Peer Review Training

February 23, 2023

Phil Zarone Horty, Springer & Mattern

JOINTLY SPONSORED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES AND HORTYSPRINGER SEMINARS



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METHODIST HEALTHCARE

Peer Review Training February 23, 2023

Time	Topic
12:30 – 1:30 p.m.	Effective Peer Review
	Overview of process
	Obtaining specialty expertise
	Obtaining meaningful input from those under review
	Role of multi-specialty committee
	 Increasing focus on educational sessions and system/process issues
	Performance Improvement Plan options
1:30 – 2:00 p.m.	Case Study on Peer Review of Clinical Concerns
2:00 – 2:30 p.m.	Break and Networking
2:30 – 3:15 p.m.	Collegial Counseling
	Tips for preparing for and conducting collegial counseling
	Case studies
	 Documentation and access to files
3:15 – 3:40 p.m.	Investigations (with a Capital "I")
_	When does an Investigation begin?
	How do you protect patients while the Investigation proceeds?
	Sources of clinical expertisePreparing the Investigation report
3:40 – 4:10 p.m.	The Behavior/Patient Safety Connection (Professionalism Policy)
	What do the courts, colleagues, and accrediting agencies say?
	Performance Improvement Plan options for conduct
4:10 – 4:30 p.m.	Practitioner Health
	 How common are health issues among practitioners?
	Tips for addressing health issues

ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

In support of improving patient care, this activity has been planned and implemented by the University of Pittsburgh and HortySpringer Seminars. The University of Pittsburgh is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.

This activity is approved for the following credit: *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit*™. Other health care professionals will receive a certificate of attendance confirming the number of contact hours commensurate with the extent of participation in this activity.

The University of Pittsburgh designates this live activity for a maximum of 3.5 AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

EDUCATIONAL INTENT

This program is intended for Department Chairs, Medical Staff Officers, Peer Review Committee members, CMOs, VPMAs, Quality Improvement specialists, Medical Staff Professionals and any other individuals involved in the peer review process. Upon completion of this program, participants should be able to identify "best practices" for medical staff peer review and recognize potential legal risks or inefficient or ineffective peer review procedures.

TARGET AUDIENCE

- · Medical Staff Officers
- Department Chairs
- · CMOs and VPMAs
- Peer Review Committee Members
- Medical Executive Committee Members
- Credentials Committee Members
- Quality Improvement Specialists
- · Medical Staff Services Professionals

PHIL ZARONE PZarone@HortySpringer.com

PHIL ZARONE is a partner with the law firm of Horty, Springer & Mattern, P.C. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which specializes in the practice of hospital and health care law. For almost 20 years, he has worked with hospital and physician leaders from across the country on Medical Staff matters related to credentialing, privileging and peer review, and on compliance with federal and state regulatory requirements. He serves as a faculty member for HortySpringer's *The Peer Review Clinic*, and has spoken frequently about credentialing, peer review, and other topics of interest to physician leaders. He teaches a health law class for the *Master of Medical Management* program at Carnegie Mellon University and has taught a health law class at the Duquesne University School of Law.

Prior to joining Horty, Springer & Mattern, Phil served as an officer in the United States Coast Guard and as a regulatory counsel and prosecuting attorney for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. Phil earned his B.A. from the University of Pittsburgh (*summa cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa*) (1989), his M.A. from Ohio State University (1994) and his J.D. from the University of Pittsburgh (*cum laude*) (1998).

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

No planners, members of the planning committee, speakers, presenters, authors, content reviewers and/or anyone else in a position to control the content of this education activity have relevant financial relationships to disclose.

No relevant financial relationships with commercial entities were disclosed by:

Phil Zarone, Partner Horty, Springer & Mattern, PC

Disclaimer Statement

The information presented at this activity represents the views and opinions of the individual presenters, and does not constitute the opinion or endorsement of, or promotion by, the UPMC Center for Continuing Education in the Health Sciences, UPMC/University of Pittsburgh Medical Center or Affiliates and University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. Reasonable efforts have been taken intending for educational subject matter to be presented in a balanced, unbiased fashion and in compliance with regulatory requirements. However, each program attendee must always use his/her own personal and professional judgment when considering further application of this information, particularly as it may relate to patient diagnostic or treatment decisions including, without limitation, FDA-approved uses and any off-label uses.

METHODIST HEALTHCARE

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Collegial Counseling Dr. Van Winkle Case StudyDr. Buck Case Study	
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Methodist Healthcare

Peer Review Training

Phil Zarone Horty, Springer & Mattern February 23, 2023

1

Effective
"Professional Practice Evaluation"
(f/k/a "Peer Review")
for Clinical Issues

2

The "peer review" world has changed dramatically
—for the better!

Thinking
Techniques
Governing Documents

·		•	



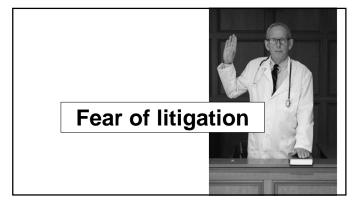
Common Obstacles to Effective Peer Review

(Addressed in your PPE Policies!)





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"There, but for the grace of God, go I.

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10



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Lack of necessary tools





"If I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of Giants." Isaac Newton



"Many have found peer scoring to be a nonproductive aspect of traditional peer review because it tends to foster defensiveness, be extremely subjective and unreliable while giving a false impression of accuracy, and distract from the true objectives of individual and organizational improvement [1–3, 17–22]."

American Journal of Roentgenology, 210, March 2018, pg 578.

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What are the costs of not doing "peer review" well?

The Human Factors...

- > Patient injury
- > Physician careers jeopardized
- > Reputation and trust of community
- > Employee morale
- > Medical staff leadership burnout
- > Distraction from performance improvement activities

What are the costs of not doing "peer review" well?

Regulatory and Legal Risks...

- > Compliance with accreditation standards
- > Medical malpractice lawsuits
- > Negligent credentialing lawsuits
- > Litigation related to adverse professional review actions
- > False Claims Act / Qui Tam lawsuits

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So, What Works?

Clinical Quality Issues



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18

Constantly Reinforce the Three Main Goals of Modern Clinical PPE



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Goal #1

Practitioner-Specific Reviews that Focus on Education and Improvement

- Emphasize input from colleagues, feedback, and practical, specific recommendations to promote improvement
- Many non-disciplinary tools available

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A process that does <u>not</u> require MEC involvement in day-to-day reviews, and that does <u>not</u> require reports to government agencies, is more likely to be viewed as educational.

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Goal #2 Elevate Performance of <u>ALL</u> Physicians in Specialty



Peer Review Should Be a Tool for the Best CME Ever

- Adopt practices to identify "lessons learned" from reviews (e.g., case review form, algorithm for committee review, meeting minutes)
- · Share with relevant specialties

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Goal #3 Improve "Systems" of Care



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Fixing System/Process Issues

- Adopt practices to identify "system/process" issues (e.g., case review form, algorithm for committee review, meeting minutes)
- Issue referred to appropriate committee or person for resolution
- Issues stays on agenda of MS CRC and/or CPE until notice of resolution is received

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How Are These Three Goals Constantly Reinforced?

- 1. One big thing
- 2. Lots of small things

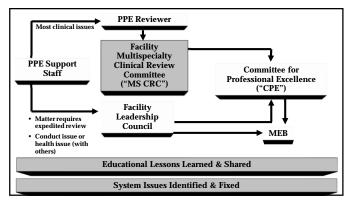


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The BIG thing: PPE Policy states:

- Routine PPE is distinct from disciplinary action
- The committees implementing the PPE Policy:
 - Use performance improvement tools;
 - · Have no disciplinary authority;
 - Seek voluntary agreement of practitioners
- Medical Executive Board receives oversight reports but is not involved in day-to-day PPE

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How Are These Three Goals Constantly Reinforced? Lots of small things.



