From Excel-based HFMEA towards myQA PROactive

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Excel-based HFMEA experience

- Requirement for JCI accreditation
- Advised by quality team
 - Take source of risk into account
 - Work systematically
 - Multidisciplinary group
 - Analyze risks and define action points
 - Assign and review (!) action points



Risk management process





HFMEA for CT-simulator

• Pro-active:

- room in renovation, CT to be installed
- 11 process steps, 363 risk sources
- Occurrence, severity and risk score:

			Ris	sk Matrix				
		F			Catastrophic	Major	Moderate	Minor
		Frequency						
		Weekly		Weekly	Very high	Very high	High	Low
		Monthly (≥ 6x/y)						
		Yearly (< 6x/y)		Monthly	Very high	High	Low	Very low
	-	Less than once a year	_	Yearly	High	Low	Low	Very low
				Less than once a year	Low	Very low	Very low	Very low
-	Severity							
		Definition		Effectiv	ve dose			
	Catastro	Catastrofic death or permanent serious inju		>20	00 mSv			
	Major	permanent injury,	not serious	1000-20	00 mSv			
	Moderat	te temporary injury		200-10	00 mSv			Top in Zora.
	Minor	no injury		0-20	00 mSv			

Risk analysis

- Failure modes
 - High or Very high risk scores were analyzed
 - Eliminate, control or accept
 - low or very low risk but high in number and resolved easily
 - Eliminated
- Action points were defined
- Responsible persons were assigned
- No flow chart or fault tree analysis performed



Performed HFMEA in RT

- VersaHD (pro-active)
 - 11 process steps, 362 risk sources, 40 action points
- HDR afterloader
 - 11 process steps, 289 risk sources, 10 action points
- Review of CT-simulator after 5 year
 - Still 16 out of 45 open action points (!)
- TPS RayStation
 - 29 process steps, 527 risk sources, 142 action points
 - Time consuming !



Performed HFMEA outside RT

- Nuclear medicine, RX and connected departments :
 - To define number of required RPO
- Radiation safety hospital wide
 - All types of radiation risks
 - Radioactive waste
 - Patients nuclear medicine
 - Mobile RX machine
 - ...





National external audits

- Request to perform proactive risk analysis
- Not many departments have knowledge of RA
 - Do not know how to start or what to include
 - Radioprotection, uncontrolled access, fire safety,...
- Clear need for easier tool for (proactive) risk analysis



Request to test myQA® PROactive



- Copy CT-sim HFMEA into the import file
 - Convert values for severity and occurrence into S-O-D table

using TG100		Severity		Occurrence
-	Catastrophic	9	Weekly	8
	Major	7	Monthly	7
	Moderate	5	Less than 6x/year	6
	Minor	2	Less than 1x/year	3

• No preventions nor barriers added

Step name	Substep name	Cause of failure	Failure Mode	Initial Preventions	Initial Barriers	Severity	Occurrence, initial	Detectability, initial	RPN, initial	Added Preventions	Added Barriers	Severity	Occurrence, mitigated	Detectability, mitigated	RPN. mitigated
Wachtzaal CT-sim		door Simverpleegkundigen	patiënt wordt vergeten			2	3	1							
Wachtzaal CT-sim		doordat patient in verkeerde wachtzaal zit	patiënt wordt vergeten			2	3	1							
Wachtzaal CT-sim		patiënt sticht brand	brand thv wachtzaal			7	3	1							
Wachtzaal CT-sim		TV ontbrandt	brand thv wachtzaal			7	3	1							
kleedkamer (omkleden)		Medische redenen	vallen			5	3	1							
kleedkamer (omkleden)		Doorgankelijkheid	vallen			5	6	1							
kleedkamer (omkleden)		Te weinig comfort (houvast)	vallen			5	6	1							

