Sharps Injury Prevention — A look into Fraser Health & BC Health Authorities

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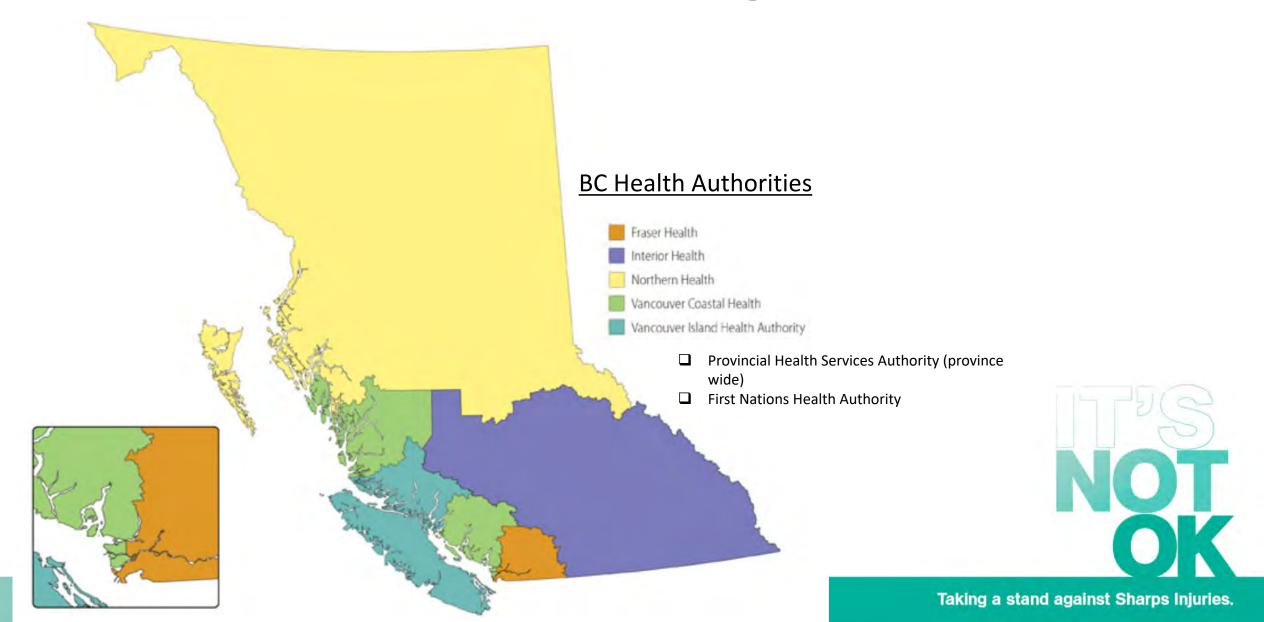
April 20, 2018



- BC Healthcare How we're organized
 - Fraser Health who we are, what we did, how we're doing
 - WorkSafe BC Regulation
 - Lessons Learned, Challenges and the Future

