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Evaluation of clinically significant adverse events in patients discharged from a tertiary-care emergency department in Taiwan

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ABSTRACT

Objective To investigate the reasons for the occurrence of clinically significant adverse events (CSAEs) in emergency department-discharged patients through emergency physicians' (EPs) subjective reasoning and senior EPs' objective evaluation.

Design This was a combined prospective follow-up and retrospective review of cases of consecutive adult non-traumatic patients who presented to a tertiary-care emergency department in Taiwan between 1 September 2005 and 31 July 2006. Data were extracted from 'on-duty EPs' subjective reasoning for discharging patients with CSAEs (study group) and without CSAEs (control group) and 'objective evaluation of CSAEs by senior EPs, using clinical evidences such as recording history, physical examinations, laboratory/radiological examinations and observation of inadequacies in the basic management process (such as recording history, physical examinations, laboratory/radiological examinations and observation) as the guide'. Subjective reasons for discharging patients' improvement of symptoms, and the certainty of safety of the discharge were compared in the two groups using χ^2 statistics or t test.

Results Of the 20 512 discharged cases, there were 1370 return visits (6.7%, 95% CI 6.3% to 7%) and 165 CSAEs due to physicians' factors (0.82%, 95% CI 0.75% to 0.95%). In comparisons between the study group and the control group, only some components of discharge reasoning showed a significant difference ($p < 0.001$). Inadequacies in the basic management process were the main cause of CSAEs (164/165).

Conclusion The authors recommended that EP follow-up of the basic management processes (including history record, physical examination, laboratory and radiological examinations, clinical symptoms/signs and treatment) using clinical evidence as a guideline should be made mandatory.

INTRODUCTION

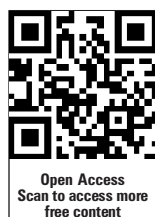
Patient safety and medical errors are currently major controversial issues. Due to various extrinsic factors, the emergency department (ED) is one of the most common sites within the hospital for development of adverse events.^{1–3} Several studies have shown that there is a risk of occurrence of an 'adverse event', defined as an injury due to treatment, ranging between 2.5% and 11% of all hospitalisations.^{2–12} Approximately one half of all adverse events are potentially preventable.^{4–5} The ED has been identified as a hot spot where adverse events are more likely to be attributable to error.⁵ However, few studies have measured the risk of

adverse events occurring after the discharge of hospitalised medical patients.^{1–5} In fact, little is known about the ED adverse events/errors.

Croskerry has stated that cognitive errors underlie most diagnostic errors that are made in the course of clinical decision making in the ED.³ Knowledge-based cognitive behaviour involves interpreting and understanding novel situations and problems against a background of specific domain knowledge (eg, integrating the presenting complaint, medical history, physical examination and laboratory findings). Therefore, it would seem to be more useful to recommend that on-duty emergency physicians (EPs) undertake more detailed documentation of patient history, physical examination and medical decision making to prevent adverse events than to try to change the thresholds of the basic management process (BMP). Therefore, in this study we investigated the EPs' reasons for discharge of patients with clinically significant adverse events (CSAEs). CSAEs included major operative conditions, major medical conditions, significant deterioration of clinical conditions and prolonged hospital stay (>3 days).^{4–9} We based our observations on EPs' subjective reasoning for discharging patients and senior EPs' objective evaluations.

