

Changing scope of practice

Managing and mitigating safety and quality risks

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AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION
ON SAFETY AND QUALITY IN HEALTH CARE

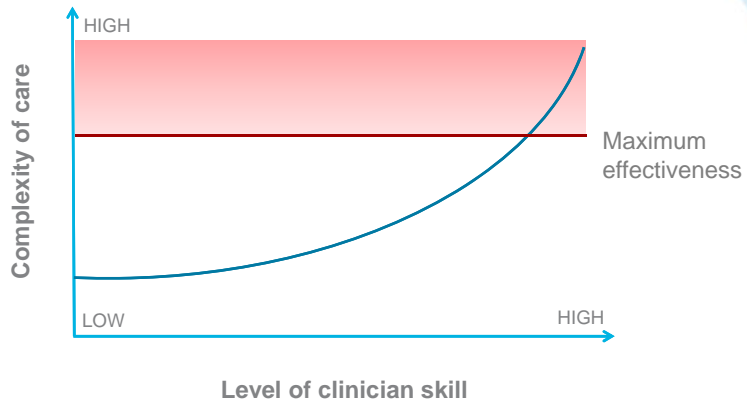


Scope of practice

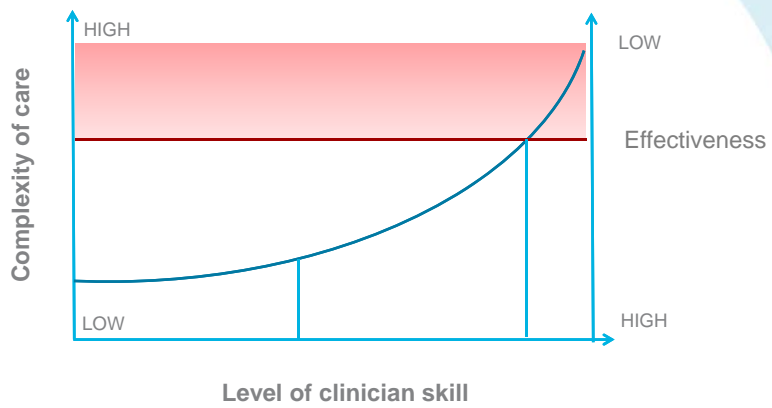
“ involves delineating the extent of an individual practitioner’s clinical practice within a particular organisation based on the individual’s credentials, competence, performance and professional suitability, and the needs and the capability of the organisation to support the medical practitioner’s scope of clinical practice”.

Australian Council for Safety and Quality in Health Care 2004 Standard for credentialing and defining scope of clinical practice.

Scope of practice



Scope of practice



Changing scope of practice



Managing and mitigating risk

Requires effective governance systems

- policies, procedures and/or protocols that are regularly reviewed
- systems for clinical care that:
 - monitor and report on clinical performance
 - Identify and manage clinical risks
 - convene credentialing and re-credentialing processes that include defining scope of clinical practice
 - conduct performance development for the organisations workforce

Governance system

Assign workforce roles, responsibilities and accountabilities to individuals for:

- patient safety and quality in their delivery of health care
- the management of safety and quality specified in each of these Standards

In practice this means:

- position descriptions that clarify scope of practice
- induction and ongoing training for the role
- performance review criteria and indicators
- providing feedback from review of incidents, near misses, adverse events

Governance system

Training in the role

- orientation and initial training in the expanded skill set
- assessment of further training need through review of:
 - Incidents
 - near misses
 - adverse events
 - performance data
 - performance reviews
 - system audits

Clinical guidelines and pathways

Using the best available evidence

Reduce unwanted variation

Support risk manage

At risk patients

Identify patients at increased risk of harm

- Policies, procedures and protocols are used to identify patients at increased risk of harm
- There are tools, support and possibly alternative pathways for the management of at-risk patients
- Clinical care is monitored

Clinical records

Integrated patient clinical record

- That is complete, accurate, integrated and readily accessible patient clinical records

Provides information on:

- Planning provision of health care
- Patient treatment record
- Tracking patient condition
- Transfer of information between clinicians
- Clinical record for auditing and research

Credentialing and scope of practice

Scope of practice for clinicians is:

- clearly defined and regularly reviewed
- monitored to ensure clinicians work within their agreed scope of practice
- supported by providing supervision if necessary for clinicians to fulfil their designated role

Escalation of care

Recognise clinical deterioration

- Clinical skills to identify deterioration
- Tools to monitor patient status

Respond to clinical deterioration

- Systems to escalate the level of care when there is an unexpected deterioration in health status

Mechanisms to learn from the process

- Feedback from and to clinicians

Engage patients in the process

- Provide patients with effective decision making tools to have an informed choice about the service
- Engage patients in the design of the service
- Collect patient experience feedback
- Provide patients with information on the effectiveness of services

Managing and mitigating risk during change

