Potential Quality Issue (PQI) Referral Form

(Includes HACs/HCACs, OPPCs and SRAEs)

Instructions

Purpose

The Potential Quality Issue (PQI) Referral Form is to be used to report any potential or suspected deviation from the standard of care that cannot be determined to be justified without additional review. It should also be used for hospital-acquired conditions (HACs), health care-acquired conditions (HCACs), other provider preventable conditions (OPPCs), and serious reportable adverse events (SRAEs).

Important

The PQI Referral Form is a confidential document used by the Arizona Complete Health Quality Management Program to aid in the evaluation and improvement of the overall quality of care delivered to Arizona Complete Health enrollees. PQI referral forms are reviewed and evaluated confidentially in a separate and secure manner, outside of Arizona Complete Health's member appeal and grievance case processing procedures.

Refer issues identified as *member appeals* or *member grievances* to Arizona Complete Health's Member Appeals and Grievances Department for appropriate case handling and resolution.

Note

To protect the confidentiality and privilege of this PQI referral, follow the guidelines outlined below:

- 1. Never discuss the details of this referral reporting with anyone (including the enrollee) other than those to whom you have been specifically directed to communicate with by your supervisor or a representative of the PQI review entity.
- 2. Although you must never refer to the referral reporting itself (for example, Unity) within the member's medical records, you should objectively record pertinent facts of the incident (for example, injury or medication reaction) within the record whenever appropriate.
- 3. Never make or retain photocopies of this PQI referral reporting under any circumstances.
- 4. Never use or refer to this report in associate disciplinary action of any kind or any time.

Referral Content

- 1. Write or print legibly. Include your complete contact information, including fax number.
- 2. Use the check-boxes provided in the report categories.
- 3. Summarize a brief description of the events as follows:
- a. Describe event(s) chronologically, including admission and re-admission dates.
- b. Quote relevant statements made by the provider or others.
- c. Specify any equipment or medication involved.
- d. Provide a complete explanation describing the potential deviation in the standard of care.
- 4. Complete and submit this report directly via secure email to **AZ_Commercial_and_Medicare_QOC@Centene.com** within one business day of the event/occurrence. The case will be forwarded for clinical evaluation and/or review.
- 5. Incomplete referral forms are returned to the Arizona Complete Health associate, such as the registered nurse (RN), who initiated the referral and/or his or her supervisor.



Potential Quality Issue (PQI) Referral Form

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Do not photocopy this form.	Referral Source	Member Demographics
The information contained is confidential and peer-review protected. Complete and forward immediately to AzCH via Secure email to AZ_Commercial_and_Medicare	Referral Date:	ID#: Gender: □M □F DOB: Treating Practitioner:
_QOC@Centene.com	Type of Event(s)	
	Date(s) of Event:Admission Date:	·
HAC/HCAC, OPPC, SRAE, & other P	QI Indicators	Bolded text indicates HAC/HCAC, OPPC or SRAE
 □ Acute MI or CVA within 48 hours after □ Cardiac or respiratory arrest in the ope □ Unplanned return to OR, unplanned re 	y perative death in a normal healthy patient elective surgery erating room (OR)	Patient Death/Disability: ☐ Maternal death or serious disability associated with labor or delivery in a low-risk ☐ Patient death or serious disability associated with the use of contaminated drugs, devices, or biologics ☐ Patient death or serious disability associated with use or function of a device in patient care in which the device is used or functions other than as intended ☐ Patient death or serious disability associated with a medication error (e.g. errors involving the wrong drug, wrong dose, wrong patient, wrong time, wrong rate, wrong preparation or wrong route of administration) ☐ Unexpected death (Please explain)
Surgical Site/Post-Operative Infections: Mediastinitis after coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) Bariatric surgery for obesity (laparoscopic gastric bypass, gastroenterostomy, laparoscopic gastric restrictive surgery) Orthopedic procedures on spine, neck, shoulder, elbow, knee or hip Other (explain) Hospital-Acquired (nosocomial) Infections: Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (UTI)		 Admission/Readmission/Discharge: Unexpected / unanticipated readmission within 30 days to acute level of care with same or similar diagnosis or as a complication of the previous admission Unplanned admission following diagnostic test or outpatient procedure Neurological deficit present at discharge not present on admit Delay in transfer/treatment or discharge – which results in a poor outcome to the member or additional costs to the plan Delayed diagnosis or missed diagnosis – resulting in adverse member outcome or extended hospital stay
□ Vascular catheter-associated infect □ Other (Please explain) Deep Vein Thrombosis or Pulmonary Embo □ Total knee replacement □ Total hip replacement □ Other (explain)	ion	□ Infant discharged to the wrong person Patient Issue: □ Member leaves against medical advice (AMA) when there is a potential for serious adverse event(s) □ Patient suicide attempt or serious injury to self while in treatment

☐ Total knee replacement ☐ Total hip replacement ☐ Other (explain)



Falls (with trauma): ☐ Fractures	
	Obstetrics:
	□ Nonmedically indicated (elective) delivery less than 39 weeks gestational age
□ Dislocations	☐ Newborn Apgar <4 at 1 minute or <6 at 5 minutes
	Li Newborn Apgar <4 at 1 minute of <0 at 3 minutes
☐ Intracranial Injuries	
☐ Other (explain)	Outpatient/Ambulatory Care:
	□ Breach of member confidentiality or ethics concern/violation
Injury:	☐ Abnormal diagnostic study not followed up appropriately where the potential for adverse
☐ Crushing injuries	outcome exists
•	
□ Burns	☐ Inattention to or lack of appropriate follow-up of consultant's major recommendations
☐ Electric shock	without appropriate rationale
☐ Other (explain)	☐ Practitioner's failure to follow-up on any member's significant complaint or physical
	finding within a reasonable period of time
Manifestations of Poor Glycemic Control:	☐ Members with a disease process requiring follow-up with no evidence of follow-up and
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☐ Diabetic ketoacidosis	no documentation in the medical records of member contact for follow-up
□ Nonketotic hyperosmolar coma	☐ Hospitalization resulting from inappropriate drug therapy
☐ Hypoglycemic coma	
☐ Secondary diabetes with ketoacidosis	Other:
☐ Secondary diabetes with hyperosmolarity	☐ Pressure ulcer staged III & IV occurring after hospital admission
Secondary diabetes with hyperosiniciantly	
	☐ Air embolism
	□ Blood transfusion incompatibility
	☐ Any substandard care with the potential for harm to the member (please explain fully)
	☐ Other (select only when no other selection is applicable and explain fully)
care issue for the following reasons (please provide of	complete and detailed summary):