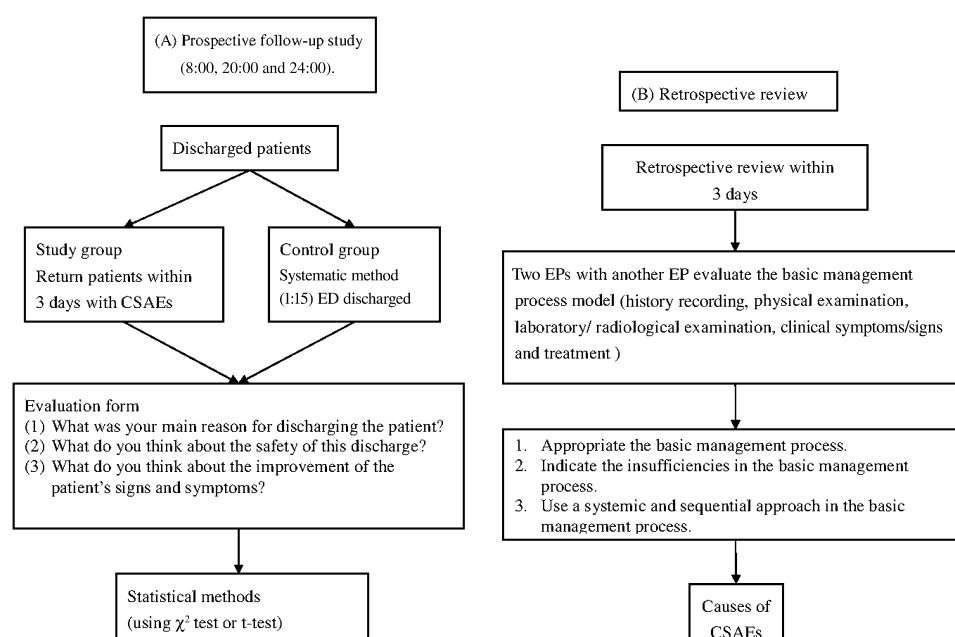
MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted at a university-affiliated teaching hospital with an annual ED census of over 82 000 in Taiwan, and the protocol was approved by the institutional review board of the study hospital. All participating physicians signed a consent form agreeing to be interviewed before being enrolled. From 1 September 2005 to 31 July 2006, we conducted a combined prospective follow-up and retrospective review study. This study was divided into two parts: a prospective investigation based on 'on-duty EPs' subjective reasoning for discharging patients with CSAEs and without CSAEs', and a retrospective analysis using 'objective evaluation of CSAEs by senior EPs' (figure 1). The main outcome measures were the EPs' subjective reasons for discharging patients with CSAEs, and an objective analysis of inadequacies in the BMP model such as those involving history record, physical examination, laboratory and radiological examinations, clinical symptoms/signs and treatment of patients with CSAEs. We collected cases of return visits within 3 days daily at regular intervals (8:00, 20:00 and 24:00), using the hospital's patient computer database, which is updated in real-time.



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Figure 1 (A) Prospective follow-up and (B) retrospective review of cases of return visit within 3 days. CSAE, clinically significant adverse event; ED, emergency department; EP, emergency physician.



EPs' subjective reasons for discharging patients with CSAEs and without CSAEs

We collected information on cases of CSAEs (study group) from return visits. At the same time, we also collected data on consecutive ED patients who were discharged without CSAEs (control group) using a systematic method (1:15 ED-discharged patients). Trauma and paediatric cases were excluded. We used the open-question method with the aid of an interview form, as shown in figure 2 and figure 1A. The main purpose of the interview form was to allow EPs to express their subjective reasons for discharging ED patients and to subjectively evaluate the safety of their patients and any improvements in the patients' symptoms/signs.⁶

Objective evaluation of CSAEs by senior EPs

Because of the possibility of inadequate documentation in the first visit chart, we checked and confirmed the opinion of EPs who saw patients in their second visits. After the interview and collection of any relevant data by two assistants, two EPs independently evaluated the return visit cases to determine if the cases had CSAEs and the causes of the CSAEs. In cases of disagreement, the two EPs met to reach a consensus or consulted with a third EP. We excluded the following conditions that were not considered a physician's factor (responsibility). 'Disease process' meant a condition due to a disease factor itself, not due to a physician's error. 'A different disease' meant a different disease was diagnosed in the second visit that was not clinically associated with that of the first visit. 'No need of hospitalisation' was defined as a clinical condition that did not require hospitalisation or was not expected to have any major adverse effect if patients were not hospitalised. 'The need of regular treatment' was the clinical condition that required regular procedures. After the previously mentioned conditions were excluded, the causes of CSAEs would be considered as 'physicians' factors' if we could find clinical evidence of inadequacies in the BMP or definite physicians' errors, and the causes would be considered part of the disease process if we could not (the analytical process is described below). When EPs made definite errors but no inadequacies in the BMPs were identified, then the cause of CSAEs was defined as 'judgement defect'.

