

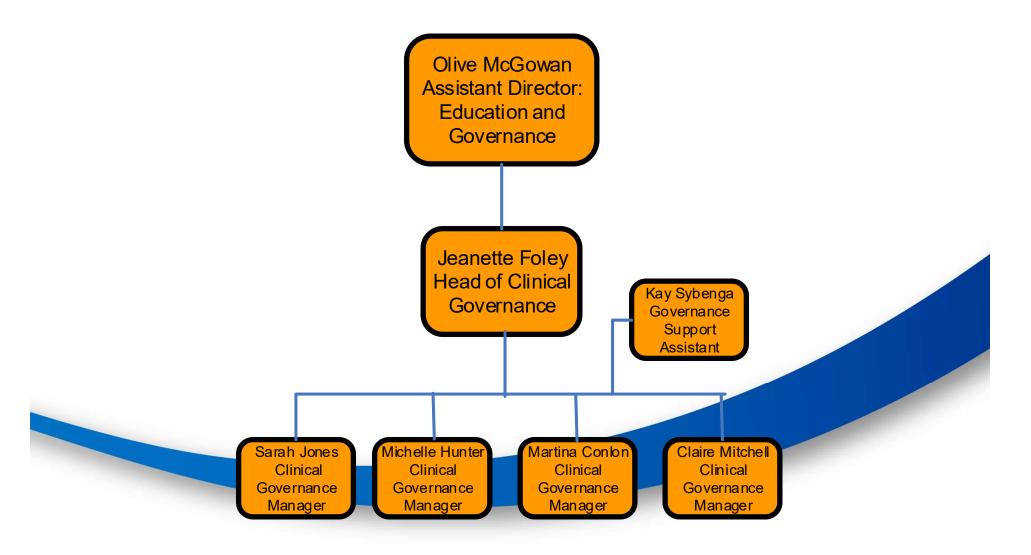
Clinical Governance in ODT

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Clinical Governance Manager



Who are we?





Clinical Governance

- Clinical Governance is a system through which NHS organisations are accountable for:
- Improving the quality of their services;
- Safeguarding high standards of care;
- Creating an environment in which excellence in clinical care will flourish
- Responsibility of every member of staff

Clinical Governance in ODT



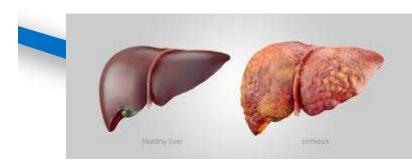
- Making sure we deliver high standards of quality care to all, including recipients and donor families
- Continuously improving the safety and quality of what we do
- Ensuring a culture of shared learning within ODT to make processes more effective
- Ensuring things are open and transparent
- Ensuring a culture of shared learning within ODT and sharing outside of ODT
- Adherence to the regulations





ODT - Clinical Incidents

- Any event that occurs during the chain from donation to transplantation, (deceased or living donation) that effects or has the potential to impact on the quality and safety of organs for transplantation.
- Any incident that may have national or wider learning
- Where there is a legal requirement to report under the regulations
- Incidents may be reported that relates to organs being sent/received from another EU country



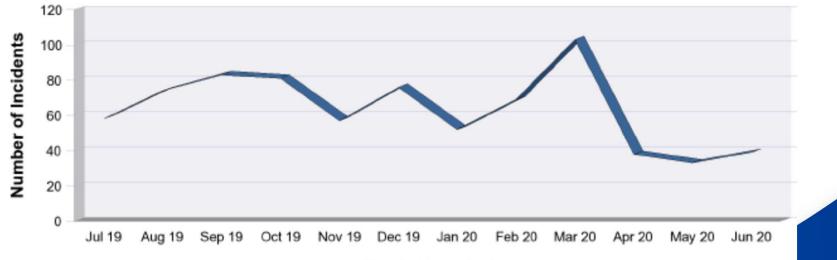








Incidents reported and requiring investigation



Month Reported

	Month Reported	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
	Number of incidents	58	74	83	81	57	76	52	69	103	38	33	39



