



Bermuda Hospitals Board

BHB Quality & Safety Data

Quarter 3: October to December 2018

We are very pleased to introduce our quarter 3 quality report to the Bermuda community. This report aims to provide good and accurate data on which to better understand the quality and safety standard in all BHB services, from mental health, intellectual disability and substance abuse to acute care, emergency and long term care services. Unless otherwise noted, all data is BHB-wide covering all services delivered at King Edward VII Memorial Hospital (KEMH), Mid-Atlantic Wellness Institute (MWI) and the Lamb Foggo Urgent Care Centre (UCC).

Sentinel Events

BHB uses the Accreditation Canada definition for a sentinel event: “an adverse event that leads to death or major and enduring loss of function for a recipient of healthcare services.” These serious occurrences are always investigated and escalated to senior managers. Findings are reported to the Quality Council and Board for governance and shared with patients and families if an investigation highlights the adverse event was caused by deficiencies in care. This data covers all BHB locations and services.

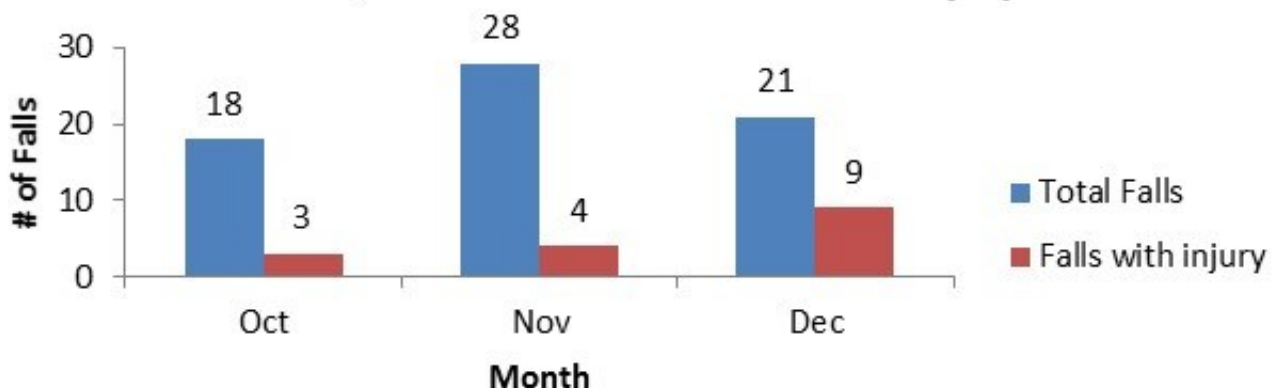
Number of confirmed sentinel events 1 October to 31 December 2018: 1*

*Patient cases from this quarter still under review as potential sentinel events: 2

Falls

BHB records patient falls and falls with injury at all its campuses. Fall incidents are reviewed to establish if the fall was preventable or not, and determine what can be done to reduce the likelihood of a future fall. There are two categories: total falls includes all events, whether there was an injury or not. Falls with injuries includes falls that resulted in injuries from minor injuries such as bruises, skin tears or pain up to major injuries that include a head injury or required surgery. This is a quarterly figure covering all BHB locations and services.

FY19 Quarter 3 Total Falls & Falls with Injury





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Length of Stay (KEMH Acute Care Wing Inpatient)

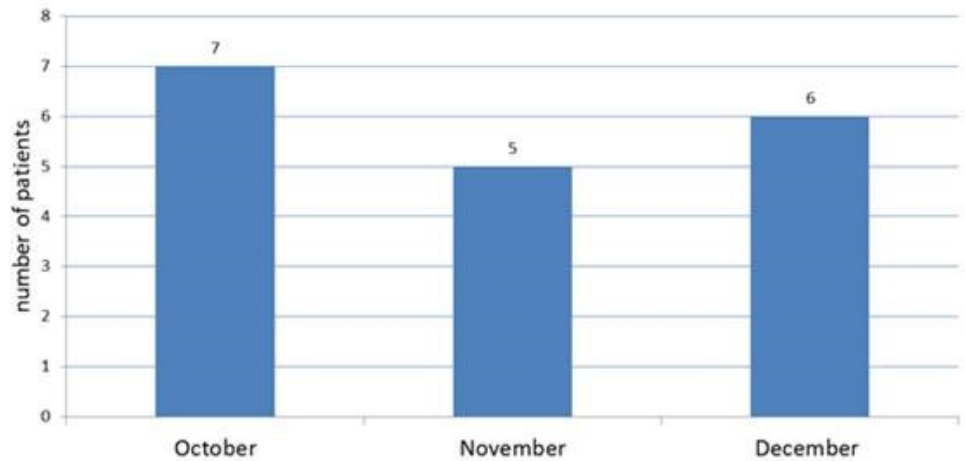
Length of stay tells you how long, on average, patients stay in hospital. A shorter stay should mean that patients get the care they need, when they need it, with minimal delays.

