

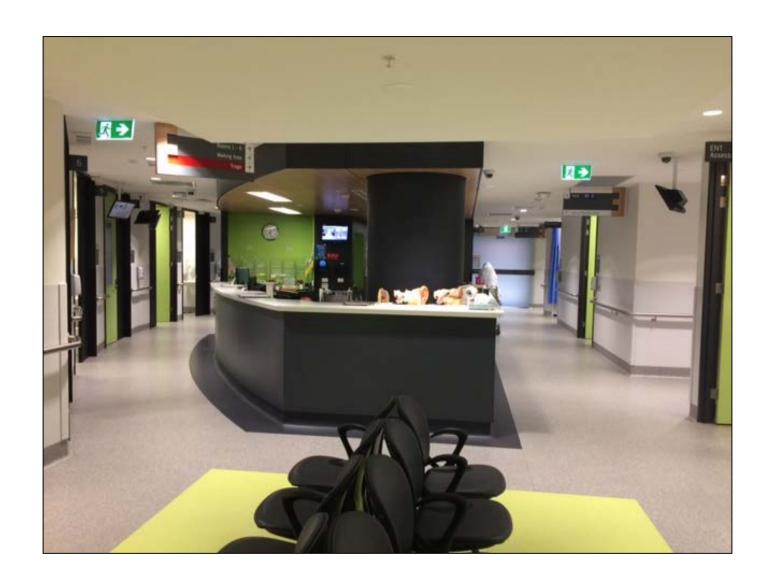
Educational initiatives to improve quality and safety in the workplace

Morning handover, mandatory consultant review, results sign off

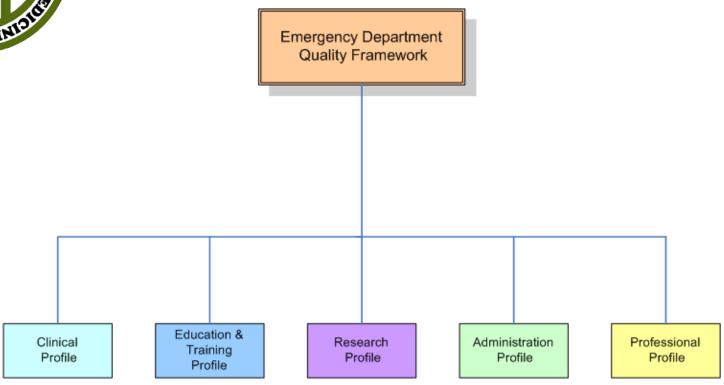
Dr Carmel Crock FACEM B.Litt



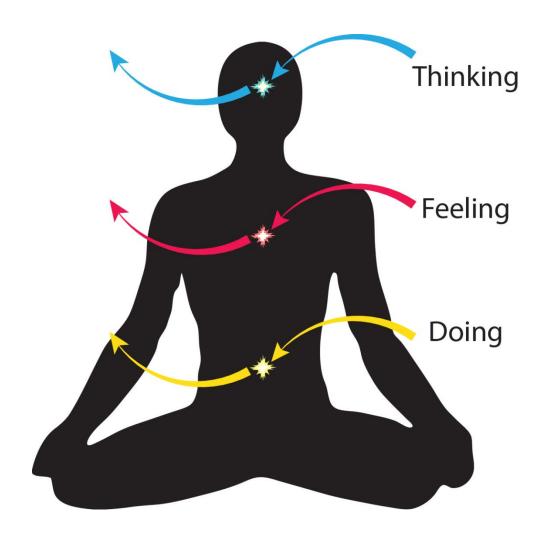
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital