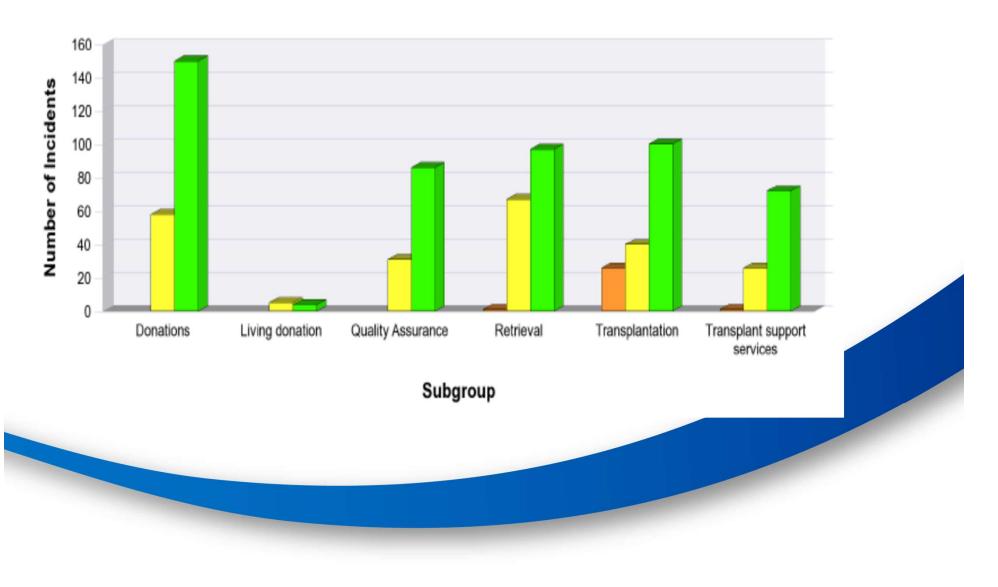
Number of incidents by responsibility and pathway – previous 6 months

Number of Incidents by Responsibility and Pathway - Previous 6 Months

	Donations	Quality Assurance	Retrieval	Transplantation	Transplant support services
01. Donation	6			2	
02. Testing	2	5		3	3
03. Retrieval	11		15	1	
04. Transport		5			1
05. Transplant	1		1	2	
06. Post-Transplant	3	1		3	1
07. Recipient registration		1		4	
08. Offering	5			3	5
09. Tissue pathway	1				
11. Data/software process		2			1



Number of incidents by risk rating – rolling 12 months



Human Factors

Clinical Governance embraces Human Factors. An organisation/ department is made up of three main aspects:

1. Hardware – the physical attributes, anything you can touch e.g. IT systems, the buildings equipment.

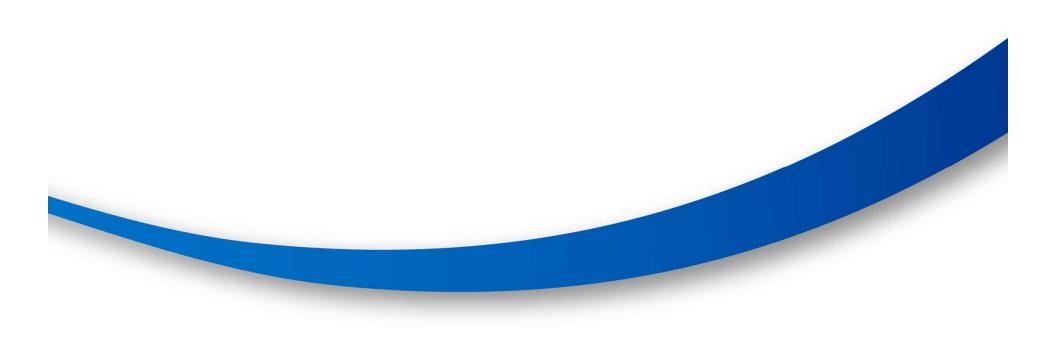
2. Software – how the organisation defines itself – the policies and procedures, guidelines and rules.

