PERIOPERATIVE MORTALITY REVIEW (POMR) 2022



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MEDICAL CARE QUALITY SECTION
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION MOH

CLINICAL AUDIT DEFINITION

"A quality improvement process that seeks to improve patient care and outcomes through a systematic review of care against explicit criteria and the implementation of change. Aspects of the structure, processes and outcomes of care are selected and systematically evaluated against explicit criteria. Where indicated changes are implemented at an individual, team or service level and further monitoring is used to confirm improvement in healthcare delivery."

Principles for Best Practice in Clinical Audit, National Institute of Clinical Excellence (NICE), 2002

TYPES OF CLINICAL AUDIT

STANDARD BASED AUDIT

A cycle which involved defining standards, collecting data to measure current practice against those standards and implementing any changes deemed necessary.

ADVERSE
OCCURRENCE
SCREENING AND
CRITICAL INCIDENT
MONITORING

Peer review cases
which have caused
concern / unexpected
outcome.
The multi-disciplinary
team discusses
individual anonymous
cases to reflect upon
the way the team
functioned and to
learn for the future.

PEER REVIEW

An assessment of the quality of care to improve clinical care. Individual cases are discussed by peers to determine whether the best care was given, include interesting or unusual. Mortality and morbidity review is a specific peer review process that looks at specific, non-random cases with adverse outcomes such as death or injury to see what lessons can be drawn.

PATIENT AND SERVICE USER SURVEYS

In terms of clinical audit, surveys can be a useful tool where measuring compliance against your criteria requires information that can only be obtained from the patient and or the service user.

GLOBAL SURGERY 2030: KEY MESSAGES (The Lancet April 2015)



- 5 BILLION people lack access to safe, affordable surgical & anaesthesia care when needed.
- 143 MILLION additional procedures needed annually to fill unmet need.
- 33 MILLION USD per year face catastrophic expense after surgical care.
- Investment in surgical & anaesthesia care saves lives and promotes economic growth
- Surgery is an indivisible, indispensable part of healthcare

LANCET METRICS

	Category	Indicator	Definition	Target by 2030
	Timeliness Capability	2-hour access to 3 Bellwether procedures	%age of population <2 hours from surgical facility	Min. 80% coverage
	Capability Capacity	SAO provider density	No of SAO providers per 100,000 pop'n	20 per 100,000 pop'n
	Capacity	Surgical volume	No of procedures per 100,000 pop'n	5000 per 100,000 population
	Safety Quality	Perioperative mortality rate	No of in-hospital deaths per total surgical procedures	100% tracking
	Affordability	Protection against impoverishing expenditure	%age of population protected	100% protection
	Affordability	Protection against catastrophic expenditure	%age of population protected	100% protection

WORLDBANK INDICATORS

2h Access

Access to timely essential surgery

SAO/100,000

Specialist surgical workforce density

Surgical Volume

Procedures done in an operating room per 100,000

PÓMR

All-cause death prior to discharge patients

Impoverishing Expenditure

Protection against impoverishing expenditure

Catastrophic Expenditure

Protection against catastrophic expenditure

http://data.worldbank.org/indicator

DEFINITION

Any death occurring within the total length of hospital stay within the same admission of a surgical or gynaecological procedure done under general or regional anaesthesia including death in operation theatre (OT) before induction of anesthesia.

POMR Guideline, 3rd Ed. MOH 2022

PRINCIPLES



71 HOSPITALS

1 INSTITUTE





Reports and data



ANONYMITY

- Doctors reporting deaths
- Patients involved
- Doctors involved



OBJECTIVE

- Assessment
- Case review



EVALUATION

Quality of care



PROFESSIONAL STANDARD

- CPG
- Clinical Pathway
- Audit

POMR Guideline, 3rd Ed. MOH 2022

OBJECTIVES

Highest possible standard quality of care

Awareness & Understanding

Objective and independent assessment

Assist in legal requirement (potential Medicolegal)



is to
INCREASE



Medico-Legal

2

Identify issues and problems

4

Identify avoidable factor and risk

4

Regulate plan of action

DIRECTIVES



KETUA PENGARAH KESIHATAN MALAYSIA DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH MALAYSIA

Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia Aras 12, Blok E7, Kompleks E, Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan 62590 PUTRAJAYA

Tel.: 03-8000 8000 Faks: 03-8889 5542

Email: anhisham@moh.gov.my

Ruj. Tuan:

Ruj. Kami: KKM.600-28/2/2 Jld. 4 (5)

Tarikh: 13 Julai 2022

SEPERTI SENARAI EDARAN

YBbg. Dato' Indera/ Datuk/ Dato'/ Datin/ Tuan/ Puan,

PELAKSANAAN GARIS PANDUAN IMPLEMENTATION OF PERIOPERATIVE MORTALITY REVIEW (POMR) (3rd EDITION) 2022

Adalah saya dengan segala hormatnya merujuk kepada perkara di atas.

