

National Infusion Collaborative Clinical Meeting

Summer Clinical Meeting June 25, 2025

Meeting Logistics and Introductions





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Navigating Zoom

Q&A Box and Chat Box: For any questions or comments throughout the presentation

Raise Hand: For the open mic discussion, please press "Raise Hand" if you wish to speak

Post-Meeting Survey: Following today's meeting, please let us know how we can improve going forward

Agenda



National Infusion Collaborative Infusion Trends

Joanne Hatfield, PharmD, BCPS Director - Clinical Solutions Bainbridge Health

Enhancing Medication Safety: The Importance of Pharmacist-Nurse Collaboration in Pump Drug Library Builds

Sara Mirzaei, PharmD, BCPS, BCPPS, CPHQ Medication Safety Specialist Children's Hospital Colorado

Lani Ochoa, BSN, RN, CPN Medication Safety Specialist Children's Hospital Colorado

Open Mic / Q&A



Infusion Metric Trends

Joanne Hatfield, PharmD, BCPS
Director - Clinical Solutions
Bainbridge Health



3/1/25 - 5/31/25



>500
Hospitals









Key Performance Indicators

3/1/25 – 5/31/25	Compliance	Alert Rate	Override Rate
Pediatric Network	86.8%	7.3%	66%
Adult Network	89.7%	6.2%	69%



Poll Questions

- 1) Who is involved in the governance of smart infusion pumps at your health system?
 - 1. Pharmacy only
 - 2. Pharmacy and Nursing
 - 3. Pharmacy, Nursing, and additional disciplines (Physicians, Quality, Patient Safety, etc.)
 - 4. Not sure

- 2) Do you utilize the bolus from continuous infusion feature in your smart pump drug library?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 3. Considering
 - 4. Not sure

Enhancing Medication Safety: The Importance of Pharmacist-Nurse Collaboration in Pump Drug Library Builds

Sara Mirzaei, PharmD, BCPS, BCPPS, CPHQ

Lani Ochoa, BSN, RN, CPN











Children's Hospital Colorado

623

Licensed Beds

4

Hospitals

151,253

Emergency visits

45,734

Urgent care visits

30,720

Total surgeries

19,448

Inpatient admissions

697,194

Outpatient visits

140,574

Days of patient care









Our Technology

















Our Team

Structure:

- Pharmacy Services
- Partner with Patient Safety

What we do:

- Retroactive and Proactive Safety Work
- Consulting/Mentoring/Education
- Policies and Procedures
- Committee Involvement
- Automation and Medication-use Technology

...and so much more!









A Safety Story...









Drug Library Evaluation

Initial Scope: Fentanyl, Morphine, Hydromorphone & Midazolam

- 1. Drug Information (Lexidrug, Clinical Pathways, etc)
- 2. Order Information (Epic SlicerDicer)
- 3. Library Dose Limits

Update Hydromorphone Bolus Dose Max: 0.3 mg/kg - 0.15 mg/kg

Cogite Slicer Dice	Ordered Dose Amount and Unit	Ordered D	Ordered Dose	Ordered Dose Max	Weight
HYDROmorphone (0.1 mg/mL) pump bolus 0.025-0.15 mg	0.0050 mg/kg/dose	0.01	mg/kg/dose	0.03	5
HYDROmorphone (0.5 mg/mL) pump bolus 0-0.37 mg	0.0000 mg/kg/dose	0.00	mg/kg/dose	0.02	19
HYDROmorphone (0.1 mg/mL) pump bolus 0.025-0.125 mg	0.0050 mg/kg/dose	0.01	mg/kg/dose	0.03	5
HYDROmorphone (0.5 mg/mL) pump bolus 0-0.11 mg	0.0000 mg/kg/dose	0.00	mg/kg/dose	0.01	19
HYDROmorphone (0.5 mg/mL) pump bolus 0.03-0.25 mg	0.0050 mg/kg/dose	0.01	mg/kg/dose	0.05	5
HYDROmorphone (0.5 mg/mL) pump bolus 0.23 mg	0.0050 mg/kg/dose	0.01	mg/kg/dose	-	45
HYDROmorphone (0.5 mg/mL) pump bolus 0.44 mg	0.0150 mg/kg/dose	0.01	mg/kg/dose	-	29