3. Humanware – the people within the organisation who make the business happen i.e. you!

Human Factors are how the people within the organisation interact with the hardware, software and each other.



Incident Reporting...



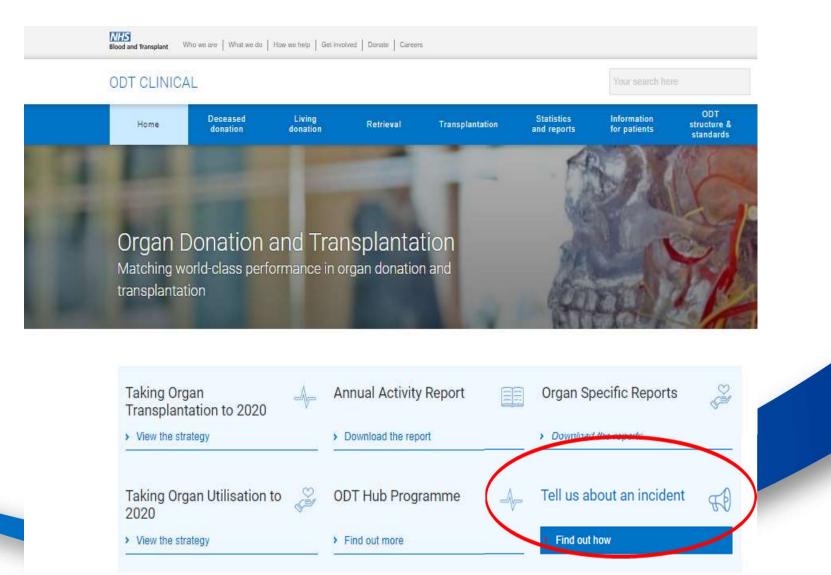


What to report?

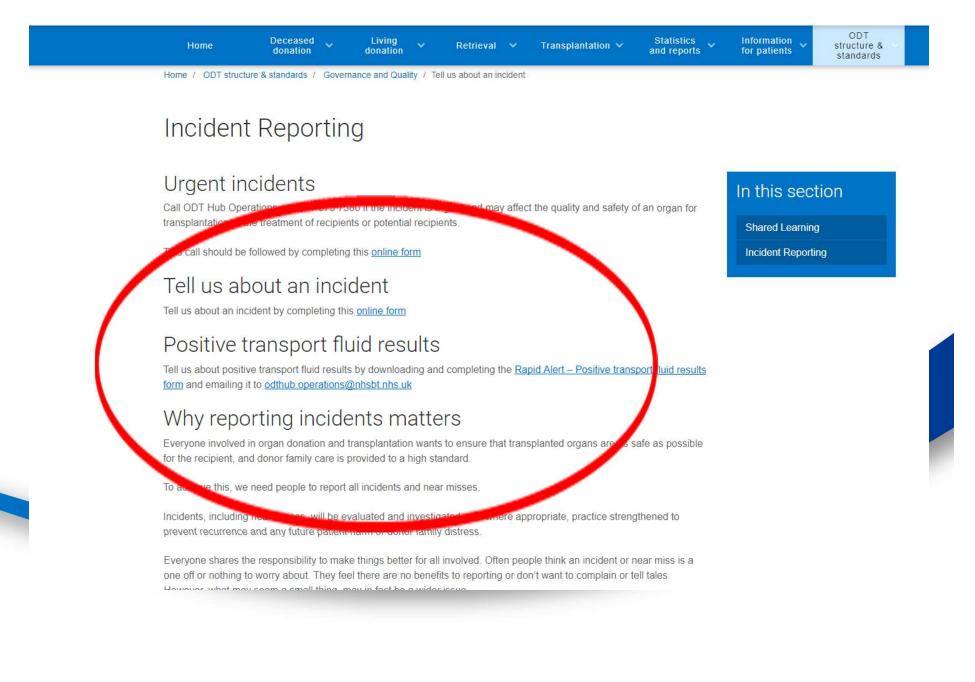
- Be factual, stick to the point- bullet points
- Do not use emotion
- Say it in as few a words as possible
- Do not use identifiable data, names.
- Get someone not involved to check- do they understand it?
- Add attachments and time lines, if appropriate
- Summarise incident and ensure concerns are clear- e.g. number them.

