

Measure Background

More than one million serious medication errors occur every year in US hospitals.¹ The errors include administration of the wrong drug, drug overdoses, and overlooked drug interactions and allergies. They can occur for many reasons, including illegible handwritten prescriptions and decimal point errors.

Medication errors often have tragic consequences for patients. Many serious medication errors result in preventable adverse drug events (ADEs), approximately 20% of which are life-threatening.^{2,3} According to the Institute of Medicine's report, *To Err is Human*, medication errors alone contribute to 7,000 deaths annually.⁴

Medication errors also result in tremendous financial costs. One ADE adds more than \$2,000 on average to the costs of hospitalization⁵; this translates to over \$7.5 billion per year nationwide in hospital costs alone.⁶ Furthermore, this figure excludes other important costs of medication errors, such as malpractice insurance premiums and losses in worker productivity.

What is Computerized Physician Order Entry?

Computerized physician order entry (CPOE) systems are electronic prescribing systems that intercept errors when they most commonly occur — at the time medications are ordered. With CPOE, orders are entered into a computer rather than on paper. Orders are integrated with patient information, including laboratory and prescription data. The order is then automatically checked for potential errors or problems. Specific benefits of CPOE include:

- Prompts that warn against the possibility of drug interaction, allergy or overdose;
- Accurate, current information that helps physicians keep up with new drugs as they are introduced into the market;
- Drug-specific information that eliminates confusion among drug names that sound alike;
- Improved communication between physicians and pharmacists; and,
- Reduced long-term healthcare costs.⁷

Effectiveness of CPOE in Reducing Errors

CPOE systems can be remarkably effective in reducing the rate of serious medication errors.⁸ Research has found that hospitals that have fully implemented CPOE outperform hospitals that have not fully implemented CPOE on multiple measures of medication error.⁹

A study led by David Bates, MD at Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital, demonstrated that CPOE reduced error rates by 55% — from 10.7 to 4.9 per 1000 patient-days.² Rates of serious medication errors fell by 88% in a subsequent study by the same group.³ The prevention of errors was attributed to the CPOE system's structured orders and medication checks.^{2,3} Another study conducted at LDS Hospital in Salt Lake City by David Classen, MD, demonstrated a 70% reduction in antibiotic-related ADEs after implementation of decision support for these drugs.¹⁰

CPOE has paid other dividends. Length of stay at Wishard Memorial Hospital in Indianapolis fell by 0.9 days, and hospital charges decreased by 13% after implementation of CPOE.¹¹ A study at Ohio State University also identified substantial reductions in pharmacy, radiology, and laboratory turn-around times, as well as a reduction in length of stay in one of the two hospitals studied.¹²

Research estimates that implementation of CPOE systems at all non-rural U.S. hospitals could prevent three million adverse drug events each year.⁶

CPOE Standard

Given the potential benefits for both patients and payers, [national experts in health care quality and patient safety](#) advised The Leapfrog Group to select CPOE as one of its initial safety standards. Leapfrog's original CPOE standard was based on extensive review of published research and consultation with leading experts in medication errors and CPOE. This standard has since been reviewed and revised, incorporating even more current data and input from the hospital and physician communities.

To achieve the CPOE standard, hospitals must:

- Assure that at least 85% of inpatient medication orders are entered via a computer system that includes prescribing-error prevention software; and
- Demonstrate, via a test, that their inpatient CPOE system can alert prescribers to at least 60% of common, serious prescribing errors. (Applies to adult and general hospitals only.)

Download the complete 2022 Leapfrog Hospital Survey scoring algorithms document at [Hospital Scoring and Results webpage](#).

Leapfrog's CPOE Evaluation Tool

The [CPOE Evaluation Tool](#) was designed by medication safety experts and researchers at Brigham and Women's Hospital and the University of Utah to test the ability of inpatient CPOE systems to alert prescribers to frequent serious medication errors known to cause harm to patients. In addition, the Tool was designed to help hospitals improve on their use of clinical decision support to reduce adverse drug events and improve medication safety.

The tool requires hospitals to download a series of test patients and medication orders and to input those test patient/medication combinations into the hospital's CPOE system.¹³ Hospitals then report to Leapfrog on the alerts their prescribers received at point of order-entry. A hospital's score on the tool is the percentage of correct alerts they received in specific categories.

Why Purchasers Need to Get Involved

Given the prevalence of medication errors and potential for significant harm, it is critical that purchasers send a signal to hospitals that they expect hospitals to implement CPOE systems throughout their facility as well as test and monitor these systems via the Leapfrog CPOE Evaluation Tool. The CPOE Evaluation tool is the only known tool of its type that tests CPOE systems to determine if they are working as they should to prevent harmful and fatal medication errors. Hospitals that have CPOE implemented throughout their facility and have passed the CPOE Evaluation Tool are less likely to commit errors in the medication ordering process. Purchasers should look for those facilities that have achieved Leapfrog's CPOE standard and encourage their

employees to consider those facilities for care. The potential cost savings to an employer of reducing ADEs are tremendous, though pales in comparison to the potential for reduced harm to employees.

References

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For a comprehensive list of references please review the Computerized Physician Order Entry Bibliography, available here:

<https://ratings.leapfroggroup.org/measure/hospital/safe-medication-ordering>