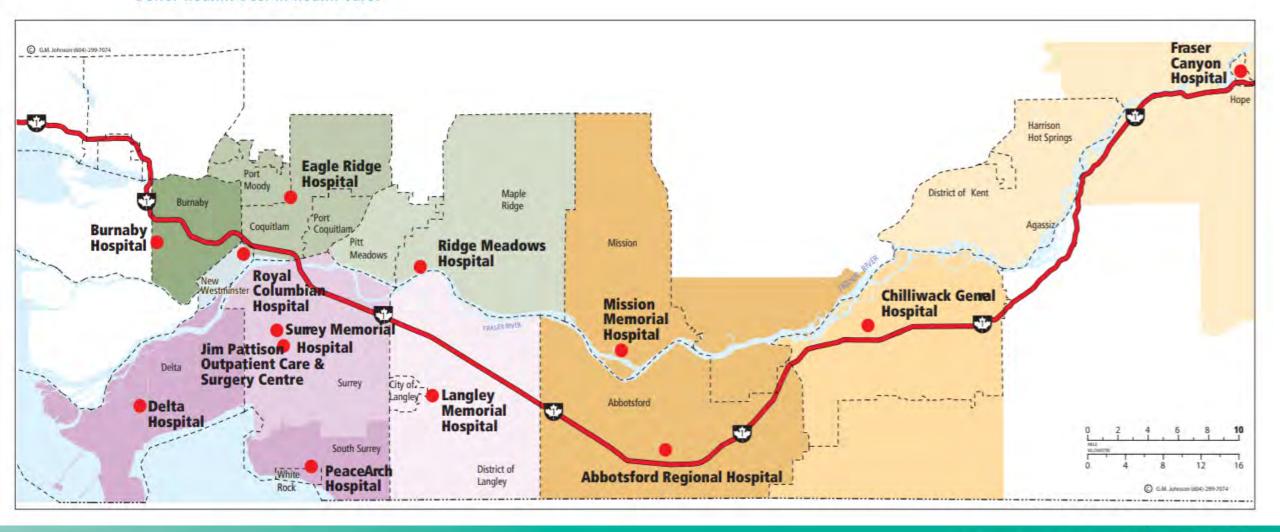


BC Healthcare – how are we organized





Better health. Best in health care.



Sharps Injury Prevention - Initial Effort



2004

- Blood and Body Fluid (BBF) Exposure Control Program developed
- Multi-disciplinary group involved in product selection
- Safety Engineered Medical Devices (SEMDs) introduced mid-2004







Sharps Injury Prevention - Initial Effort



Change management challenges encountered:

- 1. Inventory Coordination issues
- 2. Resistance to technique changes
- 3. Hoarding of conventional devices



Sharps Injury Prevention - Initial Effort

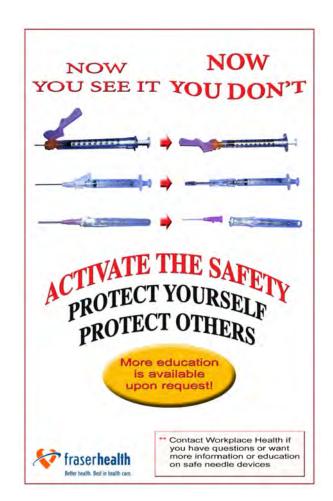


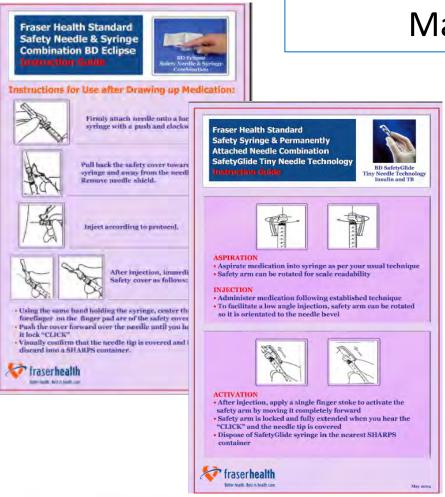


Safe Needle Task Group:

- authority-wide action plan for re-implementation
- included site leadership & educators
- corporate policy







Department and Site drop-in Education sessions conducted by Manufacturer Reps

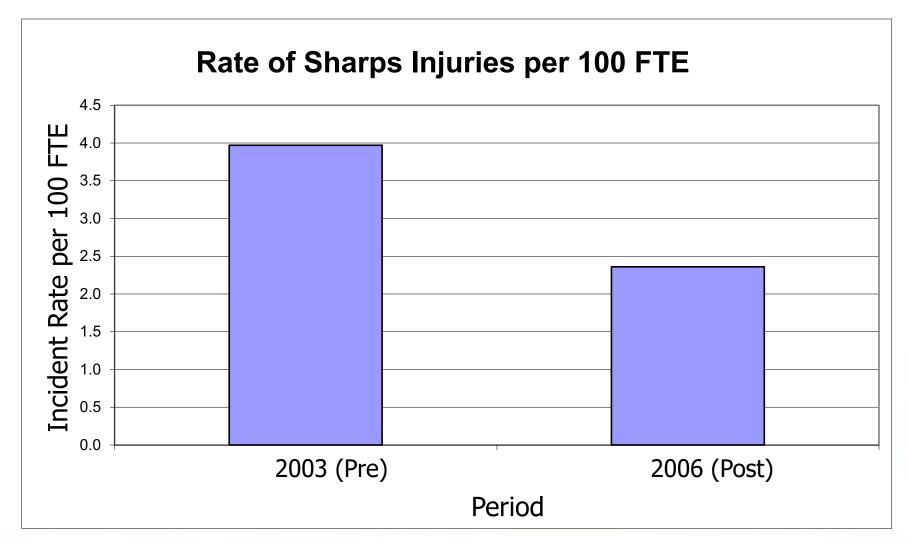


Conducted department supply reviews:

- Address hoarding of conventional devices
- Re-educate on products options & uses
- Report compliance to Organizational Leadership



Initial Implementation – Results





Initial Implementation Outcomes

- Overall sharps injury rate decreased
- Medical and surgical wards converted to safety sharps
- Incomplete conversions in: ORs, ER, Ambulatory Care, Labour & Delivery
- Most areas with limited implementation saw little to no improvement in rates



WorkSafe BC Regulation (2008...)

- January 1st, 2008 OHSR requires use of safety engineered hollow bore needles
- October 1st, 2008, further changes to the OHSR
 - require the use of safety engineered devices for all medical sharps
 - Only devices that have built in safety features or mechanisms that eliminate or minimize the risk of accidental parenteral contact can be used
 - Where there is a choice between more than one type of safety engineered sharp, the
 device that offers highest level of protection from exposure to blood borne pathogens
 must be used.

Defined two instances where conventional sharps could still be used:

- 1. The use of the safety device is not clinically appropriate, and
- 2. A safety device is not available on commercial markets in Canada.



Fraser Health – other BBF Prevention Initiatives

- Regional working groups created
 - Evolved into Lab and Surgical BBF working groups
- Neutral Zone Policy, 2008
- Champions Initiative 2010
 - disposable scalpels implementation
- Target projects
 - ER, Labs, Surgical Units, Medical Units, ORs



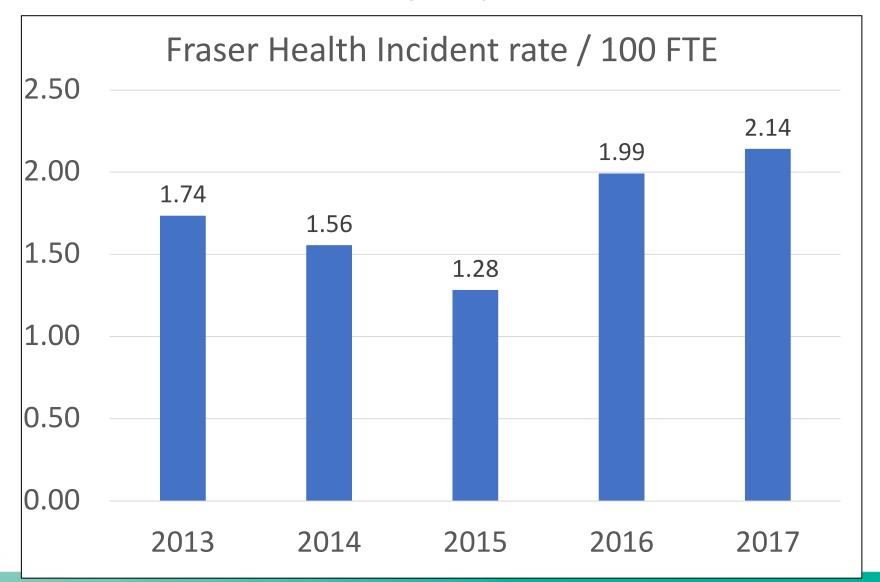
Fraser Health — other BBF Prevention Initiatives

- Focus groups
- Department audits and worker surveys
- Roll-out of online learning modules
- Post-secondary institution partnerships
- Lab SEMD implementation
- BC SEMD Activation Study
- Facility design to ensure appropriate sharps container installation

What does the data show?