Average Length of Stay 1 October to 31 December 2018: **6.9 days**

72 Hour Readmissions (KEMH Acute Care Inpatient)

This data includes all people who are readmitted within 72 hours of being discharged from the Acute Care Wing Inpatient Units, the Intensive Care Unit, Maternity, Gosling, and Curtis Ward. There are approximately 1,500 discharges in total per quarter.

All KEMH 72 Hour Readmits - 2018

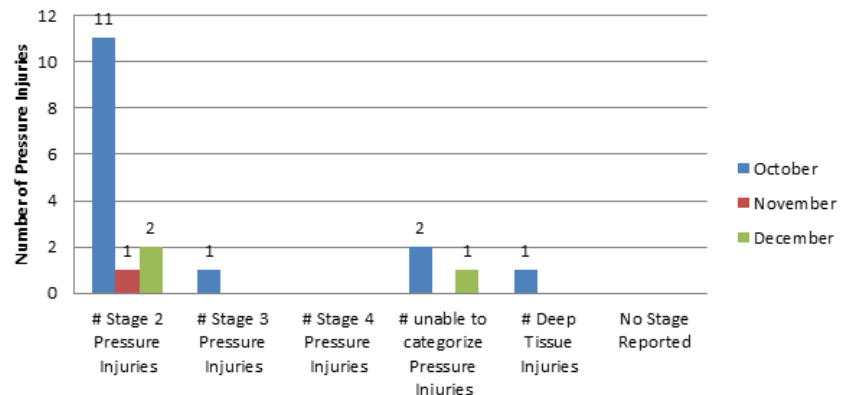


Hospital-Acquired Pressure Injuries (KEMH)

Pressure injuries (also called pressure ulcers or bed sores), occur when someone is lying or sitting for extended periods of time. A stage one pressure injury is a red patch where the skin is not yet damaged. Although all stages are monitored from one to four, BHB is reporting on pressure injures from stage two, where the skin is damaged up to stage four.

There are two categories of pressure injuries that can't be staged because the skin over the injury is still in tact: "Unable to categorise" and "Deep tissue injuries". These are included in the report as they have the potential to be in the 2-4 stage range so have been included. You can read detailed definitions from the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel by [clicking here](#).