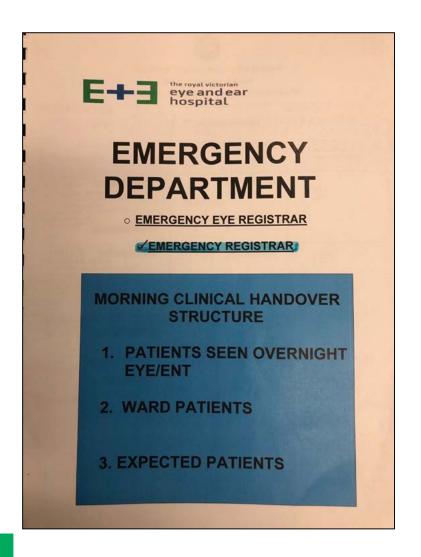


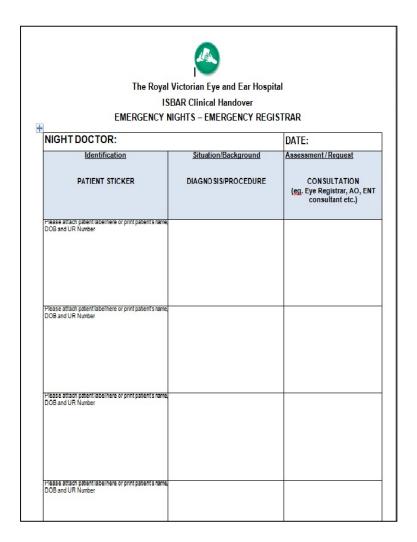


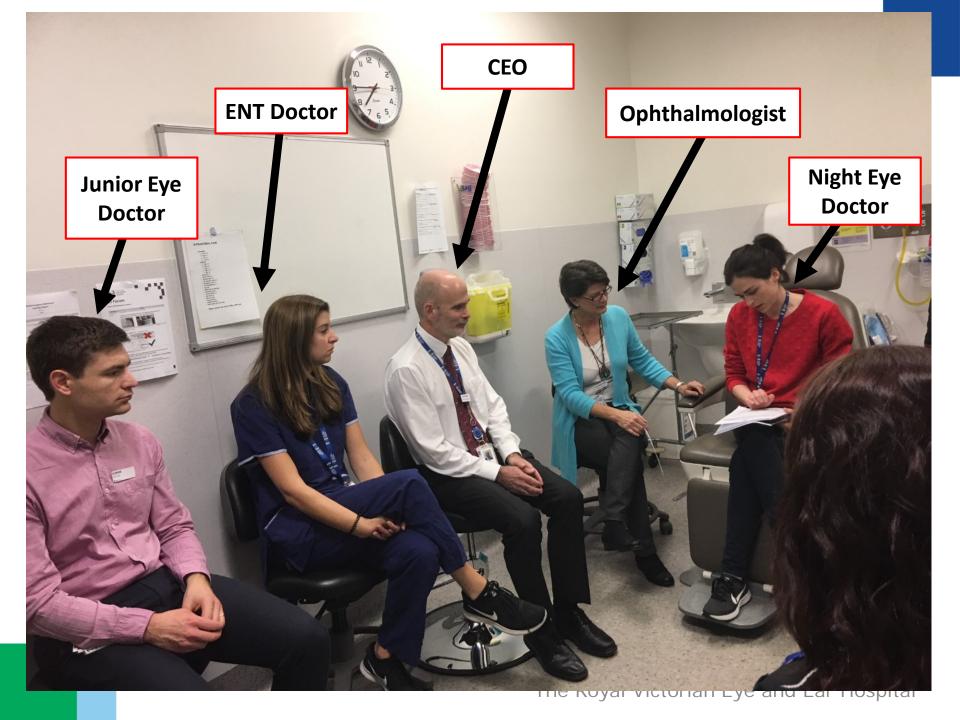


Night Shift



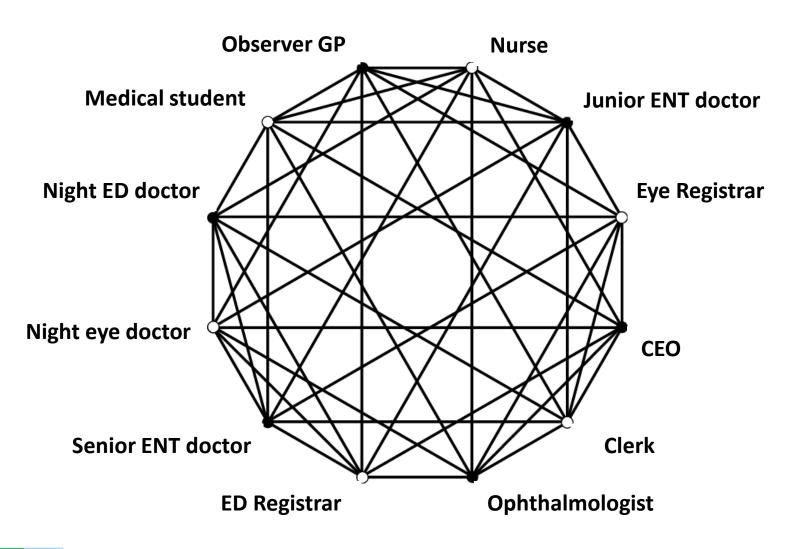






Diagnostic Cross-checking

-a strong network of communication



Procedural safety at night



...deferring the non urgent. The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital

- Cross checking to enhance diagnostic resilience
- Timely feedback on diagnosis