NHSBT, ODT, clinical website https://www.odt.nhs.uk/





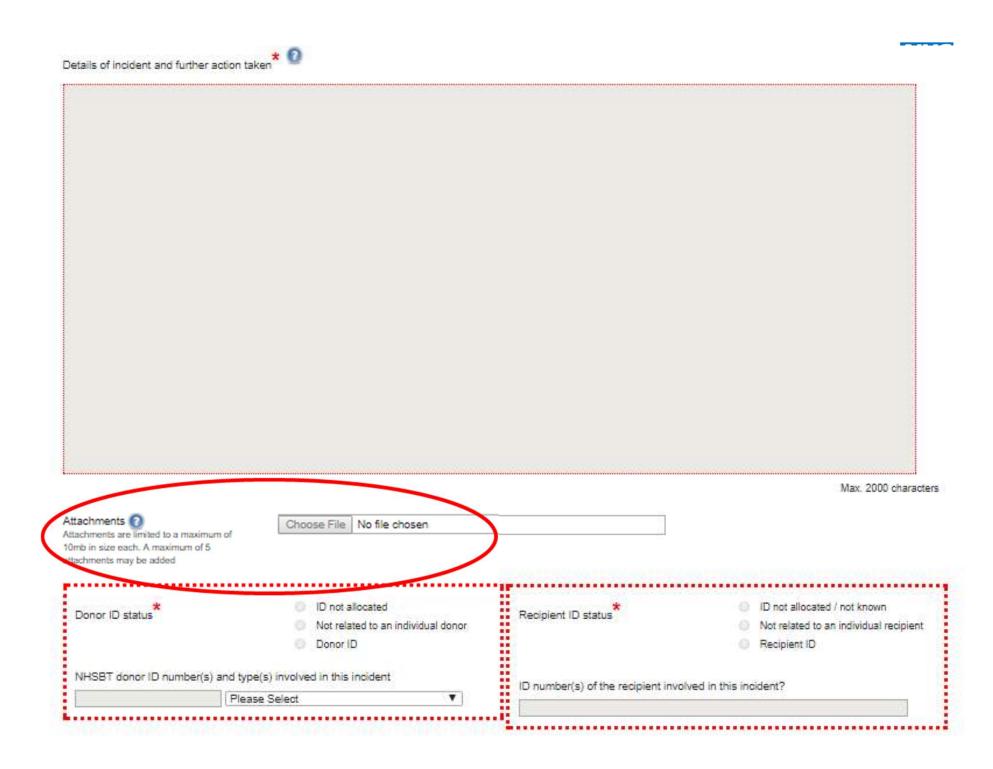
NHS Blood and Transplant



NHS Blood and Transplant

	INCIDENT SUBM	IISSION FORM	NHS Blood and Transplant
	nd requires immediate action? of this form until you answer the question abov	No Yes, not notified by phone e.	Yes, already notified by phone
 Fields marked with * are mandatory, 	all other fields can be completed, if relevan	t, to provide information about the incident. For in	eip completing fields, click on 🔕
 To avoid losing data, please be awar complete the form and return to it later. 		inactivity and must be completed and submitted a	at the same time; it is not possible to partially
In order to complete the form, please	ensure that you have the relevant details a	and patient reference numbers to hand.	
SUBMITTER DETAILS			•
First name		Job title	
Last name		Email address	
Phone number		Re-enter Email address	
INCIDENT DETAILS			×
Date and time incident identified * 0	5		
dd-mm-yyyy hh:mm	G		
Details of incident and further action ta	ken* 🕐		

