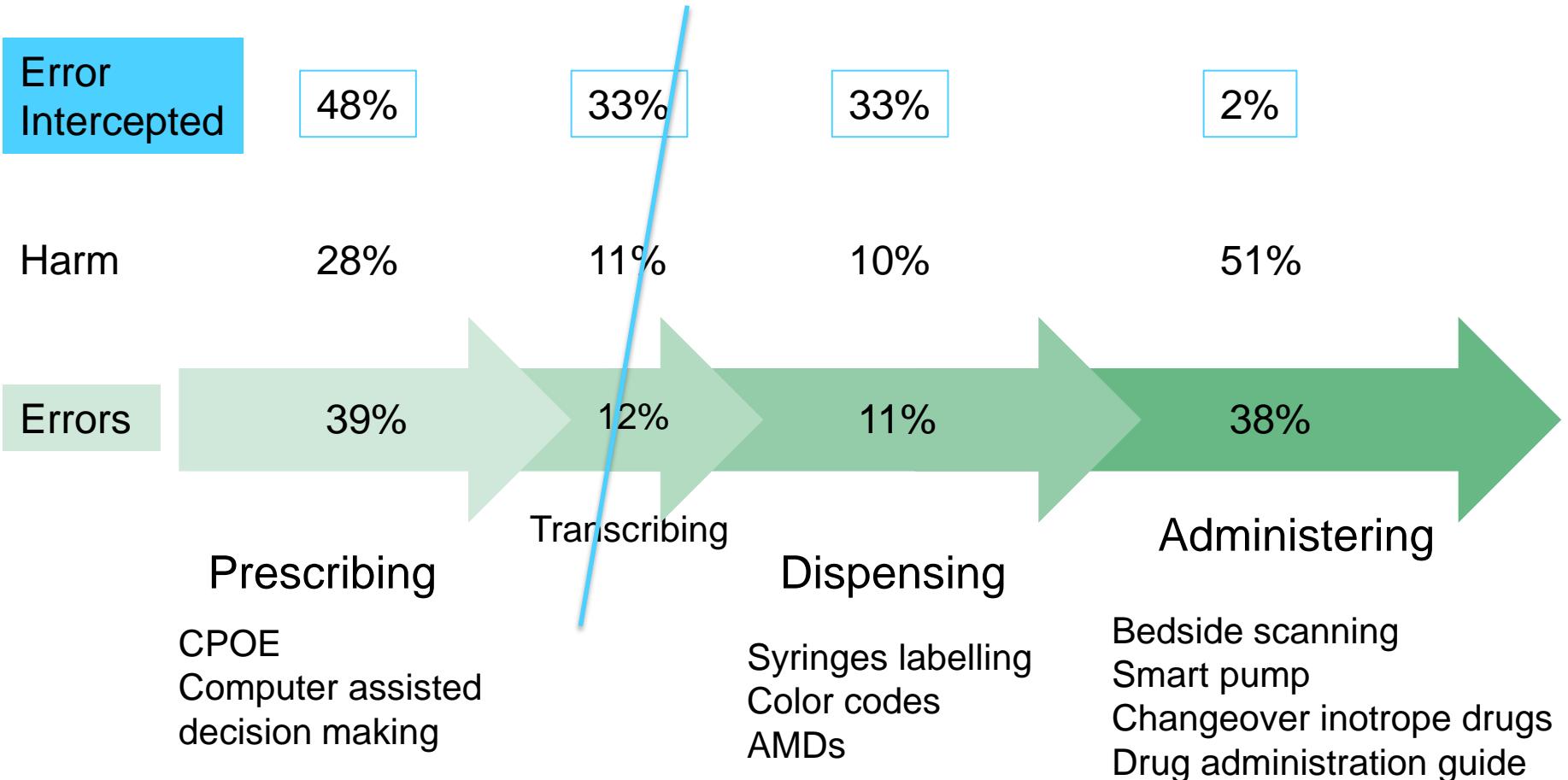
How can « e-tools » help reduce medication errors?

Computerized Physician Order Entry (CPOE) and Automated Medication Dispensing System (ADSs) in the Intensive Care.

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Errors and Drug process



In the literature

- Lack of similar setting
- Limited sample sizes (insufficient power)
- Multiple variables involved (economics, quality, human resources)
- Few « before and after » type studies

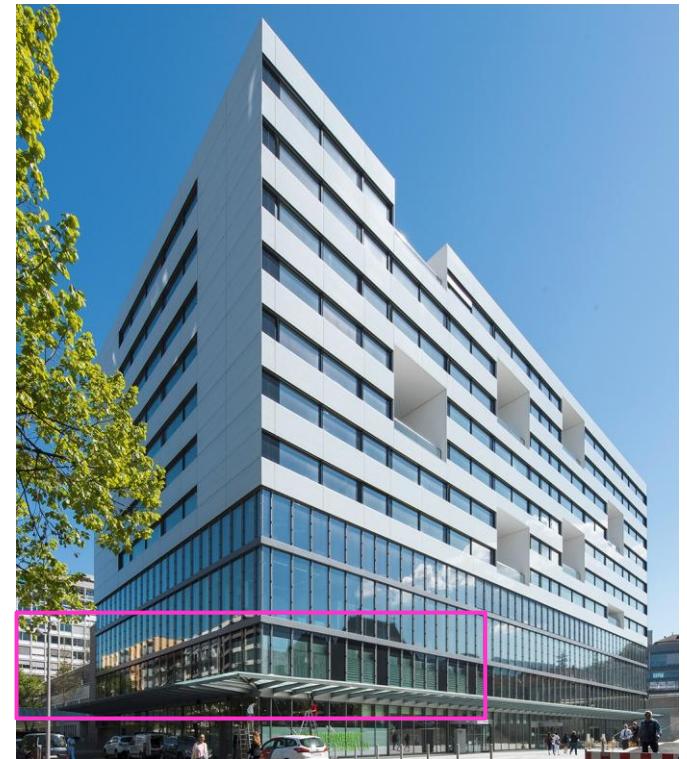
Geneva ICU setting

34 médecins (7 adjoints, 18 chefs de clinique, 20 internes)

