

SPS Network: Together, Saving Lives & Reducing Harm

2013 Year in Review

The Children's Hospitals' Solutions for Patient Safety (SPS) network is an unparalleled, collaborative effort among children's hospitals working to transform pediatric patient safety in pursuit of an urgent mission: to eliminate serious harm across all children's hospitals in the United States. With support from the federal Partnership for Patients initiative, the network grew from 8 hospitals in Ohio in 2011 to 78 hospitals nationwide in 2013. We have been working in two phases to achieve specific goals.

In 2013, thirty-three Phase I hospitals worked to achieve a:

- **40 percent reduction in hospital-acquired conditions (HACs)**
- **20 percent reduction in readmissions**
- **25 percent reduction in serious safety events (SSEs)**

Forty-five Phase II hospitals joined the network in March 2013 and worked to achieve a:

- **20 percent reduction in hospital-acquired conditions (HACs)**
- **10 percent reduction in readmissions**

Employing high reliability concepts and quality improvement science methods, the SPS network is focused on reducing harm by preventing readmissions, serious safety events, and nine HACs, including:

- Adverse drug events (ADE)
- Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI)
- Central line-associated blood stream infections (CLABSI)
- Injuries from falls and immobility
- Obstetrical adverse events (OBAE)
- Pressure ulcers (PU)
- Surgical site infections (SSI)
- Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP)
- Venous thromboembolism (VTE)

"Joining the SPS Network allowed us to align our organizational commitment to a national effort which would allow us to accelerate learning best practices from others while continuously improving. Our CEO and Board of Directors have been very supportive of this effort and have been active participants in our efforts to reduce harm."

*~ Michael F. Gutzeit, M.D. – CLABSI HAC Co-Leader
Chief Medical Officer, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin*

Results

As of September 30, 2013, the SPS network had reduced the average rate of five hospital acquired conditions—CAUTI, injuries from moderate or greater falls, OBAE, SSI, and CLABSI. SPS also saw reduced harm rates for ADE and PU over the past 12 months.

Progress in 2013

In pursuit of its goals, the SPS network has built a robust data collection and analysis infrastructure; offers frequent opportunities to share and learn from high performing hospitals; and engages a strong CEO leadership group to remove barriers to success and advise on strategic direction. In 2013, the SPS network achieved the following:

Competing on safety has become a non-issue for network hospitals

In less than two years, 78 children's hospitals from across the US joined together to share successes and failures transparently and agreed not to compete with each other on patient safety—ushering in a new era in pediatric patient safety that will accelerate the pace of improvement and save more children's lives across the nation.

Evidence-based pediatric change packages created for each HAC

SPS network hospitals worked together to standardize bundles in care delivery for each HAC for all pediatric hospitals, which are available publicly on our website.

Senior leaders from 60 hospitals engaged around their role in safety and quality

- Executive leadership is a critical aspect of successful improvement in pediatric patient safety. In 2013, we offered numerous opportunities for CEOs to come together to learn from one another and develop their safety leadership skills.
- As part of our strategic culture work, we asked all network CEOs to incorporate patients and families on their hospitals' Boards/Board Quality Committee and local improvement teams.
- CEOs pushed each other to all adopt the Daily Organizational Safety Brief, now used by 25 hospitals.

Culture transformation journey began at 30 hospitals and serious safety event measurement and analysis spread to 40 hospitals

Network hospitals employ the cultural transformation

strategies of other high reliability industries to significantly reduce harm—measured by serious safety events (SSEs). This emphasis on creating a culture of safety within pediatric institutions is a unique aspect of SPS’s approach.

Patients and families partner with network hospitals to help eliminate serious harm

Recognizing the critical role that patients and families play in safety, several network hospitals reported that they have families as part of their HAC improvement teams and at hospital Board trainings. The SPS network also incorporated families in its learning sessions.

*“I feel that our work with preventable harm is the most important work we do as a pediatric care delivery system... The SPS network has given us focus on those areas of preventable harm that we can track with a larger cohort and community to learn from.” ~ Dr. Abraham Jacob, MD, MHA
Chief Medical Officer, University of Minnesota Amplatz Children’s Hospital*

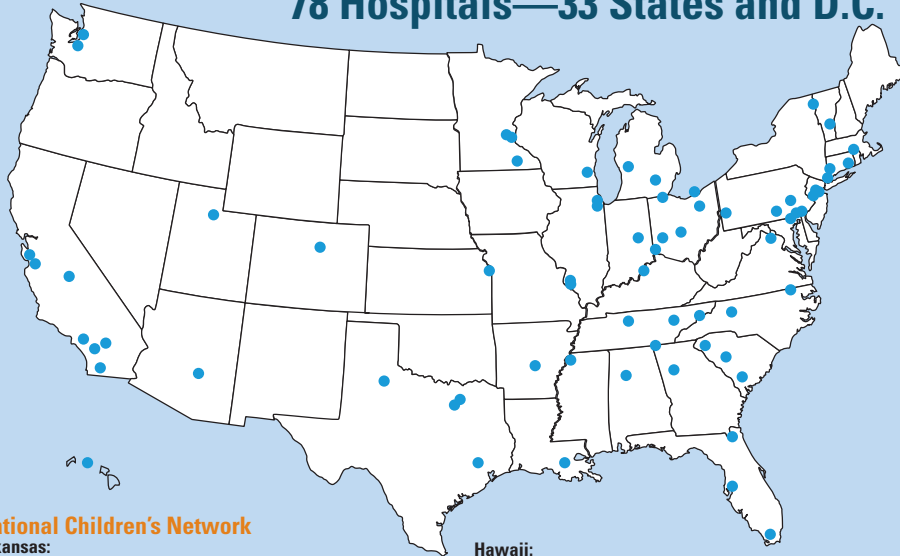
Cross-network teaching and learning fostered and national expertise spread