"It's the little details that are vital. Little things make big things happen." John Wooden

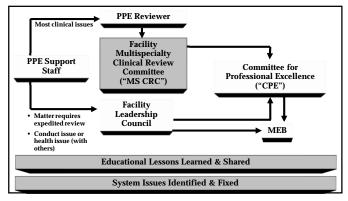
Little details:

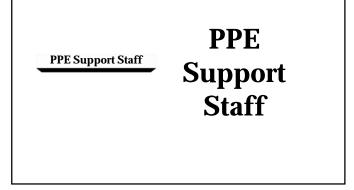
- Starts with first paragraph of PPE Policy
- Every letter and e-mail (use templates)
- · Case review forms
- Every meeting with practitioner (have talking points)
- Performance improvement options
- Committee minutes
- Periodic reports to Medical Staff

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GET THE WORD OUT TO THE MASSES!

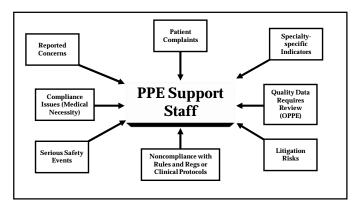
- 1. PPE Activity Report: Number of cases reviewed through the PPE process and the dispositions (in aggregate form)
- 2.
- 3.





PPE Support Staff	Role of the PPE Support Staff
• Conserve pl	ysician time - empower staff kills!
Leading cau	se of physician burnout?

PPE Support Staff Role of the PPE Support Staff	
Conserve physician time - empower staff	
to use their skills!	
"Too many bureaucratic tasks (e.g., charting, paperwork)," according to 60% of survey respondents	
("Lack of respect from administrators/employers,	
colleagues, or staff" a distant 2 nd place at 39%) 2022 Medscape Survey	
34	
PPE Support Staff? Who Are PPE Support Staff?	-
Not necessarily a title; instead, an "umbrella"	
definition: • Typically includes:	
Quality Management Staff; and	
Medical Staff Services	
35	
PPE Support Staff Functions	
• Log case into "Central Repository"	



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PPE Support Staff

Functions

- Log case in to "Central Repository"
- · Initial review
 - Is physician review required?

38

PPE Support Staff No Physician Review Required (PPE Support Staff with PPE Reviewer or Chief of Service)

- The case is unfounded or unrelated to a physician
 - Close case or forward appropriately
 - Include in periodic reports to CPE

PPE Support Staff

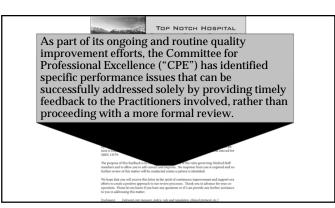
No Physician Review Required -Prepare "Informational Letter"

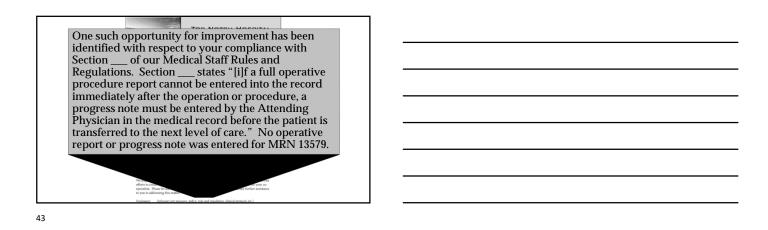
- Objective circumstances chosen by CPE (i.e., "black/white" "yes/no")
 - · Medical record deficiencies
 - **Failure to follow Rules & Regulations**
 - Failure to follow adopted protocol or document reason for not
- Pre-drafted and tactfully worded
- Limits exist (e.g., third letter in "x" time frame triggers review)
 Include in periodic reports to CPE

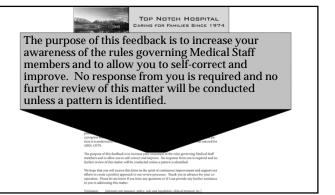
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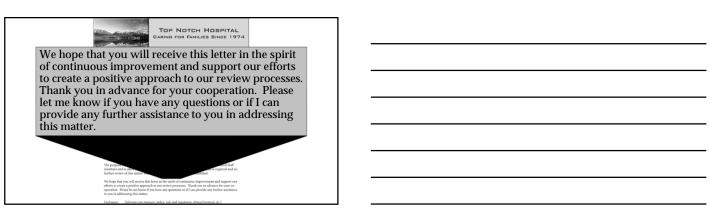
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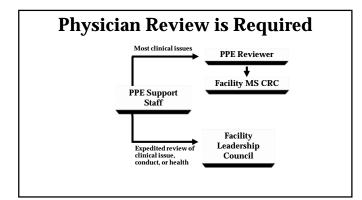


PPE Support Staff

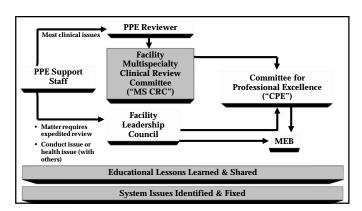
Physician Review <u>Is</u> Required

- Prepare Case for Review
 - · Obtain medical record
 - Summarize case
 - · Interview witnesses and others
 - Pull applicable Rules and Regs, protocols and guidelines, etc.
 - · Research medical literature

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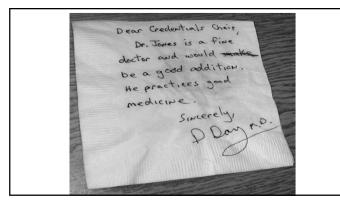
PPE Reviewer

For necessary specialty expertise

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PPE Reviewers effective review forms!

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Assessment of Care

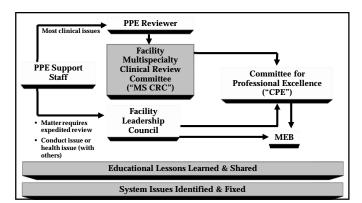
- · No focus on patient outcomes
- · No "scoring"
- Instructions to reviewer
- List elements of care (e.g., judgment; technical skill), and then "No issue" or "Some issue"
- Brief description of why concerns continue after input, if applicable

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Lessons Learned and System Issues

- Once this review is concluded, would this patient scenario be of educational benefit to other members of the specialty or Medical Staff?
- Based on your review, are there any system process or policy changes that could improve patient safety and care?
 - Recommendations (e.g., new policy or checklist; handoff breakdown; training for staff)?
 - · Who should be involved to most effectively address the issue?

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Facility
Multispecialty
Clinical Review
Committee
("MS CRC")

Foundation of an effective process!

55

Remember, the Multi-Specialty Clinical Review Committee (MS CRC) has No Disciplinary Authority!

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Multi-Specialty Clinical Review Committee

Role of Highly-Functioning MS CRC

- Practitioner-Specific Reviews
- Policy Decisions
- Lessons Learned & Shared
- Monitoring "System" Fixes
- Public Relations

Multi-Specialty Clinical Review Committee

MS CRC Deliberations

- 1. Are there any opportunities for improvement?
- 2. If so, what improvement tool will be help? (e.g., Educational Letter, Collegial Intervention, VEP)
- 3. "Loop Closure"...how to monitor to ensure:
 - The plan was completed as designed?
 - · Improvement obtained and sustained

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Multi-Specialty Clinical Review Committee

Improvement Tools (and Other Options)

- · Educational letter
- Collegial Intervention
- Voluntary Enhancement Plan
- · Refer to Employer
- Refer to MEC

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Voluntary Enhancement Plans (options used individually or in combination)

- Additional education/CME
- Monitoring/retrospective chart review of next X cases
- · Procedure indications checklist
- Second opinions/consultations
- · Concurrent proctoring

-				
-				
-				
-				

Voluntary Enhancement Plans (options used individually or in combination)

- Participation in formal evaluation and assessment program
- Additional training/simulation
- "Other"

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Facility Multispecialty Clinical Review Committee ("MS CRC") Committee for Professional Excellence ("CPE") MEB

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No Improvement Efforts... Even Low-Level Ones... Without First Seeking Input!

