

Gaps in the care of patients admitted to hospital with an exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Abstract

Background: Patients admitted to hospital because of an exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are at high risk of adverse events. We evaluated the association between gaps in care and adverse events during the hospital stay and after discharge.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the charts of 105 consecutive patients discharged from hospital between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2001, with a diagnosis of COPD exacerbation. On the basis of published guidelines, prior studies and discussions with colleagues, we defined a care gap as having occurred if any of 9 important inpatient and 7 discharge-related processes of care did not take place correctly. Inpatient adverse events included worsening of condition after admission, transfer to a higher level of care, cardiac arrest and death. Discharge-related adverse events were defined as including readmission to the hospital, revisit to the emergency department or death within 30 days after discharge.

Results: Of the 105 patients studied, 88 (84%) had at least 1 inpatient gap in care and 16 (15%) an inpatient adverse event; 2 of the 16 died. Patients who had an inpatient adverse event had more gaps in their care (2.0 v. 1.3 gaps, $p = 0.004$) and longer stays (16.4 v. 8.6 days, $p = 0.007$). There were 6 adverse events (frequency 38%) among the 16 patients with 3 or more gaps in their care, 6 adverse events (28%) among the 21 patients with 2 gaps, 1 adverse event (2%) among the 51 patients with 1 gap and 3 adverse events (18%) among the 17 patients with no gaps in their care ($p = 0.001$ for trend). Of the 103 patients discharged alive, 102 (99%) had at least 1 gap in discharge-related care, but we found no association between these gaps and adverse events within 30 days after discharge.

Interpretation: Gaps in the inpatient care of patients with COPD exacerbation were common and were associated with inpatient adverse events. Gaps in discharge-related care were also common but were not associated with postdischarge adverse events.

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phylline toxicity, during their hospital stay.^{2,3} They also have high 1-year readmission and postdischarge mortality rates: 25%–59%^{4,6} and 11%–22%,⁷ respectively.

Despite the heavy burden of COPD in acute care hospitals, few studies have explored the relation between quality of inpatient care for COPD and adverse events. One large study found an association between gaps in care and inpatient adverse events,³ but this study had several important limitations. Most of the adverse events were related to theophylline toxicity, and theophylline is less commonly used today. The correct temporal relation between the gaps in care and the adverse event was uncertain, because the timing of the adverse event was not known. Finally, a large number of variables were studied, so it was unclear which processes of care should be targeted for improvement.

Our study was designed to determine the frequency of gaps in the care of patients admitted to hospital with a COPD exacerbation and to evaluate the association between gaps in care and inpatient and postdischarge adverse events. We prospectively selected a short list of key processes of care, and we ensured a correct temporal relation between the gaps in care and the adverse events.

Methods

We carried out a retrospective chart review of consecutive patients discharged from Sunnybrook and Women's College Health Sciences Centre between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2001, with a most responsible diagnosis of COPD exacerbation. This hospital is an academic health sciences centre affiliated with the University of Toronto and has a suburban and urban referral base. Patients discharged with COPD were identified by the following codes of the clinical modification of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9-CM):⁸ 490.x (bronchitis, not specified as acute or chronic), 491.x (chronic bronchitis), 492.x (emphysema) and 496.x (chronic airway obstruction, not elsewhere classified [COPD]). Patients were excluded if they were under 50 years of age (because asthma would be the more likely diagnosis), were receiving palliative care or spent their entire stay in the intensive care unit. If a patient was discharged more than once in the study period, only the first discharge was included.

On the basis of input from medical staff and residents, a list of 21 inpatient and 16 discharge-related processes of care was

Patients admitted to hospital because of an exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) account for about 10% of hospital admissions and represent a substantial portion of hospital costs.¹ These patients are at high risk of adverse events, including acute respiratory failure, cellulitis, delirium and theo-

generated at our monthly safety rounds, attended by 5 staff internists and about 30 residents and medical students. Published studies,⁹⁻¹³ guidelines¹⁴⁻¹⁷ and clinical judgement of the study investigators (A.D. and E.E.) were used to prospectively specify 9 inpatient and 7 discharge-related processes of care for which gaps were most likely to be associated with inpatient or postdischarge adverse events. We defined a care gap as having occurred if any of these processes of care did not take place correctly. The shortened list was brought back to the monthly safety rounds for verification before data analysis. Data on all 37 processes of care were collected during the chart review, and the reviewer was not aware of which processes would be chosen for the primary analysis.

