

Diagnostic Safety: Learning from Missed Opportunities

Andrea Bradford, Ph.D.

Associate Professor

Department of Medicine

Investigator, Centers for Innovations in Quality, Effectiveness and
Safety at the Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center



Missed appendicitis: An alarming example

Appendicitis is missed in 4-15% of cases in children, and 6-24% of adults

Girls and women are >60% more likely to be diagnosed incorrectly



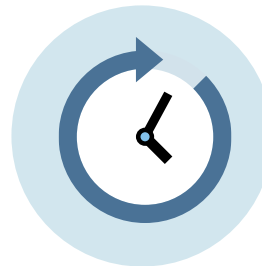
Source: CNN.com



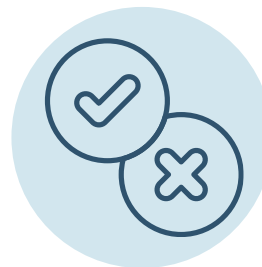
Types of diagnostic errors



Missed diagnosis:
Failure to identify a condition



Delayed diagnosis:
A diagnosis is made later than it should have been



Wrong diagnosis:
Incorrect identification of a condition



Each year,
1 in 20
adults will
experience a
diagnostic
error in the
outpatient
setting

A long, empty hospital hallway with a blue overlay. The hallway is brightly lit with recessed ceiling lights. The walls are white, and there are several doors on both sides. The floor is a light-colored tile. The blue overlay is a semi-transparent rectangle that covers the middle of the image.

~250,000

HARMFUL DIAGNOSTIC ERRORS OCCUR
ANNUALLY IN US HOSPITALS



\$5.7 billion

**TOTAL IN PAID
MALPRACTICE CLAIMS
IN THE U.S. 1999-2011**

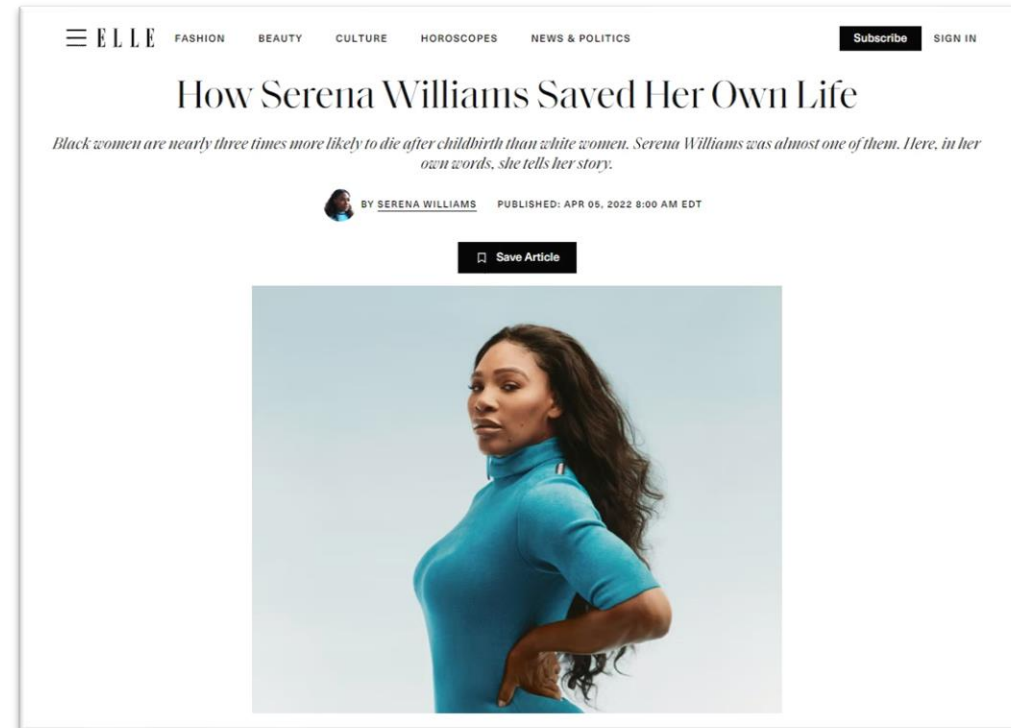
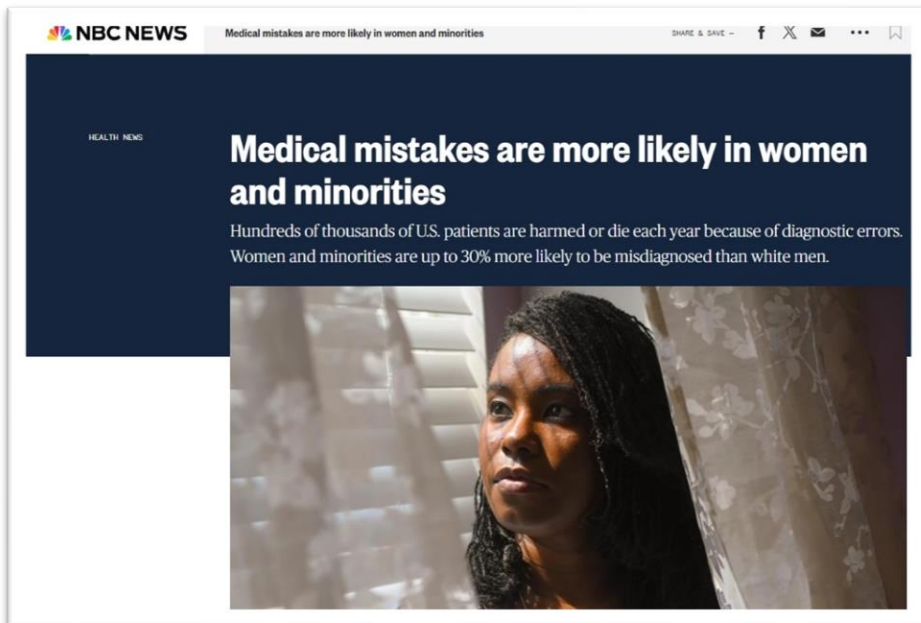
**DIAGNOSIS-RELATED
CLAIMS ACCOUNT FOR
NEARLY ONE-FOURTH
OF ALL PAID CLAIMS**