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6	

General Rules

• <u>No improvement tool</u> (Educational Letter, Collegial Intervention, VEP) until practitioner is notified of specific concerns and provides input

ч

General Rules

- Input can be sought at any time
- Multiple requests may be made
- Request can include office records



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General Rules



- Identity of person who reported or provided information generally not disclosed
- Why? This is a collegial discussion, not an interrogation

-	-

How does the practitioner provide input? • Written explanation of care, responding to specific questions 67 How does the practitioner provide input? • In person, at request of person or committee conducting review, or at request of practitioner: • Committee decides - full committee or representatives 68 Dr. Early Case Study

Summary • Five OB/GYNs on the Medical Staff • Dr. Early left to compete with former group • Dr. Patience is Section Chair; also serves on Clinical Specialty Review Committee (1 of 2 members of CSRC) • OB/GYNs adopted ACOG/SMFM guidelines for inducing labor • Reported concern about two inductions 70 Is this an appropriate use of evidencebased guidelines in the PPE process? 71 **Tips for Evidence-Based Guidelines** Start small · Choose non-controversial, widely accepted protocols (look to payors) · Choose high-volume procedures; get the "most bang for your buck" • Use transparent process to approve protocol; invite input

Tips for Evidence-Based Guidelines • If physician chooses not to follow protocol, must document rationale • Identify method to monitor compliance · Re-assess periodically 73 Should we respond to the nurse who reported the concern? Yes. 74 **Respond to Those Who Report** • Thank you for reporting concern and participating in our culture of safety and quality care Medical Staff leaders are reviewing matter and may/may not need more information • No retaliation is permitted; please report any • Due to confidentiality, can't provide specific outcome

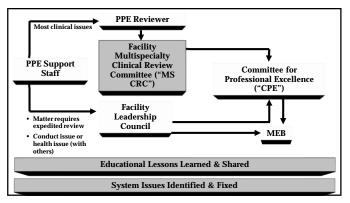
Can we assure the nurse that her name won't be disclosed to Dr. Early?

Yes.

76

Should the matter be referred for further review? If so, who should review the case?

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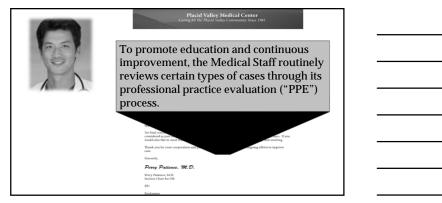


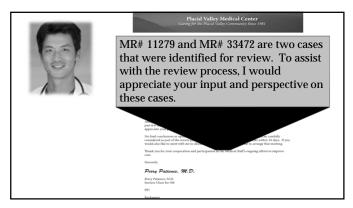
Can Dr. Patience take part in the review?

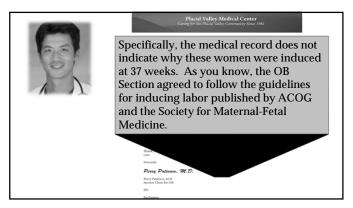
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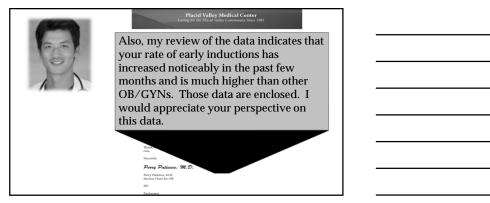
		Levels of Participation						
Potential	Provide	Committee Member Hearing						
Conflicts	Information Information	CSRC	Credentials Committee	Leadership Council	CPE	N X7		
Employment/contract relationship with Hospital	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y means - May generally serve		
Self or family member	Y	R	R	R	R	this role because of		
Relevant treatment relationship	Y	R	R	R	R	disciplinary authori		
Significant financial relationship	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	balances		
Direct competitor	Y	(Y)-	v	V	v	 Credentials/LC/CPF 		
Close friends	Y	\sim	Y	Y	Y	chair always has		
History of conflict	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	authority and		
Provided care in case under review (but not subject of review)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	discretion to recuse member in particula		
Involvement in prior VEP or disciplinary action	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	situation		
Formally raised the concern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	R N N		

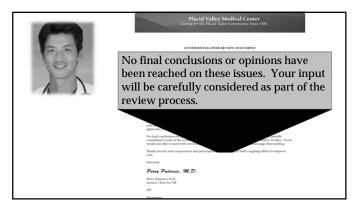
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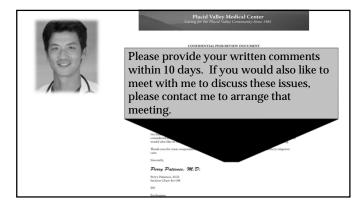




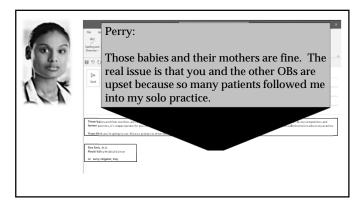


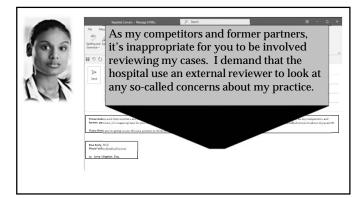


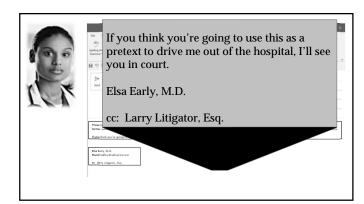












Was it OK for Dr. Patience to compile data	
on Dr. Early's rate of early inductions, or is that a "witch hunt" that goes beyond the scope of the original reported concern?	
scope of the original reported concern?	
It's always acceptable to gather	
It's always acceptable to gather additional data, but try to be consistent.	
91	
Should Dr. Patience have simply called Dr. Early and asked for her	
called Dr. Early and asked for her input over the phone?	
The state of the s	
Duchahlurust	
Probably not.	
92	
	I
Can Dr. Early compel the hospital to obtain an external review?	
to obtain an external review?	
No.	
93	

Consider an external review when:	
Conflicting internal reviews	
Lack clinical experience internally	
Concerns about bias	
Best interest of all involved to ensure a	
thorough, objective review	-
94	
	1
How concerned should you be that	
How concerned should you be that Dr. Early copied her attorney on her e-mail?	
No reason for concern, but	
always be smart.	
95	
	1
Legal Protections for Medical Staff Leaders	
 Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 State Peer Review Statute 	
Release Provisions in Medical Staff	
Bylaws/Credentials Policy	
Release Provisions in Application FormsHospital D&O Insurance	
1103ptar Decombulance	

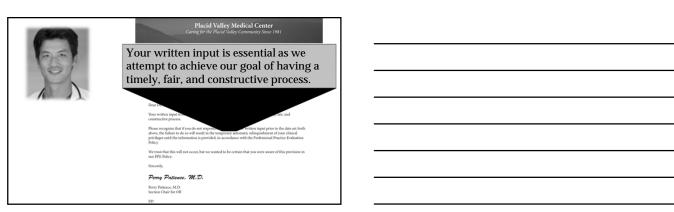
Maximizing Legal Protections

- Always assume <u>everything</u> you write or say will be used in a lawsuit
- Follow your policies
- Err on the side of extra fairness and due process
- · Always take least restrictive action necessary
- · Involve your attorney early and often

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How should Dr. Patience respond?