2. Sebagaimana maklum, kadar perioperative mortality dan kadar pelaporan perioperative mortality telah digariskan sebagai salah satu daripada enam indikator bagi inisiatif Global Surgery 2030 dimana menjelang tahun 2030 kadar pelaporan POMR disasarkan pada kadar 100%. Sehingga Jun 2022, POMR sebagai salah satu aktiviti audit klinikal kebangsaan telah pun dilaksanakan di 72 buah hospital berpakar Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM). Ia bertujuan untuk memastikan kualiti perkhidmatan dan penjagaan perawatan pesakit yang menjalani pembedahan adalah mengikut tatacara yang telah digariskan oleh KKM. Di samping itu, ia juga dapat mengenal pasti kekangan yang dihadapi dalam penjagaan pesakit pembedahan agar langkah langkah langkah.

Bersama-sama ini dilampirkan sesalinan Garis Panduan lementation of Perioperative Mortality Review (POMR) (3rd Edition) 2 dan Garis Panduan Pengisian Borang POMR 2022 (Edisi ke-2) buat lan pihak YBhg. Dato' Indera/ Datuk/ Dato'/ Datin/ Tuan/ Puan. parang maklumat lanjut boleh berhubung dengan Sekretariat POMR, t Audit Klinikal, Cawangan Kualiti Penjagaan Perubatan, Bahagian kembangan Perubatan (Dr. Faizah Muhamad Zin/ Dr. Puteri Fajariah gat Mohd Ghazali/ Dr. Zawaniah Brukan Ali) di talian 03-88831210/15/ 1523; atau e-mel: cau.mdd@moh.gov.my. Kerjasama daripada ng. Dato' Indera/ Datuk/ Dato'/ Datin/ Tuan/ Puan amatlah dihargai dan ahului dengan ucapan ribuan terima kasih.

kian.

AWASAN KEMAKMURAN BERSAMA 2030'

RKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA'

ng Ikhlas,

DATO' DR, ASMAYANI BT KHALIB (INNO: :27622) Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan (Perubatan) Kemantarian Kasihatan Malaysia

N SRI DATO' SERI DR. NOOR HISHAM BIN ABDULLAH



GUIDELINE

IMPLEMENTATION OF
PERIOPERATIVE MORTALITY REVIEW (POMR)
IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH MALAYSIA
(3rd Edition)

2022

CLINICAL AUDIT UNIT
MEDICAL CARE QUALITY SECTION
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
MINISTRY OF HEALTH MALAYSIA



GARIS PANDUAN PENGISIAN BORANG VPOMR

(Edisi ke-2)

2022

UNIT AUDIT KLINIKAL
CAWANGAN KUALITI PENJAGAAN PERUBATAN
BAHAGIAN PERKEMBANGAN PERUBATAN
KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA

INCLUSION CRITERIA

1.1 Inclusion Criteria

- i. All perioperative deaths (pre-, intra- and post-operative).
- ii. Patient had surgery performed elsewhere or during the previous admission and was readmitted (related to previous procedure) within 30 days of surgery and died.
- iii. Referred case whereby patient had surgery elsewhere (at the referral centre) and died at the primary hospital (the referring hospital), i.e., operated on and sent back to the referring hospital.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

1.2 Exclusion Criteria

- Diagnostic or therapeutic procedures carried out by physician and other non-surgeons
- ii. Radiological procedures performed solely by the Radiologist without a surgeon's involvement
- iii. Endoscopy (e.g., OGDS/ Colonoscopy/ ERCP) performed under sedation or local anaesthesia (LA)
- iv. Surgery performed outside OT complex, e.g., Procedure Room
- v. Obstetric deaths

ANAESTHESIA REPORT IS REQUIRED

For Death Category 1 or 2

Death in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU)/ High Dependency Ward (HDW)