https://safe.nhsbt.nhs.uk/IncidentSubmission/Pages/IncidentSubmissionForm. aspx





DETAILS OF THOSE INVOLVED

Please Select	Please Select V		
Retrieval Team	Coroner / Procurator Fiscal jurisdiction 📀		
Please Select	Enter Coroner / Procurator Fiscal jurisdiction name		
Donating hospital – search by town / city 👩	Microbiology / Virology lab 👩		
Please type town and select from list, if not listed enter name and town	Please type town and select from list, if not listed enter name and town		
NHSBT site where incident occurred	Haematology / Biochemistry lab 👩		
Please Select	Please type town and select from list, if not listed enter name and town		
H & I lab 🕜	Histo-pathology lab		
Please Select	 Please type town and select from list, if not listed enter name and town 		

The incident has also been reported to these organisations	Reference numbers for reports to other organisations (?)
	One per line. Please list organisation reference number
Please Select	Y

· To print a copy of this form and the incident details please use the browser's print function BEFORE submitting the form

Submit

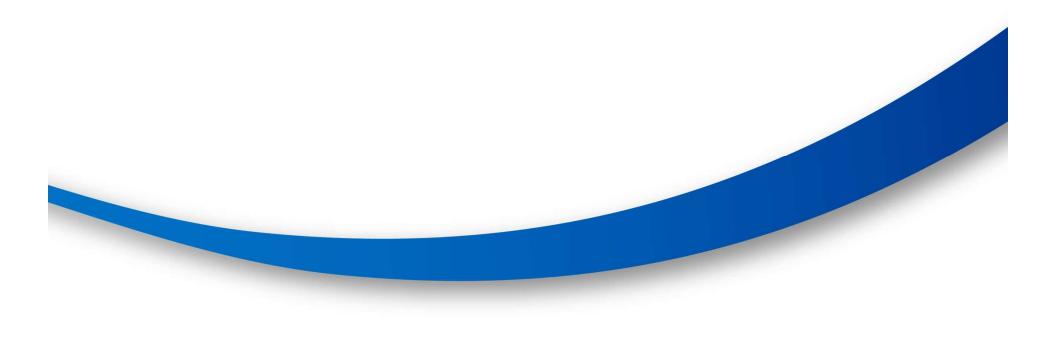
· Form data can be saved in pdf format AFTER the incident has been submitted

As this form only recently went live we are interested in your feedback about how you found completing this form. Please send any feedback to NHSBT at clinicalgovernance.odt@nhsbt.nhs.uk



How different can reports be?!?

Example 1 - Percutaneous catheter guidewire found at retrieval in the aorta



Example 2-

Consent XX/XX 18:30. Language support family no English. Spanish Nurses, hospital adm to BSD to donation very quick. Organs placed NORs mob~10:00hrs XX/XX.Met with Family ~12:00hrs XX/XX.Family very tired/confused.Support family overnight, further support required/confused unclear about donation process/BSD. Wife feeling pressured. All conversations with spanish speaking staff. We agreed to slow down process & give her some more time.NORs mobilised&organs accepted-updated both NORS & transplant centre-SOND dealing donation side, family support myself. Consent SNOD OC night/ SNOD TM relieving outgoing SNOD. Transplant centre had accepted urgent heart. Unsure of status of consent, weneed family to be given time. Necessary to slow process - teams understanding. Htransplant centre Rec Co-ord supportive. Comm continued Rec Coord spoken to transplant Cons. would not accept any further offers from this donor for both Urgent hearts. He believed consent invalid RM updated. We explained speaking to family within 2 hours, likely to definite confirmed consent, declined, Family decided to proceed ofter further support dead ccepted and transplanted with dom further down urgen.



