



Patient Safety and Risk Management in IVF

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Apply risk-management principles in the IVF Clinics by:
 - ❑ identifying,
 - ❑ assessing and
 - ❑ reporting hazards and potential risks

PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF IVF PATIENTS

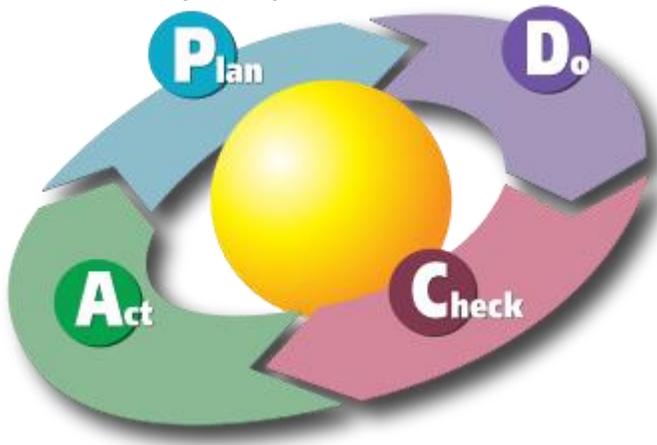
- ❑ Patient population usually knowledgeable about treatments
- ❑ Patient population highly motivated
- ❑ Success rates are important in the choice of practice and clinician
- ❑ Patients have high expectations as they cover the majority of treatment expenses



TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT BASICS

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

- Quality Control
- Quality Assurance
- Quality Improvement



RISK MANAGEMENT

- Risk Elimination
- Risk Avoidance
- Risk Minimization



SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

- Indicators & Benchmarks
- Process Mapping
- Systems Analysis

No organization is immune from a crisis so all must do their best to prepare for one.

Crisis – any situation that is threatening or could threaten to harm people or property, seriously interrupt business, damage reputation or negatively impact share value



APPROACHES TO RISK MANAGEMENT

- Risk Avoidance
- Risk Reduction/Minimization
- Risk Transfer
- Risk Acceptance / Retention



Risk avoidance

- ◆ Includes not performing an activity that could carry risk.
- ◆ An example would be not buying a property or business in order to not take on the liability that comes with it.
- ◆ Another would be not flying in order to not take the risk that the airplane were to be hijacked.
- ◆ Avoidance may seem the answer to all risks, but avoiding risks also means losing out on the potential gain that accepting (retaining) the risk may have allowed.
- ◆ Not entering a business to avoid the risk of loss also avoids the possibility of earning profits.