ug Program Properties - HYDROn	norphone o. r mg/mi peus (mg/kg/m/)
(Drug Name)	HYDROmorphone 0.1 mg/ml peds (mg/kg
Display Text	HYDROmorph 0.1 mg/ml (mg/kg/hr
Drug Classifications	Continuous
Infusion Type	dose/kg/hr
Syringe Model	(none)
Syringe Size	(none)
Drug Alert	Hydromorphone 0.1 mg/ml peds
ID	
Description	
Infusion Units	
Concentration Units	milligrams (mg)
Delivery Units	milligrams (mg)
Main	
Concentration Maximum	(none) mg/mL
Concentration High	(none) mg/mL
Concentration	0.1 mg/mL
Concentration Low	(none) mg/mL
Concentration Minimum	(none) mg/mL
Dose Maximum	0.3 mg/kg/hr
Dose High	0.05 mg/kg/hr
Dose	(none) mg/kg/hr
Dose Low	0.001 mg/kg/hr
Dose Minimum	(none) mg/kg/hr
Patient Weight	(none) kg
Options	
Loading	Disabled
Loading Dose Maximum	(none) mg/kg
Loading Dose High	(none) mg/kg
Loading Dose	(none) mg/kg
Loading Dose Low	(none) mg/kg
Loading Dose Minimum	(none) mg/kg
Loading Time Units	MM:SS
Loading Time Maximum	(none) MM:SS
Loading Time High	(none) MM:SS
Loading Time	(none) MM:SS
Loading Time Low	(none) MM:SS
Loading Time Minimum	(soc) MM (soc)
Bolus	Enabled
Bolus Dose Maximum	0.3 mg/kg
Bolus Dose High	0.06 mg/kg
Bolus Dose	(none) mg/kg
Bolus Dose Low	0.001 mg/kg
Bolus Dose Minimum	(none) mg/kg
Bolus Time Units	MM:SS
Bolus Time Maximum	(none) MM:SS
Bolus Time High	(none) MM:SS
Bolus Time	(none) MM:SS
Bolus Time Low	02:00 MM:SS
Bolus Time Minimum	(none) MM:SS
Loading/Bolus Rate Maximum	(none) mg/kg/nr
Volume Limit	(none) mL
Volume Limit	(none) mL

Alternative Approaches to Narrow Dose Limits

- Weight-banding
- Palliative Care Entries











Deep Dive: Dose Alerts

Drug: Hydromorphone gtt (all concentrations)

Date Range: 2 years

Pump Bolus Dose Alert Rate: 11.36%

Weight/BSA	Parameter	Previous Value	Entered Value	Hard Min	Soft Min	Soft Max	Hard Max	Final Value
35.7 kg	Bolus Dose mg/kg	Total Do	o.321 se Enter	o.ooos red 🗆 Ha		Exceede	o.3 d 🗆 Cor	o.009 rected
8.89 kg	Bolus Dose mg/kg	Pt. Weig	8.89 ght Enter	0.0006 red 🗆 Ha		Exceede	o.3	rected
6.8 kg	Bolus Dose mg/kg	Total Do	se Ente	0.0008 red 🗆 So		0.06 Exceede		
17.4 kg	Bolus Dose mg/kg	Total Do	se Ente					

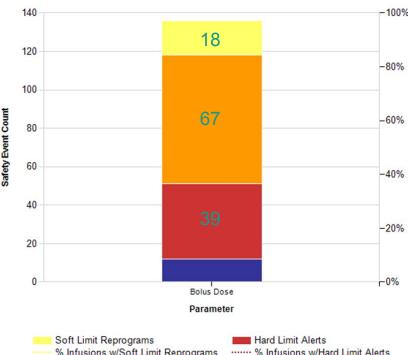
Common Error Modes:

- Inputting patient weight as dose
- Inputting total dose vs. weight-based dose Most alerts were being overridden...











Soft Limit Reprograms: A value is entered outside a soft limit range then reentered in range.

