

Agenda

- How does clinical risk turn into a medical malpractice claim?
- Emerging Risks



Clinical Risk





Definition of Sentinel Event

A sentinel event is a patient safety event (not primarily related to the natural course of the patient's illness or underlying condition) that reaches a patient and results in any of the following:

Administration of blood or blood products having unintended ABO and non-ABO (Rh, Duffy, Kell, Lewis, and other clinically important blood groups) incompatibilities,[†] hemolytic transfusion reactions, or transfusions resulting in severe temporary harm, permanent harm, or death[†]



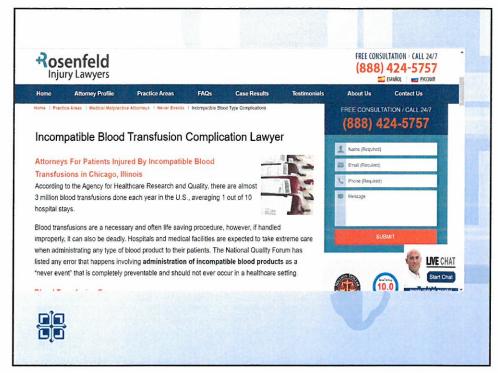
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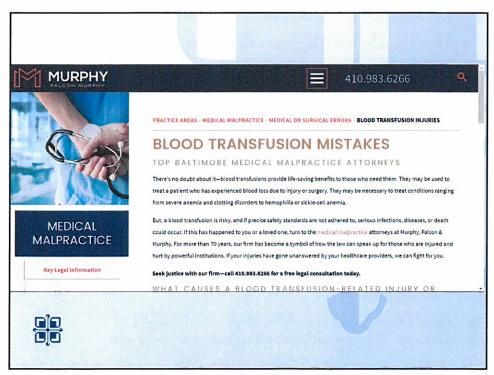
Blood administration is high risk because

- 1) medical complexity
- 2) layers of patient care teams involved
- 3) risk of serious harm

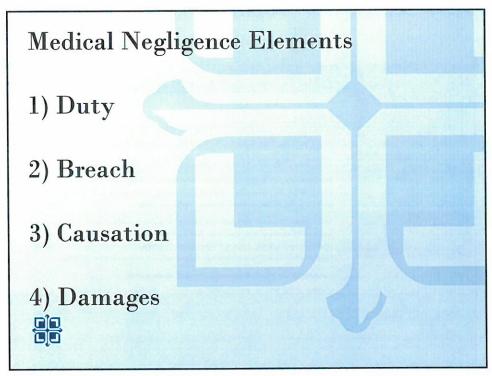


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1. Duty

Duty to act within the <u>standard of</u> <u>care</u>

"what would a reasonable healthcare provider do under the same or similar circumstances?"



9

Standard of Care Sources

- HAABB
- AABB
- TJC
- FDA/CLIA/CMS



2. Breach of the Duty (Standard of Care)

- **Expert testimony**
- Internal policies and procedures

Blood Bank & Transfusion Medicine Expert Witness | California



EMPER COMMENTIONS

This highly qualified expert has spent over 50 years working in blood banking and transfusion medicine. He earned his M.D. from UCLA, where he also completed his internship. The expert finished his residency in medicine in the San Francisco area, at UC Hospitals and San Francisco General Hospital. He is Board Certified in Internal Medicine and Blood Banking, and he is licensed in California and New York. The expert previously served as the Medical Director and Chief Executive Officer at BloodSource, a multi-location blood bank in California, from 1983 until 2004. He was also a Clinical Associate Professor of Pathology at Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences and Georgetown University School of Medicine; he continues to seech at a university in California. The expert is a member of the American Association of Blood Banks and a Past President of the International Society of Blood Transfusion.

11

3. Causation

Did the breach of the Standard of Care directly cause or contribute to cause harm to the patient?

Examples:

- 1) Patient's room number used to identify samples or transfusion units-not unique patient identifiers
- 2) Failure to get informed consent for a transfusion



4. Damages

Economic (past and future)

- · Medical bills
- · Lost wages
- · Loss of household services



Non-economic

- · Pain and suffering
- · Loss of consortium
- · Caps for medical negligence:
 - Missouri \$442,574/\$774,504 (catastrophic)
 - Kansas was \$325,000 but since 2019 there is none*

Punitive

· Willful or reckless



13

Emerging risks

- Telemedicine/E-Consent
- Novel therapies: convalescent transfusion
- Artificial Intelligence