Gupta A, Snyder A, Kachalia A, *et al.* Malpractice claims related to diagnostic errors in the hospital. *BMJ Quality & Safety* 2018;**27**:53-60.

A long, empty hospital hallway with a blue overlay. The hallway is brightly lit with recessed ceiling lights. The walls are white, and there are several doors on both sides. The floor is a light-colored tile. The text is centered in a white, sans-serif font on a semi-transparent blue rectangular background.

DIAGNOSTIC ERRORS ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED
EQUALLY AMONG THE U.S. POPULATION

Inequities in Diagnosis



Ferranti EP, Jones EJ, Bush S, et al. A Call to Action: Cardiovascular-Related Maternal Mortality: Inequities in Black, Indigenous, and Persons of Color. *J Cardiovasc Nurs*. 2021;36(4):310-311. doi:10.1097/JCN.0000000000000823

Bajaj K, de Roche A, Goffman D. *The Contribution of Diagnostic Errors to Maternal Morbidity and Mortality During and Immediately After Childbirth: State of the Science*. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; September 2021. AHRQ Publication No. 20(21)-0040-6-EF.

A blurred photograph of a hospital hallway with a teal overlay. The hallway has a drop ceiling with rectangular light fixtures and a green exit sign. A person in a teal scrub suit is visible in the foreground, and another person is in the background. The teal overlay is semi-transparent and covers the bottom half of the image.

The challenge

Most diagnostic safety events result in little or no learning or practice change



Core Elements of Hospital Diagnostic Excellence

Assessment Tool Priority Examples



CS351566-C 9/11/2024



Reaching a diagnosis is a team effort



Everyone along the way has a role to play

Improving diagnosis for patient safety

Get it right, make it safe!





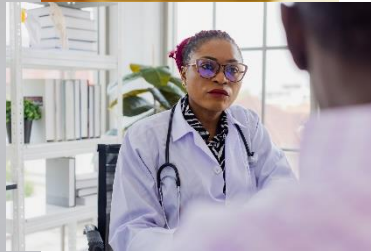
IMPROVING
DIAGNOSIS IN
HEALTH CARE

What's ahead

Recommendations for accrediting organizations and Medicare: “require that healthcare organizations have programs in place to monitor the diagnostic process and identify, learn from, and reduce diagnostic errors and near misses in a timely fashion.”