180 infirmiers (144 ETP)

Neuro
Poly-neuro
Cardio
Polycardio

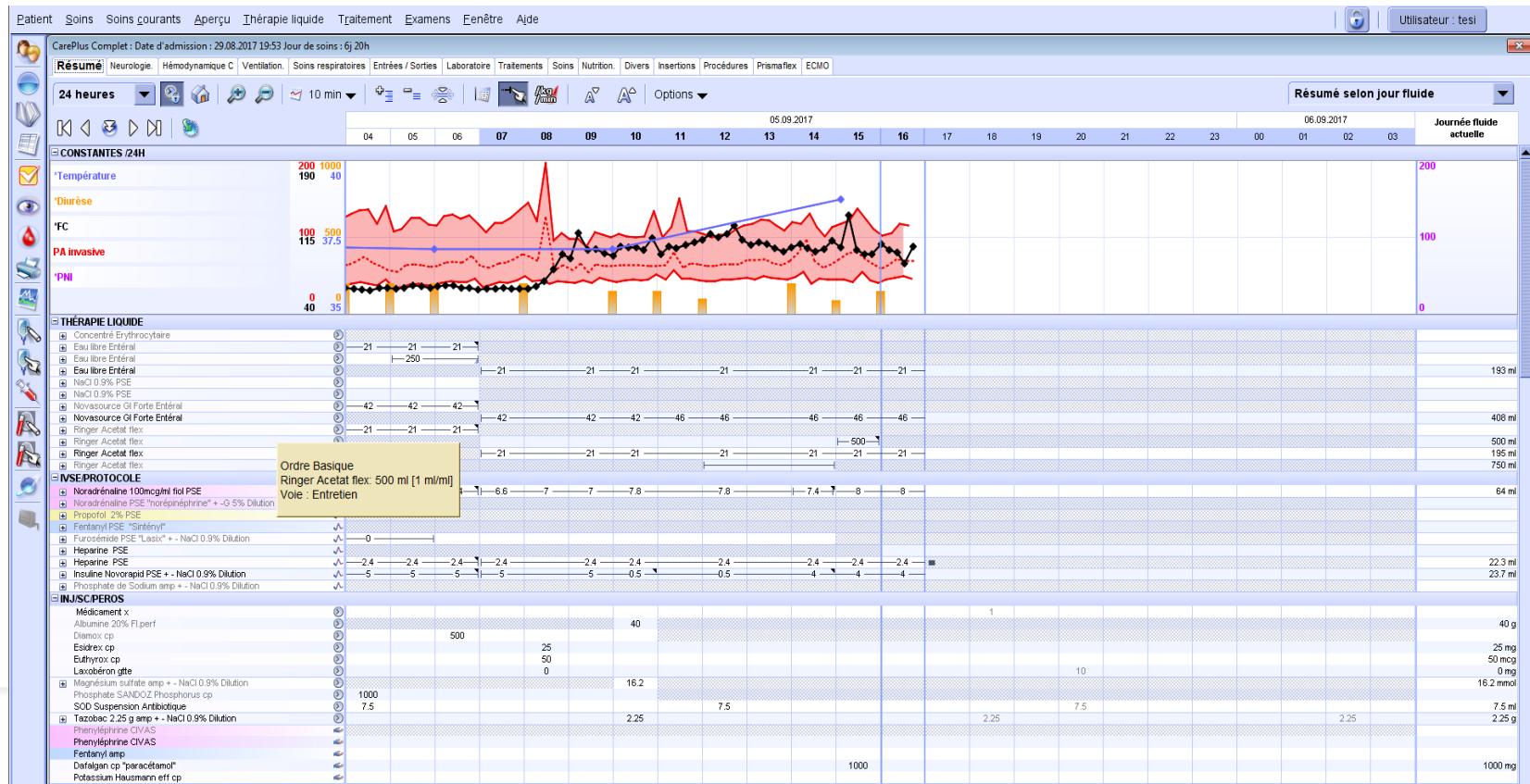
36 bed



Prescribing

Computerized Physician Order Entry (CPOE)

ICU Geneva: Clinisoft® (2003)



Overview Clinisoft

The image shows the Clinisoft software interface, which integrates clinical monitoring, therapy management, and protocol creation.

Vital Signs Monitoring: A top panel displays real-time vital signs: Temperature (200, 190), Heart Rate (1000, 40), Urine Output (100, 40), and Blood Pressure (115, 37.5). Below these are trends for Heart Rate (red line) and Blood Pressure (black line).

Fluid Therapy: A section titled "THÉRAPIE LIQUIDE" lists infusion protocols:

- Eau libre Entéral (x 3)
- Glucose 5% flex (x 6)
- NaCl 0.9% PSE (x 2)

Each protocol has a corresponding infusion rate and duration listed on the right.

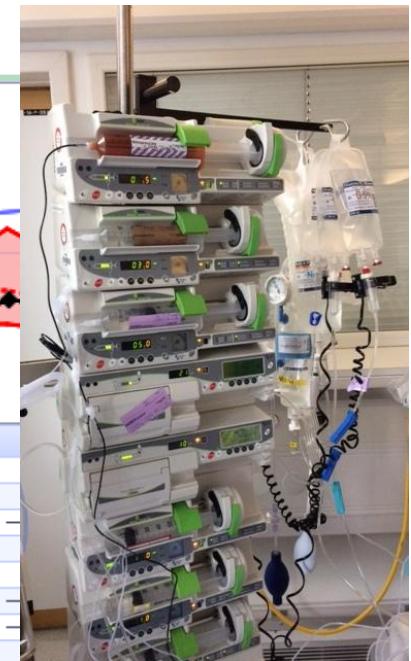
Protocol Management: A section titled "IVSE/PROTOCOLE" lists various infusion protocols:

- Dobutamin PSE (rate: 5, duration: 5)
- Nitroprussiate PSE "Nitropress" + -G 5% Dilution (rate: 2, duration: 2.1 → 2.3)
- K-Cl PSE (Hypertonique) (rate: 10, duration: 0)
- Amiodarone PSE "Cordarone" + -G 5% Dilution (rate: 3, duration: 3)
- Furosémide PSE "Lasix" + - NaCl 0.9% Dilution (rate: 6, duration: 6)
- Héparine PSE (rate: 1, duration: 1)
- Insuline Novorapid PSE + - NaCl 0.9% Dilution (rate: 3, duration: 2 → 1 → 3)

Medication Administration: A section titled "INJ/SC/PEROS" shows the administration of:

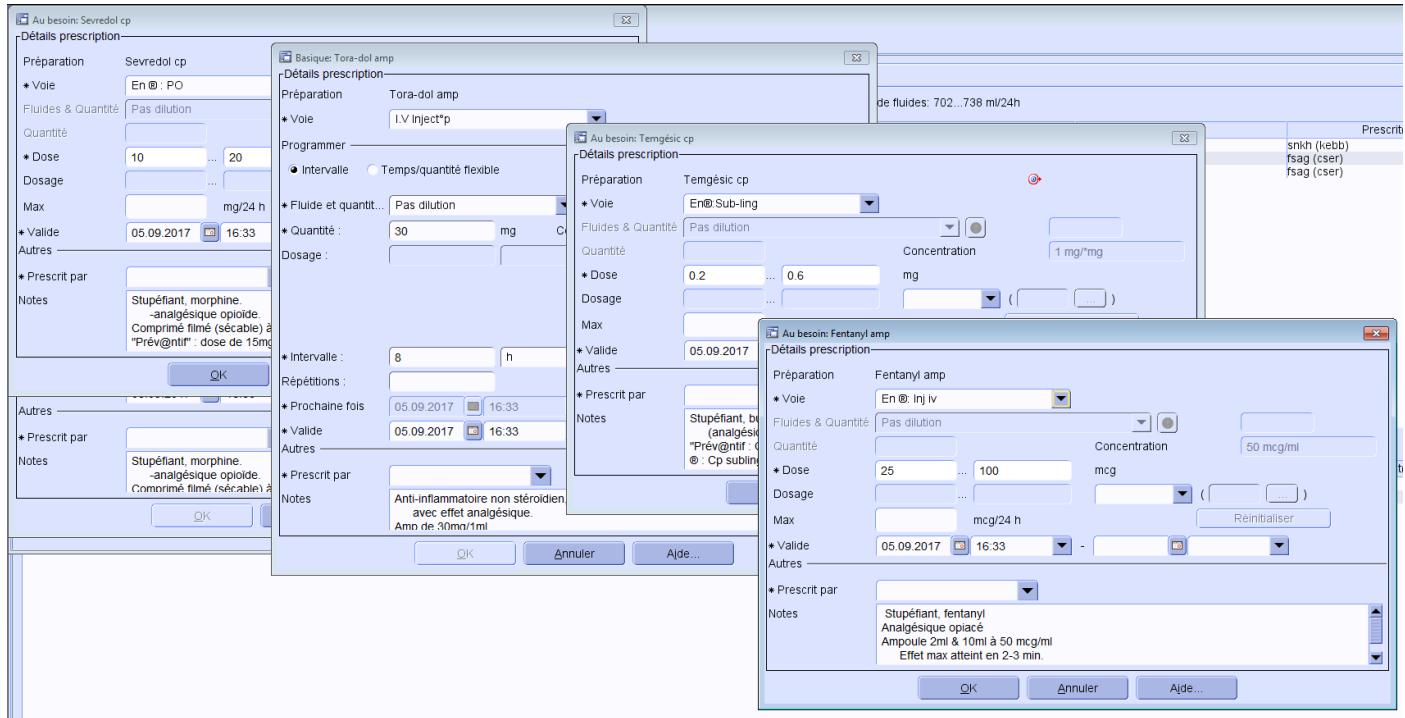
- Solu-cortef amp (rate: 50)
- Acide folique cn (rate: 50)

A green box highlights the "INJ/SC/PEROS" section.



Order sets for specific protocols

- Analgesia
- Transit for paraplegic



Helpful for students and new medical staff

Doses parametered

Harmonization of languages between doctors, nurses and pharmacists

Protocole: Noradrénaline 100mcg/ml fiol PSE

Réponse

* Variable PAM invasive Min 60 mmHg Max 100 mmHg

Détails prescription

Préparation Noradrénaline 100mcg/ml fiol PSE

* Voie V.V.C PSE

* Fluides & Qua... Pas dilution

* Quantité 5 mg Concentration 0.1 mg/ml

* Dose 0.528 ... 5.28 ml/h

Dosage 0.01 ... 0.1 mcg/kg/min

Max mg/24 h

88 kg

Reinitialiser

* Valide 04.09.2017 12:30

Autres

* Prescrit par guke, guke (guke)

Notes

Vasoconstricteur (Vasopresseur), norépinéphrine, Sympathomimétique.
Dilution STANDARD
Nouvelle fiole 5mg = 50 ml
~~ PSE 50ml ~~ => 1amp non diluée (= 100 µg/ml)
Précipitation avec Bicarbonate de Na et Lidocaïne.

mcg/kg/min → mL / h

Preparation information

Advantages of Clinisoft®

ICU

- Dosing range
- Computing dose with patient weight with converter
(mcg /kg/min versus mL/h)