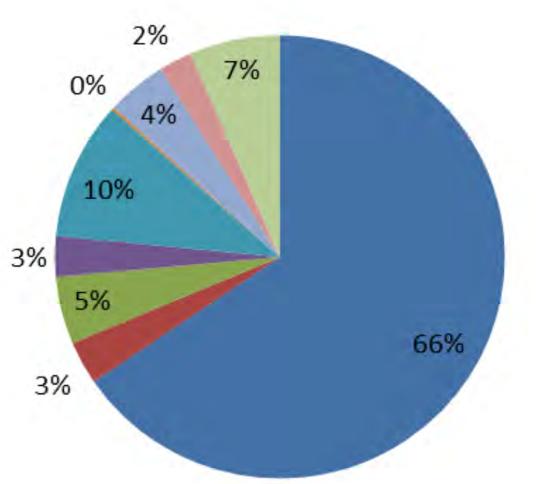
Fraser Health – Injury Rates overtime

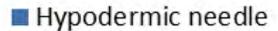


- excludes physicians



Percent of Incidents By Sharps Device 2016-2017

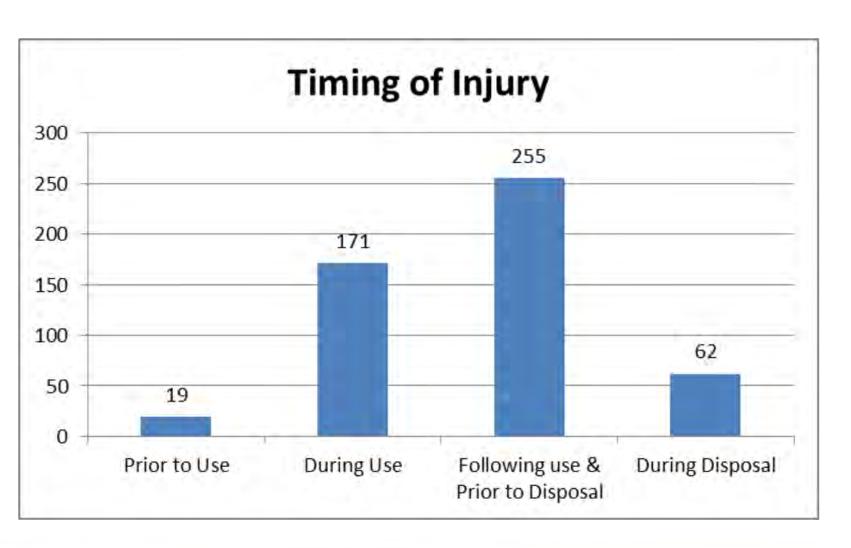




- Insulin Pen
- IV Needle
- Lancet
- Other
- Retractors
- Scalpel/Blade
- Straight Needle
- Suture needle



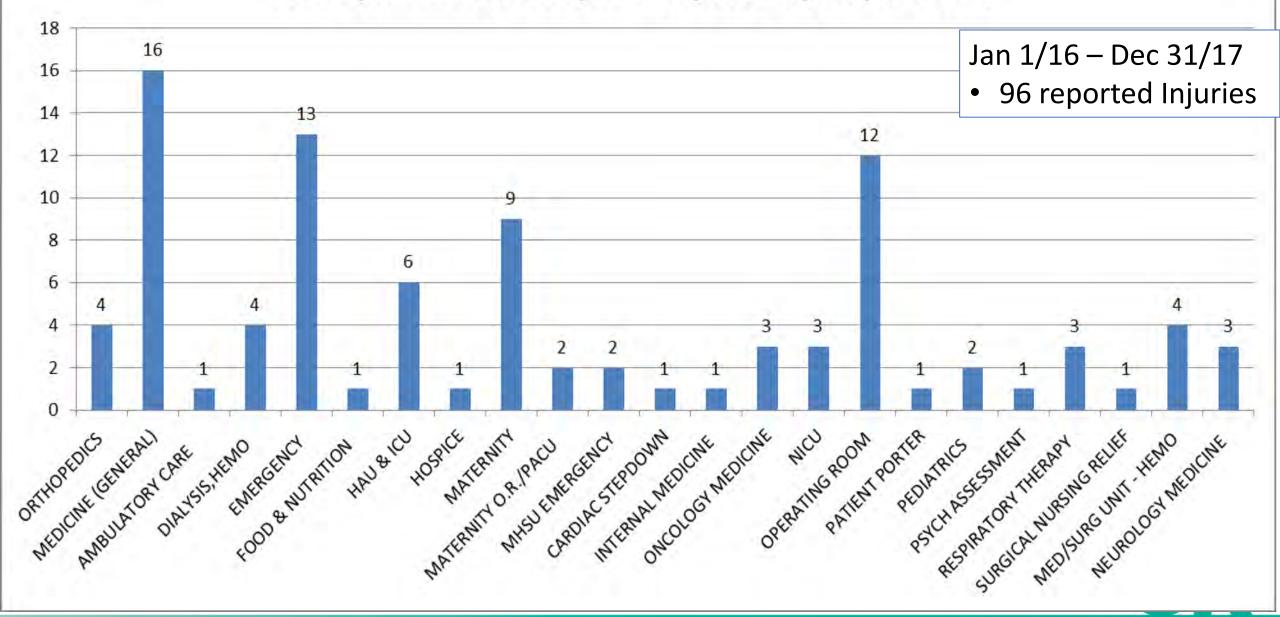
Fraser Health – Timing of Sharps Injuries