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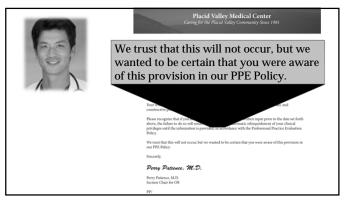




Placid Valley Medical Center
Caring for the Placid Valley Community Since 1981

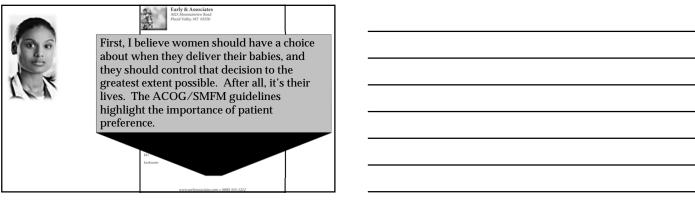
Please recognize that if you do not respond to this request for written input prior to the date set forth above, a process will commence that could result in the temporary automatic relinquishment of your clinical privileges until the information is provided, in accordance with the Professional Practice Evaluation Policy.

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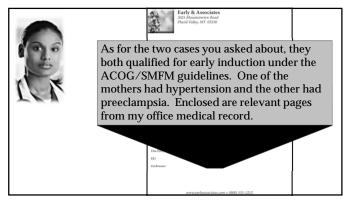


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- Additional points for letter and/or meeting:
 - Conflict of Interest issues have been considered
 - No external review
 - Review occurring under PPE Policy; Multi-Specialty Peer Review Committee has no authority to "drive anyone out of the hospital"



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What should the Multi-Specialty Peer Review Committee do?

The K.I.S.S. Principle!

- 1. Is there an issue or concern?
- 2. If so, what performance improvement tool can best help our colleague?

Options

- No further review required
- · Obtain additional input
- · Educational Letter
- Collegial Counseling
- Performance Improvement Plan (PIP)
- Refer to MEC

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PIP Options

- Additional CME
- Monitoring/Retrospective Chart Review
- Procedure Indications Checklist
- Second Opinions/Consultations
- Concurrent Proctoring
- Formal Assessment Program
- · Additional Training/Simulation
- Educational LOA/Voluntarily Refrain from Practice
- Other

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T	U	C

Confidential Peer Review

Re: Performance Improvement Plan

- Thanks for cooperation and input to date
- MS CRC conducted review/developed voluntary PIP to successfully and constructively address issue
- · PIP details
- Your voluntary agreement not a "restriction" that requires hearing or reporting

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Confidential Peer Review

Re: Performance Improvement Plan

- Demonstrate your commitment to work with us sign and return within X days
- If you disagree with need for PIP, MS CRC has no further authority; matter will be referred to MEB for independent review
- Pleased to meet again if you have any questions or need any clarification

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Confidential Peer Review

Re: Performance Improvement Plan

"Thank you for your cooperation and participation in the Medical Staff's ongoing efforts to improve the care that we all provide."

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Collegial Efforts and the Progressive Steps Continuum Will Successfully Resolve Almost All Issues!

112

The Basics

Get input from the physician before any intervention.

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The Basics

Use the Least Restrictive Approach Consistent With Good Quality!

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The Basics

Most Options:

- No Hearing
- No Data Bank Report

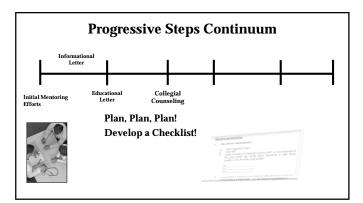
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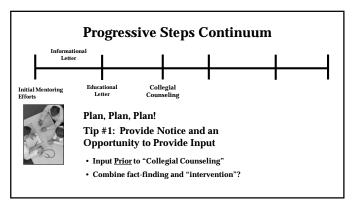
The Basics

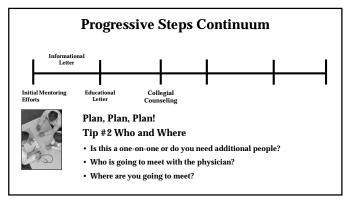
Last But Not Least...

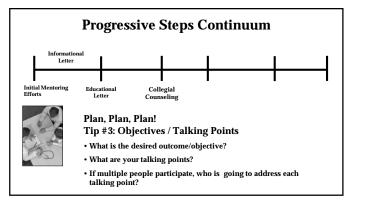
Improves Legal Position —
Even if it Doesn't Work!

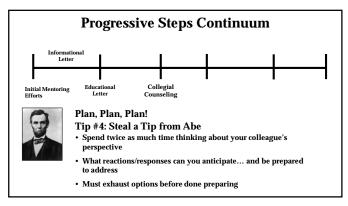
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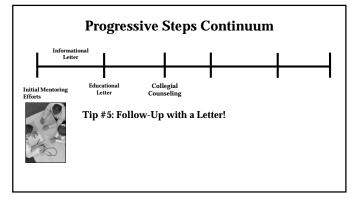


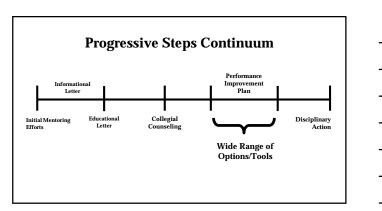












Collegial Efforts Case Study

Dr. Van Winkle: Is he asleep at the switch?

124



Dr. Van Winkle

Internist, Solo practitioner

Has one NP

Average inpatient census: 20+ patients

Recent OPPE Report: ALOS 54% above expected Data confirmed by Department Chair



- Dr. Van Winkle received 6-month OPPE report
- ALOS 54% higher than average
- Dr. Van Winkle doesn't see a problem; patients are doing well

1	1	C
т	Z	О



Dr. Prompt offers suggestions:

- Round earlier, set priorities
- Have NP round
- Don't admit for non-staff physicians

127



- Dr. Prompt asks about lack of documentation for patients in hospital six days or more
- Dr. Prompt suggests these patients could have been cared for in another setting



- Dr. Prompt closes by saying "let's see how this length of stay looks on the next report"
- Dr. Prompt also says he will be putting a note in the file of Dr. Van Winkle about their conversation

	1	•
1	Z	2

What did Dr. Prompt do well? · Respectful tone Well prepared Had his own talking points/suggestions • Anticipated Dr. Van Winkle's arguments What could Dr. Prompt have done better? • Meeting rather than phone call · Advance notice of call and issues · Opportunity to provide input • Start by discussing positive aspects of OPPE report • Encourage Dr. Van Winkle to take ownership (e.g., "what would you suggest?") · Review sooner than next OPPE report

What could Dr. Prompt have done better?

- Provide measurable, intermediate goals
- Acknowledge economic implications of certain advice, offer to discuss alternatives/support
- Discuss consequences of failure to improve?
- Follow-up e-mail to Dr. Van Winkle (as opposed to note in file)

132

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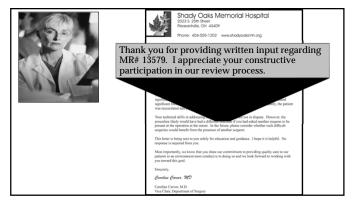
Dr. Buck Collegial Counseling Case Study

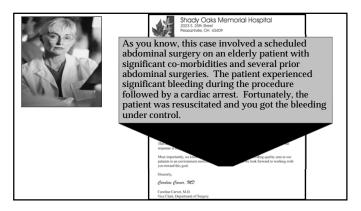
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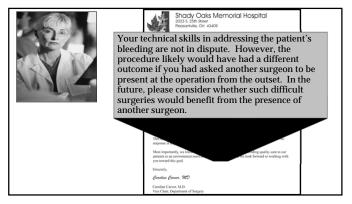
Summary

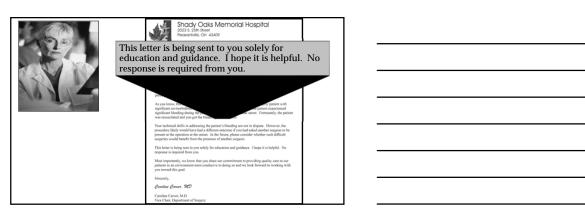
- Young general surgeon from elite program
- Confident with leadership experience
- Independent surgical group; senior partner recently retired
- Two other young surgeons in group
- Two employed general surgeons on Medical Staff
- Dr. Buck increasingly busy in past year
- Recent Educational Letter from Dr. Carver

