

100,000 Lives Campaign: Alignment with National Healthcare Improvement Initiatives

General Aim Alignment	
Organization	Aligned Items
Institute of Medicine (IOM)	3 of 20 “priority areas for transforming health care”: ¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ischemic heart disease—prevention, reduction of recurring events, and optimization of functional capacity • Medication management—preventing medication errors and overuse of antibiotics • Nosocomial infections—prevention and surveillance
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	5 of 25 patient safety practices with “the greatest strength of evidence regarding their impact and effectiveness” or “high strength of evidence regarding their impact and effectiveness”: ² <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate prophylaxis to prevent venous thromboembolism • Use of maximum sterile barriers during insertion of central lines to prevent central line infections • Appropriate use of antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent SSIs • Semi-recumbent positioning to prevent VAP • Information transfer between inpatient and outpatient pharmacy to prevent ADEs
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)	2 of 4 conditions targeted by the Hospital Quality Initiative: ³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved care for patients with AMI • Prevention of SSI
Surgical Care Improvement Project (SCIP)	3 of 4 Target Areas: ⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgical site infections • Deep vein thrombosis • Postoperative (ventilator-associated) pneumonia
Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)	4 of 7 National Patient Safety Goals for Hospitals in 2005: ⁵ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the risk of health care-associated infections • Accurately and completely reconcile medications across the continuum of care • Improve the effectiveness of communication among caregivers • Improve the safety of using medications Partial or full overlap with 3 of 6 National Hospital Quality Measures sets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Myocardial Infarction • Surgical Infection Prevention • ICU Core Measure Population (under development by JCAHO and not publicly released)

National Patient Safety Foundation	<p>6 of 6 National Patient Safety Foundation Beliefs:⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient safety is central to quality health care as reflected in the Hippocratic Oath: “Above All, Do No Harm”. • Prevention of patient injury, through early and appropriate response to evident and potential problems, is the key to patient safety. • Continued improvement in patient safety is attainable only through establishing a culture of trust, honesty, integrity and open communications. • An integrated body of scientific knowledge and the infrastructure to support its development are essential to advance patient safety significantly. • Patient involvement in continuous learning and constant communication of information between care givers, organizations and the general public will improve patient safety. • The system of health care is fallible and requires fundamental change to sustainably improve patient safety.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	<p>3 of 7 Guidelines for Protecting Patients:⁷</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of Surgical Site Infections • Prevention Healthcare-Associated Pneumonia • Prevention of Intravascular Device-Related Infections
The Leapfrog Group	<p>6 of the 30 safe practices endorsed by the National Quality Forum and The Leapfrog Group:⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a health care culture of safety. • Ensure that care information... is transmitted to all of the patient’s current healthcare providers... (the transmission of such information is a necessary part of medication reconciliation). • Evaluate each patient upon admission, and regularly thereafter, for the risk of developing deep vein thrombosis (DVT)/venous thromboembolism (VTE). Utilize clinically appropriate methods to prevent DVT/VTE. • Upon admission, and regularly thereafter, evaluate each patient for the risk of aspiration (aspiration may lead to the development of ventilator-associated pneumonia). • Adhere to effective methods of preventing central venous catheter-associated bloodstream infections. • Evaluate each pre-operative patient... for the risk of surgical site infection, and implement appropriate antibiotic prophylaxis and other preventive measures based on that evaluation.

