**Sentinel Events Data Report**

*Substance Abuse Residential Services*

**Residential Facility Name:**

**Staff Person Completing Form:**

**Contact Phone Number:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Time Period** | **Due Date** |
| [ ]  October 1 through March 31 | **April 15** |
| [ ]  April 1 through September 30 | **October 17** |
| **Total number of MSHN funded persons served in your specialized residential substance abuse treatment setting during the time period:**  | Click or tap here to enter text. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1.** **Category** | **2.** **# of Events found to be Sentinel during the Period** | **3.** **# of Events for which a Plan of Action was required** |
| 1. | Death of Recipient |       |       |
| 2. | Accidents requiring emergency room visits and/or admissions to hospitals |       |       |
| 3. | Physical illness requiring admissions to hospitals |       |       |
| 4. | Arrest or conviction of recipients |       |       |
| 5. | Serious challenging behaviors |       |       |
| 6. | Medication errors |       |       |

*Please send this completed form on or before the due date to Sandy Gettel at*

***sandy.gettel@midstatehealthnetwork.org***

**Instructions**

**Definitions:**

1. Incident is any of the following which should be reviewed to determine whether it meets the criteria for sentinel even in B. below.
* Death of a recipient
* Serious illness requiring admission to hospital
* Alleged cause of abuse or neglect
* Accident resulting in injury to recipient requiring emergency room visit or hospital admission
* Behavioral episode
* Arrest and/or conviction
* Medication error
1. Sentinel Event is an “unexpected occurrence involving death or serious physical or psychological injury, or the risk thereof. Serious injury specifically includes loss of limb or function. The phrase, ‘or the risk thereof,’ includes any process variation for which recurrence would carry a significant chance of a serious adverse outcome.” (JCAHO 1998)
2. 24-hour Specialized Setting means substance abuse residential treatment programs.
3. Death: that which is not by natural cause or does not occur as a natural outcome to a chronic condition (e.g. terminal illness) or old age.
4. Accidents resulting in injuries that result in death or loss of limb or function and which required visits to emergency rooms, redi-med centers and urgent care clinics/centers and/or admissions to hospital should be included in the reporting. In many communities where hospital do not exist, medi-centers and urgent care clinics/centers are used in place of hospital emergency rooms.
5. Physical illness resulting in admission to a hospital does not include planned surgeries, whether inpatient or outpatient. It also does not include admissions directly related to the natural course of the persons chronic illness, or underlying condition. For example hospitalization of an individual who has known terminal illness is not a sentinel event.
6. Serious challenging behaviors are those not already addressed in a treatment plan and include significant (in excess of $100) property damage, attempts at self-inflicted harm or harm to others, or unauthorized leaves of absence that that result in death or loss of limb or function to the individual or risk thereof. All unauthorized leaves form residential treatment are not sentinel events in every instance) serious physical harm is defined by the administrative rules for Mental Health (300.7001) as physical damage suffered by a recipient that a physical or registered nurse determines caused or could have caused the death of a recipient, caused the impairment of his or her bodily functions, or caused the permanent disfigurement of a recipient.”
7. Medication errors mean a) wrong medication; b) wrong dosage; c) double dosage; or d) missed dosage which resulted in death or loss of limb or function or the risk thereof. It does not include instances in which consumers have refused medication.

**Notes:**

1. Reporting is **required** for: 1) persons living in 24-hour specialized residential substance abuse treatment settings.
2. All incidents should be reviewed to determine if the incident meet the criteria and definitions (above) for sentinel events and if they are related to the practice of care. The outcome of this review is a classification of incident as either a) sentinel events, or b) non-sentinel events.
3. An “appropriate response” to a sentinel event “includes a thorough and credible root cause analysis, implementation of improvements to reduce risk and monitoring of the effectiveness of those improvements (JCAHO).” Or investigation (per CMS and MDHHS contractual requirement) is “a process for identifying the basic or causal factors that underlie variation in performance, including the occurrence or possible occurrence of a sentinel event. A root cause analysis focuses primarily on systems and processes, not individual performance.” (JCAHO)
4. Report arrests and convictions as separate incidents.