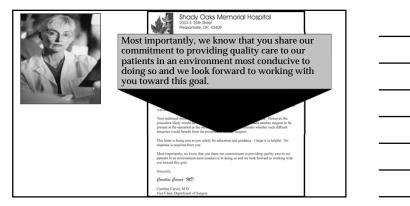
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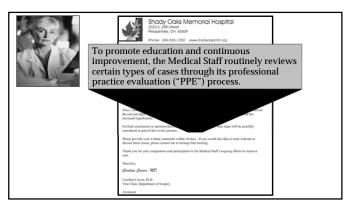


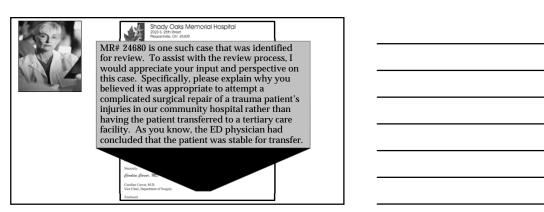


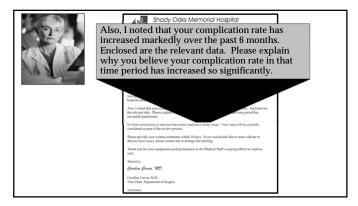


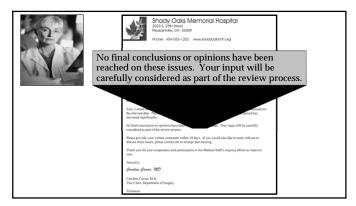


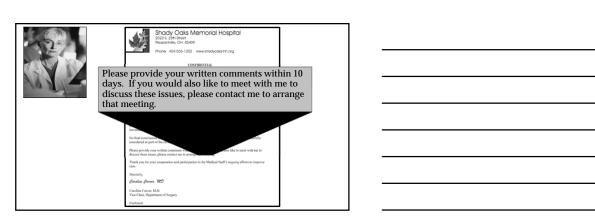


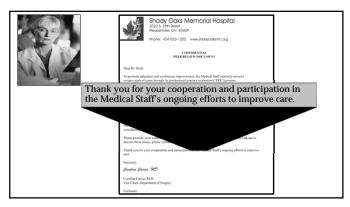


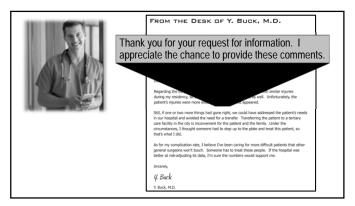


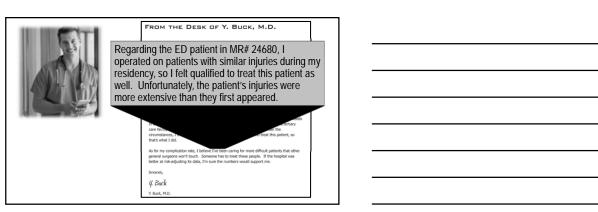


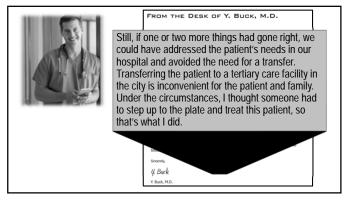




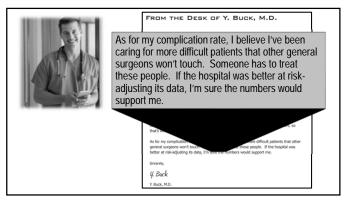








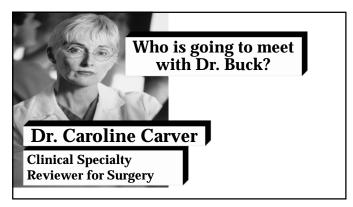
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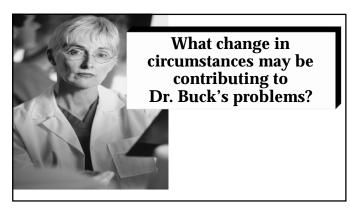


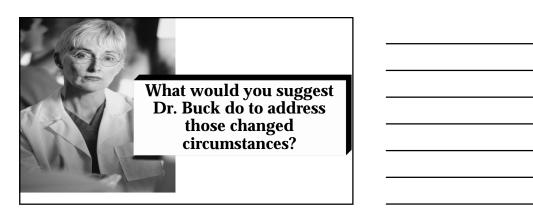
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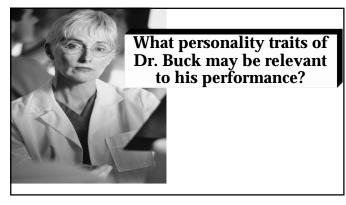
Summary

- Young general surgeon from elite program
- Confident with leadership experience
- Independent surgical group; senior partner recently retired
- · Two other young surgeons in group
- Two employed general surgeons on Medical Staff
- Dr. Buck increasingly busy in past year
- Educational Letter on seeking assistance

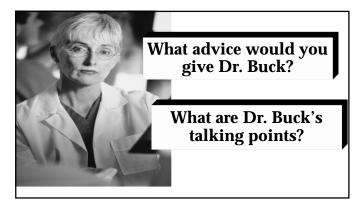








154



155

I have the necessary clinical privileges and I'm qualified. Sometimes bad outcomes just happen.



I'm willing to take patients other physicians won't take. Someone has to treat these patients.

157

Documenting Collegial Intervention (and Other Progressive Steps)

158

Best Practice?

Document All "Formal" Counseling Sessions ... Constructively!!

Document All Formal Sessions

- Fosters consistency and fairness
- · Aids education of new leaders
- Facilitates communication through a central repository (be careful of separate files)
- Improves effectiveness of interventions

160

KEY: Tone is as Important as Content!

- Collegial, respectful, and empathetic (i.e., nice)
- Find a way to start with "Thank you"
- Exception? When necessary to reflect individual's failure to change ("we're disappointed..." "we regret you have chosen...")

161

Topics to Address in Follow-Up Letters

- Summarize background
 - describe incident
 - identify relevant Bylaws or policy provision
 - discuss history
- · Describe expectations going forward
- Describe consequences of failing to meet expectations (as needed)
- · Monitoring, non-retaliation (as needed)

Five Audiences

(especially for letters after pattern)

- Physician under review
- · Physician's attorney
- Future physician leaders
- Defense counsel
- Judge

Also, ask yourself: How would this look on the front page of the local paper?

163

Whenever You Document...

- Individual given opportunity to respond in writing
- Response kept in file

164

Investigations (with a Capital I)

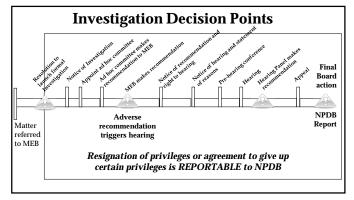
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What is an "Investigation"?

- A formal process described in the Medical Staff Bylaws and Credentials Manual
- Results reported to the MEB for action

Avoid using the term "Investigation" unless referring to the process described in the Credentials Policy.