Proces	estap	Potentiële faalwijze	9	Potentiële oorzaken					Kans	Risico score	Kritiek baarhe	Kritiek moment / controleer- baarheid / detecteerbaarheid	
		6) Patiënt wordt vergeten											
				door Verv	voer (extern/intern)			KI	Ja	ZL			
				door Simverpleegkundigen					<ja< td=""><td>ZL</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></ja<>	ZL			
				doordat p	atient in verkeerde	e wachtzaal zit		KI	<ja< td=""><td>ZL</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></ja<>	ZL			
		7) Brand thv wachtzaal											
				patiënt sti	cht brand			Gr	<ja< td=""><td>ZL</td><td>rookdete</td><td>ectoren werken niet</td><td></td></ja<>	ZL	rookdete	ectoren werken niet	
				TV ontbra	andt			Gr	<ja< td=""><td>ZL</td><td>brandtoe</td><td>estel defect of ontbrekend</td><td></td></ja<>	ZL	brandtoe	estel defect of ontbrekend	
											MW kent	proceduren niet	
Kleedkamer (omklede	en)	1) Vallen											
				Medische	e redenen			Ma	<ja< td=""><td>ZL</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></ja<>	ZL			
100 B				Doorgan	kelijkheid			Ma	Ja	L			
				Te weinig	comfort (houvast)			Ma	Ja	L			
Step name	Substep name	Cause of failure	Failure M	Mode	Initial Preventions	Initial Barriers	Severity	Occurrence, initial	Detectability, initial		RPN, initial	Added Preventions	
Wachtzaal CT-sim		door Simverpleegkundigen	patiënt word vergeten	dt			2	3	1				
Wachtzaal CT-sim		doordat patient in verkeerde wachtzaal zit	patiënt word vergeten	dt			2	3	1				
Wachtzaal CT-sim		patiënt sticht brand	brand thv wa	achtzaal			7	3	1				
Wachtzaal CT-sim		TV ontbrandt	brand thv wa	achtzaal			7	3	1				
kleedkamer (omkleden)		Medische redenen	vallen		5		3	1					
kleedkamer (omkleden)		Doorgankelijkheid	vallen				5	6	1				
kleedkamer (omkleden)		Te weinig comfort (houvast)	vallen				5	6	1				

- severity, occurrence and detectability
 - Something to get used to work with
 - But helpful explanation available in software

Edit failure mode ×	Overview	<u>^</u>			
Name *	Determine failure mode Determine	Determine			
Cause *	occurrence detection	Overview ~			
Verwarde patiënt	Cause	Definitions			
Step * Wachtzaal CT-sim X 🔻	Definitions	Severity: severity of failure mode effect. A positive number ranging from 1 to 10 (see scales table).			
Select an existing step or enter a new step Effect	S,O,D table	Initial occurrence: it reflects the likelihood or frequency that the failure mode occurs, in view of the cause and initial prevention in place. You can define one of these parameters (the other will be automatically calculated):			
workflow verstoord × ▼ Select an existing effect or enter a new effect × ▼		 Occurrence score Oi: a positive number ranging from 1 to 10 (see scales table). Pocc,i (%): probability that the failure mode occurs during the execution of the step/substance 			
Severity * 2 Convenience Coccurrence * Pocc,i (%)* Initial prevention *		Initial detectability: it reflects the likelihood that the failure is detected after occurrence, before it generates an adverse effect. It depends on the initial barrier in place. You can define one of these parameters (the other will be automatically calculated):			
6 • 0.5 • begeleiden van patiënt volgens		 Detectability score Di: a number ranging from 1 to 10 (see scales table). Pmiss,i: conditional probability that the failure mode occurs and remains undetected. 			
Detectability * Pmiss,i (%)* Initial barrier * 1 0.01 arts vermeld "verward" in asse		S,O,D table Y			

• Introduced effects and multiple barriers

- Evaluate influence on risk level

Initial patiënt identificatie	Pocc,i itie 100%	patiënt met nefropathie krijgt contrast	Pocc	Initial GFR controle door arts Potential ER controleert GFR	Pmiss,i 100% pmiss 1%	() → ⊘	neff < 0.01 200.00	nierblokkage	Neff < 0.01 200.00
Potential		් Show branch	100%	software	pmiss 0.01%				
gezichtsherkenning	pmiss 0.01%			Active secretariaat controleert GFR	pmiss 10%				





• Fault tree



• Introduced some costs to evaluate the influence of added measures

	Measures				Cost/benefit	Cost/benefit 🚯								
Effect	Description	Туре	Status	pmiss	∆neff (patients/y)	Overall ΔNeff : (patients/y)	Event-related savings @5y (€)	Non- recurring cost (€)	Recurring cost : (€)	Total cost @5y : (€)				
nierblokkage 🖉	kkageC*secretariaat controleertBakkageC*GFRBa	Barrier 🧷	Antin	10.00 %	<0.01	1 000 00		0	0	0				
nierblokkage 🖻		Barrier 🧷	Active	10.00 %	1,800.00	1,800.00	U	U	U	0				
nierblokkage 🕑	ER controleert GFR	Barrier 🧷	Potential	1.00 %	198.00	198.00	0	0	0	0				
	ER controleert GFR		Active			<0.01	0	0	0	0				
nierblokkage 🕑	gezichtsherkenning	Prevention 🧷	Potential	0.01 %	199.98	199.98	0	150,000	15,000	225,000				
nierblokkage 🛛 🖉	software	Barrier 🧷	Potential	0.01 %	199.98	199.98	0	10,000	1,000	15,000				