Death in the Operation Theatre (OT)/ Recovery Room/ Lock Bay/ Air Lock

Report which is requested by the Surgeon

DEATH CATEGORY

CATE	GORY	DESCRIPTION	
Category 1		Anaesthesia is a major contributing factor in death.	
Categ	ory 2	Deaths caused by anaesthesia and surgical factors.	
Categ	ory 3	Surgery is a major contributing factor in death.	
	Category	High-risk mortality for which treatment does not meet the standards (substandard)	
Category	4A	riigh-risk mortality for which treatment does not meet the standards (substandard).	
4	Category	High-risk mortality for which the treatment meets the standard.	
	4B	riigh-lisk mortanty for winch the treatment meets the standard.	
Category 5		Unexpected mortality in which patient is expected to full recovery (e.g., AMI, PE).	
Category 6		The cause of death is uncertain due to lack of information regarding the case.	
Cataa	- m . 7	Death caused by the pre-admission factor of the ward, for which the treatment	
Categ	Category 7	provided does not meet the standards (substandard).	

DEPARTMENT CODE

Code		Discipline / Fraternity
	а	General Surgery
	b	Breast & Endocrine
01	С	Vascular
General	d	Plastic and Reconstructive
	e	Hepatobiliary
Surgery	f	Colorectal
	g	Upper Gastrointestinal
	h	Thoracic
02		Paediatric Surgery
03		Cardiothoracic Surgery
04		Urology
05		Gynaecology
07		Orthopaedic
08		Opthalmology
09		Otorhinolaryngology
10		Neurosurgery
17		Burn and Trauma
18		Others

COMMITTEE

The implementation of POMR requires commitment from the State Health Department (SHD) and the specialist hospitals (including cluster hospitals) under their purview.

Every SHD is required to form a <u>POMR Committee at the state and</u> <u>hospital level</u> (for cluster hospitals, only the lead hospital and cluster hospitals with resident specialists)

COMMITTEE (NATIONAL)

3.1 MOH level (National):

Advisor 1	Deputy Director General of Health (Medical)
Advisor 2	Director of Medical Development Division
Chairman	Senior Consultant (Surgeon/ Anaesthetist)
Deputy Chairman 1	Senior Consultant Surgeon (Surgical Based)
Deputy Chairman 2	Senior Consultant Anaesthetist
Secretariat	Deputy Director, Medical Care Quality Section
	Clinical Audit Unit, Medical Care Quality Section
Assessor	Senior Consultant Surgeons
	Senior Consultant Anaesthetists
*Representative	Medical Services Development Section
(by invitation, no appointment)	Medicolegal Section
	Specialist Hospital

Appointment is by the Advisor. Appointment tenure is 3 years. Refer
 Appendix 1.

COMMITTEE (STATE)

3.2 State level:

Advisor	State Health Director
Chairman	Deputy State Health Director (Medical)
Deputy Chairman 1	State Chief Surgeon (Surgical Based)
Deputy Chairman 2	State Chief Anaesthetist
Secretary	State POMR Coordinator
Member	Surgeons (Surgical based)/ National Assessor
	Anaesthetist/ National Assessor
	State Quality Officer
	State Matron/ Sister/ Nurse
	State Assistant Medical Officer
	Hospital's POMR Coordinator

⁻ Appointment is by the Advisor. Appointment tenure is 3 years.

COMMITTEE (HOSPITAL)

3.3 Hospital level:

Chairman	Hospital Director
Deputy Chairman 1	HOD/ Senior Consultant Surgeon
	(Surgical Based Discipline)
Deputy Chairman 2	*HOD/ Senior Consultant Anaesthetist
Secretary	Hospital POMR Coordinator
Member	Hospital Deputy Director (Surgical Directorate)
	*HOD Surgical Based Disciplines
	Surgeons (Surgical based)/ National Assessor
	Anaesthetist/ National Assessor
	Hospital Quality Officer
	Ward Matron/ Sister/ Nurse
	Assistant Medical Officer

- Appointment is by the Chairman. Appointment tenure is 3 years.
- *HOD = Head of Department

5. POMR ASSESSOR

5.1 Background

- 5.1.1 Assessors are selected based on their background of expertise in the field and sense of Commitment to the program.
- 5.1.2 The appointment of an Assessor is through the nomination and approval of the Head of Service of the respective clinical fraternity and POMR Chairman.
- 5.1.3 Head of Service of the Surgical based discipline and Anesthesiology will automatically be appointed as an Assessor.