166



167

Medical Staff Bylaws say MEC will decide whether to initiate an Investigation. Important for:

- Compliance with policies; know what requirements apply
- NPDB reporting

Notify the Physician Dear Dr. : • Notice • "In follow-up to _____" • Next steps • Investigating Committee members · Physician's obligations 169 Notify the Investigating Committee Members **Dear Investigating Committee Member:** Duties • Information to consider • Time frames • Indemnification 170 **Who Should Conduct** Formal Investigations? • Health Care Quality Improvement Act does not address • Bylaws say: • MEB investigates; or • MEB designates a committee (ad hoc or standing)

Composition of Ad Hoc Committee

- 3 5 members is generally best
- Past Medical Staff leaders
- Impartial reviewers (no friends, partners, referral relationships, prior to involvement in review)
- Consult Conflict of Interest Guidance

172

Scope of the Investigation

- MEB should outline
- Not limited to cases that initially triggered the Investigation; other problems that are uncovered may be addressed

173

How far back can you go?	
Tow fur buch carryou go.	

	_
 Was the prior incident isolated, or part of a trend? 	
Was the prior incident documented at the time?	
 Are witnesses to the prior incident available, 	
and would they remember events?What looks reasonable?	
W-140 2002D 10400214020	
.75	
,,	
Remember to follow your policies!	
Remember to follow your policies:	
Disregarding policies gives plaintiffs' attorneys an easy target, which distracts	
from quality issues.	
76	
Enternal versions can be	
External reviewers can be used to obtain additional	
expertise, as needed.	

External Clinical Reviewers

- Qualifications should withstand crossexamination; review CV, check references
- Match between reviewer's background/practice setting and hospital setting

178

External Clinical Reviewers

- Expectations outlined in a written agreement
 - · Nature of report
 - Use of review worksheets?
 - · Confidentiality
 - Indemnification
 - HIPAA Business Associate Agreement

179

External Clinical Reviewers Content of Report

- "Just the facts, Ma'am" No recommendations as to course of action
- Comments about care provided by other individuals should be included in a separate report

External Clinical Reviewers Agreement for Follow-Up

- Meet with committee (or be available by phone)
- Respond to physician or physician's expert
- Participate in hearings or litigation

181

Do not use standard reappointment letter if an Investigation is underway!

182

Witness Interviews

- Draft questions in advance
- Avoid obtaining only general statements; obtain specific, verifiable information
- Entire committee or single member may conduct
- · Prepare signed witness summaries
- · Counsel may assist

How can prior documentation be used?

work of MS CRC, Facility Leadership Council, CPE, etc.	
Can use interviews and other fact-finding to fill in holes, gain better understanding of documentation in file	

184

Involving the Physician Under Review

- Ideally, communications have been ongoing (through collegial intervention, PPE Policy, Professionalism Policy, etc.)
- Follow Credentials Manual; err on the side of seeking more input rather than less

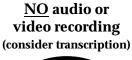
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Prior to Interview

- · Provide summary of concerns, with associated medical record numbers
- Provide report of external reviewer, if one was obtained
- · Physician may be asked to respond in writing prior to interview



NO Counsel at Meeting!





187

How Do We Protect Patients While We Investigate?

Remember the guiding principle:

What is the least restrictive option that will protect patients during the Investigation process?

188

Before you suspend ...

- Meet with physician; seek voluntary agreement to:
 - Limit practice; or
 - Refrain from ALL practice
- Reportable to NPDB if longer than 30 days (because being done by MEC during an Investigation)
- Advantages to physician:
 - Professionalism/how it can be characterized
 - Future application answers

Precautionary Suspension

- If physician won't agree to voluntary action
- Only should be used if there is imminent danger to the health and/or safety of any individual
- Document why such concerns exist

Form of Investigative Report

- Findings
- Conclusions
 - Findings and conclusions should be supported by specific cases or MRNs
 - Not enough to say "showed poor judgement." Describe specific instances
- Recommendations

When Does an Investigation End? Once an Investigation begins, it continues until the hospital either takes a final action or	
formally closes the investigation • MEB may take certain actins based on	
Investigation, or make recommendation to Board	
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The Connection Between Physician Behavior and Patient Safety

Does Any Doubt Remain?

193

Not From ...

Those Who Provide Care
The Joint Commission
The Courts

194

Journal of the American College of Surgeons, July 2006 Impact and Implications of Disruptive Behavior in the Perioperative Arena

l l	
Far Nose and Throat Journal	
Ear, Nose and Throat Journal, March 2008	
Disruptive Physicians: Sound More Familiar Than You Thought?	
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Nauralagy April 2008	
Neurology, April 2008 Managing Discuptive Physician Behavior	
Managing Disruptive Physician Behavior: Impact on Staff Relationships and Patient Care	
Fatient Care	
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Annals of Surgery, June 2008	
When Good Doctors Go Bad: A Leape ———————————————————————————————————	

American Journal of Medical Quality	
American Journal of Medical Quality, April 2011	
The Quality and Economic Impact of Disruptive Behaviors on Clinical Outcomes of Patient Care	
Outcomes of Fatient Care	
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Academic Radiology, September 2013 The Cost of Discussive and Unprofessional	-
The Cost of Disruptive and Unprofessional Behaviors in Health Care	
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	-
Journal of the American Medical Association,	
December 2014 Disruptive Behaviors Among Physicians	

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American Journal of Surgery, January 2015 Effects of Disruptive Surgeon Behavior in the Operating Room	
202	
Not From	
Those Who Provide Care	
The Joint Commission	
The Courts	
203	
Joint Commission 2009 L.D.03.01.01	
"Leaders create and maintain a culture of safety and quality	
culture of safety and quality throughout the hospital."	

Rationale for Joint Commission Standard L.D.03.01.01

"Safety and quality thrive in an environment that supports teamwork and respect for other people, regardless of their position in the hospital."

205

LD.03.01.01

EOP 4

Leaders develop a code of conduct that defines acceptable behavior and behaviors that undermine a culture of safety.

EOP 5

Leaders create and implement a process for managing behaviors that undermine a culture of safety.

206

Not From ...

Those Who Provide Care
The Joint Commission
The Courts

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Abu-Hatab v. Blount Memorial Hospital
Arunsalam v. St. Mary Medical Center

Awwad v. Largo Medical Center, Inc.

Badri v. Huron Hospital

Blau v. Catholic Healthcare West

Blau v. Northridge Hospital Medical Center

Bolt v. Halifax Hospital Medical Center

Bricker v. Crane

Bricker v. Sceva Speare Memorial Hospital

Bryan v. Holmes Regional Medical Center

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Bryant v. Glen Oaks Medical Center
Catipay v. Humility of Mary Health Partners
Cipriotti v. Board of Directors of Northridge Hospital
Cotie v. Cortland Memorial Hospital
Courtney v. Shore Memorial Hospital
Curtsinger v. HCA, Inc.
Dunbar v. Hospital Authority of Gwinnett County
Eden v. Desert Regional Medical Center

Eidelson v. Archer

209

Even v. Longmont United Hospital Association

Friedman v. Delaware County Hospital Association

Freilich v. Board of Directors of Upper Chesapeake

Gaenslen v. Board of Directors of St. Mary's Hospital

Gekas v. Seton Corporation

Chanem v. Presbyterian Intercommunity Hospital

Gilbert v. Johnson

Ginzburg v. Memorial Healthcare Systems

Gordon v. Lewistown Hospital

Greer v. Medders
Grodjesk v. Jersey City Medical Center
Guier v. Teton County Hospital District
Hagan v. Osteopathic General Hospital
Hayes v. Northern Hills General Hospital
Hildyard v. Citizens Medical Center
Hoberman v. Lock Haven Hospital
Huffaker v. Bailey
Jablonsky v. Sierra Kings Healthcare District

211

Johnson v. Galen Health Care
Johnson v. Riverside Healthcare System
Kellerman v. Virtua W. Jersey Hospital
Kibler v. Northern Inyo County Local Hospital District
Kiracofe v. Reid Memorial Hospital
Ladenheim v. Union County Hospital District
Laje v. R.E. Thomason General Hospital
Lambert v. Baptist Memorial Hospital
Langenberg v. Warren General Hospital

212

Leach v. Jefferson Parish Hospital District
Leal v. Health and Human Services
Lees v. Asante Health System
Leitgen v. Franciscan Skemp Healthcare, Inc.
Leonard v. Board of Directors, Prowers County
Lohrmann v. Iredell Memorial Hospital
Lurie v. Mid-Atlantic Permanente Medical Group
Magrinat v. Trinity Hospital
Mahmoodian v. United Hospital Center, Inc.

