

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SAASM is an external, independent, peer-reviewed audit of the process of care associated with surgically-related deaths in South Australia.



97%
Surgeons

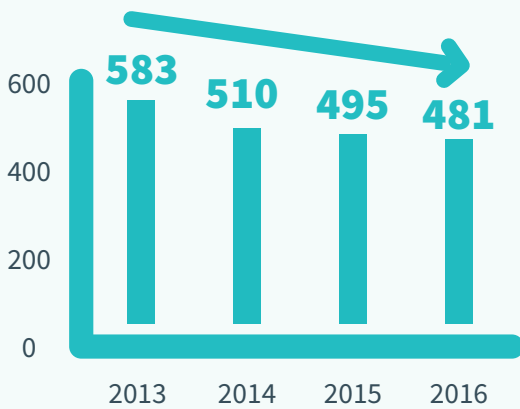
Participation



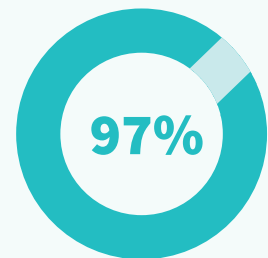
100%
Public Hospitals

100%
Private Hospitals

Surgical deaths*
*non-terminal care



Analysis & Audit Numbers



Return of surgical case forms
(1141 of 1182)



52%:48%
Male: Female

Risk Profile



87%

of audited deaths occurred in patients admitted as emergencies with acute life threatening conditions



Ages

Mean age of 80, ranged from 3 months to 101 years



91%

of patients had one or more significant coexisting illness



73%
of patients
underwent a
surgical procedure



18%
of the surgery patients
had an unplanned
return to the operating
theatre because of
complications



72%
of operations the
consultant was
present in theatre

32%
of operative patients
had postoperative
complications,
Most commonly:
1. postoperative
bleeding
2. anastomotic leak
3. tissue ischaemia

Patient Transfers

27% > **14%**
of patients were
transferred
between hospitals
of transfers had issues of
concern, most commonly:
• delays
• inappropriate transfers
• insufficient clinical
information



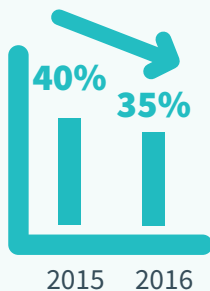
Diagnosis
6% of cases had a delay in diagnosis



Critical care units

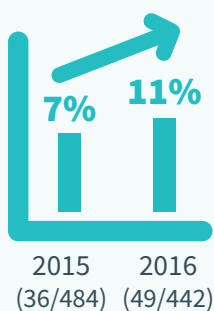
66% > **9%**
of patients
were admitted to
a CCU
of the non-CCU
patients would
have benefited from
CCU (according to
assessors)

Cases with
clinically
significant
infections



DVT prophylaxis
1%
DVT use or non-use considered inappropriate (by assessors)

Cases referred
for second line
assessment (SLA)



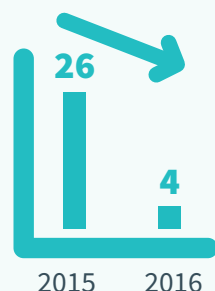
71%
of clinical management issues identified by assessors were
attributed (solely or partially) to the surgical team



Cases with
serious clinical
management issues

Year	Percentage	Count
2015	10%	49/482
2016	7%	30/432

Cases with adverse
event (most serious
category)



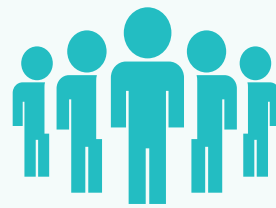
The most common criticisms made by assessors:
1. decision to operate 2. delay to surgery
3. inadequate assessment and/or diagnosis

Recommendations to surgeons and hospitals....



Patient care

- Surgeons should be expected to undertake comprehensive clinical assessments preoperatively, including clear documentation of risks and patient preference.
- Surgeons and other clinicians should carefully consider whether patients would benefit from admission to a critical care unit.
- The most common postoperative complication identified was 'significant postoperative bleeding'. This requires increased vigilance in the postoperative period to ensure early detection of this complication.
- The high risk of infection among comorbid surgical patients is an ongoing issue. Adherence to protocols and guidelines for best practice is essential, e.g. the Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare.



Improved leadership and communication

- Communication failures have been identified in association with clinical handover and interhospital transfers and between junior and senior clinicians. There should be a continued focus on standardisation and systematisation of communication processes to minimise errors.
- Consultation with senior surgeons is essential when dealing with important decisions and unexpected complications.
- Surgeons are encouraged to share valuable assessor feedback and audit findings and recommendations with surgical colleagues. The findings and recommendations should be discussed at relevant meetings.

Recent and upcoming reports / activities



10th National Case Note Review Booklet from the ANZASM
Theme: Clinical leadership



RACS Annual Scientific Congress in Adelaide
SAASM contribution to the Quality & Safety Section and presentation of research



11th National Case Note Review Booklet from the ANZASM
Theme: Trauma



Individual Surgeons Reports to all participating SA surgeons



Seminar:
Nobody told me:
Poor communication kills

THANK YOU

to all participants & supporters