- Order sets
 - Analgesia
 - Transit (paraplegic)
 - Organ donors

Pharmacy

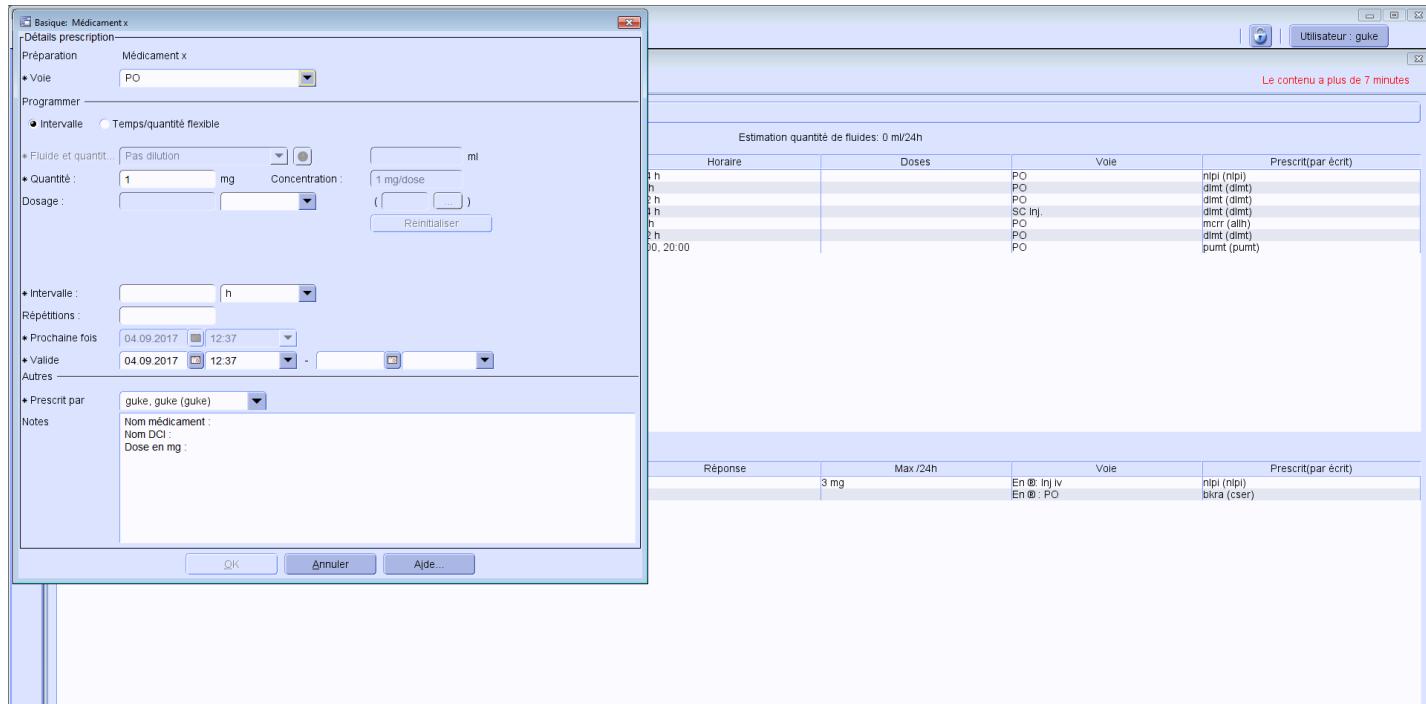
- Drug inventory parametered
- Drug preparation and dilution (adapted to the standardized dilutions) documented
- Perfusion information
 - Compatibilities
 - Central/Peripheral
 - Filtration needed



Multiple information while prescribing

Ways of bending the rules

Prescription of « Médicament X »

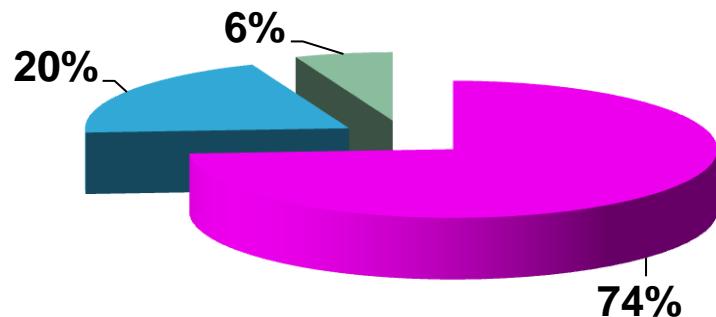


Balancing the risk of prescription without net and the absence of an hard limit needed for exceptions

Dispensing and preparing

Drug organizer observation:

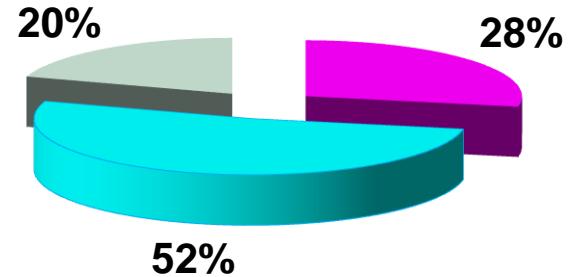
Mean rate of preparation error: **3%**
(n=30)



- picking error
- distribution error
- counting error

Diluted syringes preparation:

Mean rate of preparation error : **6.5%**
(n=28)



- picking error
- dilution error
- dosing error

Non e-tool to tackle picking errors

Look and sound-alike



Nom de marque ↔ Nom de marque

Aldozone°	Aldactone°
Céfuroxime°	Ceftriaxone°
Nalbuphine°	Naloxone°
Naropine°	Nalbuphine°
Rapidocaine°	Ropivacaine°
Ropivacaine°	Bupivacaine°
Sandostatine°	Sandimmun°
Toradol°	Tramadol°
Valcyte°	Valtrex°

Nom de marque ↔ Nom de DCI

Rapidocaine°	ropivacaine
Sandostatine°	somatostatine

Exemples de cas de confusions rapportés aux HUG :



Nom de DCI ↔ Nom de DCI

acide folique	acide folinique
céfuroxime	ceftriaxone
cefuroxime	cefazoline
cefepime	cefixime
éphedrine	phénylephrine
valganciclovir	valaciclovir

Les erreurs surviennent notamment :

- lors de transferts de patients entre deux unités
- lors de changements de produits aux HUG et dans les stocks (ex. introduction d'un générique)

Les erreurs sont amplifiées si le produit est du même fabricant (emballages très ressemblants (look-alike))