Measure Alignment		
Organization	Organization Measure	Aligned Campaign Measure
Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)	Core Measure AMI-1	AMI: Aspirin at Arrival
	Core Measure AMI-2	AMI: Aspirin at Discharge
	Core Measure AMI-3	AMI: ACEI or ARB for Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction
	Core Measure AMI-4	AMI: Adult Smoking Cessation Advice/Counseling
	Core Measure AMI-5	AMI: Beta Blocker Prescribed at Discharge
	Core Measure AMI-6	AMI: Beta Blocker at Arrival
	Core Measure AMI-7a	AMI: Thrombolytic Agent Received Within 30 Minutes of Hospital Arrival
	Core Measure AMI-8a	AMI: Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) Received Within 120 Minutes of Hospital Arrival
	Core Measure AMI-9	AMI: AMI Inpatient Mortality
	Core Measure SIP-1a	SSI: Percent of Surgical Patients with Timely Prophylactic Antibiotic Administration
	Core Measure SIP-2a	SSI: Percent of Surgical Patients with Appropriate Selection of Prophylactic Antibiotic
	Core Measure SIP-3a	SSI: Percent of Surgical Patients with Appropriate Antibiotic Discontinuation
	ICU-1, ICU-2 and ICU-3 (under development by JCAHO and not publicly released)	Components of: VAP: Ventilator Bundle Compliance
	Core Measure ICU-4	CLI: Central Line-Associated Primary Bloodstream Infection (BSI) Rate per 1000 Central Line-Days
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)	7 th Scope of Work Indicator	AMI: Aspirin at Arrival
	7 th Scope of Work Indicator	AMI: Aspirin at Discharge
	7 th Scope of Work Indicator	AMI: ACEI or ARB for Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction
	7 th Scope of Work Indicator	AMI: Adult Smoking Cessation Advice/Counseling
	7 th Scope of Work Indicator	AMI: Beta Blocker Prescribed at Discharge
	7 th Scope of Work Indicator	AMI: Beta Blocker at Arrival
	7 th Scope of Work Indicator	AMI: Thrombolytic Agent Received Within 30 Minutes of Hospital Arrival
Surgical Care Improvement Project (SCIP) (Note: SCIP measures are still in draft form)	SCIP-1a	SSI: Percent of Surgical Patients with Timely Prophylactic Antibiotic Administration
	SCIP-2a	SSI: Percent of Surgical Patients with Appropriate Selection of Prophylactic Antibiotic
	SCIP-3a	SSI: Percent of Surgical Patients with Appropriate Antibiotic Discontinuation

	SCIP-4	SSI: Percent of Major Cardiac Surgical Patients with Controlled Post Operative Serum Glucose
	SCIP-17	SSI: Percent of Surgical Patients with Appropriate Hair Removal
	SCIP-18	SSI: Percent of Colorectal Surgical Patients with Normothermia in PACU
National Quality Forum (NQF)	NQF Measure	AMI: Aspirin at Arrival
	NQF Measure	AMI: Aspirin at Discharge
	NQF Measure	AMI: Adult Smoking Cessation Advice/Counseling
	NQF Measure	AMI: Beta Blocker Prescribed at Discharge
	NQF Measure	AMI: Beta Blocker at Arrival
	NQF Measure	AMI: Thrombolytic Agent Received Within 30 Minutes of Hospital Arrival
	NQF Measure	AMI: Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) Received Within 120 Minutes of Hospital Arrival

¹ Adams K, Corrigan JM (eds). *Priority areas for national action. Transforming health care quality.* Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2003.

² Wachter RM, Project Director. *Making Health Care Safer: A Critical Analysis of Patient Safety Practices.* AHRQ Evidence Report Number 43 (AHRQ Publication No. 01-E058).

³ *Hospital Quality Initiative Overview.* Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, August 2005. Available at: <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/quality/hospital/overview.pdf> Accessed October 17, 2005.

⁴ Target Areas. Surgical Care Improvement Project - A National Quality Partnership. Available at: http://www.medqic.org/scip/scip_targetareas.html Accessed October 17, 2005.

⁵ 2005 Hospitals' National Patient Safety Goals. JCAHO. Available at: http://www.jcaho.org/accredited+organizations/patient+safety/05+npsg/05_npsg_hap.htm Accessed October 17, 2005.

⁶ About NPSF. Available at: http://www.npsf.org/html/about_npsf.html Accessed December 7, 2005.

⁷ Infection Control Guidelines| CDC Infection Control in Healthcare. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhqp/guidelines.html> Accessed December 8, 2005.

⁸ Safe practices for better healthcare. The National Quality Forum. Available at: (<http://www.ahrq.gov/qual/nqfpract.pdf>) Accessed October 17, 2005.