

Regulatory Nightmares!!!!

(and how to avoid them)

Kathleen Hale, RN, BSN, MHSA



Who are the regulators ?

- DOH
- TJC
- OSHA
- DEA
- Licensing Boards



When and Why they visit.....

DOH	TJC	OSHA	All others
Complaint investigation Can last 1-5 days	Triennial Survey 3-5 days, 3-5 surveyors	Employee safety issues. Can be an employee complaint or an event we reported.	Investigation of concerns.
Licensure survey 3-5 days	Certification surveys Stroke, cardiac, transplant	Days to weeks	???
EMTALA Violation 3-5 days			



How do you know what to expect???



About



Commonwealth Pennsylvania



No statutes or acts will be found at this website.

The Pennsylvania Code website reflects the Pennsylvania Code changes effective through 49 Pa.B. 3458 (June 29, 2019).

Information included at this site has been derived directly from the *Pennsylvania Code*, the Commonwealth's official publication of rules and regulations. Cite all material in the *Pennsylvania Code* by title number and section number. Example: 1 Pa. Code § 17.51.

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Please visit our other related site, the Pennsylvania Bulletin Online.

Style Manual Privacy Policy

2019 Publication Schedule 2020 Publication Schedule

For an accurate view of regulations, click the (View pdf) link at the end of a chapter heading on table of contents pages.

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Chapter 28..

PART IV. Health Facilities Subpart A. General Provisions Chapter 51, General Information (View pdf) Chapter 53. Photo Identification Badges (View pdf) Subpart B. General and Special Hospitals Chapter 101. General Information (View pdf) Chapter 103. Governance and Management (View pdf) Chapter 105, Admission and Discharge (View pdf) Chapter 107. Medical Staff (View pdf) Chapter 109, Nursing Services (View pdf) Chapter 111. Dietetic Services (View pdf) Chapter 113. Pharmacy Services (View pdf) Chapter 115. Medical Record Services (View pdf) Chapter 117. Emergency Services (View pdf) Chapter 119. Outpatient Services and Short-Term Procedure Units (View pdf) Chapter 121, Social Work Services (View pdf) Chapter 123. Anesthesia and Respiratory Services (View pdf) Chapter 125. Laboratory Services (View pdf) Chapter 127. Radiology Services (View pdf) Chapter 129. Nuclear Medicine Services (View pdf) Chapter 131. Rehabilitation Services (View pdf) Chapter 133, Special Care Units (View pdf) Chapter 135. Surgical Services (View pdf) Chapter 136. Open Heart Surgical Services (View pdf) Chapter 137. Obstetrical Services (View pdf) Chapter 138. Cardiac Catheterization Services (View pdf) Chapter 139. Neonatal Services (View pdf) Chapter 141, Dental Services (View pdf) Chapter 143. Podiatry Services (View pdf) Chapter 145. Professional Library Services (View pdf) Chapter 146. Infection Control (View pdf) Chapter 147. Environmental Services (View pdf) Chapter 149. Central Supply Services (View pdf) Chapter 151. Fire, Safety and Disaster Services (View pdf) Chapter 153. Initial Construction and Continuing Operating Standards (View pdf) Chapter 155. Psychiatric Services (View pdf) Chapter 157. [Reserved and Renumbered] (View pdf) Chapter 158. Vital Organ Transplantation Services (View pdf) Subpart C. Long-Term Care Facilities Chapter 201. Applicability, Definitions, Ownership and GeneralOperation of Long-Term Care Nursing Facilities (View pdf) Chapter 203. Application of Life Safety Code for Long-Term CareNursing Facilities (View pdf) Chapter 205. Physical Plant and Equipment Standards for Long-Term Care Nursing Facilities (View pdf) Chapter 207. Housekeeping and Maintenance Standards for Long-Term Care Nursing Facilities (View pdf)

TJC Standards



Comprehensive Accreditation Manual



Chapters = 18Standards = 269EP's = ???!!!

The FGI Guidelines



Guidelines

FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF

Hospitals

The Facility Guidelines Institute

2018 edition

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ASHRAE)

Includes AN SI/ASHE FAF/ASHE Standard 178 2017 Ventilation of Health Calle Facilities



Guidelines

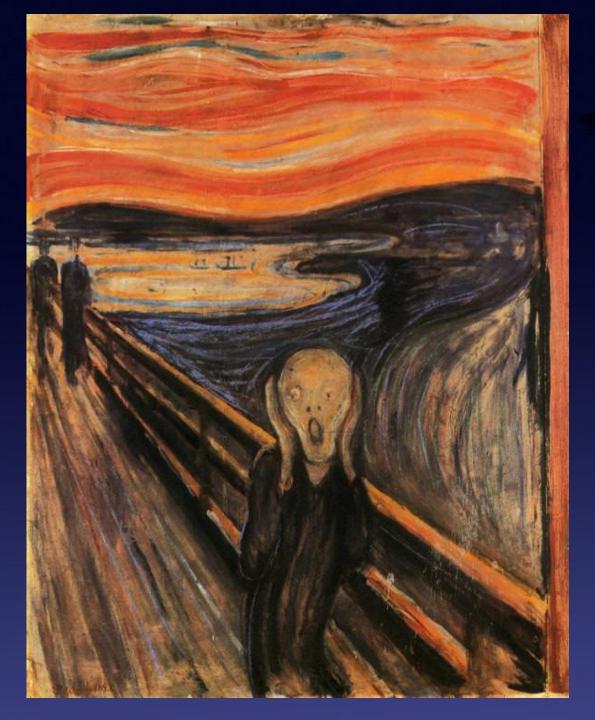
FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF Outpatient Facilities

The Facility Guidelines Institute

2018 edition

Line lutes Ab SI/ASHEAE/ASI Statutard 170 2017 Ventilation of Health Carle Facilities







Basics.....