QUALITY CHASM SERIES

The National Academies of
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE



COGNITIVE FACTORS

Distractions and chaotic environments

Cognitive load

Overreliance on mental shortcuts

Biased reasoning

Fatigue and burnout



SYSTEM FACTORS

Time pressure

Inadequate teamwork/collaboration

Organizational culture

Resource limitations

Information systems



28%



46%



19%



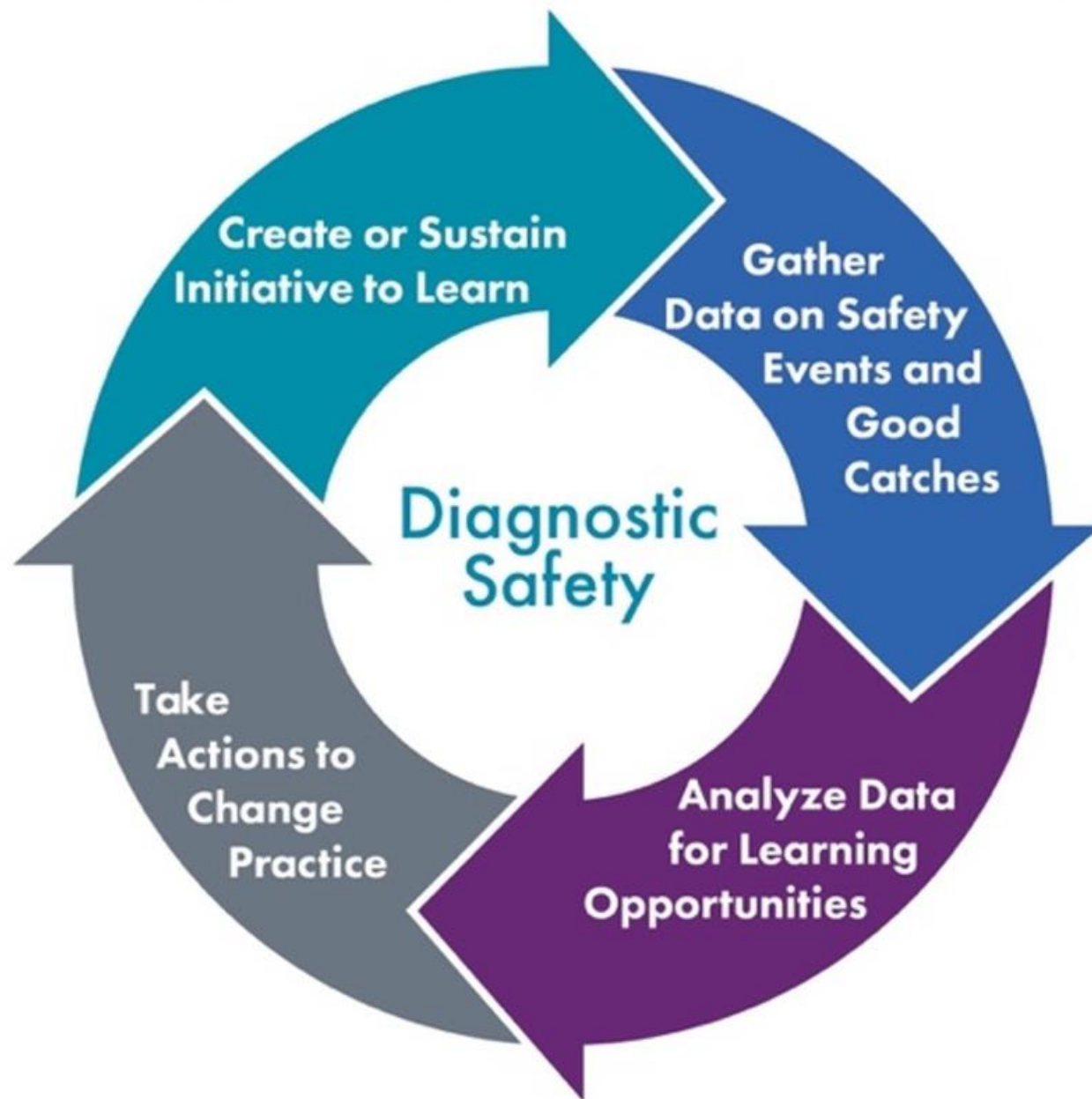
COGNITIVE FACTORS

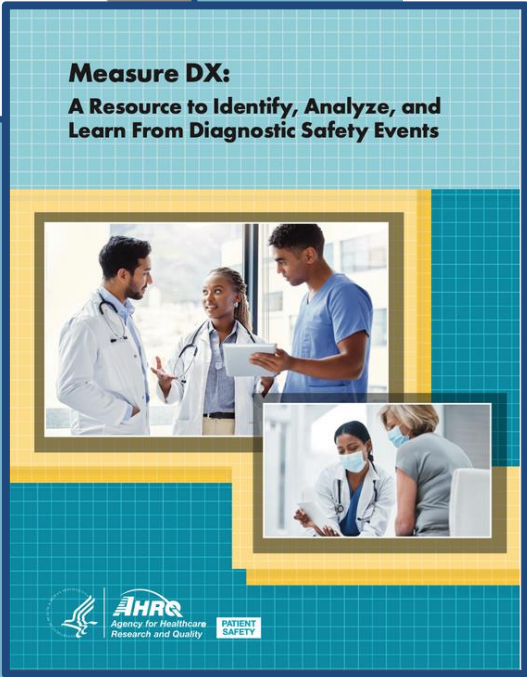
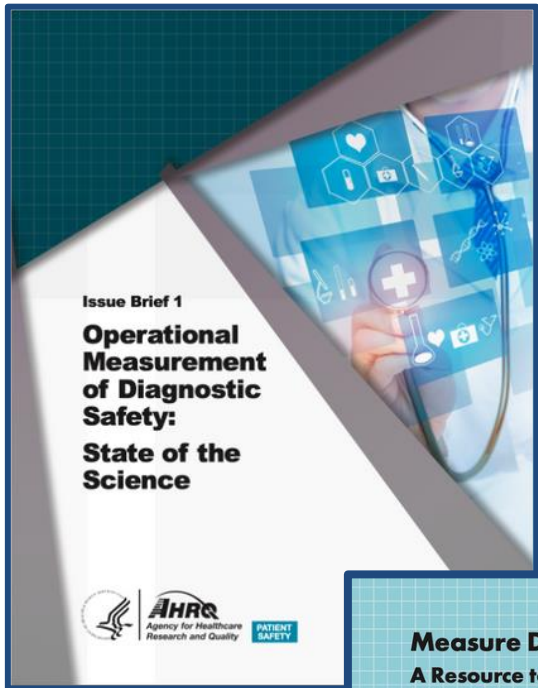
Distractions and chaotic environments
Cognitive load
Overreliance on mental shortcuts
Biased reasoning
Fatigue and burnout