« Infovigilance » sent to Pharmaceuticals



Standardized dilutions

 <p>Site web de la Pharmacie des HUG – http://pharmacie.hug-ge.ch/ Informations sur les médicaments - Recommandations d'utilisation Assistance Pharmaceutique: No tél. interne 31080</p>  <p>Hôpitaux Universitaires Genève</p>			
DILUTIONS STANDARD			
MÉDICAMENT	DILUTION / RECONSTITUTION / PRÉPARATION	MODE D'ADMINISTRATION	REMARQUES
ADENOSINE Krenosine® Amp 6 mg/ 2mL	Pas de dilution ni de reconstitution (conc : 3 mg/mL)	Bolus rapide puis rincer la voie veineuse.	
ADRENALINE Ser 5mg = 5 mL CIVAS Amp 1mg/ 1mL Amp 1 mg/ 10mL	Diluer avec G5% (PLUS STABLE) Bolus : CIVAS 5 mg = 5 mL seringue prête à l'emploi (1mg/mL) Bolus : non dilué 1 amp à 1mg/ 10mL (conc: 100 mcg/mL) PSE : 5 mg (5 mL) et 45 mL de NaCl 0.9% (conc: 100 mcg/mL) Aérosol diluer avec du NaCl 0.9% : 2mg (2mL) dans 3mL de NaCl 0,9%	Phlébogène, de préférence sur VVC. Stable 24h	pH = 2.5-4 Incompatible avec le bicarbonate et solutions alcalines En aérosol, lors de bronchospasme réfractaire ou de laryngospasme.
ALPROSTADIL Prostin® Amp 0,5 mg/ 1mL	PSE : 0.5 mg (1mL) et 49 mL de NaCl 0,9% ou G5% (conc: 10 mcg/mL)		Mettre le solvant dans la seringue avant le médicament afin d'éviter une réaction avec le plastique.
AMIODARONE Cordarone® Amp 150 mg/ 3mL	Diluer uniquement avec du G5% Bolus : (réa) 300 mg (6mL) et 14 mL de G5% (conc: 15 mg/mL) PSE : 600 mg (12mL) et 36 mL de G5% (conc: 12.5 mg/mL) Mini- perf: 300mg (6mL) dans 100mL de G5% (conc: 3 mg/mL)	En discontinu, administrer sur 30 min Phlébogène, de préférence sur VVC	pH = 3.5-4.5 Incompatible avec bicarbonate, furosemide, Niprus®, héparine, KCl. Compatible avec la noradrénaline et la dobutamine.
CALCIUM GLUCONATE 10% Calciumgluconat® Amp 1 g/ 10mL Produit allemand	Pas de dilution ni de reconstitution (conc : 100 mg/mL) (100 mg/mL de calcium gluconate corresp. à 0.225 mmol/mL de Ca ²⁺)	Administrer pur sur VVC car phlébogène	pH 6 à 8.2 Incompatible avec céftriaxone, bicarbonates, phosphates, sulfates, propofol. Nutrition Parentérale Compatible avec midazolam, fentanyl, furosemide, tacrolimus.
CICLOSPORINE Sandimmune® Amp 50 mg/ 1mL	PSE : 100 mg (2mL) et 48 mL de NaCl 0.9% ou G5% (conc: 2 mg/mL)	Sur VVP de préférence sur 2-6 heures Stable 24h	pH = 6-7 Administrer seul sur VVP pour éviter les erreurs de résultats effectués sur la voie cutanée.
CLONIDINE Catapresan® Amp 150 mcg/ 1mL	Diluer uniquement avec du NaCl 0,9% Bolus : 150 mcg (1mL) et 9 mL de NaCl 0.9% (conc: 15 mcg/mL) PSE : 450 mcg (3 mL) et 27 mL de NaCl 0.9% (conc: 15 mcg/mL)	Débit max: 0,5 mcg/kg/min En bolus, sur minimum 10 min (risque hypotension). Stable 24h	pH = 4-7 Incompatible avec le midazolam.

Dilution
NON STANDARD

SIPHAROM: groupe de travail soins intensifs et pharmacies romands

Syringes Labelling

- DCI and concentration + dilution documented

Date: Initiale: _____	Heure: _____		
FENTanyl 10 microg/mL			
Présentation	A prélever	Ajouter	Total
amp 500 mcg = 10mL	10mL	40mL NaCl0.9	500mcg=50mL

Date: Initiale: _____	Heure: _____		
FENTanyl 50 microg/mL			
Présentation	A prélever	Ajouter	Total
amp 500mcg = 10mL	50mL	0	2500mcg=50mL

- 2 sizes: continuous perfusion or bolus

Date: Initiale: _____	Heure: _____		
Amiodarone 12.5 mg/mL			
Présentation	A prélever	Ajouter	Total
amp 150mg=3mL	12mL	36mL G5	600mg = 48mL

Date: Initiale: _____	Heure: _____		
Amiodarone 15 mg/mL			
Présentation	A prélever	Ajouter	Total
amp 150mg=3mL	6 mL	14mL G5%	300mg = 20mL

- Color code (based on ISMP and ISO 26825)

Date: Initiale: _____	Heure: _____		
Furosémide 5 mg/mL			
Présentation	A prélever	Ajouter	Total
flacon amp 250mg=25mL	25mL	25mL NaCl 0.9	250mg=50mL

Date: Initiale: _____	Heure: _____		
Midazolam 1 mg/mL			
Présentation	A prélever	Ajouter	Total
amp 50mg=10mL	10mL	40mL NaCl 0.9	50mg=50mL

Date: Initiale: _____	Heure: _____		
niCARdipine 0,5 mg/mL			
Présentation	A prélever	Ajouter	Total
amp. 5mg=5mL	25mL	25mL de NaCl 0,9%	25mg=50mL

Date: Initiale: _____	Heure: _____		
Propofol 20 mg/mL			
Présentation	A prélever	Ajouter	Total
flacon amp 1000mg=50mL	50mL		1000mg=50mL