- Clear hallways
- Infection prevention practices
- Secure medication
- Working equipment
- Properly stored medical gases
- Privacy
- Then comes compliance with documentation standards and policies.



But first, how far have we come???

Instrument sterilization







Semi private rooms





Operating theatre

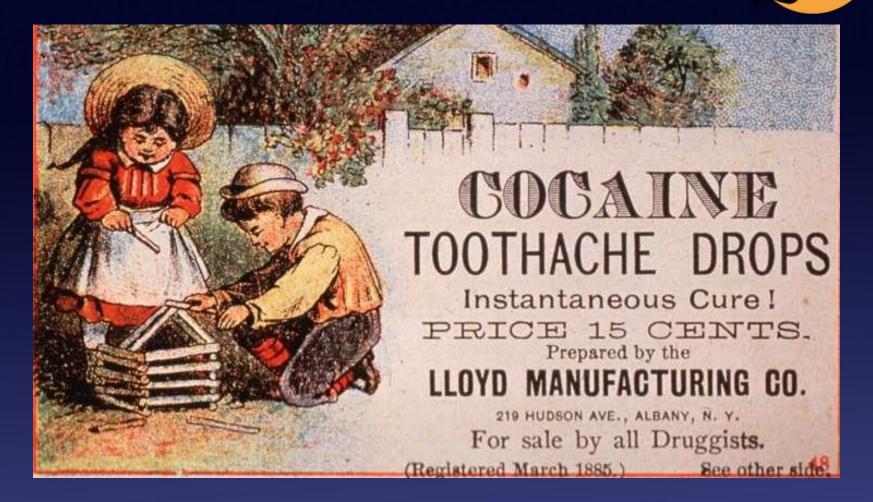


Current therapy





Over the counter medication





Clear Hallways





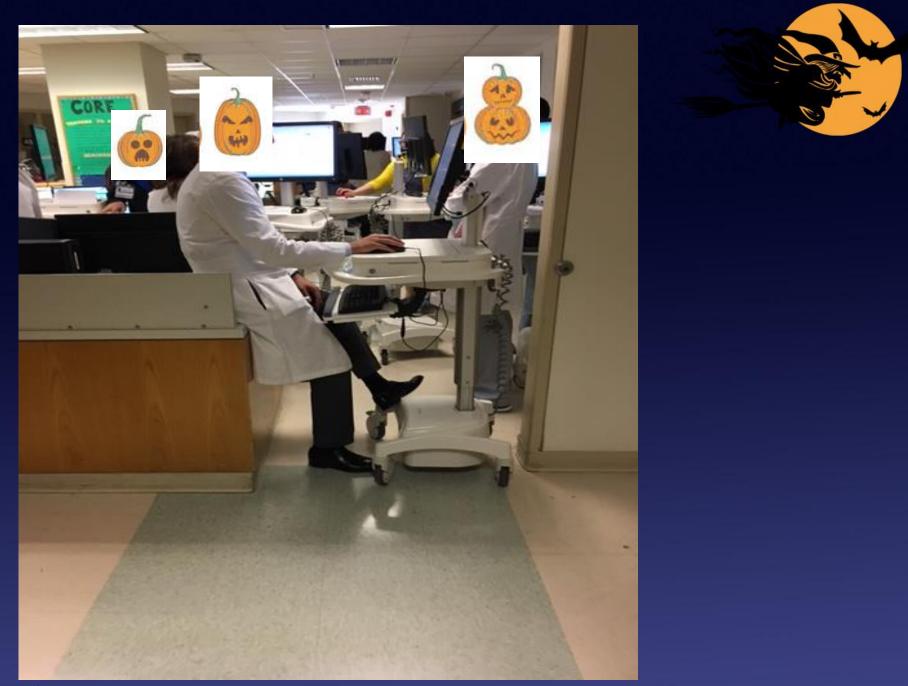






The Pepsi castle Always there, never the same 2 days in a row















Infection Prevention Practices





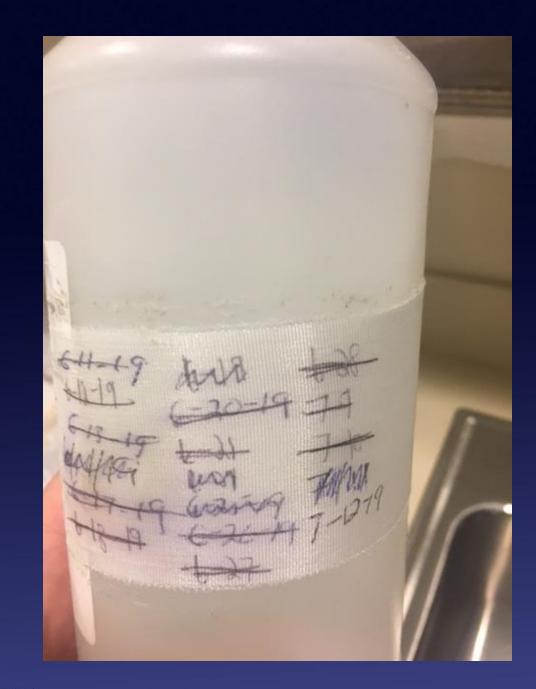


Shouldn't this Have a tight Closure?

