

Endoscope Reprocessing: A Failure Modes & Effects Analysis & Improvement Collaborative

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During Quality Review at the end of a busy day in our Scope Reprocessing Workroom, it was discovered that the colonoscope used on Patient B had correctly been entered into the daily logbook but was missing in the Medivator® data history confirming it had been reprocessed.



We greatly feared that the scope used on Patient B had not undergone HLD after use on Patient A.

A deep dive ensued and final investigation revealed that the scope used on Patient A had actually had the paperwork scanned twice, while that of Patient B had not been scanned at all. Findings proved that a documentation error vs. a reprocessing error had occurred.

A Risk Management investigation was initiated to address this patient safety concern.

Investigative Findings

- **Opportunities for applying Risk Management principles:**
 - Roles not well defined – no segregation of responsibilities
 - QC method in place retrospective (only done at end of shift)
 - No assigned RN oversight of the process
 - **Opportunities to apply lean principles to a detailed yet repetitive process:**
 - Evaluate workflow and necessary steps
 - Standardize the work
 - Increase the use of electronic data entry to reduce manual/error-prone documentation
 - Maximize staff productivity
 - **Opportunities to capitalize on Medivators Advantage Plus® functionality**
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Goals

1. **Validate our confidence in the accuracy/completeness of our unit's scope reprocessing workflow**
2. **Reduce risk of error in linking scope-to-patient ID prior to reprocessing**
3. **Develop a QC real-time process to address encountered errors.**
4. **Assure compliance with SGNA™ Standards**



The “Scope” of our Unit

- Number of scopes/day used in Endoscopy 45-60
- Number of scopes/day used outside of Endoscopy 8-10
(ASC, CV, CCU, OR, ST)
- Reprocessors: Medivators Advantage Plus® 3 machines / 6 bays
- Hours of Operation: 6:30 am – 5:30 pm M-F plus 24-hour emergency coverage
- Staff/FTE:
 - RNs: 19 / 14.6
 - Endo Technicians: 10 / 9.2



Failure Modes & Effects Analysis (FMEA) “Refresher”

- Proactive risk assessment of a care or service process
- Identify steps in the process
- Identify failure modes (what could go wrong) for each step
- Assign risk number for Severity (S), Occurrence (O), & Detectability (D) for each failure mode

$$S \times O \times D = \text{Risk Priority Number (RPN)}$$

- Rank RPN in descending order
- Develop action plans to mitigate/reduce highest risk steps

FMEA Initial Analysis

Step	Failure Modes	Frequency	Severity	Detection	RPN
<u>Pre-Procedure Prep</u>	9	2	2	4	16
<u>Initial Pre-Cleaning</u>	7	10	2	4	80
<u>*Washing/Leak-Testing</u>	9	4	5	10	200*
<u>*Loading into Reprocessor / High Level Disinfection</u>	13	10	10	10	1000*
<u>*Unloading, Rapicide Testing, QC</u>	7	10	10	10	1000*
<u>Drying, Tagging, Re-stocking</u>	5	6	1	4	24

Frequency x Severity x Detection = RPN(Risk Priority number)

Highest Risk Steps = 3

Step	Failure Modes	Frequency	Severity	Detection	RPN
<u>*Washing/Leak-Testing</u>	9	4	5	10	200*

- Deliberate, redundant process
- Staff effectiveness fades over course of shift
- Complicated & detailed work – especially with multi-channel and specialty scopes



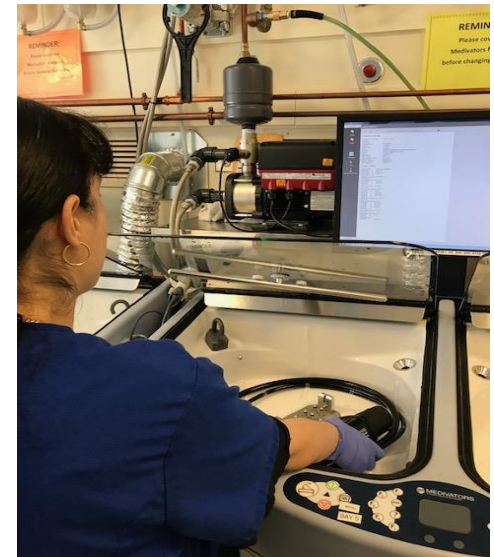
Step	Failure Modes	Frequency	Severity	Detection	RPN
<u>*Loading into Reprocessor / High Level Disinfection</u>	13	10	10	10	1000*