Every facet of basic management involves a judgement. In this study, we emphasised the importance of the BMP, which includes history taking, physical examinations, appropriate tests and x-ray examinations, and re-evaluation and observation, and considered that completing this process is a basic requirement of EPs. Therefore, absence of any one component in the process is not thought to be a 'pure' judgement error. The objective review process to determine CSAEs and also their causes, as shown in figure 1B, uses a systematic method to ascertain whether there was clinical evidence to indicate insufficiencies in the BMP^{9 13 14} or a definite error. Any insufficiency in this process was considered to be an error of 'not done' (a neglect of the basic requirement) and not a 'judgement error'.

Statistical methods

Subjective reasons for discharging patients, including improvement of symptoms and the certainty of safety of the discharge, were compared in the two groups using χ^2 statistics or t-test. We used Microsoft Excel for data filing and AcaStat software for analysis (AcaStat Software, Ashburn, Virginia, USA).

RESULTS

There were 20512 cases of patients who were directly discharged from the ED, with 1370 (6.8%, 95% CI 6.3% to 7%) return visits and 165 CSAEs (0.82%, 95% CI 0.75% to 0.95%).

Collection of data for patients with CSAEs

Of the 1370 cases of return visits, excluding cases with mild clinical conditions and hospitalisations for ≤ 3 days, 420 cases met one of the set of criteria for CSAEs, and most cases included hospitalisations for > 3 days. The causes of these possible CSAEs were physicians' factors (165), disease progress (69), diseases needing definite treatment (65), patients' factors (51), factors related to the disease itself (38), different diseases (25) and unexpected treatment complications (7). The definitions of these conditions are given in the methods section. The actual CSAEs were defined as CSAEs due to physicians' factors, implying errors were present. After excluding cases due to 'different diseases', 'diseases needing definite treatment',

The reason for discharging the patient (one or more choices)

Symptoms

☐ 1. Improved symptom

Signs

☐ 2. Normal signs or minimal signs

☐ 3. Improved signs

Laboratory and radiological examinations

☐ 4. Normal laboratory data or minimal abnormalities.

☐ 5. Improved laboratory data.

☐ 6. Normal radiological finding or minimal abnormalities.

Physician impression and patient's intention

☐ 7. I think the patient could go home.

☐ 8. The patient wanted to go home or asked to go home.

☐ 9. The patient wanted to go home for observation.

☐ 10. The patient thought he could be followed up at the outpatient clinic.

Diagnosis

☐ 11. A mild disease (eg, acute gastroenteritis, upper respiratory tract infection, gastritis, ...peptic ulcer

☐ 12. Non-severe diseases that could be treated at home (eg, mild urinary tract infection, pneumonia, tonsillitis, congestive, ...heart failure

☐ 13. Non-emergency

Your main reason () (only one choice) or

Others (please describe it :)

Safety of discharging the patient and improvement of symptoms/signs

Diagnosis or clinical conditions: ()

Level of certainty that the discharged patient would be safe

☐ Very definite (>90%) ☐ Definite (70-90%) ☐ Moderate (50-70%)

☐ Uncertain (30-50%) ☐ Very uncertain (<30%)

Improvement of symptoms/signs

For all-or-none situations (eg, fever)

☐ present or ☐ absent

For grading situations (eg, abdominal pain)

☐ Much improvement (>90%) ☐ improvement (70-90%) ☐ moderate improvement (50-70%) ☐ slight improvement (30-50%) ☐ little improvement (10-30%) ☐ no improvement (< 10%) ☐ deterioration

Figure 2 The evaluation form for discharged patients.

'patients' factors', 'factors related to the disease itself', 'unexpected treatment complications', and 'disease factors' (186 cases in total), an objective review showed physicians' factors (real CSAEs by definition) accounted for 165 cases.

Comparisons between the control group (regularly discharged patients) and the study group (patients with CSAEs)

Some components of discharge reasoning including 'the main reasons for discharging patients' and 'the certainty level of safety

of discharging patients' reached statistical significance ($p < 0.001$) when the CSAEs group was compared with the control group, as shown in tables 1 and 2. As regards the main reason for discharge, the majority of EPs thought their patients had mild disease status and their symptoms had improved. With regard to discharge based on patients' wish and physicians' impression (EPs' impression or consultants' opinion) as the main reasons, significant differences in both groups were noted ($p < 0.001$). 'Patients' wish to be discharged' was not an uncommon reason and might suggest EPs just followed the wishes of the patients even if the patient's condition was still uncertain. Some EPs discharged patients on the advice of consultants, which might have greatly influenced the EPs' independent judgement.