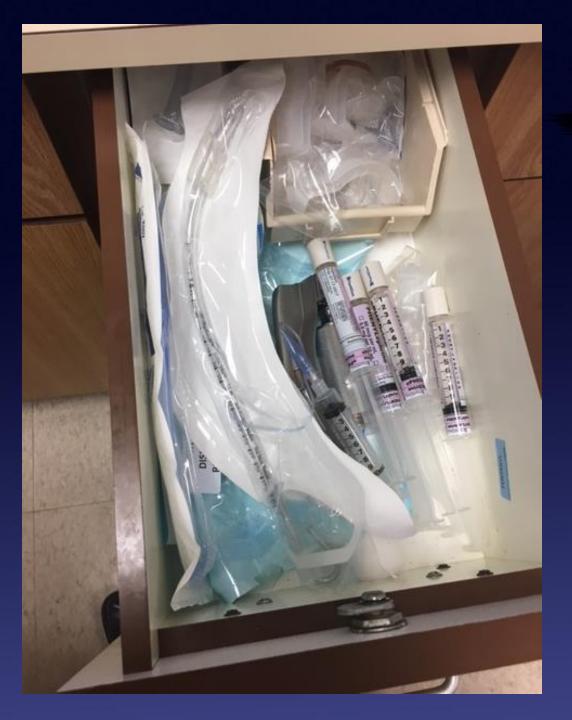














I never thought that Stethoscopes and Water went well Together. Apparently I was mistaken!

