

Dealing with incompetence

The description in a recent “Query” of the longest-serving physician in Dr. Ursus’s hospital¹ raises numerous questions. In particular, where were Dr. C’s departmental head, the chief of staff, the hospital’s quality assurance committee and its credentials committee, the senior administrator, the CEO? All of these parties have a duty to deal with incompetent health care professionals. That Dr. C did not attend morbidity and mortality rounds would in itself be a reason to revoke his privileges.

Other questions come to mind: Why do we call a physician with high ethical standards, like the one who “has been waging a battle with Dr. C for years,” a “troublemaker”? Why don’t we call him or her “Dr. Integrity”?

I have witnessed an almost identical situation, in which all of the players mentioned above were involved and did nothing. In that case, Dr. Integrity was a member of the hospital’s board of directors, but when the problem reached that level, the other board members wrote to the minister of health requesting that Dr. Integrity be removed from his board position. The board’s inaction in the face of knowledge of the problem rendered their liability insurance null and void, and each board member could have been found personally liable if a legal suit had been started.

Even the provincial college of physicians and surgeons was uncertain about how to deal with a complaint by Dr. Integrity concerning another physician’s competence. In contrast, if the case had involved sexual misconduct, the college would have immediately started an investigation.

When we see medical incompetence today, we can no longer stick our heads in the sand, regardless of the status and reputation of the incompetent member of the health care team. Perhaps it is time to introduce the Swedish “lex Maria” to Canada. This law dictates that when a patient has been injured or

has become sick while receiving medical care, or there is a risk that injury or illness could happen, even because of such things as insufficient competence, staffing, equipment or facilities, the department of health should be notified.² Such a process might decrease the medical errors and patient deaths that we now hear so much about,³ at least the ones that are due to professional incompetence.

Jan O. Sundin

General Surgeon
South Shore Regional Hospital
Bridgewater, NS

References

1. *CMAJ* 2004;170(8):1360.
2. Ödegård S. From punishment to prevention? Medical errors reported in Sweden in 1989 and 1993. *Saf Sci Monitor* [serial online] 1999;3(article 1):1-10. Available: www.general.monash.edu.au/muarc/IPSO/vol3/te1.pdf (accessed 2004 Aug 3).
3. Baker GR, Norton PG, Flintoft V, Blais R, Brown A, Cox J, et al. The Canadian Adverse Events Study: the incidence of adverse events among hospital patients in Canada. *CMAJ* 2004; 170(11):1678-86.

DOI:10.1503/cmaj.1040801

Adverse events: past and future

The article by Alan Forster and associates¹ on adverse events among patients admitted to a Canadian teaching hospital might suggest that this aspect of patient safety is of only recent interest and concern. However, *CMAJ* readers may be interested to learn of a study with similar findings that we published in *CMAJ* in 1967.^{2,3} The methods used for the 2 studies differed, in that the earlier study used concurrent reporting and multiple means of detection (rather than a chart review) and was limited to a medical inpatient unit (rather than an entire hospital). We found that 24% of 731 patients had onset of an adverse event after admission to hospital, whereas the rate was 5% of 502 patients in the recent study. Reactions to drugs accounted for 62% of adverse events in the earlier study and 50% in the recent study, and nosoco-

mial infections accounted for 9% and 19% of adverse events respectively. The latter difference may be explained by the inclusion of surgical patients in the recent study. Both studies concluded that most of the adverse drug events were preventable (81% and 67% respectively).

Identifying adverse events is an important step in prevention. Our recognition of overdose with digoxin^{2,3} led to an educational approach that resulted in an important reduction in the incidence of those events.⁴

John Ruedy

Professor (Emeritus) of Pharmacology
Dalhousie University
Halifax, NS

Richard I. Ogilvie

Professor (Emeritus) of Pharmacology
and Medicine
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ont.

References

1. Forster AJ, Asmis TR, Clark HD, Al Saied G, Code CC, Caughey SC, et al. Ottawa Hospital Patient Safety Study: incidence and timing of adverse events in patients admitted to a Canadian teaching hospital. *CMAJ* 2004;170(8):1235-40.
2. Ogilvie RI, Ruedy J. Adverse reactions during hospitalization. *CMAJ* 1967;97(24):1445-50.
3. Ogilvie RI, Ruedy J. Adverse drug reactions during hospitalization. *CMAJ* 1967;97(24):1450-7.
4. Ogilvie RI, Ruedy J. An educational program in digitalis therapy. *JAMA* 1972;222:50-5.

Competing interests: None declared.

DOI:10.1503/cmaj.1040765

Published evidence abounds on the role of hospital pharmacists in preventing adverse drug events and improving patient outcomes within hospitals.¹⁻³ However, as the study by Alan Forster and colleagues⁴ demonstrates, many of the adverse medication-related events that patients experience occur outside the practice setting of hospital pharmacists.

The Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists promotes more seamless approaches to patient care and enhanced sharing of clinical information among hospital and community physicians and pharmacists. Use of a comprehensive electronic health record