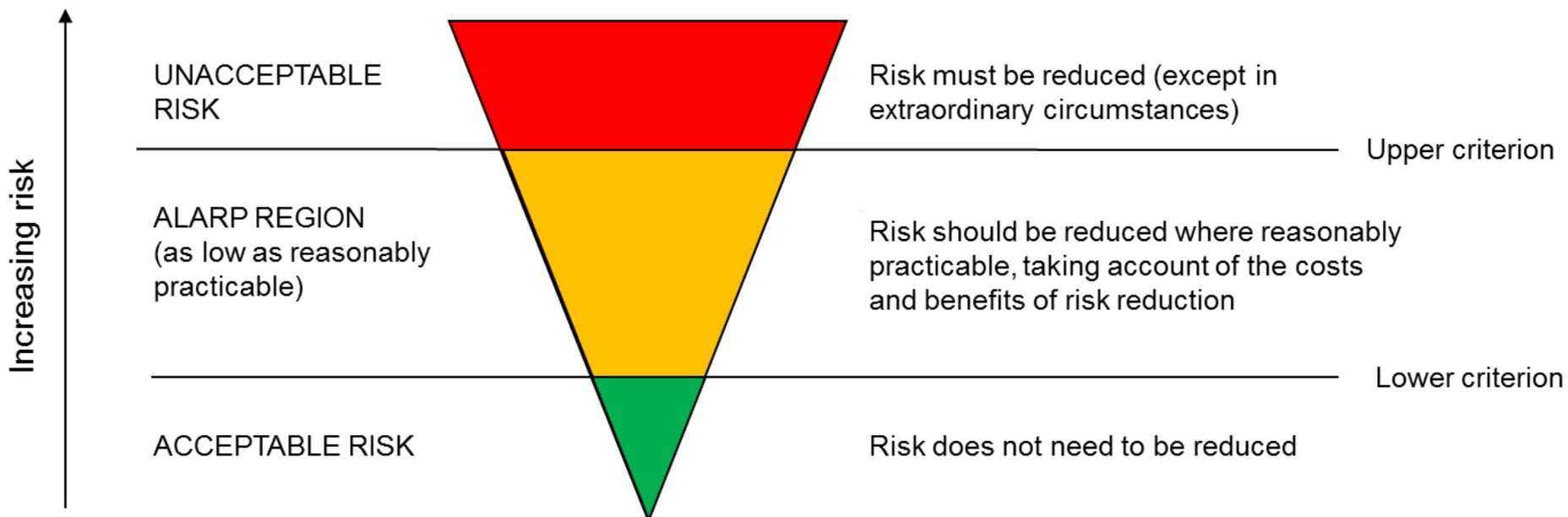
RISK REDUCTION/MINIMIZATION



RISK TRANSFER



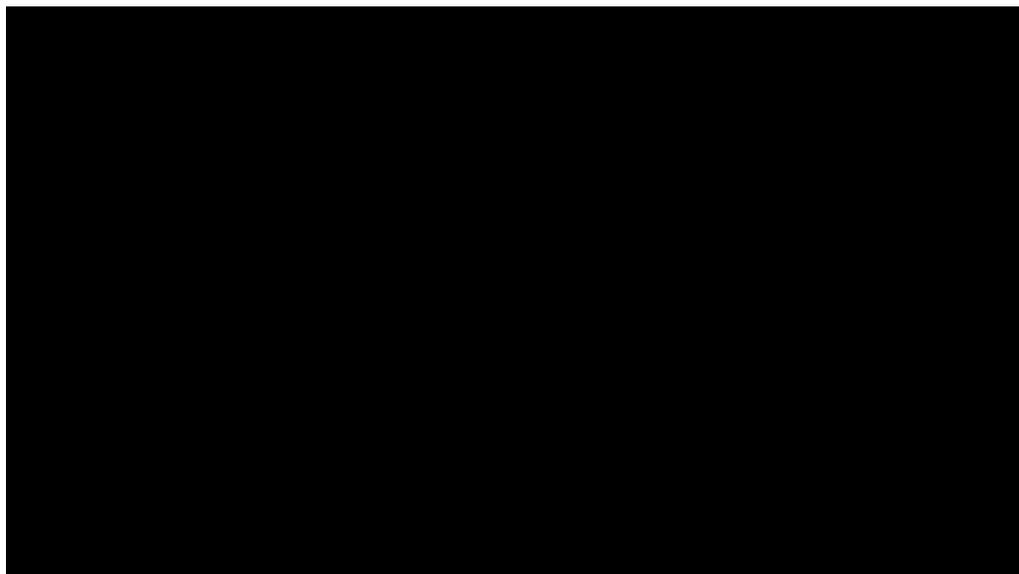
RISK ACCEPTANCE



Consequences of No/Poor Risk Management

- ❑ More resources will be spent on correcting problems
- ❑ There will be no ability to respond rapidly to such events
- ❑ Recovery from such events will be very difficult and/or costly
- ❑ Decisions will be made with incomplete information and/or inadequate knowledge of their possible future implications
- ❑ Overall probability of success will be reduced
- ❑ The organization will always be in a state of crisis





RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



IDENTIFY RISKS & HAZARDS

IDENTIFICATION RISKS

Wrong Man/Woman (not partner)

Failure to match patient's gametes

Failure of ID verification / witness

Mislabeling of tubes during handling/preparation



Mix-up of gametes and embryos

SAMPLE DETORINATION RISKS

- Lost or damaged during transit to lab
- Husband fails to observe abstinence period
- Medications / recreational drugs affecting sample
- Damage to sample during processing/handling
- Deterioration of Specimen between Sperm Preparation and insemination
- Exposure of oocytes to low temperature during insemination
- Storage tank failure during cryopreservation storage
- Power failure causing loss of gametes and embryos



PHYSICAL RISKS

Fire Risk

Equipment Malfunction

Electricity Fluctuation/Power Shutdown,
misuse/ mishandling,
manufacturer defects

Incorrect centrifuge speeds during washing

Non-approved products/devices

Data lost and interruption of care - IT failure.

Water Supply Interruption/ Shut down

SAFETY RISKS

- Clinical Severe reaction to a drug
- Over-response to medication - OHSS
- Cryobanking: safety and security of storage
- Unauthorized access



CHEMICAL RISKS

- ❑ Liquid nitrogen spillage
- ❑ Reduced concentration of Oxygen in Cryo Room due to high room temp or during topping up of storage dewers.