The study investigators established a graded list of inpatient and postdischarge adverse events before the data were collected. Patients were assigned to the most severe adverse event that occurred during their hospital stay and within 30 days after discharge. Inpatient adverse events (from least to most severe) were worsening of the patient's condition, transfer to the high-intensity unit (which offers 2:1 nursing, continuous cardiac monitoring, arterial lines and bilevel positive airway pressure), transfer to the critical care unit, cardiopulmonary arrest ("code blue") and death. Worsening of the patient's condition was assigned if a physician had provided an urgent assessment and orders to intensify cardiopulmonary medications (in terms of frequency, dose or delivery system for bronchodilators) with or without urgent chest radiography.

Adverse events within 30 days after discharge included emergency department revisit because of any respiratory complaint, hospital readmission because of a COPD exacerbation and death. Data collection was limited to revisits and readmissions to our hospital.

Categorical variables were analyzed by χ^2 analysis and Fisher's exact test. Continuous variables were compared by means of

t tests. The χ^2 test for trend was used to examine for a "dose-response" relation between inpatient gaps in care and inpatient adverse events. Only gaps in care that occurred before the adverse event developed were used in the analysis. We expected that a sample size of 100 would yield sufficiently precise estimates of the frequency of gaps. For processes of care that applied to 100 patients, our estimates would have 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of $\pm 10\%$. For processes of care that applied to 30 patients, our estimates would have 95% CIs of $\pm 16\%$.

The Sunnybrook and Women's College Research Ethics Board approved the study protocol.

Results

For the 1-year study period, 125 patients discharged with a most responsible diagnosis of COPD exacerbation were identified. Exclusions ($n = 20$) were due to previous admission because of COPD earlier in the study year ($n = 12$), incorrect coding of COPD ($n = 3$), age less than 50 years ($n = 2$), chart unavailability ($n = 2$) and palliative care ($n = 1$).

Of the 105 patients studied, 88 (84%) had at least 1 inpatient gap in care. There was a high frequency of gaps for each of the 9 inpatient processes of care examined (Table 1). The most frequent gap related to assessment of the patient's technique in using a metered-dose inhaler within 24 hours after the drug order: 78% of the 89 patients for whom a metered-dose inhaler was prescribed had no documented assessment of their technique. The least frequent gap was related to β -blocker therapy: only 3% of the 105 patients received a new or an increased dosage of β -blockers.

Table 1: Gaps in inpatient processes of care for patients admitted because of an exacerbation of COPD

Inpatient process of care	No. of patients with gap/no. eligible for process	Frequency of gaps, % (and 95% CI)
Assess patient technique in using metered-dose inhaler(s) within 24 h after drug order ³	69/89	78 (69-87)
Adjust oxygen therapy if 2 consecutive readings are above ordered range of oxygen saturation	16/25	64 (45-83)
Give prophylaxis for deep-vein thrombosis if patient is bedridden for 2 or more consecutive days ¹¹	12/27	44 (25-63)
Write order to keep oxygen saturation within lower range (e.g., 85%-92%) if pH is < 7.45 and arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide is > 45 mm Hg ¹⁶	11/36	31 (16-46)
Measure arterial blood gases if admission bicarbonate level is > 30 mmol/L (within 24 h)	9/31	29 (13-45)
Measure arterial blood gases if admission oxygen saturation is $\leq 90\%$ while patient is breathing room air (within 24 h)	11/41	27 (13-41)
Do not order new or increased dosage of sedatives by telephone ⁹	13/105	12 (6-18)
Order appropriate antibiotics if 2 of the following 3 symptoms are present: increased dyspnea, increased sputum volume, increased sputum purulence ¹⁵	4/73	5 (0-10)
Do not order new or increased dosage of β -blockers ¹⁰	3/105	3 (0-6)

Note: COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, CI = confidence interval.

There were 16 patients with inpatient adverse events (frequency 15%), including worsening of condition (10), transfer to the high-intensity unit (3), death (2) and cardiopulmonary arrest (1). Urgent chest radiography was ordered for 9 of the patients whose condition worsened. The mean number of inpatient days before the adverse event was 6.