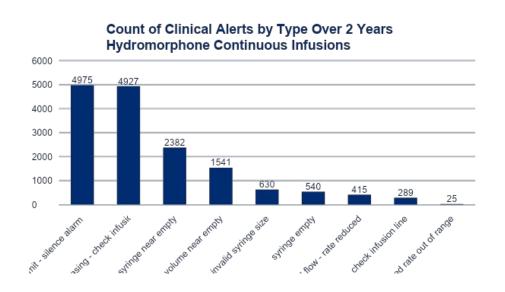
Soft Limit Overrides: A value is entered outside a max/min range (safety limit boundary).

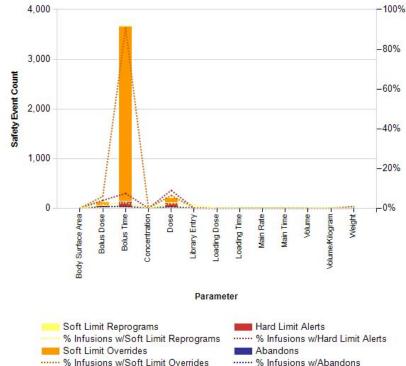
Hard Limit Alerts: A value is entered outside a max/min range (safety limit boundary).

Abandons: A value is entered outside a range & the pump is powered off at the

confirmation screen.

Zooming Out: Impact of All Clinical Alerts











System Cause: Alert fatigue from bolus *Time* alerts is contributing to missed bolus *Dose* alerts during pump bolus programming

Alert: Pump Bolus Time

Medications: Midazolam, Morphine, Hydromorphone, Fentanyl

Date Range: 2 Years

		HYI	OROmorphon n	nidazola	morphin	Grand
Row Labels	fentaNYL	е	n	n (е	Total
Abandon		6	10	3	3	22
Hard Limit Alert		166	112	61	24	363
Soft Limit Override		4914	3519	1613	1367	11413
Soft Limit Reprogram	1	62	23	18	48	151
Grand Total		5148	3664	1695	1442	11949

95.5% override rate







Finding the Missing Pieces

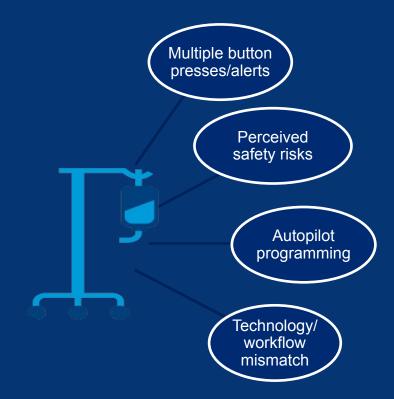








ICU Rounding

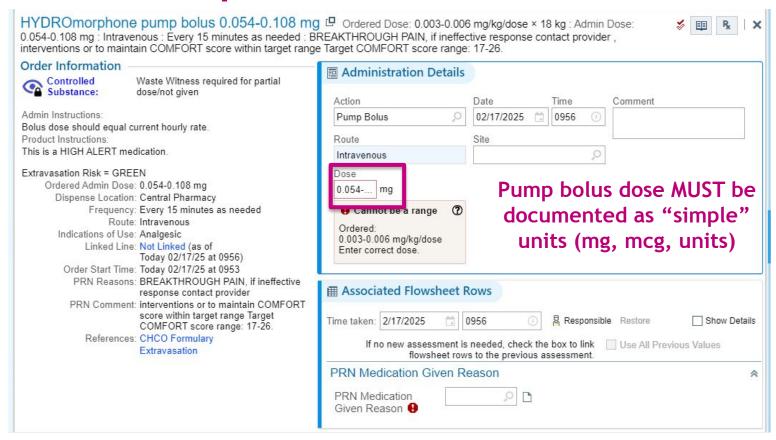








Current State: Epic Documentation





Pump Programming:

Weight-Based Infusions



Non-Weight Based Infusions



Pump bolus dose units MUST match continuous dose units



System Cause: Technology limitations force unit mismatch across pump programming & documentation for weight-based infusions

Syringe Pump Library

Pump bolus dose units
 <u>MUST</u> match continuous dose units (mg/kg, mcg/kg, units/kg, etc)