ERGONOMICS RISK

- ❑ Risk of noise and interruption in IVF Lab from phone



- ❑ Risk of Musculoskeletal Disorders, Pain, discomfort, Poor body posture

BIOLOGICAL RISK

- Sample contaminating lab (e.g. spillage, leaky container)
- Use of incorrect / dirty pipettes
- Microbial contamination in the final sperm preparation
- Poor Air Quality
- Positive Negative Pressure in CSSD and IVF LAB

BIOLOGICAL RISK

- Medical Waste
- Needle stick Injury with sharps used pipettes.
- Air Conditioning Failure - High room temperature in the IVF lab can cause incubator failure resulting in compromising embryo quality.
- Risk of cross contamination/infection from contaminated surfaces/equipment.
- Inappropriate/ Unsuitable disinfectant and/or Supplies

STAFFING RISKS

- Insufficient staff – Overworked
- Inexperienced staff - Poorly-trained staff
- Unprofessional staff (don't accept responsibility)
- Inability to cope with the workload without compromising safety
- Education, experience, aptitude, training,
- Disengaged employees / low employees engagement



STAFF NON COMETENCIES RISKS

- Inconsistent inter- and intra-operator assessment of semen analysis
- Inaccurate semen analysis (poor methodology and/or technical errors)
- Inadequate completion of paperwork / incorrect paperwork used
- Inappropriate or incorrect timing of insemination
- Not inseminating correct number of oocytes
- Inseminating with incorrect number of sperms



REGULATORY NON COMPLAINT RISK

- Couple not married - no Marriage Certificate
- Consents not signed by couple (ART treatment, OPU, ET, Freezing etc.)
- Wrong number of embryos transferred by age group
- MOH approvals not sorted before freezing of Embryos
- Unlicensed Professionals



OTHER HIGH RISKS

- Unrecognized incid



- Inadequate disaster planning

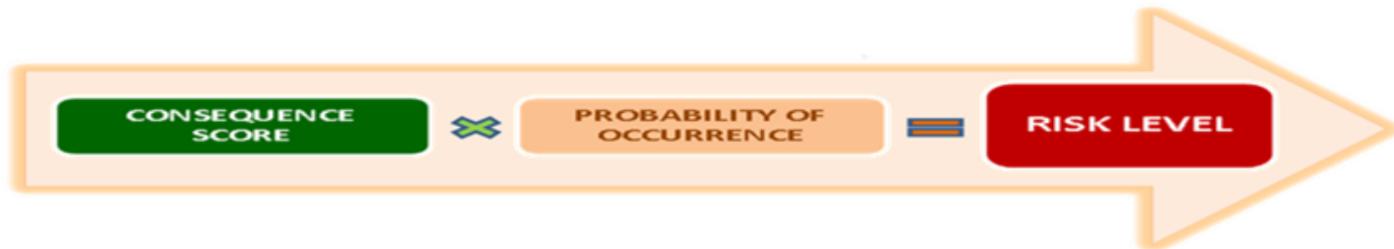


RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



Risk Assessment/Analysis

RISK EXPOSURE RATING



RISK / ASSESSMENT TOOL (Please Identify Risk) _____

Table 1: Likelihood Scores

Score	Descriptor	Frequency of event	Timescales
1	Highly Unlikely	May occur in exceptional circumstances	5 years +
2	Unlikely	Could occur at some time	Six month – a year
3	Possible	May occur occasionally	Monthly
4	Likely	Could occur in most circumstances	Weekly
5	Very Likely	Could occur frequently	Daily

Table 2: Organizational Consequence Score

Score	Descriptor	
1 GREEN	Negligible/ Insignificant	No obvious harm/injury. Incident does not require medical treatment, property damage may have occurred.
2 GREEN	Minor	First aid treatment, where medical treatment not required (e.g. minor cuts and burns). Non-permanent harm up to 1 month
3 AMBER	Moderate	Medical treatment required, lost time injury from 1-5 days (e.g. minor strains).
4 RED	Major	Extensive injuries, lost time injury >5 days, permanent disability (e.g. broken bones, major strains).
5 RED	Catastrophic	Death

Table 3 RISK MATRIX

Consequences	Likelihood				
	1 Highly Unlikely	2 Unlikely	3 Possible	4 Likely	5 Very Likely
5 Catastrophic	5	10	15	20	25
4 Major	4	8	12	16	20
3 Moderate	3	6	9	12	15
2 Minor	2	4	6	8	10
1 Negligible	1	2	3	4	5

For grading risk, the scores obtained from the risk matrix are assigned grades as follows:

1 - 3	Low Risk	Maintain Existing Control
4 - 6	Moderate Risk	Review Existing Control
8 - 12	High Risk	Improve Existing Control
15 - 25	Extreme Risk	Improve Existing Control Immediately



Selection of Risk Treatment/ Risk Control

SELECTION OF RISK TREATMENT/ RISK CONTROL

	CONTROL GROUP	DESCRIPTION
1	Management	Identify the management systems/structures required to control risk.
2	Policies and Procedures	The policies and procedures in place to control the risk.
3	Contingencies	Emergency plans/ alternative arrangements that intervene should the risk become apparent.
4	Active Controls	Implementation of immediate actions required.
5	Passive Controls	Activity/information/legislation, outside your direct control , which may have an effect of reducing the risk.

HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS





Implementation of Risk Treatment/ Risk Control

IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK TREATMENT/RISK CONTROL

RI Witness system



Oocyte Retrieval

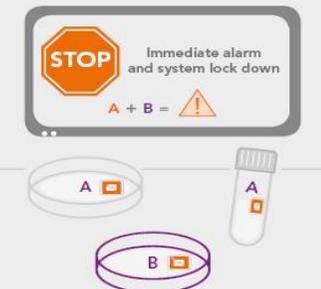


Sperm Preparation



2. RI Witness RFID tags allow you to identify, track and record when samples are moved from one dish to another at each step of the process

Mismatch



3. A different patient's samples cannot be worked on at the same time. If an incompatible sample appears in the work area an alarm will sound immediately

IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK TREATMENT/RISK CONTROL



RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



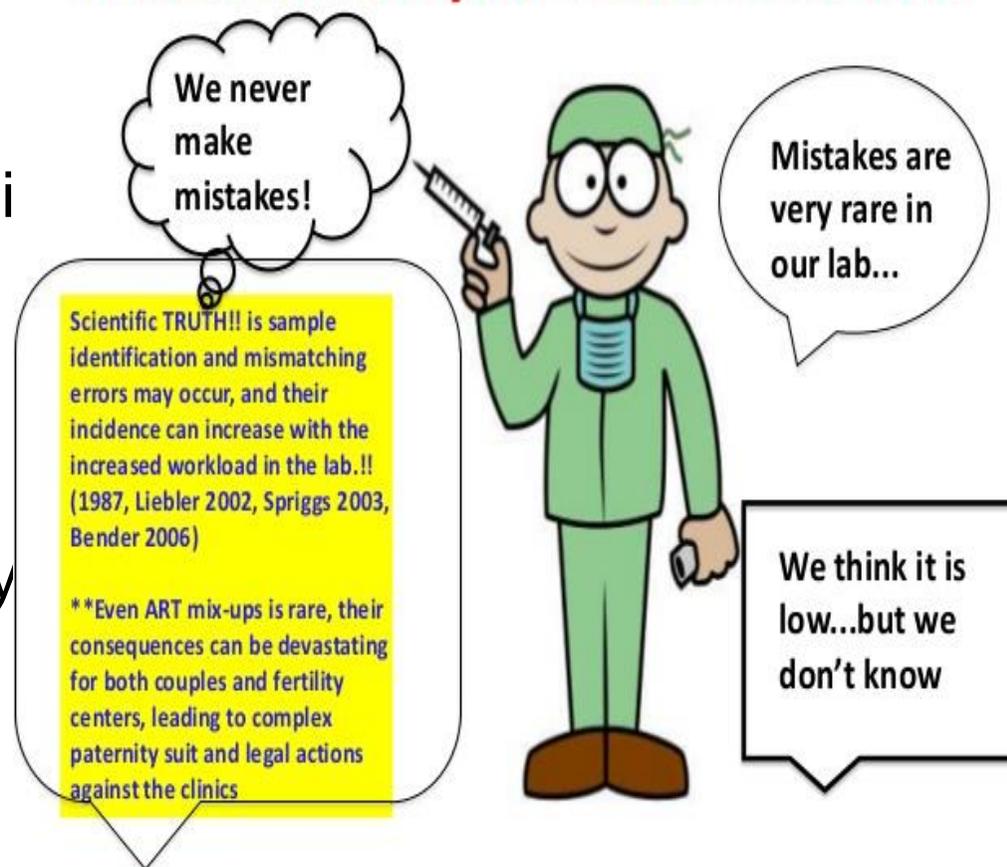
MONITORING & REVIEW

INCIDENT REPORTING

Report all:

- Adverse events
- Adverse reactions
- Admissions to hospital
 - OHSS
 - Bleeding
 - Infection
- Unexpected surgery
- Incidents
- Non-conformances

How often do you make mistakes?



Effective Risk Management = A cultural Shift

From

“Fire-Fighting” and “Crisis Management”

To

Planning and Pro-active Decision-Making



THE 1ST IVF LABORATORY
ACCREDITED BY THE COLLEGE
OF AMERICAN PATHOLOGISTS
(CAP) IN THE UAE



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- ❑ Mortimer, David & Mortimer, Sharon. (2008). Quality and Risk Management in the IVF Laboratory. *Infertility and Assisted Reproduction*. 548-561.
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- ❑ Mortimer, D. (2004b) Setting up risk management systems in IVF laboratories. *Clinical Risk*, 10 [CrossRef](#) | [Google Scholar](#): 128–137