Report assessed...

Occurrence

Incident

The Incident System



Investigation carried out and preventive actions identified

•Did any thing go wrong? If so what?

•Why did it go wrong?

•If there was no error, can practice still be improved and lessons learnt?

•Have any actions been taken following the investigation?

Preventative actions, where appropriate, and shared learning

•Inform NHSBT what actions have been taken, or plan to be taken, with expected time frames

Investigation, findings and any appropriate actions reviewed by NHSBT Incident Team and Sub Group Chairs

Has the investigation addressed the concerns raised
Will the findings mitigate recurrence where an error has occurred
Should the findings be widely shared? AMD Comms, Cautionary Tales

Outcome sent to reporter and investigator

Incident closed



Trends- Transplantation, Retrieval and living donation

- Communication breakdown
- Centres not accepting organs within agreed timeframes
- Requests for delays in retrieval recipients/ multiple transplants/ resource
- Organs declined late after initial acceptance- resource/ recipients
- Discrepancies with microbiology/ HLA
- Delays to mobilising retrieval teams/ arriving on time and resource
- Any living donation that does not proceed or an error occurs in the pathway and has recipient impact – Lisa Burnapp



Regulations and incidents





Competent Authority

The Human Tissue Authority (HTA) has been appointed the Competent Authority for the EUODD in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

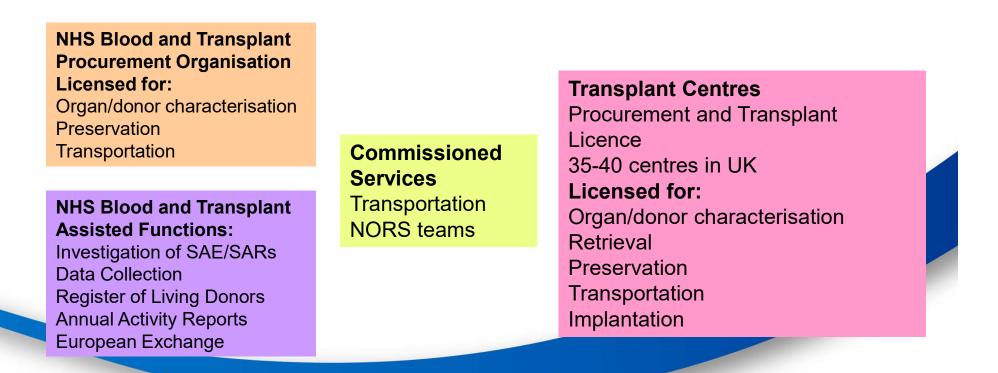
As the Competent Authority, the HTA is responsible for the regulatory framework that oversees that the quality and safety standards of the EUODD are being met.



The Quality and Safety of Organs Intended for Blood and Transplant Transplantation Regulations 2012 (OQSR)

• Human Tissue Authority – CA

Licensing – Framework – Audit - Enforcement





Assisted Function

In its role as the Competent Authority, the HTA have an agreement with NHSBT to provide an assisted function role. One aspect of this role is the management of a reporting system for serious adverse events and serious adverse reactions (SAEARs).

This requires NHSBT to:

- Manage a system to report, investigate, register and transmit information about SAEARs
- Notify the HTA of any SAEAR associated with organ donation and transplantation, the steps being taken to manage the SAEAR and confirmation that all actions associated with

the SAEAR have been concluded.