- We spread national expertise in pediatric patient safety by incorporating experts from more than half of our 78 hospitals as teachers in our learning opportunities and engaging 100% of Phase I hospitals in active roles as HAC or culture domain leaders
- We offered numerous learning opportunities: nearly 130 webinars, more than 60 HAC-specific work group meetings, and the second annual learning session in engaging over 300 participants from 64 hospitals.

Looking Forward

With two years of learnings to guide our work and continued support from the federal Partnership for Patients initiative, Cardinal Health Foundation and SPS network hospitals, we are building on our approach in both HAC harm reduction and culture transformation to continue the urgent pace of results achieved to date and keep even more kids safe from harm.

78 Hospitals—33 States and D.C.



National Children’s Network

- Arkansas:**
• Arkansas Children’s Hospital

- Alabama:**
• Children’s of Alabama

- Arizona:**
• Phoenix Children’s Hospital

- California:**
• Children’s Hospital & Research Center Oakland
• Children’s Hospital Central California
• Children’s Hospital Los Angeles
• Children’s Hospital of Orange County
• Loma Linda University Children’s Hospital
• Lucile Packard Children’s Hospital at Stanford (Palo Alto)
• Miller Children’s Hospital
• Rady Children’s (San Diego)

- Colorado:**
• Children’s Hospital Colorado

- Connecticut:**
• Yale – New Haven Children’s Hospital
• Connecticut Children’s Medical Center

- Delaware:**
• Nemours/Alfred I. DuPont Hospital for Children

- District of Columbia:**
• Children’s National Medical Center

- Florida:**
• Miami Children’s Hospital
• Wolfson Children’s Hospital
• St. Joseph’s Children’s Hospital of Tampa

- Georgia:**
• Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta

- Hawaii:**
• Kapi’olani Medical Center for Women and Children

- Illinois:**
• Advocate Children’s Hospital
• Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children’s Hospital of Chicago

- Indiana:**
• Riley Hospital for Children at Indiana University of Health

- Kentucky:**
• Kosair Children’s Hospital

- Louisiana:**
• Children’s Hospital – New Orleans

- Massachusetts:**
• Boston Children’s Hospital
• Floating Hospital for Children at Tufts Medical Center

- Michigan:**
• Helen DeVos Children’s Hospital (Grand Rapids)
• University of Michigan C.S.Mott Children’s and Von Voigtlander Women’s Hospital (Ann Arbor)

- Minnesota:**
• Children’s Hospital and Clinics of Minnesota
• Mayo Eugenio Litta Children’s Hospital
• University of Minnesota Amplatz Children’s Hospital
• Gillette Children’s Specialty Healthcare

- Missouri:**
• SSM Cardinal Glennon Children’s Medical Center
• Children’s Mercy Hospitals and Clinics (Kansas City)
• St. Louis Children’s Hospital

- North Carolina:**
• Brenner Children’s Hospital Wake Forest Baptist Health

- Nebraska:**
• Children’s Hospital & Medical Center

- New Hampshire:**
• Children’s Hospital at Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center

- New York:**
• Cohen Children’s Medical Center of NY
• NYU Langone Medical Center
• Upstate Golisano Children’s Hospital
• The Children’s Hospital at Montefiore
• Winthrop University Hospital

- Ohio:**
• Akron Children’s Hospital
• Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
• Cleveland Clinic Children’s
• Dayton Children’s Hospital
• Mercy Children’s Hospital
• Nationwide Children’s Hospital
• UH/Rainbow Babies & Children’s Hospital
• ProMedica Toledo Children’s Hospital

- Pennsylvania:**
• Children’s Hospital at Lehigh Valley Hospital
• The Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP)
• Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh
• Penn State Children’s Hospital at the Milton S. Eshelman Medical Center
• St. Christopher’s Hospital for Children

- Rhode Island:**
• Hasbro Children’s Hospital at Rhode Island Hospital

- South Carolina:**
• Children’s Hospital – Greenville Health System
• Palmetto Health Children’s Hospital
• MUSC Children’s Hospital

- Tennessee:**
• Children’s Hospital at Erlanger
• Monroe Carell Jr. Children’s Hospital at Vanderbilt
• East Tennessee Children’s Hospital
• Le Bonheur Children’s Hospital
• Niswonger Children’s Hospital

- Texas:**
• Children’s Medical Center – Dallas
• Cook Children’s Health Care System
• Covenant Children’s
• Texas Children’s

- Utah:**
• Primary Children’s Hospital (Salt Lake City – Intermountain)

- Virginia:**
• Children’s Hospital of the King’s Daughters
• Inova Children’s Hospital

- Vermont:**
• Vermont Children’s Hospital at Fletcher Allen Health Care

- Washington:**
• Mary Bridge Children’s Hospital
• Seattle Children’s

- Wisconsin:**
• Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin (Milwaukee)