Manasra v. St. Francis Medical Center

McElhinney v. Medical Protective Co.

McKee v. St. Paul Eye Clinic, P.A.

McMillan v. Anchorage Community Hospital

Meyers v. Logan Memorial Hospital

Miller v. Eisenhower Medical Center

Miller v. St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center

Morgan v. Peace Health, Inc.

Nanavati v. Burdette Tomlin Memorial Hospital

214

Nathan v. Ohio State University
Nieto v. Kapoor

Northeast Georgia Medical Center v. Davenport
Obey v. Frisco Medical Center, L.L.P.
Oksanen v. Page Memorial Hospital
Peterson v. Tucson General Hospital
Peyton v. Johnson City Medical Center
Pick v. Santa Ana-Tustin Community
Ponca City Hospital, Inc. v. Murphree

215

Pourzia v. St. Mary Medical Center

Ritter v. Board of Commissioners of Adams County

Rooney v. Medical Center Hospital of Chillicothe

Robbins v. Ong

Ross v. William Beaumont Hospital

Santos v. Puerto Rico Children's Hospital

Schueller v. Norman

Siegel v. St. Vincent Charity Hospital & Health Center

Silver v. The Queen's Hospital

Skeete v. North American Partners in Anesthesia, LLP Smith v. Cleburne County Hospital Smith v. Our Lady of the Lake Hospital Spencer v. Children's Hospital Sternberg v. Nanticoke Memorial Hospital, Inc. Straznicky v. Desert Springs Hospital Sussman v. Children's Hospital Theissen v. Watonga Municipal Hospital Board Truly v. Madison General Hospital Vankrimpen v. Holland Community Hospital

217

Vesom v. Atchison Hospital Association Vranos v. Skinner Walls Regional Hospital v. Altaras Wei v. Bodner Welchlin v. Fairmont Medical Center Wheeless v. Maria Parham Medical Center Wieters v. Roper Hospital, Inc. Wood v. Archbold Medical Center Yarnell v. Sisters of St. Francis Health Services, Inc. Zipper v. Health Midwest

218



Dr. Leal and the Terrible, Horrible, No Good, **Very Bad Day**

The Court Said:

"The plaintiff, Dr. Jorge J. Leal, was like Alexander in the classic children's book... He was having 'a terrible, horrible, no good, very bad day."

220

- Dr. Leal's use of an operating room was delayed (for 20 minutes, as it turned out)
- "He pitched a fit."

221

The Hospital suspended his privileges for 60 days and reported the suspension to the Data Bank.

Dr. Leal sued to have the report removed.

According to the Hospital, Dr. Leal became so enraged he:	According to Dr. Leal's affidavits, he:	
broke a telephone	accidentally broke a telephone when he tripped on its cord	
2. shattered the glass on a copy machine	2. closed the lid of a copy machine with 'some force' and the glass cracked	
shoved a cart into the doors of the operating suite so hard that it damaged one of them	3. moved a cart that was blocking the doors of the operating suite	
threw jelly beans down the hallway in the surgical suite	ate jelly beans, some of which fell on the floor when he tried to throw away flavors he did not like	
5. flung a medical chart to the ground	5. and when he was handed a chart, some of the loose papers fell to the floor	
223		
The Co	ourt Said:	
"In other words, this urological surgeon, who earns his living wielding a razor-sharp scalpel on some of the most delicate parts of the body, does not have a bad temper –		
he is just clumsy."		
	•	
224		
Dr. Leal argued th	at the suspension was ecause "he was not	
suspended for cond	luct which affects or	
could affect adv welfare of a pa	ersely the health or itient or patients."	
•		
		1

The Court Said:

"The fact that no patients were hit by pieces of the broken telephone, or by the shattered copy machine glass, or by the careening metal cart, or by the flying jellybeans, or by the airborne medical chart, is not dispositive.

226

The Court Said:

"The Hospital was required to report its disciplinary action to the Data Bank, even though its halls were not littered with injured patients."

227

The Court Said:

"...Disruptive and abusive behavior by a physician, even if not resulting in actual or immediate harm to a patient, poses a serious threat to patient health or welfare. A physician must work collaboratively with other members of a medical staff in order to provide quality care to patients.

228			

The Court Said:

"...A hospital is one place where no one can do his job alone, where better teamwork means better care, and where disruptive behavior threatens lives."

229

Best Practices for Addressing Behavior Issues

230

Unified Medical Staff Professionalism Policy Reported Concern re: Conduct Physician PRC Resource MEB Support Staff Committee • Log-in Collegial & Disciplinary • Follow-up to reporter **Educational Steps**; Action if Unsuccessful Performance Improvement • Fact-finding • PRC and CMO Chair Plans for Conduct assess, obtain Practitioner input

Professionalism Policy

• Explains the "Why?" and Promotes a Positive

"Communication, collegiality, and collaboration are essential for the provision of safe and competent care."

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Professionalism Policy

Provides **Specific** Examples of Inappropriate Conduct

- Educates all Medical Staff members and APPs
- Facilitates enforcement of Policy

33	
Professionalism Policy	
STEP #1	
Fact-finding	
34	
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Professionalism Policy

- Review documentation of concern and interview witnesses
- Develop script and sample interview questions to promote consistency
- Can have interviewee sign short confidentiality acknowledgement

PRC Chair and CMO then decide if concern should to PRC

235

Professionalism Policy

STEP #2

- If PRC Chair and CMO decide that further review is required, share details with colleague for written response (but protect identities)
- Gently remind colleague to avoid even the perception of retaliation

236

Chooses not to participate?

Physician Resource Committee

- Practitioner must meet with PRC to explain
- AUTOMATIC SUSPENSION of privileges if Practitioner fails to provide input prior to meeting date or attend meeting when requested

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Professionalism Policy

STEP #3

Physician Resource Committee reviews summary of incident, input received from Practitioner, Practitioner's history, and determines most effective improvement tool if necessary

238

Physician Resource Committee Options

(outlined in Professionalism Policy)

- · No further review or action required
- · Letter of guidance or counsel
- · Collegial intervention
- Performance Improvement Plan
- · Refer to MEB

239

PIP Options for Conduct

(beyond Educational Letters and Collegial Intervention)

- Additional CME/training (many options)
- Intervention meeting involving full Physician Resource Committee or other designated group
- Periodic/scheduled meetings involving Medical Staff Leaders or mentors
- Required review of literature regarding behavior/safety and report to Physician Resource Committee

PIP Options for Conduct

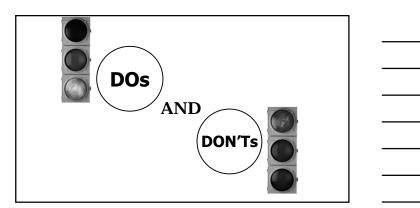
- Behavior Coach
- Behavior Modification Course
- Personal Code of Conduct
- "Other"

241

Professionalism Policy

Special Process for Allegations of Sexual Harassment and other Identity-Based Harassment

242



Use Progressive Steps to address concerns early.	
244	
(DON'T)	
Ignore quality concerns.	
	-
)	
245	
Most disruptive practitioners	
Most disruptive practitioners view themselves as quality "champions."	
"champions."	





Stay focused on the inappropriate behavior, not its cause.

247

Psychiatric Evaluations?

- Be careful! Generally, not a good idea unless good cause exists
- Stay focused on inappropriate behavior, not possible causes

248

Psychiatric Evaluations

If you do ...