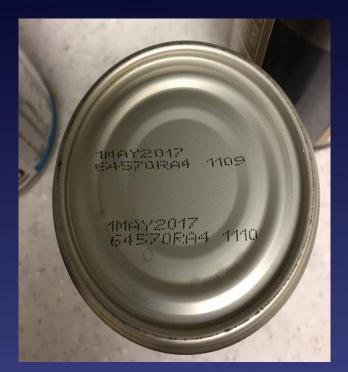












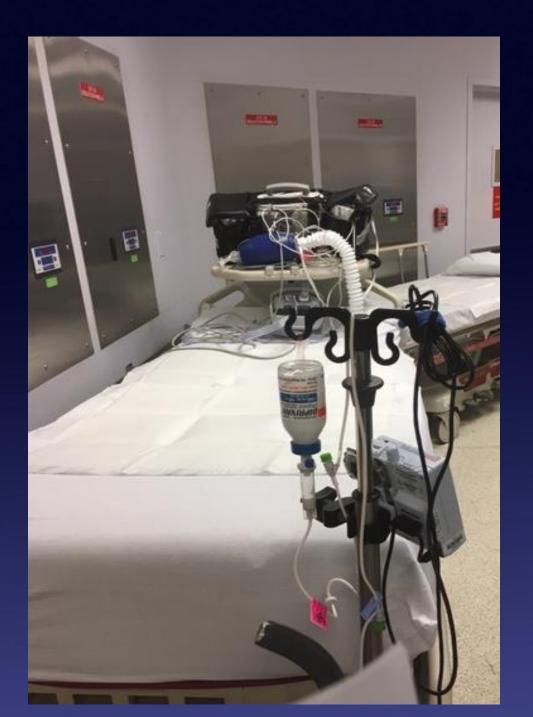
Expired supplies found April 2018







Secure Medication







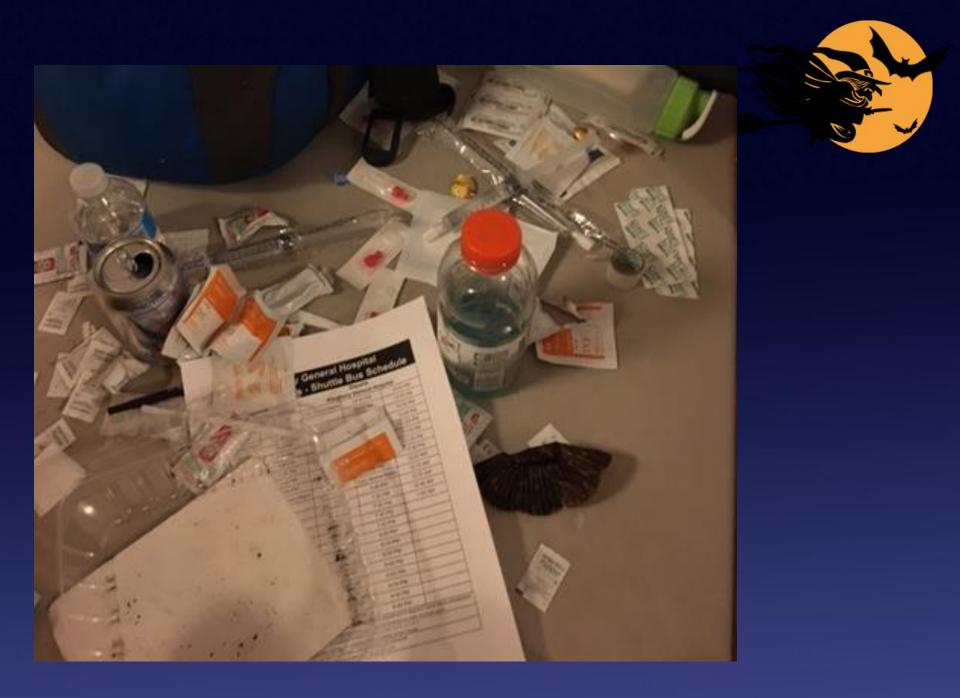


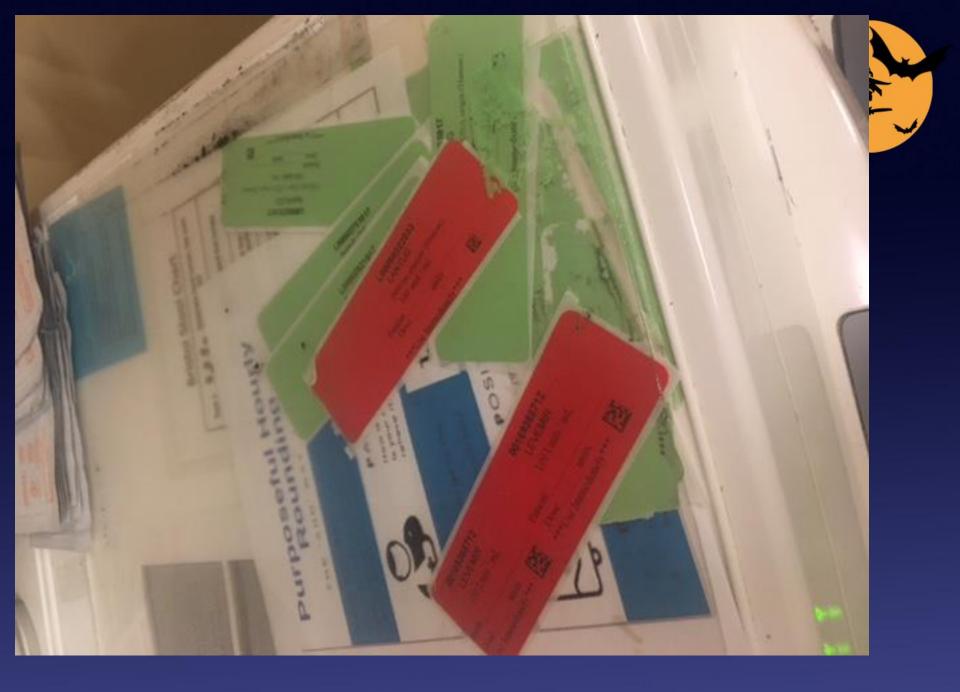