SYSTEM FACTORS

Time pressure
Inadequate teamwork/collaboration
Organizational culture
Resource limitations
Information systems

A Learning Health System for Diagnostic Safety





Where to Begin

Several learning and discovery strategies have demonstrated sufficient “proof of concept” to use in operational settings

Four Strategies to Detect Diagnostic Safety Learning Opportunities

A



USE EXISTING QUALITY & SAFETY DATA

Examine previously identified safety events for diagnostic improvement opportunities



B



SOLICIT REPORTS FROM CLINICIANS

Ask clinicians to bring attention to diagnostic events within an environment of psychological safety



C



LEVERAGE PATIENT-REPORTED DATA

Examine patient surveys, incident reports, and complaints to identify missed opportunities



D



EHR-ENHANCED CHART REVIEW

Use EHR searches or trigger algorithms to identify high-risk diagnoses or care patterns



Four Strategies to Detect Diagnostic Safety Learning Opportunities

A



USE EXISTING QUALITY & SAFETY DATA

Examine previously identified safety events for diagnostic improvement opportunities



B



SOLICIT REPORTS FROM CLINICIANS

Ask clinicians to bring attention to diagnostic events within an environment of psychological safety



C



LEVERAGE PATIENT-REPORTED DATA

Examine patient surveys, incident reports, and complaints to identify missed opportunities



D



EHR-ENHANCED CHART REVIEW

Use EHR searches or trigger algorithms to identify high-risk diagnoses or care patterns



Four Strategies to Detect Diagnostic Safety Learning Opportunities

A



USE EXISTING QUALITY & SAFETY DATA

Examine previously identified safety events for diagnostic improvement opportunities



B



SOLICIT REPORTS FROM CLINICIANS

Ask clinicians to bring attention to diagnostic events within an environment of psychological safety

C



LEVERAGE PATIENT-REPORTED DATA

Examine patient surveys, incident reports, and complaints to identify missed opportunities



D



EHR-ENHANCED CHART REVIEW

Use EHR searches or trigger algorithms to identify high-risk diagnoses or care patterns

Four Strategies to Detect Diagnostic Safety Learning Opportunities

A



USE EXISTING QUALITY & SAFETY DATA

Examine previously identified safety events for diagnostic improvement opportunities



B



SOLICIT REPORTS FROM CLINICIANS

Ask clinicians to bring attention to diagnostic events within an environment of psychological safety



C

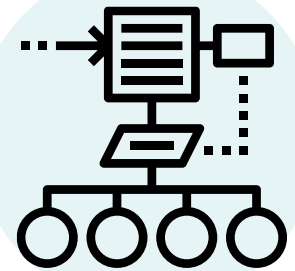


LEVERAGE PATIENT-REPORTED DATA

Examine patient surveys, incident reports, and complaints to identify missed opportunities



D



EHR-ENHANCED CHART REVIEW

Use EHR searches or trigger algorithms to identify high-risk diagnoses or care patterns



Culture Change is Key

- Psychological safety enables healthcare professionals to raise concerns about unsafe practices and errors
- Leadership is ultimately accountable for patient safety
- Actions matter... but so do the words we use to describe breakdowns in care



Interventions to Improve Diagnosis

Cognitive	System	Patient & Family Engagement
Facilitate second opinions	Improve tracking and follow-up systems	Empower patients to participate as a member of the team
Provide routine feedback on diagnoses	Leader and board ownership of diagnostic safety	Ensure quality interpreter services
Use a “diagnostic time out”	Create new models of teamwork for challenging diagnosis	Provide feedback mechanisms for concerns about diagnosis

Andrea Bradford, PhD
Baylor College of Medicine

EMAIL ADDRESS

andrea.bradford@bcm.edu

Contact