- Practitioner must sign release to allow leadership to inform psychiatrist of concerns
- Practitioner must sign release to allow psychiatrist to report directly to leadership
- Questions for psychiatrist:
 - Can the practitioner function in an organized setting?
 - If not, what steps are needed to permit practitioner to do so?





253



254

The AMA defines physician impairment as "any physical, mental, or behavioral disorder that interferes with the ability to engage safely in professional activities."

Examples in Practitioner Health Policy

- use of any medication, whether prescription or overthe-counter, that can affect alertness, judgment, or cognitive function
- medical condition (e.g., stroke or Parkinson's disease), injury, or surgery resulting in temporary or permanent loss of fine motor control or sensory loss
- any form of diagnosed dementia (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Lewy body dementia), or other cognitive impairment

256

What's the Scope of the Problem?

257

tress and Burnout Among Surgeons

Mental Health

- 2021 Medscape survey, 6% of physicians described themselves as "clinically depressed"
- The lifetime prevalence of clinically significant depression in two studies was:
 - 12.8% of 1,300 male physicians
 - 19.5% of 4,500 female physicians

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Substance Abuse

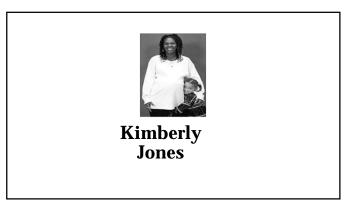
10% – 14% of physicians may become chemically dependent (i.e., drugs or alcohol) at some point in their careers. This mirrors the general population.

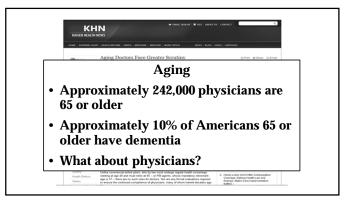
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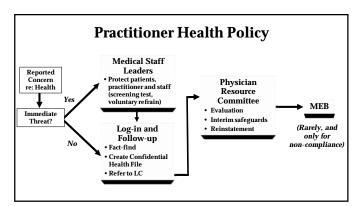


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Physician Resource Committee May Obtain Assistance

- Employer (who may be recused from a meeting at any point, at the Chair's discretion)
- · Department Chair
- Subject matter expert (e.g., an addictionologist, neuropsychologist, or psychiatrist)
- All bound by same responsibilities and legal protections as Physician Resource Committee members (e.g., confidentiality, indemnification, etc.)

Process

- Reporting
- Fact-finding
- Meeting
- Evaluation
- Resolution
- Follow-up

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Reporting

What if immediate action is needed?

- E.g., Practitioner seems disoriented or is acting erratically while rounding, or smells of alcohol while scrubbing for surgery
- No time for Physician Resource Committee to meet

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If immediate action is needed: • Practitioner Health Policy: identifies Medical Staff leader(s) who will assess **Practitioner** authorizes immediate testing (refusal leads to automatic relinquishment) provides guidance on use of agreement not to exercise privileges or precautionary suspension · addresses care of Practitioner's patients 268 **Fact-Finding** • Review any relevant documentation Interview those who reported or observed • Emphasize confidentiality (have interviewee sign short confidentiality acknowledgement) · Emphasize non-retaliation 269 **Meeting with Colleague** Plan the Meeting with Care • Do your homework! Know your policy and options • Entire committee? Select leaders?

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on desired outcomes

· Have a pre-meeting and reach agreement

Meeting with Colleague

Plan the Meeting with Care

- Have a script never shoot from the hip!
- Emphasize non-punitive nature of process and confidentiality
- Anticipate denial and evasive tactics
- Think about what questions to ask; be a skilled interviewer

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Evaluation

Who performs?

• Evaluating entity must be selected by, or acceptable to, the Physician Resource Committee

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Evaluation

Communications:

- Have physician sign authorization to permit hospital and evaluating entity to communicate with one another
- How much information should hospital provide to evaluating entity?

Evaluation

Format of report:

- Have evaluator complete form that addresses issues relevant to the physician in question (no one line letters!)
- How much information should Physician Resource Committee receive from evaluator (different for medical vs. psychiatric issue)?

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Resolution

- Conditions of reinstatement should be described in detail
- For substance abuse:
 - Compliance with PHP contract
 - · Agree to random screening
 - Workplace monitor
 - Coverage

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Documentation

- Create "Confidential Health File" (separate from Credentials File and Quality File)
- During reappointment, Physician Resource Committee prepares Summary Health Report based on information in file
- Credentials Committee, MEC, and Board may request additional information if necessary

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What about the Americans
with Disabilities Act (ADA)?

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Under the ADA, an employer may exclude an applicant or employee with a disability from a particular position if that individual would pose a "direct threat to health or safety."

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Aging Physicians

- Studies exploring proficiency of senior physician have varying results
- Key point: Age affects everyone eventually
- Knowing that, how do you identify physicians whose practice is adversely affected by age?
 - Rely on your PPE process?
 - Have an age-based screening process?

Benefits of a Rule (e.g., a Bylaws Provision)

- Protect patients
- Reduce risk of negligent credentialing claims
- Treat all physicians the same (thus reducing risk of discrimination claims)
- Depersonalize issue
- Protect physician; prevent late-career tragedy

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JAMA Performance Improvement

January 14, 2020

Cognitive Testing of Older Clinicians Prior to Recredentialing

Leo Cooney, MD¹; Thomas Balcezak, MD²

3 Author Affiliations

JAMA: 2020;323(2):179-180. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.18665

- 141 clinicians, age 69 to 92, tested over 2+ years
- Battery of 16 brief tests; 50 to 90 minutes to complete
- Single neuropsychologist (for consistency)
- Medical Staff Review Committee reviewed results

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Result	Number / Pct
Normal limits (re-screened in 2 years)	81 / (57%)
Minor abnormalities (re-screened in 1 year)	34 / (24%)
Some weakness - further assessment needed	7 / (5%)
Acceptable results after further assessment	4
Change in practice after further assessment	3
Substantial deficits - further assessment needed	7 / (5%)
Acceptable results after further assessment	4
Change in practice after further assessment	3
Very substantial deficits - change in practice	12 / (9%)

"After completion of screening and/or full neuropsychological testing, the MSRC	
determined that 18 clinicians (12.7%) of the 141 tested demonstrated cognitive deficits	
that were likely to impair their ability to practice medicine independently."	
practice medicine independently.	
283	
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"None of these 18 clinicians had	
previously been brought to the attention of medical staff leadership	
because of performance problems."	
284	
Drawbacks of a Rule	1
Overly inclusive (affects physicians with no	
problems)	
Controversial, inconvenient, expensiveUnnecessary if peer review process is working	
properly? (JAMA article illustrates potential difficulties with this argument)	
Difficulty interpreting test results (especially if no	
baseline)?	
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Drawbacks of a Rule

- Increased risk of discrimination claims under ADEA and ADA -- EEOC v. Yale New Haven Hospital
 - Federal EEOC sued hospital, alleging Late Career Practitioner Policy violated the ADEA and ADA
 - Hospital policy required neuropsychological testing and eye exam after age 70
 - "Age is not a bona fide occupational qualification." Individual assessment required.
 - · Employment status didn't matter
 - Complaint filed Feb. 11, 2020; case being litigated

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Drawbacks of a Rule

- January 2021 EEOC Settlement with Hennepin Healthcare System for Late Career Practitioner Policy:
 - · monetary relief
 - reimbursement for out-of-pocket costs associated with the exams not covered by insurance
 - commitment from Hennepin to not require employees to undergo medical inquiries

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If considering an age-based policy:

- · Consult counsel and executive leaders
- Appropriate committee should review literature addressing:
 - Physical and mental effects of aging (e.g., pilot studies)
 - Relationship between age and patient outcomes
- · Minutes should justify decision

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Stay Tuned...

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Thank You!

Thank you.

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