Regarding the certainty level of safety of discharge, a majority of EPs thought their patients had high safety in discharge

There were significant differences in 50–70% of safety certainty issues between non-CSAEs and CSAEs ($p < 0.001$) (table 2). Using these main parts to discriminate the CSAEs and the control group patients would be impossible in clinical conditions, especially when these main parts were appropriate reasons for discharge. In both groups, few patients were thought to have a low level of safety when discharged.

Regarding subjective improvement of symptoms, the majority of EPs thought their patients had shown much symptomatic improvement or had minimal initial symptoms

There were no significant differences in symptomatic improvement for non-CSAEs or CSAEs (table 3). Clinically, using the main parts to discriminate the CSAEs and the control group patients would be impossible.

Subjective reasons for discharging patients with CSAEs and objective review to ascertain the causes of CSAEs in discharged patients

For most discharged patients with CSAEs, EPs thought they were cases of mild disease and/or improved symptoms. The main reasons for discharge were 'mild disease' and 'improved symptoms' in 68% of the CSAEs cases (table 4). However, in our

Table 1 The main reasons for discharge of the patient

	Non-CSAEs (N=2658) N (%)	CSAEs (N=165) N (%)	p Value
Improved symptom			
No	1735 (65.3)	112 (67.9)	0.550†
Yes	923 (34.7)	53 (32.1)	
Normal physical examinations			
No	2611 (98.2)	161 (97.6)	0.539‡
Yes	47 (1.8)	4 (2.4)	
Normal laboratory/radiological examinations			
No	2581 (97.1)	158 (95.8)	0.338‡
Yes	77 (2.9)	7 (4.2)	
Mild disease			
No	1621 (61.0)	106 (64.2)	0.453†
Yes	1037 (39.0)	59 (35.8)	
Emergency physician/consultant's opinion			
No	2194 (82.5)	45 (17.3)	<0.001†
Yes	464 (17.5)	120 (72.7)	
Patient's desire to be discharged			
No	2548 (95.9)	143 (86.7)	<0.001†
Yes	110 (4.1)	22 (13.3)	

χ^2 test.

†Yates' correction for continuity.

‡Fisher's exact test.

CSAE, clinically significant adverse events.

Table 2 The certainty level of safety of discharge

	Non-CSAEs (N = 2657) N (%)	CSAEs (N = 165) N (%)	p Value
Safety >90%			
No	2205 (83.0)	141 (85.5)	0.475†
Yes	452 (17.0)	24 (14.5)	
Safety >70–90%			
No	787 (29.6)	52 (31.5)	0.668†
Yes	1870 (70.4)	113 (68.5)	
Safety 50–70%			
No	2392 (90.0)	131 (79.4)	<0.001†
Yes	265 (10.0)	34 (20.6)	
Safety 30–50%			
No	2604 (98.0)	160 (97.0)	0.386‡
Yes	53 (2.0)	5 (3.0)	
Safety <30%			
No	2640 (99.4)	165 (100.0)	0.620‡
Yes	17 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	

χ² test.

†Yates' correction for continuity.

‡Fisher's exact test.

CSAE, clinically significant adverse events.

observation, EPs were seldom mindful of consultants' tendency to put greater emphasis on their field of expertise and as a result, consultants may not have evaluated the patient as a whole or considered health issues outside their field.

In the objective review of return visit cases, we found four major areas of insufficiency: history taking (55), observation of symptoms (47), laboratory/radiological examination and observation of treatment response (32) and all were due to physicians' factors (table 4). The insufficient observation of clinical symptoms (28%, 47/165) and insufficient observation of treatment response (19%, 32/165) were the most important causes of CSAEs due to physicians' factors (table 4). Only one case (1/165, 0.6%) was considered to be purely due to a 'judgement defect'.

DISCUSSION

Our findings showed that a majority of patients with CSAEs were discharged by EPs who subjectively thought their patients

had mild disease, improved symptoms and a high certainty level of safety. In discharges that used patients' wishes and physicians' impressions (EPs' impression or consultants' opinion) as the main reasons, there were significant differences in both groups (non-CSAEs and CSAEs). For the physicians' factors, we found an insufficient observation of clinical symptoms/signs (28.5%, 47/165) and treatment (19.4%, 32/165) and inadequacy in recording history (33.3%, 55/165) were the most common causes of CSAEs. Only one case (1/165, 0.6%) was an error purely due to the judgement factor.