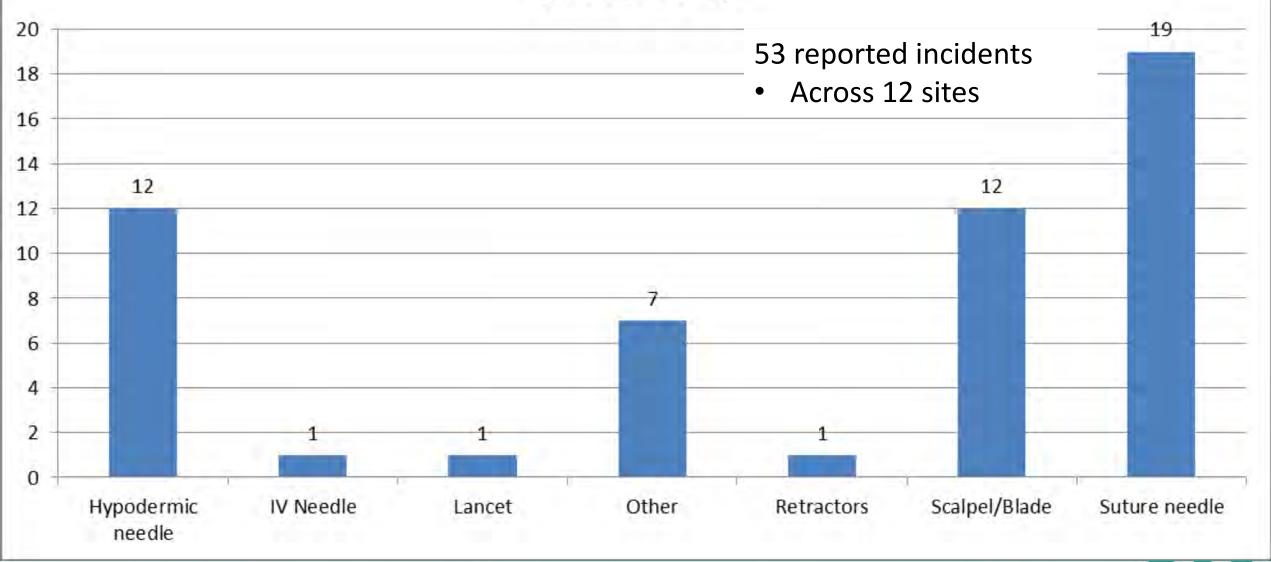
Jan 1, 2016 - Dec 31 2017

- 507 injuries reported
- All Health Authority with the exception of:
 - Medical Device Reprocessing
 - Facilities Maintenance
 - Pharmacy
 - Lab
 - Medical Imaging
 - Biomedical Engineering

