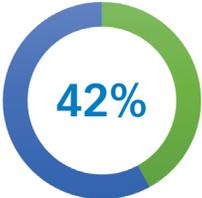


PHARMACY QI

Practical Tips for Quality Improvement

May 2018

Improving Medication Safety – Insulin

TYPE OF MEDICATION INCIDENT	INSULIN-RELATED EXAMPLE	QI PREVENTION MEASURES
<p>Incorrect dose</p>  <p>42%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misinterpretation of insulin orders: Giving 10 times the dose due to 10 U interpreted as 100 units Change of insulin orders without flagging insulin pens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid error-prone prescription abbreviations when writing orders or transcribing onto MARs (e.g., use “units” instead of “U”). When processing an order change, flag all insulin pens in stock (i.e., in medication cart and fridge) with “Directions changed, refer to MAR.” Always refer to MAR for directions before administering insulin.
<p>Dose omission</p>  <p>24%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing a dose when the resident is not on the unit A missing MAR signature Insulin not administered but MAR is signed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check MAR flags before the end of the medication pass to ensure residents have received their medications and documentation is completed. Ensure MAR documentation is completed promptly during medication pass. Avoid late documentation.
<p>Incorrect drug</p>  <p>12%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wrong insulin given due to look-alike and sound-alike products (e.g., Humulin®R instead of Humulin®N) Administering a discontinued insulin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double check type of insulin and dose against the MARs. Independent double check (IDC) is recommended. Ensure all discontinued insulins are removed from all drug storage areas when processing a “Discontinue order.”
<p>Incorrect patient</p>  <p>6%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administering insulin to the wrong resident due to failure to check resident identification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use two patient identifiers before medication administration (e.g., picture, bracelet, confirming identity with another colleague).
<p>Monitoring problem</p>  <p>3%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administering insulin to a resident with hypoglycemia due to lack of blood glucose monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure monitoring of blood glucose; assess and document results prior to administration of insulin (especially with sliding scale and rapid-acting insulin).

All medication incidents can be reported 24/7 using MEDeReport® online reporting tool:
<http://medincident.medicalpharmacies.com>

References:

- ISMP Canada. Medication incidents occurring in long-term care. 2010. <https://www.ismp-canada.org/download/safetyBulletins/ISMPCSB2010-09-MedIncidentsLTC.pdf>. Accessed January 25, 2018.
- Milligan F, Krentz AJ, Sinclair AJ. Diabetes medication patient safety incident reports to the National Reporting and Learning Service: the care home setting. *Diabet Med* 2011;28(12):1537-40.
- Medical Pharmacies Policy and Procedure Manual – Policy 9-1 (Medication Incident Reporting), Policy 3-6 (The Medication Pass), Policy 3-12 (How to Administer Insulin), Policy 4-10 (Change of Directions), Policy 4-11 (Discontinued Medications).



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