5.2 Term of Reference

- 5.2.1 POMR Assessor must be a practicing clinician of various levels of experience and expertise in the Ministry.
- 5.2.2 The appointment is based on the Head of Service recommendation.
- 5.2.3 The appointment is exclusive to the holder and no representative is allowed to attend the POMR business meeting.
- 5.2.4 The appointment is valid in accordance with the date stated in the appointment letter or until the date of the retirement of an Assessor.
- 5.2.5 Failure to attend three (3) consecutive meetings may result in discontinuation of the appointment as an assessor.
- 5.2.6 All travel expenses (e.g., transportation fares/ mileage claim, lodging food and beverages) are under the responsibility of the respective department (PTJ) of the assessor.

5.3 Roles and Responsibilities

- 5.3.1 Assessors must agree to the POMR Assessor's Code of Conduct and Ethics (Appendix 1) of the POMR Committee.
- 5.3.2 Assessors are expected to review POMR cases. They are expected to make objective decisions on the quality of care based on evidence-based medicine, scientific data as well as local circumstances which may be peculiar to the hospital. Assessment of cases should not be delegated to other staff in the department, but it does not preclude the reviewer from obtaining views from other specialists.
- 5.3.3 Assessors are expected to prepare case summaries and reviews of selected cases, so that they may be published in the POMR bulletin on a regular basis. Such commentaries should be based on current accepted practice and evidence-based; references should preferably be quoted. Such an approach will enhance the scientific validity of the review.

- 5.3.4 Assessors will be expected to prepare POMR reports.
- 5.3.5 Assessors are encouraged to publish or present POMR papers at local and international meetings or conferences.
- 5.3.6 Assessors will be expected to assist the hospital nursing coordinators at their respective hospitals to ensure the smooth process of POMR reporting.
- 5.3.7 Assessors are expected to play a proactive role in liaising with the hospital directors and other clinicians to ensure the recommendations of the POMR can be implemented.
- 5.3.8 Assessors are expected to aid in education, training and awareness of POMR activities at the hospital, state or national level.
- 5.3.9 Assessors are expected to participate and contribute in POMR activities such as Conference, Workshop, Audit and Roadshow.

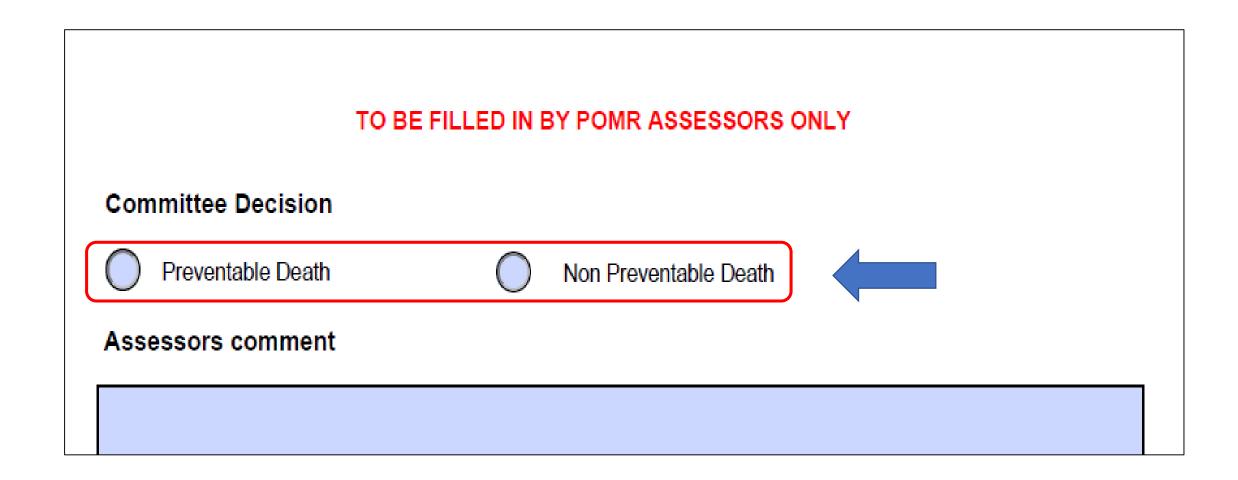
FORMS

Lock	PERI-OPERATIVE MORTALITY REVIEW MINISTRY OF HEALTH MALAYSIA (ANAESTHESIA FORM. V5)
	INTRODUCTION
	This form is to be filled for all deaths occurring within total length of hospital stay following a surgical or gynecological procedure performed under general or regional anesthesia. Also included are death in operation theatre prior to the induction of anaesthesia.
	CASE PROFILE
Name of Hospital	Code
Date of Birth	Date of Mortality
Date of admission	Ethnicity

FORMS

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FORMS



HOW?