Patients with inpatient adverse events had more gaps in care than patients without such events (2.0 v. 1.3, $p = 0.004$). There was a significant association between the number of gaps and inpatient adverse events (χ^2 test for trend, $p = 0.001$). There were 6 adverse events (frequency 38%) among the 16 patients with 3 or more gaps in their care, 6 adverse events (28%) among the 21 patients with 2 gaps, 1 adverse event (2%) among the 51 patients with 1 gap and 3 adverse events (18%) among the 17 patients with no gaps in their care. In addition, the mean hospital stay was significantly longer for patients with an inpatient adverse event than for those without one (16.4 v. 8.6 days, $p = 0.007$). Characteristics of the patients with and without inpatient adverse events are listed in Table 2; no statistically significant differences between the groups were identified.

The mean hospital stay before the inpatient adverse event was 6 days, whereas the mean stay for patients discharged without adverse events was 8.6 days. Therefore, patients without adverse events had a greater opportunity to experience gaps in care during their hospital stay. Pa-

tients with an inpatient adverse event had a mean of 0.39 gaps per day in hospital before the adverse event, whereas patients without an adverse event had a mean of 0.23 gaps per day (difference -0.16 gaps per admission day; 95% CI -0.34 to 0.03 ; $p = 0.09$).

We conducted 2 exploratory analyses to assess the potential confounding role of disease severity. First, we classified the patient's condition as "severe" if 1 or more of the following features applied: previous admission to a critical care unit because of COPD exacerbation within the previous year, previous admission to hospital because of COPD exacerbation within the previous year, home oxygen use, home steroid use, or oxygen saturation of 90% or less while the patient was breathing room air at the time of admission. Among the patients whose condition was classified as severe, those with inpatient adverse events ($n = 12$) had more gaps in care than those without such events ($n = 62$) (2.2 v. 1.5 gaps; relative increase 47%, $p = 0.02$). Among the patients whose condition was classified as not severe, those with inpatient adverse events ($n = 4$) also had more gaps than those without such events ($n = 27$) (1.5 v. 0.8; relative increase 88%, $p = 0.04$). Second, patients with more severe illness required more processes of care, so they had more opportunity to experience a gap. Patients with an inpatient adverse event had 0.34 gaps per opportunity, whereas patients without such an event had 0.25 gaps per opportunity (36% increase, $p = 0.12$).

Table 2: Characteristics of patients with or without an inpatient adverse event

Characteristic	Patients with an inpatient adverse event <i>n</i> = 16	Patients without an inpatient adverse event <i>n</i> = 89	<i>p</i> value
Mean age (and standard deviation), yr	76 (11)	77 (9)	0.68
Female, no. (and %)	8 (50)	48 (54)	0.77
Residence, no. (and %)			
Lives alone in community	5 (31)	29 (32)	
Lives with someone in community	11 (69)	50 (56)	
Not documented	0	10 (11)	0.34
Disease severity, no. (and %)			
Current smoker	5 (31)	22 (25)	0.60
Using oxygen at home	4 (25)	24 (27)	1.0
Using steroids orally at home	5 (31)	22 (25)	0.60
Admission oxygen saturation \leq 90% while breathing room air	7 (44)	34 (38)	0.68
Visited emergency department because of any respiratory complaint in previous year*	2 (12)	13 (15)	1.0
Admitted to hospital because of COPD exacerbation in previous year*	4 (25)	15 (17)	0.48
Admitted to intensive care unit for any reason in previous year*	1 (6)	4 (4)	0.57
Comorbidity, no. (and %)			
History of any cardiovascular problem†	14 (88)	59 (66)	0.14
Diabetes	2 (12)	12 (13)	1.0

* This includes visits or admissions to any institution if documented in the admission history and any admission to our hospital identified from the admission database.

† Includes coronary artery disease, hypertension, myocardial infarction and peripheral vascular disease.