- Thinking out loud
- Cross fertilization between craft groups
- Modelling behaviour for medical students
- Storytellinglistening
- Team building
- Discussing uncertainty and error
- Thanking / acknowledging night efforts

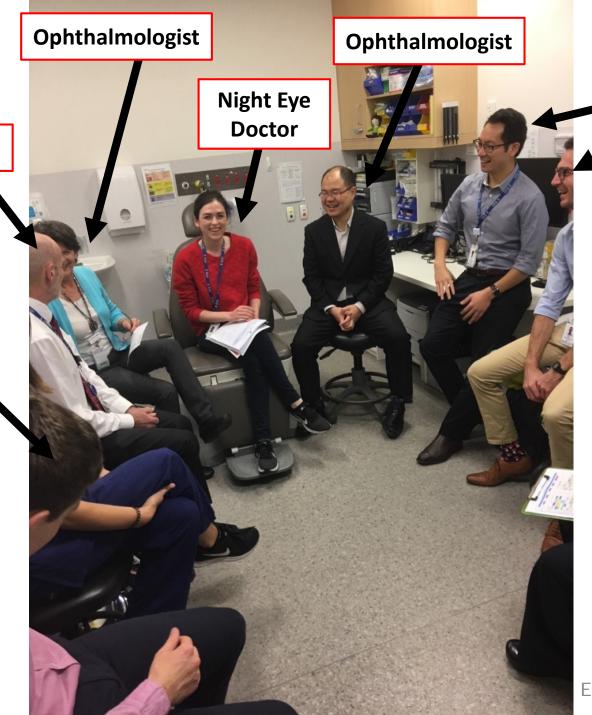
2 recent quotes...

Night doctor

"If it's not the right diagnosis, someone will look into it".

Morning senior (admitting officer)

"Shall we revisit the diagnosis?"