Example of disposition in the ICU



Automated Medication Dispensing system (AMDs)

ICU Geneva: PYXIS® (2015)



Transfer of charges

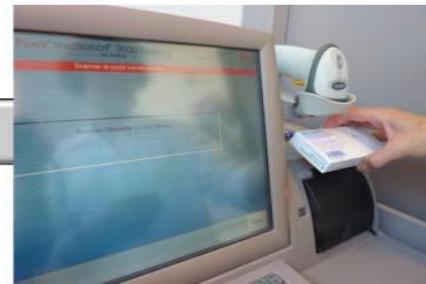
Pharmacy

APUS managing the ordering and loading of drugs in the machines

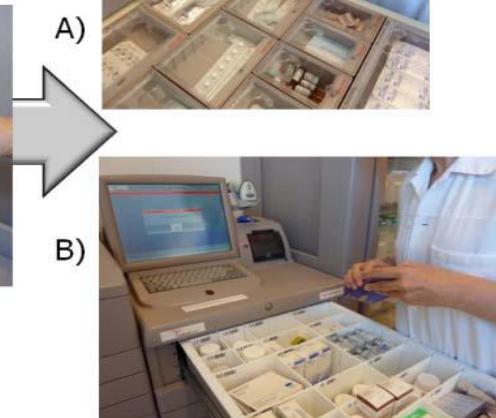
Editing of a « reapro » list



Edition d'une liste de réapprovisionnement
(= médicaments ayant atteint leur seuil de commande)



Remplissage sécurisé par scanning des emballages



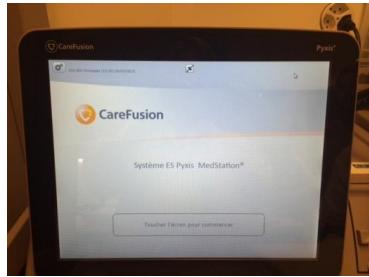
A)

B)

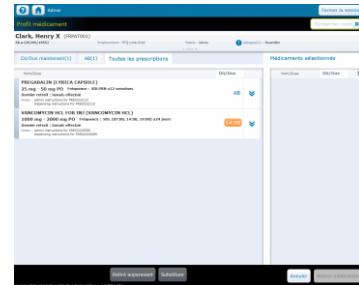
Scanning before loading

ICU

Nurses and doctors picking the drugs for a specific patient via the machines



Biometric login



Patient selection
Drug selection



Electronic opening of corresponding cubies

Logistic advantages with (AMDs)

ICU

- Limited time managing the ward pharmacy
- Limited “errant” drugs in the wards
- Easy narcotics follow up



Pharmacy

- Drugs loaded by dedicated pharmacy staff (APUS)
 - drugs ordering (threshold based on consumptions)
 - scanning of the products
 - expiration dates documented
- Optimized management of drugs needed in the ward (less drug return, less emergencies ordering)

Knowledge of “on site” stock useful when drug shortage

Security advantages with AMDs

ICU

- ➡ Secured picking
- ➡ Drug information at the point of care.
- ➡ Harmonization of practices
- ➡ Increased time for ICU related issues.

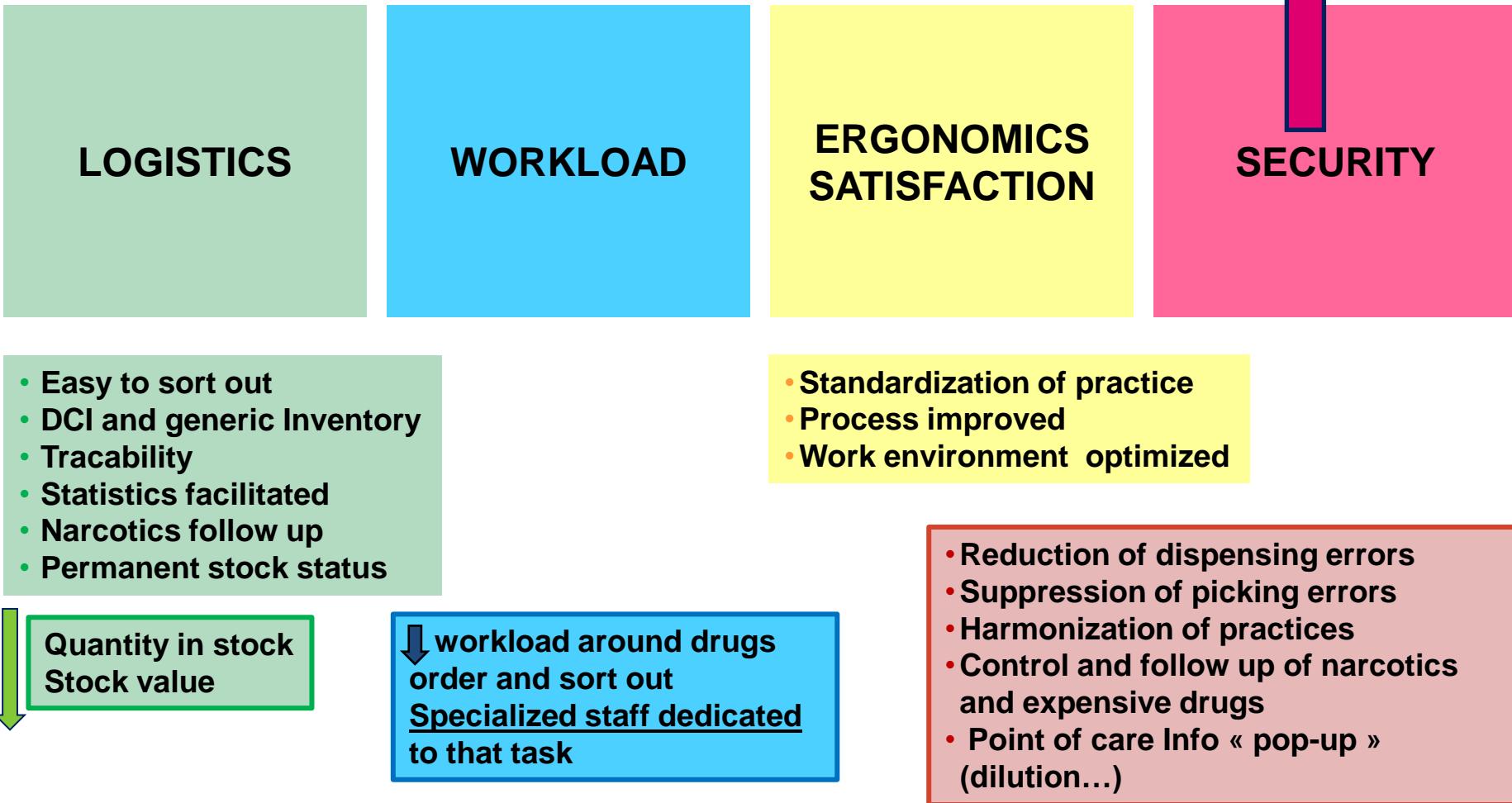
Optimized information channel to the point of care