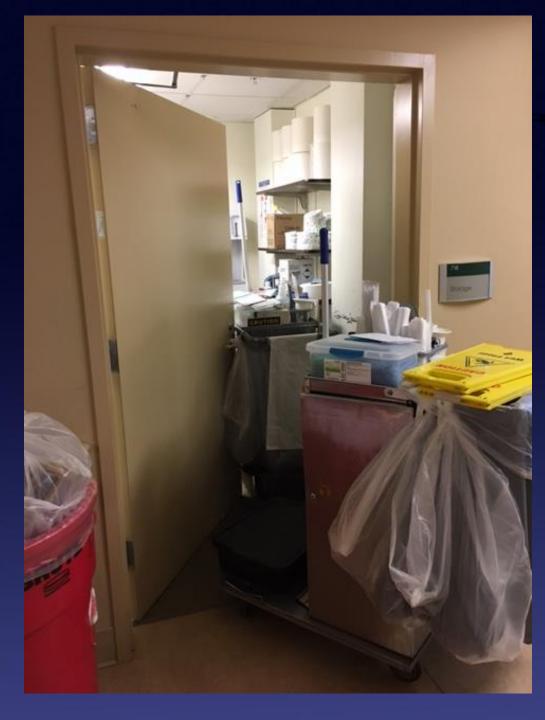




Working Equipment







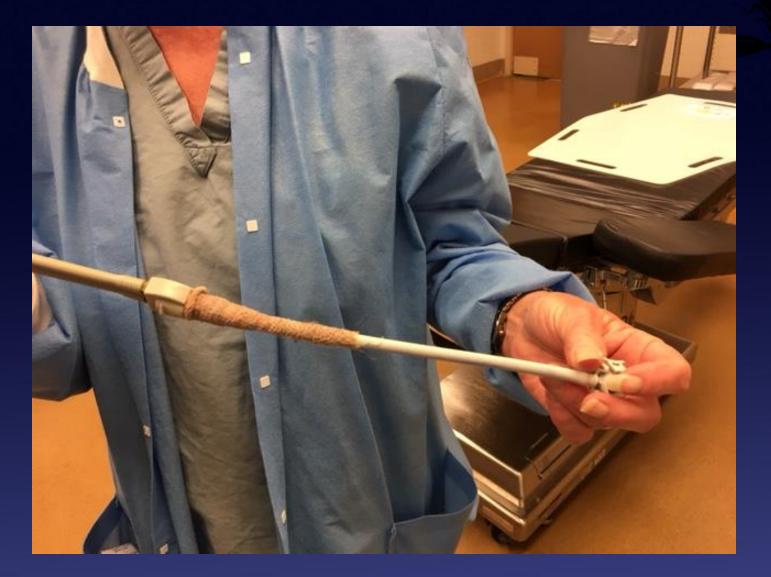




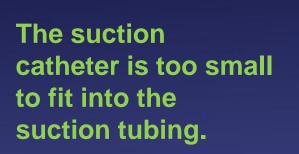


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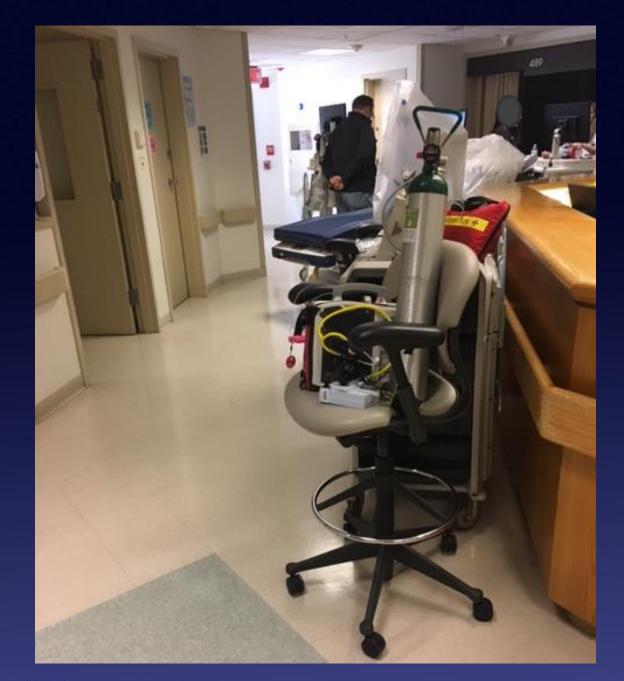