Epic

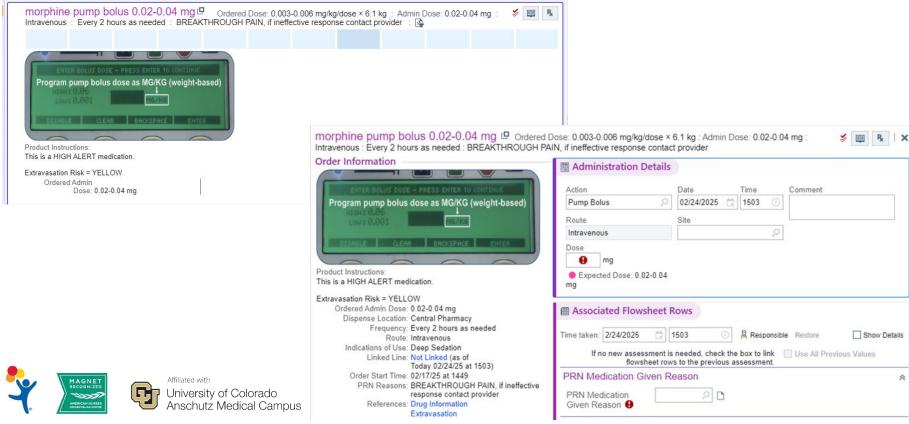
Pump bolus doses <u>MUST</u>
 be documented as
 "simple units" (mg, mcg, units, etc)





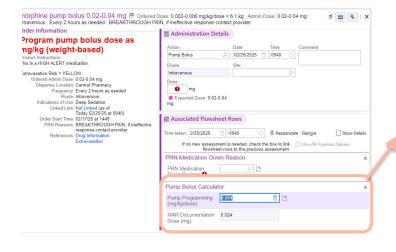


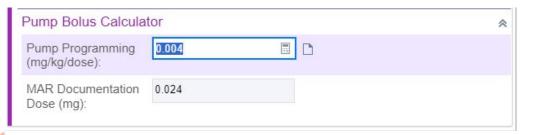
Solution: MAR Visual Reminder



Confidentia

Solution: MAR Dose Calculator





After entering dose as mg/kg/dose, the calculator will provide the total dose to be administered & documented above.

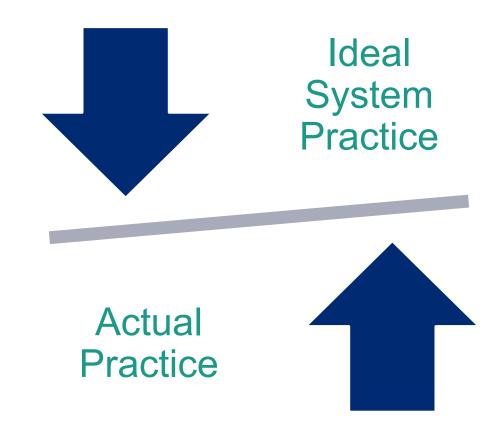






What We Know

- Improved safety with bolus administration with drug library guardrails
- RN's are experiencing alert fatigue
- Conflict between recommended bolus admin time & perceived patient safety risks









Expected Practice:

Current Lexidrug: Administration Pediatric

IV:

Neonates: Administer as a continuous infusion via an infusion pump or by **slow IV push over 3 to 5 minutes**. **Larger bolus doses (>5 mcg/kg) should be administered over 5 to 10 minutes**; may also administer intermittent doses via syringe pump **over 15 to 30 minutes** (Ref). Risk of chest wall rigidity is minimized when doses are administered over **at least 1 to 2 minutes** (Ref).

Infants, Children, and Adolescents: Administer by **slow IV push over 3 to 5 minutes** or by continuous infusion via an infusion pump. **Larger bolus doses (>5 mcg/kg) should be given by slow IV push over 5 to 10 minutes**.