Patients discharged from the ED may be prone to adverse events due to the nature of ED care. EPs usually do not know exactly when or how the patients were treated before their ED visit and may lack their critical information.¹ Furthermore, the ED is often overcrowded^{1–3} and chaotic.¹¹ ED patients often fully rely on diagnostic and therapeutic interventions, but waiting for differential diagnostic or interventions is inherently risky.² Therefore, preventive methods for measuring adverse events in the ED were developed for the evaluation of these risks.^{2 7–9}

In our previous study, we demonstrated that a quality improvement programme with feedback to physicians of telephone follow-up and resident education, significantly decreased clinically adverse events in ED-discharged patients.⁹ The programme included four basic changes: First, residents needed a high level of education. Second, before discharge of the patient, the emergency attending physician had to examine the patient. Third, a documentation audit was required.⁹ Finally, given the lower success rate in contacting patients before their presentation to the ED with a CSAE, we concluded that a shorter interval of follow-up may be required for certain patients.⁹ In general, ED residents were involved in the majority of the claims. Therefore, resident supervision is definitely needed and is a part of a specific training programme for EPs.¹⁰ Numerous studies have described the incidence, patterns, and causes of adverse events in patients discharged from the ED using a systematic review process.^{6–12}

Our study was compatible with previous studies. First, our findings supported the concept demonstrated in our previous study and in other reports that a complete BMP is important for preventing CSAEs.^{9 12 15} Inadequacies in the BMP produced 'pseudo-normal results' that interfered with the selection of high-risk patients for a telephone follow-up.⁹ We found that the most important factors leading to the inability to identify these cases as high-risk were normal laboratory data and documentation problems in the BMP.⁹ Therefore, requiring EPs to complete more detailed patient history, physical examinations and laboratory findings as a basic requirement is likely to help prevent adverse events. Most importantly, EPs should make final decisions only when the evaluation process, including observation of symptoms and of treatment response, is complete.¹²

Second, our study provided a database, patterns and causes of CSAEs in the ED, and a data collection process was applied in some reports. Data collected from such databases allow for the identification of patterns of medical errors and analyses of these data are important tools in studies on patient safety.^{16 17} Our CSAEs rate was 0.80% (165/20 512, 95% CI 0.75% to 0.95%), which was comparable with the rate of 0.71% in our previous report (54/7646, 95% CI 0.54% to 0.93%).⁹ Fordyce *et al* reported an error rate of 18%, but the significant adverse event rate also included 0.36% of registered patients among the ED patients.¹¹ In addition, Forster *et al* reported a 6% adverse event rate in the ED-discharged patients, but many of them were mild events.²

Table 3 Symptomatic improvement of the patient

	Non-CSAEs (N = 2664) N (%)	CSAEs (N = 165) N (%)	p Value
Much improvement (>90%)			
No	2048 (76.9)	134 (81.2)	0.234†
Yes	616 (23.1)	31 (18.8)	
Improvement (70–90%)			
No	2344 (88.0)	144 (87.3)	0.880†
Yes	320 (12.0)	21 (12.7)	
Moderate improvement (50–70%)			
No	1555 (58.4)	100 (60.6)	0.628†
Yes	1109 (41.6)	65 (39.4)	
Slight improvement (30–50%)			
No	2320 (87.1)	142 (86.1)	0.794†
Yes	344 (12.9)	23 (13.9)	
Little improvement (10–30%)			
No	2566 (96.3)	156 (94.5)	0.342†
Yes	98 (3.7)	9 (5.5)	
No improvement (<10%) or deterioration			
No	2487 (93.4)	149 (90.3)	0.177†
Yes	177 (6.6)	16 (9.7)	

χ² test.

†Yates' correction for continuity.