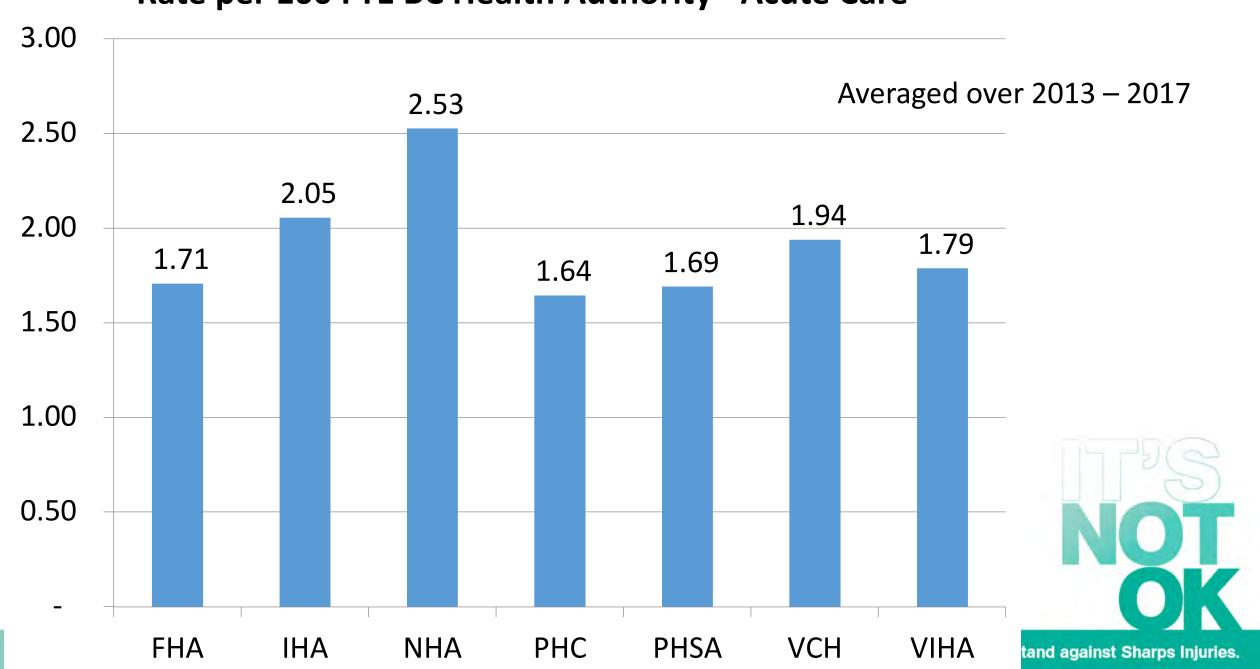
Surrey Memorial Hospital - Injuries by Department



Operating Rooms - Injuries by Device Type (2016-2017)