CEO

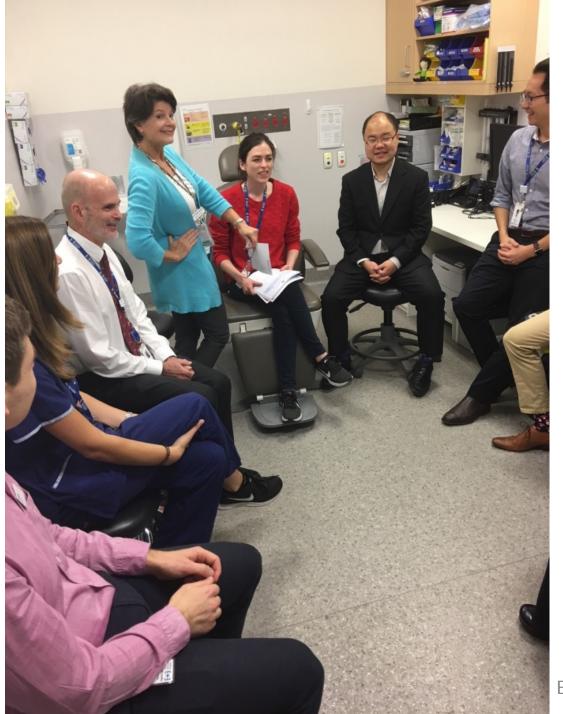
Junior Eye

Doctor

Eye and Ear Hospital

Junior Eye

Doctors



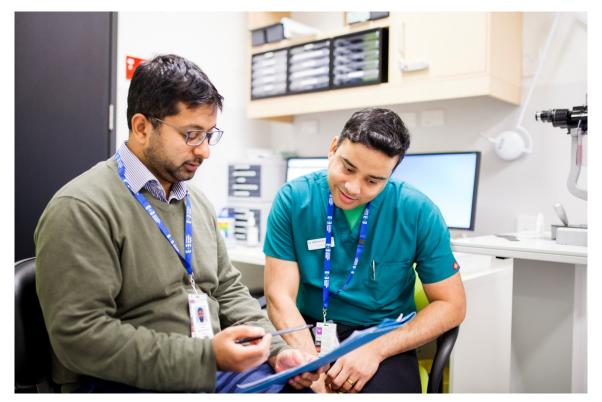
Eye and Ear Hospital

Initiatives – patient safety

- Morning handover
- Consultant Supervision -2nd opinions mandated
- Results checking process (2 doctors)
- CPGs
- Riskman/Complaints
- ED flow/streaming less chaos
- Acute Ophthalmology and Acute ENT clinics (ED reviews)

Consultant supervision

- Mandated 2nd opinions
- 3/12 front of eye, 6/12 back of eye

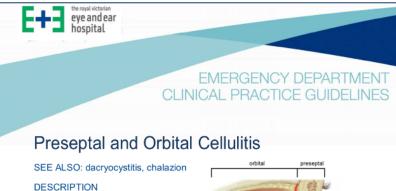


Results checking

- Critical incidents delay diagnosis cancer, incidental findings not communicated
- 2 doctors daily
- Rostered
- Sit side by side, comraderie
- "Time out" from picking up patients

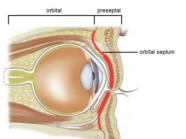
Clinical practice guidelines

- Template
- Importance of history
- Importance of exam
- "Red flags" (don't miss diagnoses)
- Written by juniors
- Form basis of audits
- Sent to ED registrars



Preseptal cellulitis is infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissues anterior to the

Orbital cellulitis (or 'postseptal cellulitis') is infection of the soft tissues posterior to the orbital septum, and poses risk of vision and life-threatening complications.



BACKGROUND

orbital septum.

- Preseptal and orbital cellulitis occur with higher frequency in children
- Often occurs in association with sinusitis and upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)
- Pathogens: Gram positive cocci (Staphylococcus and Streptococcus species), Haemophilus species, anaerobes

HOW TO ASSESS:

Red Flags:

- Urgent surgical intervention may be required in cases of orbital cellulitis with sinusitis, subperiosteal abscess, intraorbital abscess, or foreign body. Consult oculoplastics (OPAL) and ENT.
- Intracranial infection should be suspected in patients with headache, nausea and vomiting, altered conscious state, or multiple cranial nerve palsies.
- Children with preseptal and orbital cellulitis can rapidly deteriorate. Children <4 years of
 age have an incomplete orbital septum and are at risk of retrograde spread of infection
 from the preseptal to orbital space.
- Children who are systemically unwell requiring paediatrician input may need to be transferred to The Royal Children's Hospital (RCH). All inter-hospital transfers to and from RCH must be made consultant to consultant, involving the oculoplastics team.
- If immediate transfer/retrieval to RCH is required call ambulance or PIPER (Paediatric Infant Perinatal Emergency Retrieval - 1300 137 650)

Use of Riskman and Complaints

- Monthly report
- Code Blue/MET, medication incidents (Pharmacy)
- Discuss recommendations from serious case reviews

Complaints management



Future Directions...

 Automated Feedback on diagnosis (eg From review clinics back to ED)

Physician wellbeing

Physician wellbeing

- Regular breaks/good food
- Art of Communication- Improv workshops
- Mindfulness
- 'Wellbeing doc'



The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital

The patient perspective... anxious waiting



The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital

Connie our cleaner