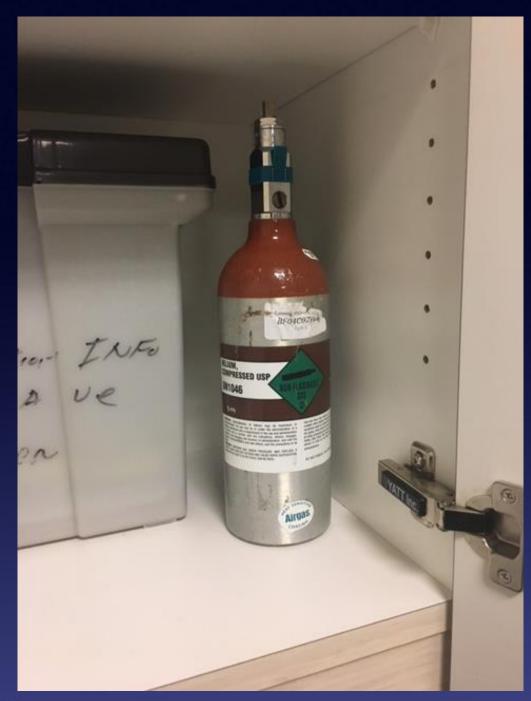








Properly stored medical gases















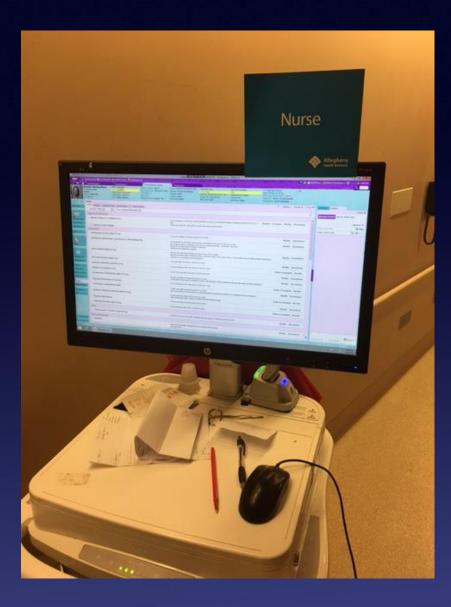


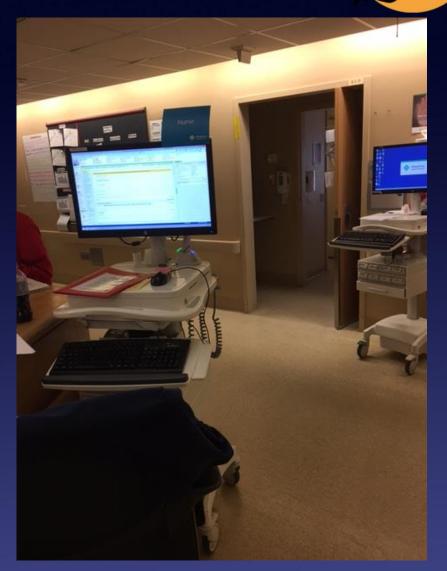






Privacy

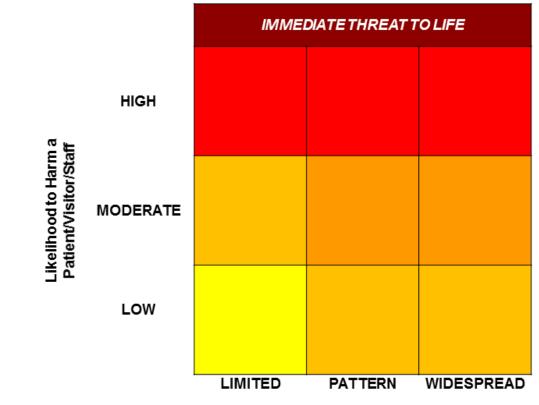








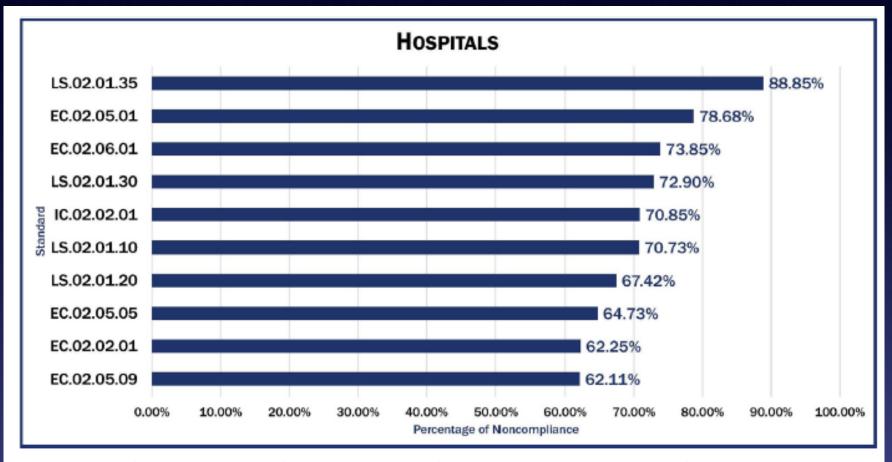
Survey Analysis for Evaluating Risk (SAFER) Matrix





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Most Common TJC Findings 2018



Note: The data included for the hospital program were derived from an average of 1,460 applicable surveys.

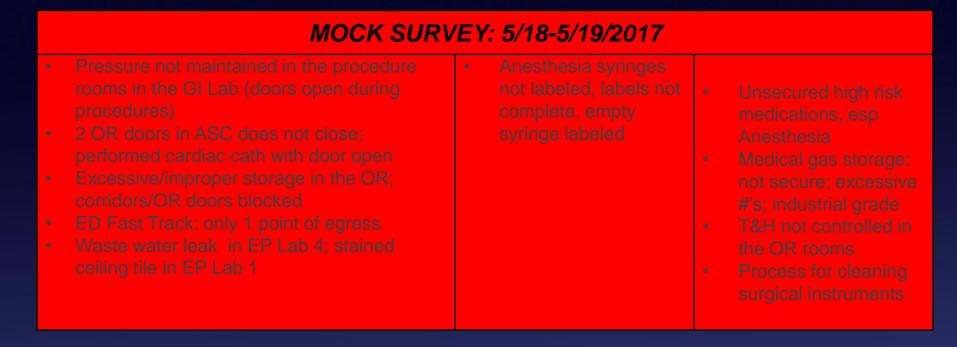
The Joint Commission

Standard	EP	SAFER™ Placement	EP Text	Observation
<u>LS.02.01.35</u>	14	Moderate Limited	The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code automatic extinguishing requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.5.	as observed that the lead apron rack obstructed access to the fire hose. This was validated by the manager. This finding was observed during survey activity, but corrected onsite prior to the surveyor's departure. The corrective action taken needs to be included in the organization's Evidence of Standards Compliance submission

EC.02.05.01	<u>15</u>	Moderate Limited	In critical care areas designed to control airborne contaminants (such as biological agents, gases, fumes, dust), the ventilation system provides appropriate pressure relationships, air-exchange rates, filtration efficiencies, temperature and humidity. Note: For more information about areas designed for control of airborne contaminants, the basis for design compliance is the Guidelines for Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities, based on the	storage room area, adjacent to an elevator machine room, in Central Sterile Processing was negatively pressurized with respect to the adjacent machine room.
			edition used at the time of design (if available).	

<u>IC.02.01.01</u>	1	Moderate Limited	The hospital implements its infection prevention and control activities, including surveillance, to minimize, reduce, or eliminate the risk of infection.	in electrophysiology lab, six blankets were observed on top of linen cart uncovered and exposed. The Director of Cardiac Cath validated this observation.
				in the SICU, the ice machine tray was visibly dirty. Staff confirmed the drain was blocked and was scheduled for repair.
				with the Ultrasound Technician, she stated that once the transvaginal ultrasound's completed, the plastic covering which may have body fluids or blood is
				removed from the probe and discarded in the trash can in the room. The discarding of the plastic covering in the trash can continues to the end of the day when all transvaginal procedures have been performed. At the end of the day, the contents in the trash can are transported/placed in the red biohazard trash can. At the time of the survey, there was not a biohazard receptacle in the Ultrasound Procedure Room for the disposal of items with body fluids or blood. The Manager and Vice President of Operations confirmed the observation.
				accumulated at two locations on horizontal gantry surfaces in an operating room.
www.fppt.info				dispenser port in the GI lab was unclean. This deficiency was corrected immediately.