WHAT WE DO...

1 COMMITTEE

EDUCATION & TRAINING

VPOMR REPORTING

ANALYSIS

POMR REPORTS/ BULLETIN













GAPS

CONTINUITY OF CARE

SYSTEMATIC DATA COLLECTION

DATA SCARCITY

POMR REPORT/ BULLETIN DISSEMINATION

TRAINING & COMPETENCIES

SAFETY AND QUALITY OF CARE

DATA MANAGEMENT & ANALYSIS

ACTION ON REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

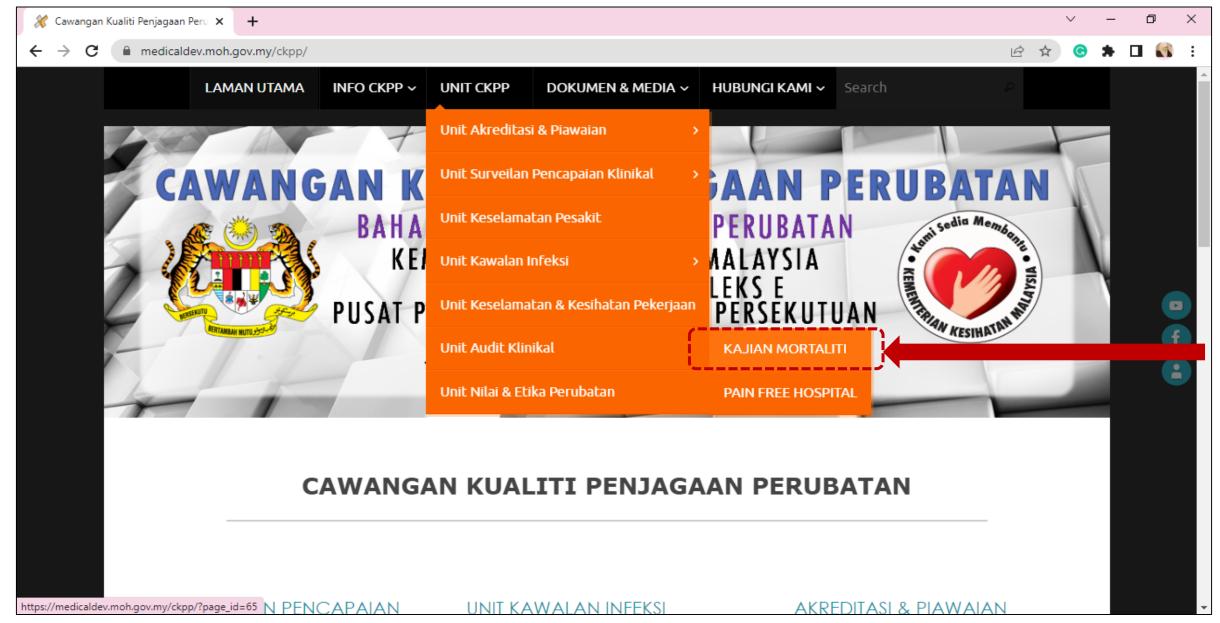