Table 4 Subjective reasons for discharging patients with CSAEs and objective review to define the causes of CSAEs in discharged patients (n=165)

Emergency physicians' subjective reasons		Objective review to define the causes	
Mild diseases	59	Insufficiency of history record	55
Improved symptoms	53	Insufficiency of physical examinations	11
Patients' wish to be discharged (not 'discharge against advice')	22	Insufficiency of laboratory/radiological examinations	36
Normal laboratory and/or radiological examinations	20	Observation of symptom	47
The patient can be followed up in the outpatient clinic	7	Observation of treatment response	32
Normal physical examinations	4	Judgement defect	1
Consultant's opinions	10		

CSAE, clinically significant adverse events.
Some cases had more than one cause.

Some specific findings and implications are summarised. First, in the study, evaluating the CSAEs through reviewing inadequacies in the BMP made the CSAEs more explainable, instead of just attributing them to judgement defect or the disease process. Liaw *et al* reported a rate of 79% of return-visit adverse events that were related to the disease process.¹⁸ Our results were different from the results of Liaw *et al*. That clear-cut evidence of inadequacies could be precisely defined and more easily found means auditing the BMP is an efficient way of assessing quality. In evaluating clinically adverse events/errors, judgement or disease process is always considered the cause if we cannot find a definite cause. When we check these adverse events/errors through the BMP, a systemic way, a definite cause is more easily found and a pure judgement or disease process becomes a less frequently occurring cause. This leaves fewer cases with poor outcomes considered unexplainable. Second, in our study we found that there was a gap between the subjective impression of EPs (who saw the patients with CSAEs) and the objective review of these CSAEs by senior EPs. Given that, a majority of cases with CSAEs were thought to have mild diseases, improved symptoms and a high certainty level of safety by the EPs who discharged them, this disparity may have instructive value. It is possible that the EPs were saying the patients were safe for discharge because they were rationalising it to themselves. It might be difficult to change EPs' judgment just before or when they discharge ED patients, so a better approach would be to make fundamental changes to the ways in which emergency medicine is practiced.

Clinical implications

Some improvements in processes can be developed. First, if the judgment of EPs as to the time when patients should be discharged is resistant to change, it would be more effective to modify the basic aspects of the evaluation process. Given that 98% of errors did not have a significant adverse event,¹¹ the error rate of the ED's BMP in all ED patients, including those without adverse events, could be extremely high. Only after checking for the presence of clinical evidence and the completeness of the evaluation should EPs make their decision. A too direct and subjective decision process should be avoided. This is compatible with and could be enhanced by the notion of metacognition.¹⁵ Second, overcrowding is very common in many EDs and definitely affects EPs' ability to complete the BMP and that may worsen the quality of care in the ED during busy hours. A process involving the evaluation of ED patients and auditing adverse events in overcrowded conditions in the BMP cannot be overemphasised.

Limitations

First, EPs who saw return visit patients at their first visits might still have been able to recall the clinical conditions of the return visit patients during the interview or they may have learnt the

information from their colleagues or from the computerised information system and then changed their responses in the interview, but without overall bias effect. Second, we asked EPs to give only one main reason for discharging the patients and this might have been problematic for EPs who wished to express multiple reasons. Third, failure to complete the interview was a potential problem due to the large number of interviews in our study, especially at the end of each month. However, there were only a few incomplete interviews. In order to overcome this problem, we did an intensive follow-up after each shift change, which was a more convenient time for interviews. Fourth, the intrinsic nature of the return visit could be problematic. However, the missed cases of return visits and visits to other hospitals were likely small in number. In another study, most cases with a CSAE returned to the ED within 3 days.^{9, 19}

CONCLUSION

The EPs who discharged patients subjectively thought that the majority of patients with CSAEs had mild diseases/clinical conditions. However, a review of these cases found that the EPs had not done sufficient clinical follow-up or adequately performed basic clinical evaluations in most cases. It may therefore be difficult to change the subjective reasoning of EPs. Therefore, we recommend that EP follow-up of the BMPs (including history record, physical examination, laboratory and radiological examinations, clinical symptoms/signs and treatment) using clinical evidence as a guideline should be made mandatory.

Contributors L-MW and C-HC contributed to the study concept and design and take responsibility for the whole paper. C-HC and SS provided supervision and administrative support. C-HC provided funding. L-MW and C-KH were responsible for acquisition of data. M-CY designed, analysed and interpreted the data and provided statistical expertise. L-MW and C-HC drafted the manuscript. SS contributed to critical revision of the manuscript.

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Competing interests None.

Ethics approval This study was approved by the institutional review board of Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan.

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