Of the 103 patients who were discharged, 102 (99%) had at least 1 gap in their care. There was also a high frequency of gaps for each of the 7 discharge-related processes of care examined (Table 3). By 30 days after discharge, there had been 10 discharge-related adverse events (frequency 10%): 7 hospital readmissions because of a COPD exacerbation, 2 emergency department revisits because of a respiratory complaint and 1 death during a readmission. The 10 patients with a discharge-related adverse event had a mean of 2.0 discharge-related gaps in care, whereas those without such an event had a mean of 2.5 discharge-related gaps. The difference, -0.5 gaps, was not significant (95% CI -1.2 to 0.3 , $p = 0.22$).

Interpretation

We found that inpatient and discharge-related gaps in care were common and that inpatient gaps were significantly associated with inpatient adverse events. We also detected a dose-response relation between inpatient gaps and inpatient adverse events. Finally, we found that patients with inpatient adverse events had a significantly longer stay in hospital. We also found a high frequency of gaps in discharge-related care, but we did not find an association between these gaps and adverse events within 30 days after discharge.

Our results are consistent with those in the prior study that found frequent gaps in the care of patients with COPD and an association between gaps and inpatient adverse events.³ Unlike that study, ours did not demonstrate an association between gaps in care and discharge-related adverse events. However, our study identified relatively few discharge-related adverse events, and we may have missed events that led patients to go to other hospitals.

Our conclusions have some important limitations. First, adverse events are also associated with age, comorbidity and disease severity.^{2,3} Our retrospective measures of comorbidity and disease severity were limited, and multivari-

ate analyses were not possible on the data from our small sample. However, the observed association between gaps and adverse events was consistent for the subgroups of patients with severe and less severe COPD and was not explained by differences in either length of hospital stay before the event or opportunity to experience gaps.

Another limitation is that we relied on documentation as evidence that the care was given. It is possible, for example, that the health care team properly assessed inhaler technique but did not document their efforts. However, house staff physicians and nurses have been shown to have poor knowledge of and ability to use inhaling devices.¹⁸ Only 20% of COPD and asthma patients correctly administer their medications,¹⁹⁻²² and elderly patients with cognitive impairment and poor hand strength are most likely to have difficulties.²³ Therefore, even if we overestimated the gaps in assessing bronchodilator technique, we doubt that the patients were receiving effective bronchodilator therapy.

Our study adds to existing evidence of significant gaps in inpatient COPD care. The usual response to such data is to remind clinicians to be smarter and more careful, but such reminders may not result in better care. Rather, we need to adopt some new methods of enquiry, possibly from safety science, to understand the systematic causes for these gaps better. Systematic, safety-oriented evaluations of adverse drug events²⁴ led to the development of successful interventions such as computerized order entry by physicians²⁵ and pharmacist participation in patient care rounds.²⁶

In summary, we found that gaps in the care of inpatients with a most responsible diagnosis of COPD were common and were associated with inpatient adverse events. We also found discharge-related gaps to be common, but we did not detect an association between these gaps and discharge-related adverse events. Our results should encourage others to examine the care of their COPD patients and to uncover the systematic causes of these gaps in care.

Table 3: Gaps in discharge-related processes of care

Discharge-related process of care	No. of patients with gap/no. eligible for process	Frequency of gaps, % (and 95% CI)
Measure oxygen saturation with exertion before discharge if level is < 92% while patient is breathing room air	8/11	73 (46-100)
If inhaler is prescribed at discharge, educate patient on its use ³	71/98	72 (63-81)
Make follow-up appointment with any physician (family physician or specialist) for specific date and time ¹²	74/103	72 (63-81)
If patient is going home, order home-care assessment ¹³	48/81	59 (48-70)
Observe patient in hospital for at least 24 h after a change in bronchodilator system before discharge ³	23/65	35 (23-47)
Prescribe oral or inhaled steroid therapy at discharge	18/103	17 (10-24)
Ensure that oxygen saturation at rest is > 90% before discharge (if being measured while patient is breathing room air)	7/72	10 (3-17)

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Competing interests: Anna Day has served on advisory boards with Boehringer Ingelheim (Canada) Ltd. and GlaxoSmithKline and has performed clinical research with Boehringer Ingelheim and AstraZeneca Canada Inc.

Contributors: Perry Choi collected, analyzed and interpreted the data, drafted the initial manuscript and revised important content of the manuscript. Anna Day and Edward Etchells conceived the study, supervised data collection, planned the data analysis, interpreted the results and revised important content of the manuscript. All authors approved the version submitted for publication.

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