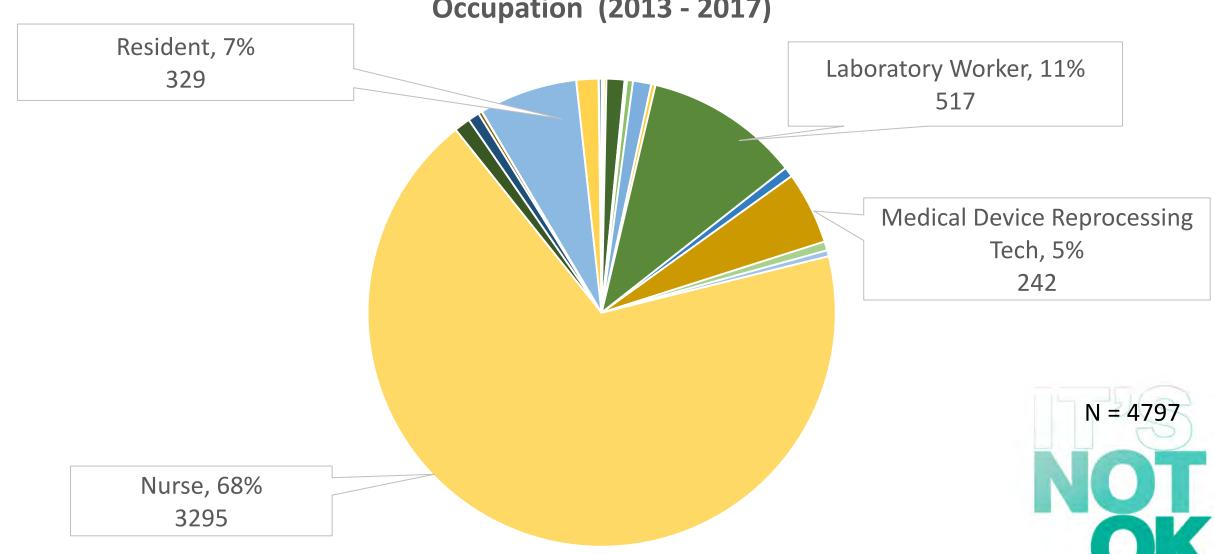


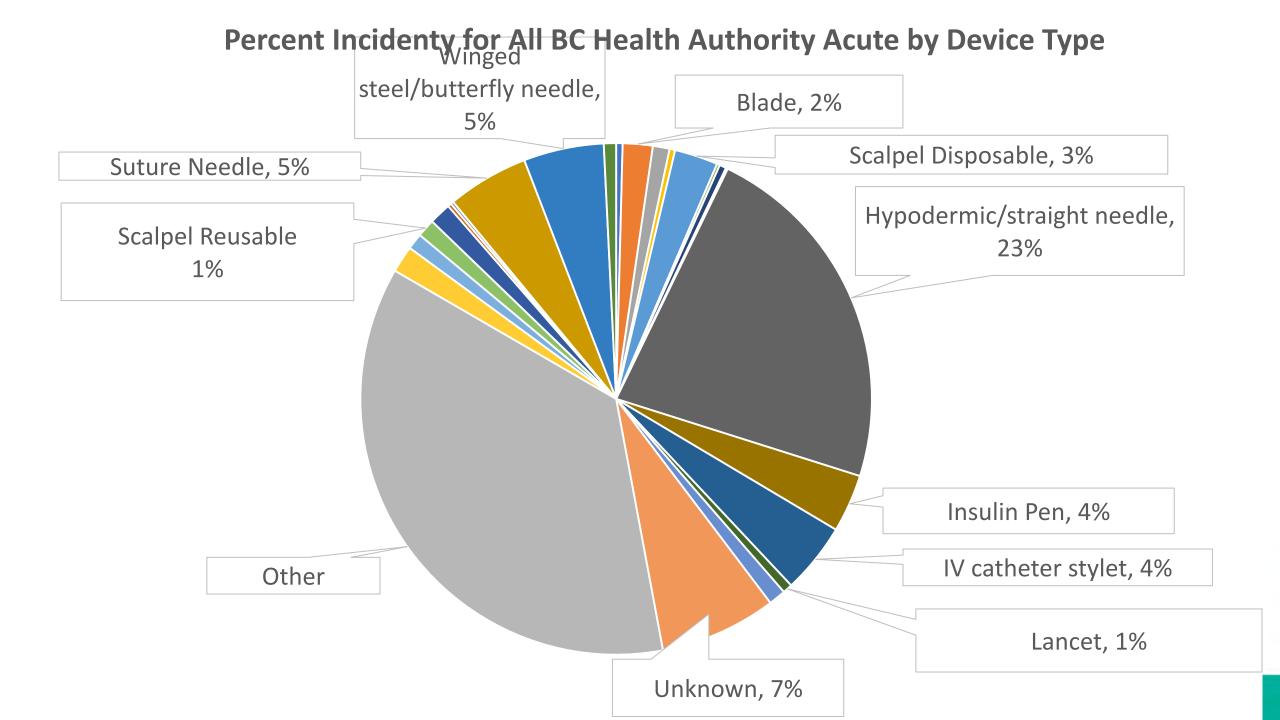
Rate per 100 FTE BC Health Authority - Acute Care



Rate Per 100 FTE for All BC Health Authorities Acute Care by Year 2.02 1.99 2.00 1.89 1.74 1.68 1.50 1.00 0.50 2014 2016 2013 2015 2017 st Sharps Injuries.

Reported Sharps Injury for All BC Health Authorities Acute Care by Occupation (2013 - 2017)





BC Healthcare OHS Systems



- Injury reports called into Provincial Workplace Health Call Centre
- Use standardized tracking database
- Provincial OHS Working Group established SEMD clinical purchasing criteria



Lessons Learned

- Task group should be involved from inception
- Policy with Executive approval needed
- Recommend developing a system for approving clinical variances prior to onset
- Coordinate SEMDs education & device access
- Conducting department supply reviews is beneficial
- Accurate injury tracking & coding crucial Power in standardized reporting sys
- Many staff appreciate the safety alternatives

Challenges

- Inconsistent Canadian regulations affected purchasing contracts & product access
- Lack of clinically acceptable reusable safety scalpels
- Insulin needles versus Insulin pens
- Purchasing contract extensions
- National purchasing contracts scoring without hands-on evaluation
- Lack of ongoing evaluations to ensure "safest" devices are in place
 - Passive (if clinically appropriate) considered higher level of safety





- Provincial/national contract process underway
- Product Trials to consider "levels of safety" active versus passive
- Some SEMD changes have proven HCW + patient safety benefits
- Continue to review new products
- Need more evidence based research on outcomes of product trials



Thank-you

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Taking a stand against Sharps Injuries.