• Introduced initial preventions and barriers and some additional barriers

C	Cause of failure	Failure Mode	Initial Preventions	Initial Barriers	Severity	Occurrence, initial	Detectability, initial	RPN, initial	Added Preventions	Added Barriers	
	Door eigen beslissing (geen geduld)	patiënt is afwezig	poster wachttijd max 30min	geen	2	6	1	12			ſ
	Te weinig ruimte (architectonisch)	agressie	voldoende zitplaatsen voorzien	geen	5	3	1	15			
	Te lange wachttijden	patient wordt onwel	water en voldoende verluchting voorzien	geen	2	7	1	14		camera in wachtzaal	
	TV ontbrandt	brand thv wachtzaal	ABC poster	periodieke technische controle TV	7	3	1	21			
	doordat patient in verkeerde wachtzaal zit	patiënt wordt vergeten	geen	RTT contacteert secretariaat	2	3	1	6	scansysteem	camera in wachtzaal	
	Mobiliteit	patiënt is afwezig	begeleiden van patiënt volgens protocol	arts vemeld mobiliteitsprobleem in assessment	2	7	1	14			
	Delay ander OZ/behandeling	patiënt is afwezig	communicatie tussen diensten	haalbare planning	2	7	1	14			
	Communicatie (taal, overtuiging)	agressie	tolkenlijst, informatiebrochures in andere talen	communicatietaal in KWS vermelden	5	3	1	15			
	Te ziek	patiënt is afwezig	geen	geen	2	7	1	14			
	patiënt sticht brand	brand thv wachtzaal	ABC en brandblusapparaten thv wachtzaal	geen	7	3	1	21		weinig brandbaar materiaal in	
	door Vervoer (extern/intern)	patiënt wordt vergeten	Logistiek medewerker regelt vervoer	geen	2	6	1	12		camera in wachtzaal	
	Geen/te weinig doorgankelijkheid	vallen	ruimte op orde houden	dagelijks onderhoud	5	6	1	30			
											r

Top in Zorg.

• Evaluated in fault trees





Workshop conclusions

- Realized that we need to work on smaller processes
 - Less time consuming per process
 - Easier to keep team motivated
- Top 3 in change requests
 - Task manager
 - Assign tasks to users; send notifications; ...
 - Important for review
 - More flexibility in tree structure
 - share causes between failure modes; link multiple causes in one failure mode; ...
 - Scales optimization
 - Customize S,O,D scales (set range differently from 1-10; customize P_{occ}(O) and P_{miss}(D) relationships...)



Next step

- Create RA from scratch in myQA
 - Excel used for absolute dose calibration of linac
 - Required for MDR

р	Т	kTp	M1 M2		M3	Mgemiddeld	D	afwijking
(hPa)	(°C)		(nC)	(nC)	(nC)	(nC)	(cGy)	%
1014,5	21,8	1,0049005	-32,33	-32,31	-32,32	-32,32	201,66	0,8
1026	22,4	0,9956583	-32,72	-32,75	-32,75	-32,74	202,40	1,2
1026	22,4	0,9956583	-32,45	-32,41	-32,4	-32,42	200,43	0,2
1013	22,5	1,00877695	-32,05	-32,07	-32,08	-32,07	200,85	0,4
1020,5	22,9	1,00271791	-32,25	-32,26	-32,27	-32,26	200,85	0,4
1020,5	22,9	1,00271791	-32,25	-32,26	-32,27	-32,26	200,92	0,5
1016	23	1,00749928	-32,14	-32,15	-32,15	-32,15	201,17	0,6

- Start with creation of flow chart
- Define steps/sub-steps/failure modes/causes/effect
- Define per cause of failure
 - initial preventions & barriers / S-O-D / added preventions & barriers



Benefits myQA over HFMEA

- More and visual information in RA
 - Flowchart
 - Helps to keep the overview during the analysis
 - Fault tree
 - Preventions & barriers
- Useful to prove necessity of investment (or not \odot)
- Report creation
 - No pdf export from excel needed
 - Clear overview for quality department