- No role delineation
- Error-prone documentation
- Scanning discrepancies
- Frequent, unplanned downtimes causing disruptions in workflow and distractions



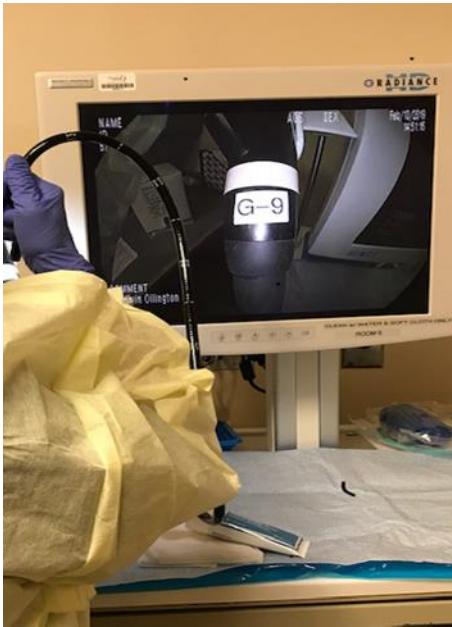
Step	Failure Modes	Frequency	Severity	Detection	RPN
<u>*Unloading, Rapicide Testing, QC</u>	7	10	10	10	1000*

- Redundant, error-prone manual documentation
- Inconsistent, retrospective QC plan done at the end of the day
- QC sample size not reflective of workload or risk profile



Additional Action Plan Items

- **Revision of Intra-procedure Universal Protocol process to include verbalization of scope ID number & presence of yellow tag, which signifies that all reprocessing steps were completed.**

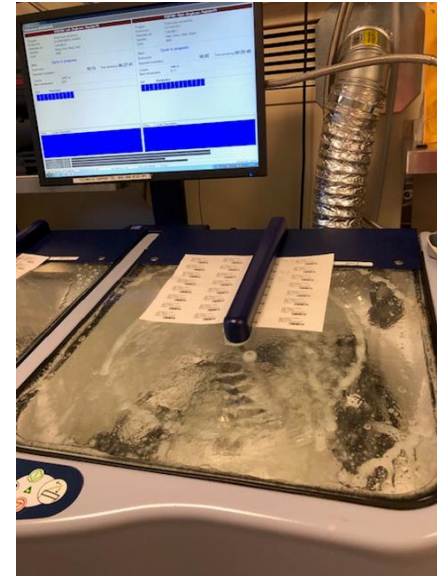


- **Picture of the Scope ID taken at start of case and included as part of the patient's EMR**

- **Placement of patient's barcode sheet on designated Medivator bay throughout reprocessing cycle for scope ID verification**

- **Bar code scanning done away from the reprocessor to prevent scanning errors**

- **Revision of Scope Workroom logbook to eliminate/reduce manual entries**



- **Addition of Workroom Communication Book for documentation of encountered trends and issues – staff are expected to check the book daily.**
- **Specimen drop-off/pick-up relocated to decrease washer distractions**
- **Electronic QC done at the end of each cycle, utilizing patient bar code sheet.**
- **QC checks include: Patient MR #, physician name, scope ID, designated staff roles in reprocessing cycle and assurance that all parameters of cycle “passed.”**

Did Our Action Plan Make a Difference?

Step	Failure Modes	Frequency	Severity	Detection	RPN
Washing/Leak-Testing	9	4	5	10	200
<u>REVISED</u>	9	3	5	4	<u>60</u>
Loading into Reprocessor/ HighLevel Disinfection	13	10	10	10	1000
<u>REVISED</u>	10	2	10	4	<u>80</u>
Unloading, Rapicide Testing, QC	7	10	10	10	1000
<u>REVISED</u>	5	6	1	4	<u>24</u>

Absolutely!!!

Members of the BH/AGH Endoscopy Team