<u>IC.02.02.01</u>	2	High Widespread	The hospital implements infection prevention and control activities when doing the following: Performing intermediate and high-level disinfection and sterilization of medical equipment, devices, and supplies. * (See also EC.02.04.03, EP 4) Note: Sterilization is used for items such as implants and surgical instruments. High-level disinfection may also be used if sterilization is not possible, as is the case with flexible endoscopes. Footnote *: For further information regarding performing intermediate and high-level disinfection of medical equipment, devices, and supplies, refer to the website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinf ection/#r3 (Sterilization and Disinfection in Healthcare Settings).	Endoscopy reprocessing area, it was observed that several errors were made in the use of the Acecide test strips, as follows: 1)the strips are good for 90 days after opening, but the expiration day was marked on the vial of strips as 10/3, 3 months, rather that 10/1. 2) the dilution to make the negative controls was to be a 1:1 dilution. The acecide and water to make this dilution was "eyeballed" in a dixie cip with no gradations, not measured. 3) the test strip IFU states that 3 strips each were to be tested for both positive and negative controls. Per the Endo tech, and as documented, only one test strip each was tested for the positive and negative control when a new vial was opened.
				Center, it was observed that the chemical indicators in use for the Tropon machine expired 9/9/17, which is over 2 years ago.
				site: A sterilized tray of surgical instruments was found in storage in Central Sterile Processing in the Ambulatory Surgery Center weighed more than 28 pounds. The manufacturer's instructions for use for the wrap indicated the maximum recommended weight for wrapped instrument tray was 25 pounds. The department did not have a scale to measure the weight of instrument trays.
				site. The Central Sterile Processing Department in the Ambulatory Surgery Center used metricide OPA for high level disinfection. The personnel did not perform quality control on the test strips used for quality control on the disinfectant as outlined in the manufacturer's instructions for use for the test strips.



Limited

Pattern

Widespread

Moderate Likelihood to harm Patient/Stat

•

- High risk fall prevention interventions not in place
- No hand hygiene (physicians)
- Multi-use of single-use pill cutters
- Duplicate therapy, narcotics

- Family interpreting Mixed O2: full and
- Mixed O2: full and empty
- Noncompliance with rag/bag/tag
- Staff unable to describe fire evacuation process
- Exposed hair/dangling earrings in the OR
- From pt room to soiled room: not transporting instruments in rigid container, no biohazard label
- Not following MD pain med orders

- Smoke wall penetrations
- Storage in exit corridors
- Procedural sedation orders include ranges
- Crash carts not locked, missing checks

Limited

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Pattern

Widespread

Low Likelihood to harm Patient/Staff/Visi

Lock broken (anesthesia cupboard)	Outside shipping	EOC: cleanliness issues/
WOW drawers not secure	containers	dust, walls dinged and
 Med fridges not checked/secure, temps out of 	 Food not labeled/dated, 	marred
range	missing fridge temps	 Door issues, broken
Med room messy	 IV bags spiked in advance 	 Paper sings and tape
 IV fluid in warmer w/o date & temp high 	& other issues with IV	 BR cords too short/long
Stretcher blocking fire pull station	fluid (OR)	 Nourishment rooms dirty
Blanket warmers: logs incomplete	 Missing initial pain 	Exposed PHI
Supply carts w/o solid bottoms	assessment; pain not	Uncovered linen
 MD's in GI Lab w/o face shields, food mixed with 	reassessed	 NCPs: goals w/o dates,
patient care supplies	E/C issues in the OR	not individualized, not
 Storage w/in 18" of sprinkler head 	 Beverages in NS, on 	updated, not applied to
Contrast not stored per MIU	WOWs	patient care, task list not
Using white out on logs	 Staff using tape and ace 	used
Horizontal storage of lead aprons	wraps to repair equipment	 Supplies on the floor
INA not complete	 Delayed egress doors w/o 	 Clean supply rooms
Furniture with torn covers	signage	messy
 Not documenting review of allergies pre- 	Trash on the floor	 Computer drop downs do
procedure (non-invasive); incomplete allergy	Cork boards	not automatically retract
history on an inpatient	 Disinfectant wipes lids 	 Expired supplies & meds
Molasses in unlabeled containers	open	 Soiled rooms not secure
Laundry on the floor	 Rusty equipment (IV 	 Sharps not secure
Suction machine w/o PM	poles)	 Storage under sinks
Stat lab not meeting TATs		
Using wrong indication for non-violent restraint.		
Selecting avoid self harm instead of interference		
with medical treatment		
 Soiled utility room with neutral pressure 		
No SAFE HAVEN signage		

Limited

Pattern

Widespread

Google

sample joint commission tracers

🔍 All 🖾 Images 🖽 News 🔗 Shopping 🕞 Videos 🗄 More Settings Tools

About 1,430,000 results (0.40 seconds)

^[PDF] Tracer Methodology - The Joint Commission

https://www.jointcommission.org > assets > Joint_Commission_Mock_Trac... -

-Samples from all programs/services operated by organization. -Surveyors attempt to minimize disruptions to the organization. Tracer Methodology ...

[PDF] Conducting a Mock Tracer in your Health Center - The Joint ... https://www.jointcommission.org > assets > Mock_Survey_Presentation -

Lynette Mundey, MD, Joint Commission. Clinical Surveyor ... improvement. Understanding the Tracer Methodology ... Patient Care Tracer Activity Example. Your mock "surveyor" meets with staff who manage the infection control program ...