Follow up of specific drug use
(data extraction from the PYXIS)

Pharmacy

- ➡ Secured storage of drugs
- ➡ Easy follow up of narcotics (counting)
- ➡ Warning pop-up if changes
 - drug shortage
 - drug importation
- ➡ Point of care information
 - special administration modalities
 - new drugs

Advantages of AMDs



Ways of bending the rules

Time of withdrawal perceived as way too long...

- Skipping patient selection
- Spreading of drugs on top of the machine
- Use of the “old pharmacy”

Less than 2 minutes to act

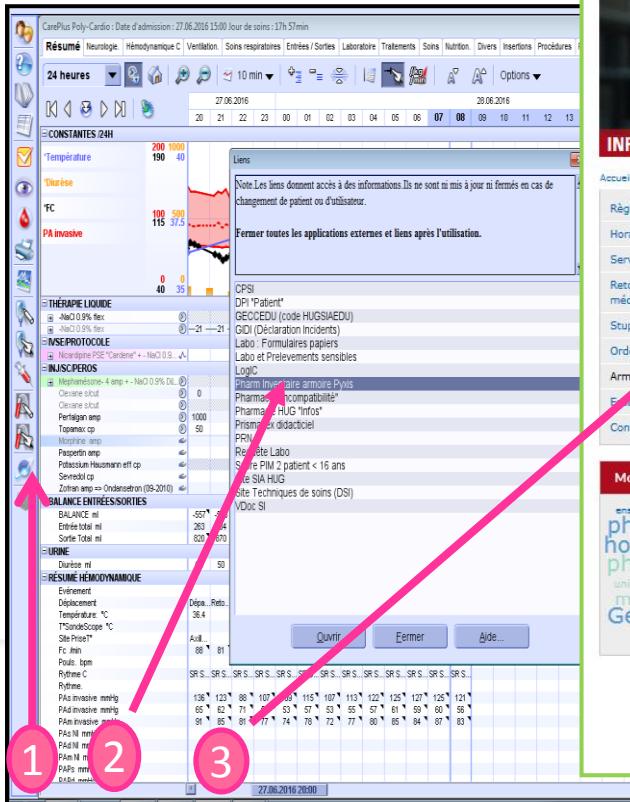


use of the Emergency trolley

Human-Computer interface

PYXIS Utilization Support aside implementation

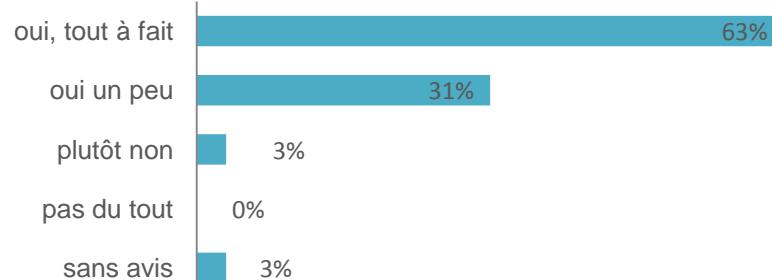
- Staff training
- Internet info
- Hot line
- Technical back up



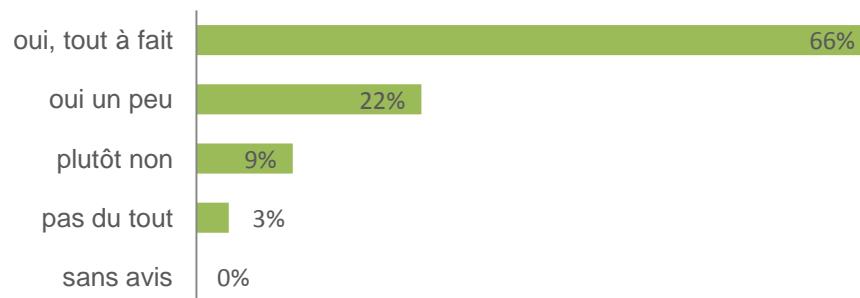
The screenshot shows a web page for 'Hôpitaux Universitaires Genève' (HUG). The main content area has a green border and displays a video player. The video shows a person interacting with a Pyxis cabinet. A pink arrow points from the bottom-left of the main content area towards the video player. The video player has a play button and a progress bar. Below the video, there's a caption 'Vidéo sur le fonctionnement des armoires'. To the left of the video, there's a sidebar with links like 'INFOS-PRATIQUES', 'Armoire Pyxis', 'A l'intention des usagers', 'Procédures', 'Mots clés', and 'Inventaires'. The bottom right corner of the video player has a small 'FR' icon.

Users satisfaction

...contribue à l'amélioration de la sécurité des soins?



...contribue à une meilleure gestion de stocks des médicaments?