Hospital Acquired Pressure Injuries October-December 2018



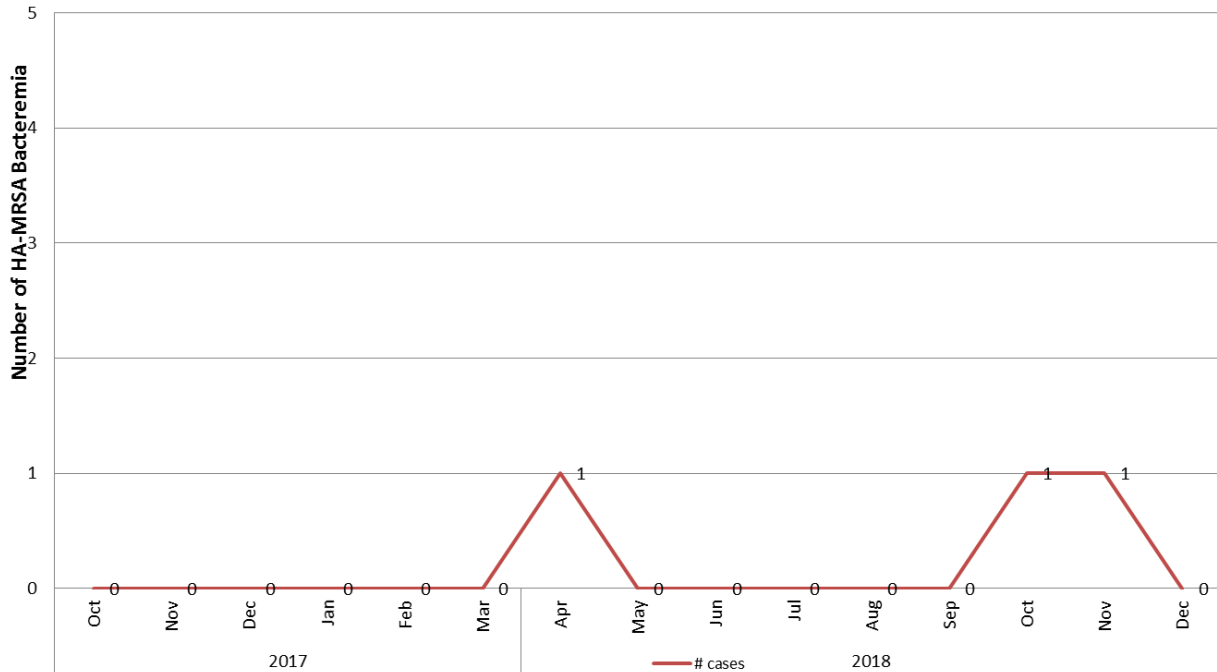


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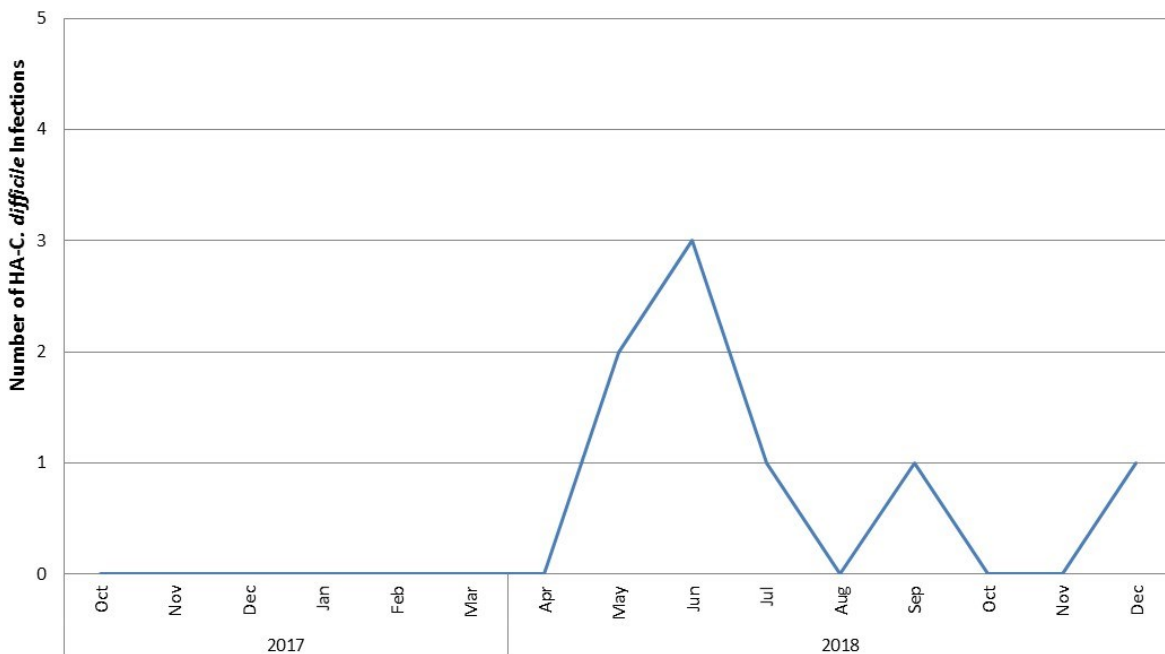
Healthcare-Associated Infections (KEMH)

Below are the results for the number of hospital-acquired [MRSA](#) and [C-Difficile](#) healthcare-associated infections. Healthcare-associated means that people have an infection that was not present on admission after they have been admitted to our care. The results below will be posted quarterly, but show the monthly results from monitoring that takes place at BHB.

Hospital-Associated MRSA Bacteremia in Acute Care



Hospital-Associated *C. difficile* Infections in Acute Care





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Central-Line Associated Blood Stream Infections (KEMH Intensive Care Unit)

People who need a central line (catheter) are usually seriously ill or incapacitated, but the site the central line enters the body can become infected. This data presents how many [infections](#) are recorded in the Intensive Care Unit, where our most critically ill patients are cared for.

Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSIs) in ICU