Images for sample joint commission tracers

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→ More images for sample joint commission tracers

Report images

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	4	Assessment Area/Unit					
		Crash cart checks					
		complete / Defib	n	У	У	У	n j
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		noted				у У	y
	13	Nutrition fridge in					
	-14	range as above	У	n	n	У	У :
		Patient food dated and					
		ingested within 24	n	У	v	У	v
	15	hours of date	-	- - '	-	-	r
	40	Total Yes	30.0%	50.0%	54.5%	45.5%	40.0%
www	- PP						



- 21	A	ANM	ANN	ANO	ANP	ANQ	ANR	ANS	ANT	ANU
1	908199							Wee	k of 1	0/27
	PC.01.02.07 (3) – Pain-The hospital reassesses									
_	and responds to the patient's pain, based on	MR#		MR#			MR#			
2	its reassessment criteria.			:		:				
З		YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A
	When oral opioid pain medications are administered,									
4	was reassessment completed within one hour?									
~	Does this assessment include pain rating and sedation									
	code?									H
6	When IV opioid medications are administered, was reassessment done within 30 min?									
0	Does this assessment include pain rating and sedation									
7	code?									
8	Total									
	PC.01.02.03 (7) - Weights The hospital									
	assesses and reassesses the patient and his	MR#			MR#			MR#		
_	or her condition according to defined time									
9	frames.									
10		YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A
11	When ordered, are daily weights documented?									
12	When ordered, are weekly weights documented?									
	Total		-	-	-	-	-	-		
	PC.03.05.01 - Restraints - For hospitals that									
	use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: The hospital uses restraint or seclusion only when it can be									
			MR#			MR#			MR#	
	clinically justified or when warranted by									
	patient behavior that threatens the physical									
14	eafebr of the nations, staff, or others									

Next steps:



- Findings broken down into groupings:
 - Facilities
 - Procedural
 - Patient Care
 - EVS/IP
 - HR/Credentialing
 - Life Safety
- Weekly meetings with senior leadership
- Tracers by units and Safety/Regulatory teams
- EOC tracers
- Data back to the owners......

TJC TIPS





Make sure to date any multi-patient use items when you open them! This includes:

- Aquasonic gel
- Surgilube
- Rubbing alcohol
- Hydrogen Peroxide

TJC TIPS





Remember to keep exit hallways clear!

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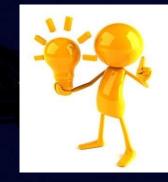
No original packing boxes in unit or department storerooms!





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Don't block oxygen shut off valves or fire extinguishers!



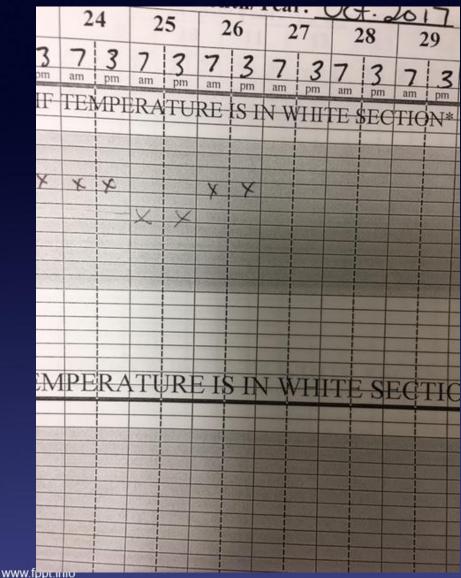
2009 National Patient Safety Goals

The Joint Commission 2009 National Patient Safety Goals for Hosp

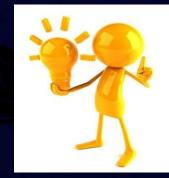
oul 1	Improve the accessory of patient identification. Use at least two patient identifiers when providing care, treatment and services.
	Eliminate translasion errors related to patient misideotification.
ind 3	Improve the effectiveness of communication among caregivers. For verbal or telephone orders or for telephone reporting of critical test results, the individual giving it tesuit verifies the complete order or test result by having the person receiving the individual proceed a the complete order or test result.
	Storehardner a list of abbreviations, accoryona, symbols and dose designations that are not to be used of
	ordical tests and, if needed, take action to improve the timelinens of reporting and the second states
	Implement a standardized approach to band off communications, including an opportunity to ask and topport the safety of attact and an
Geal 3	Mentily and, at a minimum, annually protect a list of load, still
Gent	Before the Mathematican birry and the second s
	Comply with carries work that the same associated infections, and provide carries work that the same associated infections.
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	organisation in acute care is practices to prevent builty
	Implement evidence hand practices to prevent builds conversion lated indextices does not function a organizes to acute care beneficial to fooding but not limited to MEEA. COME, VRE and reading-to design evidence grant regaring the level of a relative to evidence family food from to prevent acute to provide a set of evidence family provide the fooding to the first to prevent to maileding during the set of evidence family sets to prevent control to.
	 Accounting and completely manufactured are index forms.
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	PATTE: When the text provider of second primary case provider, the complete schwarded Ref.

Make sure your references are current!!





Make sure temperature logs are accurate!





Red bin trash or Regular waste?



Environment of Care

The Environment of Care standards are intended to promote a safe, functional and supportive environment when the hospital so that quality and safety are preserved. Environment of Care includes three basic elements: the building or space, equipment used that quality and safety are preserved. Environment of Care includes three basic elements: the building or space, equipment used that quality and samy all provides carvinors nerve or card includes allow used extended. Us building of scace, equipment used and people. This chapter stress is the importance of managing risks in the environment, safety and security, fre, hazzroous material modulated environment, and utility systems.

and waste, medical equipment, and utility systems. Key Provisions

 Safety and Security: Productingating Access to security unsern series smoking rate in the physical in-forument

- Hazardous Material and Winter Hatarban channel Paras malaren prins ordinare surger Fire Safety: Roas has for all moving. Fire Salety: Roat house and moving.
 Fire Salety: Roat house and moving moving to the same and provide the sam

Marcina Equipment Sector of Party

Summer of the second se

The Regulatory Fair







The Room of Horrors

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