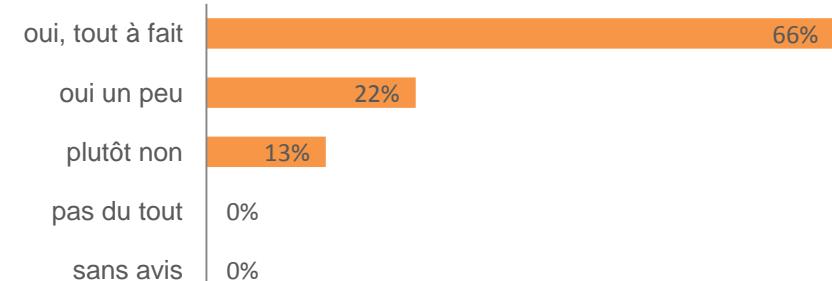
Pediatric intensive care n=32

Security: 63%

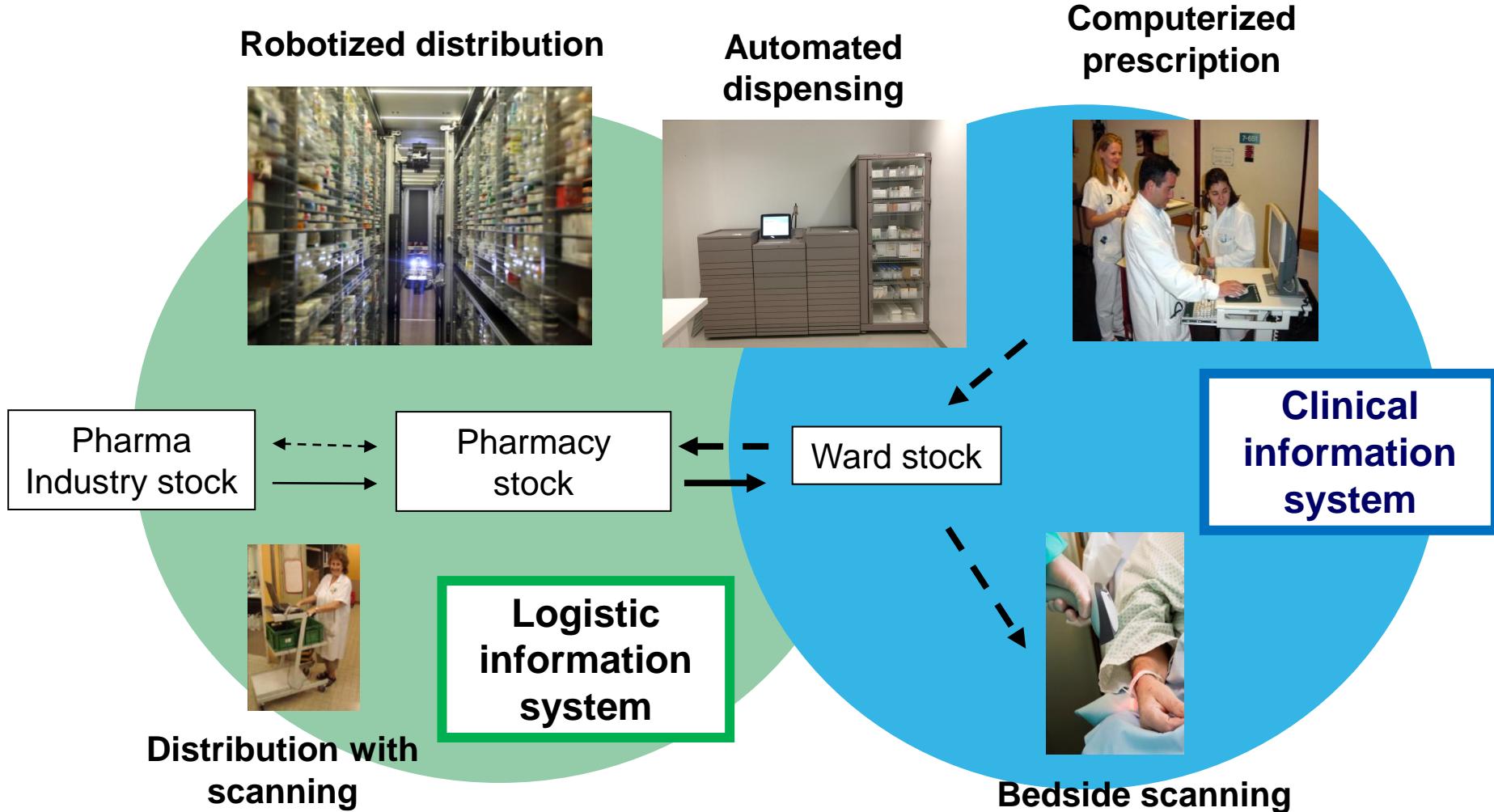
Drug storage management: 66%

Tracability: 66%

...contribue à une meilleure traçabilité des médicaments ?

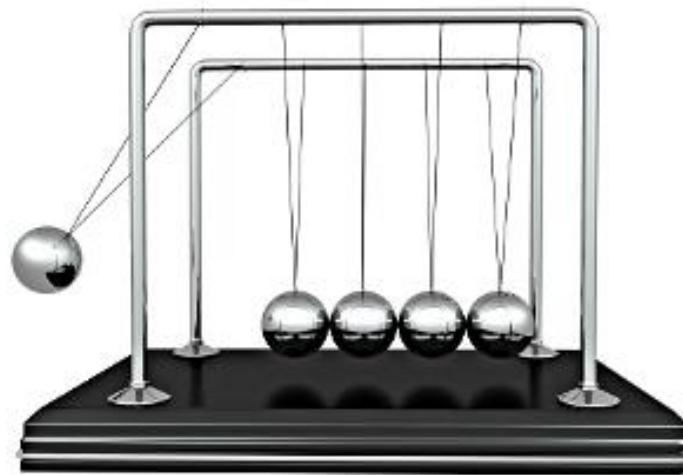


Integration in the whole drug process



e-tools are securing the system if :

**fully integrated in the medication process
and
adopted by the staff**



Newton's cradle

but get ready to see new issues arising!