Serious Adverse Events/Reactions

The requirement to report SAEs and SARs applies to all UK establishments licensed under the Regulations, regardless of geographical location or whether they are a private or an NHS organisation. Includes areas such as:

- SNOD Characterisation
- NORS Teams
- Laboratories
- Transplant Centres
- Living Donation







Serious Adverse Events/Reactions



•SAR (Serious Adverse Reaction) - Any unintended response, including a communicable disease, in the living donor or in the recipient that may be fatal, life-threatening, disabling, incapacitating, or which results in, or prolongs, hospitalisation or morbidity. This may be associated with any stage of the chain from donation to transplantation.

• SAE (Serious Adverse Event) – Any untoward occurrence associated with the retrieval, testing, processing, storage or distribution of organs that might lead to death or life threatening, disabling or incapacitating conditions for patients (or which results in or prolongs hospitalisation or morbidity).



Case studies







Damage to an organ during retrieval

An organ was inadvertently damaged during retrieval. The damage associated with retrieval resulted in an otherwise transplantable organ rendered unsuitable for transplant





Transmission of a communicable disease

A CMV test result was reported incorrectly as negative when the actual test result was positive.

At the time of implantation in a CMV negative recipient the transplant surgeon was unaware that the donor test was CMV positive

Blood and Transplant



Donor has a previous history of malignancy which was known at the time of donation?

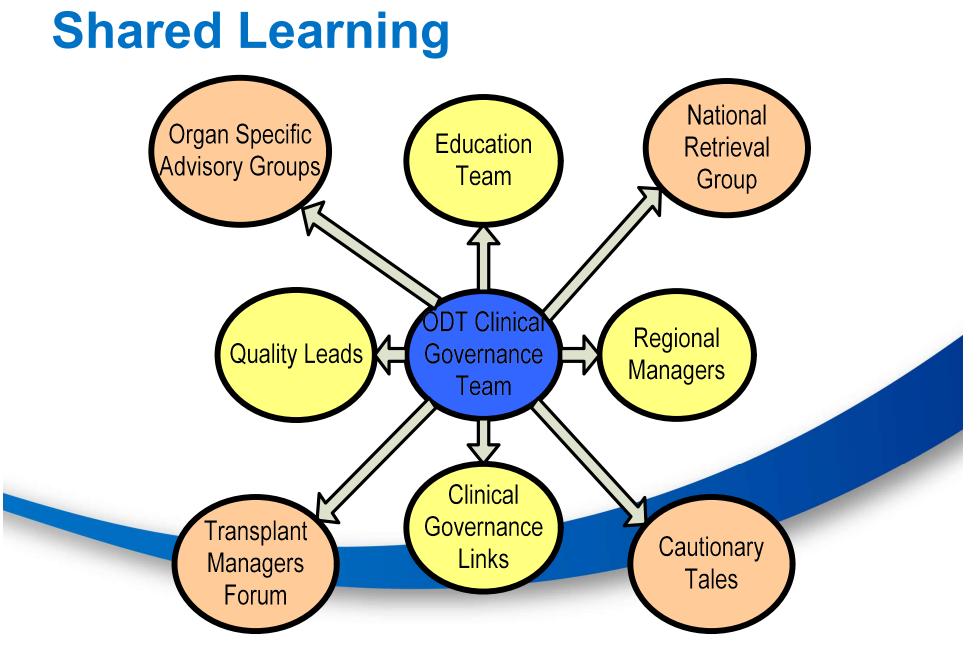
Past and present donor medical history was communicated to the implanting surgeon. The recipient was fully informed and the organ was accepted on the basis of a clinical risk and benefit analysis





An unnecessary procedure performed on an organ recipient

An organ recipient was anesthetised in preparation for an organ transplant. On inspection of the organ, the surgeon following a risk and benefit analysis found the organ was unsuitable for transplantation and the procedure was aborted.





Summary – key points

- If you think its an incident report it
- Be clear, concise and factual
- Ensure any immediate actions have been taken prior to submission of an incident
- When in doubt discuss with your managers
- Any questions give us a call or email us:

clinicalgovernace.ODT@nhsbt.nhs.uk



Questions, Feedback, Suggestions?