LAMAN SESAWANG

GARIS PANDUAN & ARAHAN SURAT : https://www.moh.gov.my/

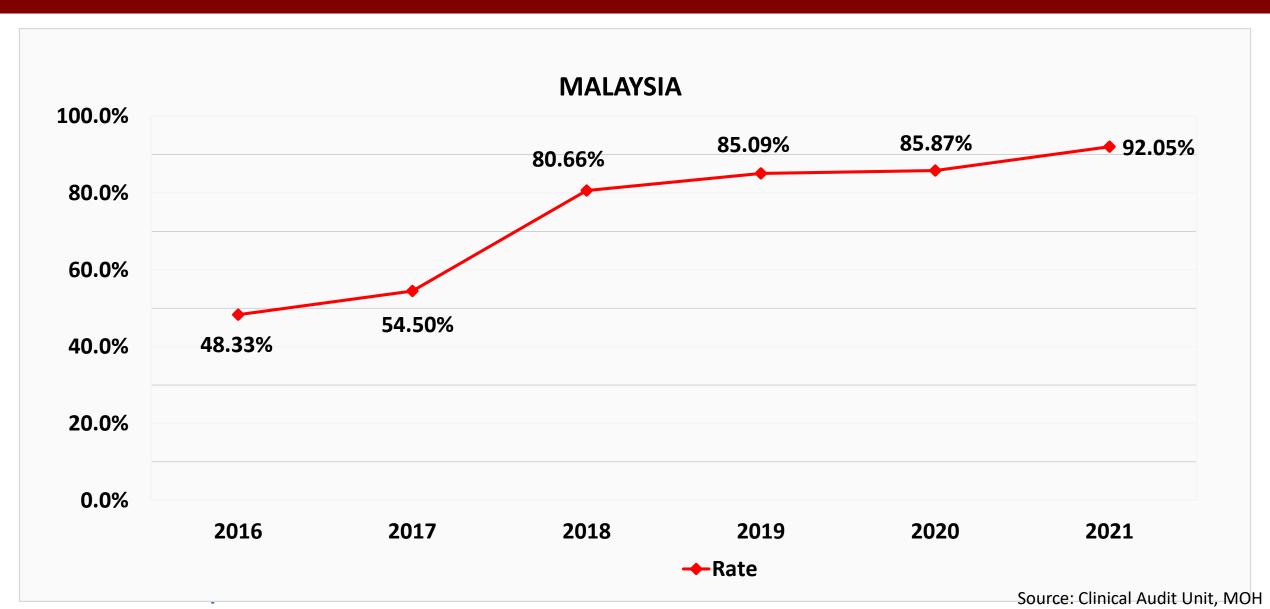


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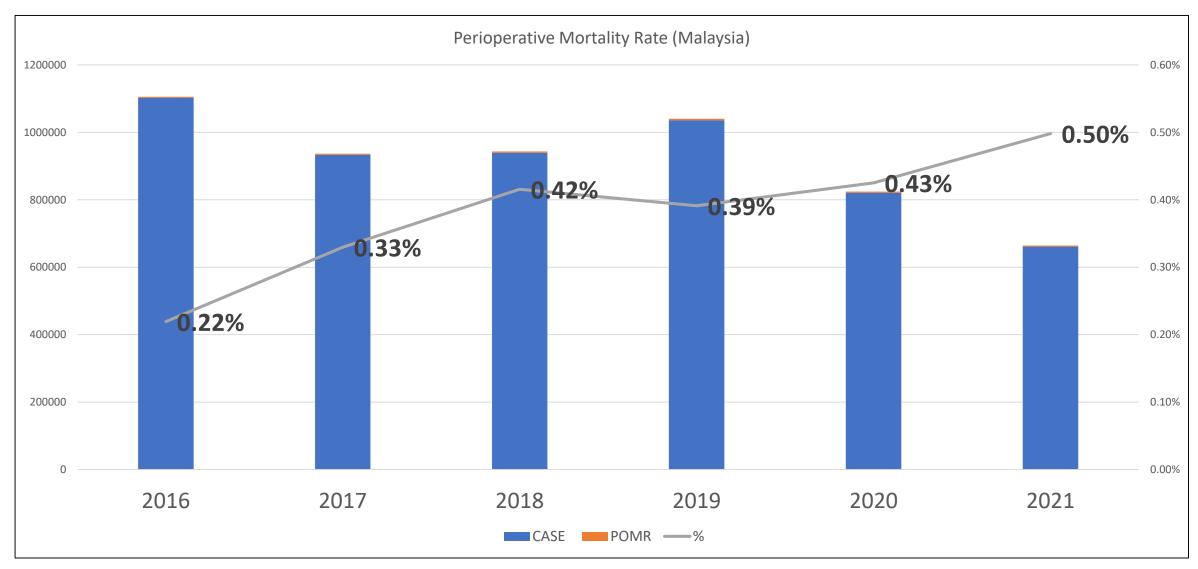
BULLETIN/ REPORTS: www.medicaldev.moh.gov.my/ckpp



NATIONAL POMR REPORTING RATE 2016 – 2021



NATIONAL PERIOPERATIVE MORTALITY RATE 2016 – 2021



THANK YOU