Current Syringe Pump Time Limits:

Intermittent Doses:

Fentanyl 50 mcg/mL

- Min (hard stop): None
- Time Low (overridable): 1 min Fentanyl 10 mcg/mL (NICU only)
- Min (hard stop): 1 min
- Time Low (overridable): 3 min







Pump Bolus Doses

(These doses programmed from actively running continuous infusion)

- Time Min (hard stop): None
- Time Low (overridable): 1 min

Actual Practice (Pump Boluses Only):

Alert: Pump Bolus Time

Medications: fentanyl infusions (all continuous concentrations/dose modes)

Date Range: 2 years

Fentanyl Pump Bolus Til	me Alerts	
Abandon	6	Fentanyl Pump Bolus Admin
Hard Limit Alert	166	Time
Soft Limit Override	4914 📙	0-30 seconds 93%
Soft Limit Reprogram	62	0-1 minute 99%
Total Alerts	5148	Total Admins 4976

- 85% (1,728/2,030) of fentanyl infusions programmed and administered fired at least 1 pump bolus time alert
- 95.5% (4,926/5,148) of alerts were overridden; only 62 reprogramming events
- 93% (4,627/4,976) of doses firing a bolus time alert were given over 30 sec or less
- Nursing Feedback: Rapid administration preferred to prevent patient self-harm (e.g., UEs)







Summary of Literature Review

- Many case reports of pediatric patients demonstrating chest wall rigidity with fentanyl bolus dose administration
- One prospective cohort study describing risk of chest wall rigidity with low dose fentanyl (2.2-6.5 mcg/kg/dose) administered over 2-3 minutes in premature and term neonates:
 - 8 of 89 patients (9%) experienced chest wall rigidity that resolved w/ naloxone
 - 204 total doses administered (4% incidence)
 - 1 patient had continuous infusion (developed 9 hrs after discontinuation)
- Very limited information about patients getting boluses with a continuous infusion:
 - No incidence in 20 newborn & premature babies receiving continuous fentanyl (Avg time of infusion was 86 +/- 47 h with a mean dose of 0.68 +/- 0.24 mcg/kg/hr)
 - No incidence in 23 children (Age: 1 wk-22 mo) receiving continuous fentanyl >24 hrs







External Practice: National Infusion Collaborative

NIC Pediatric Collective Pump Data: Fentanyl Pump Boluses February 2024-January 2025 Bolus Total Fentanyl Administrat Total **Bolus Feature** Drug Libraries w/ Drug Libraries w/ **Total Programmed Derived** Allowable Pump Bolus Admin ion **Fentanyl** HARD limit ONLY for **SOFT limit ONLY** for **Enabled in Drug** Fentanyl **Pump Bolus Time** Rate/Duration Rate/Durati Pump Library min time/max rate min time/max rate Continuous **Bolus Dose** Alerts (% of Total on Alert Infusions Admins) Override Admins Rate 1-10 minutes 26.383 92% 88% 15% 46% 3.144 **(12.5%)** 25.008

- Note: Different pumps have different limit options (rate vs. duration)□ time range is derived
- 46% of included hospitals do NOT have a hard limit set for fentanyl pump bolus time/rate
- Key Difference: only 12.5% of administered bolus doses fired a pump bolus time/rate alert







NIC Pediatric Collective Pump Programming Data:

National Infusion Collaborative Pediatric Network Cohort									
					February 2024-January 2025				
	Bolus Feature Enabled in Drug Library	Soft Limit for Minimum Duration for Administration of	Drug Libraries with No Hard Limit for Minimum Duration for Administration of Bolus Dose (only use Soft Limit)	Drug Library Limits for Bolus Administration	Continuous Infusions	Count of Bolus Administration Rate/Duration Alerts (% of total Admins)	Bolus Administrat ion Rate/Durati on Alert Override Rate	Total Bolus	
Fentanyl	88%	15%	46%	1-10 minutes	26,383	3,144 (12.5%)	92%	25,008	
Morphine	81%	17%	44%	1-10 minutes	25,977	1,117 (4.6%)	97%	24,040	
Hydromorphone	84%	19%	43%	1-10 minutes	21,820	2,798 (17.5%)	94%	15,986	
Midazolam	80%	11%	43%	2-10 minutes	40,286	1,584 (7.5%)	92%	21,014	







Next Steps:

- 1. Update Lexidrug CHCO Specific Administration to clearly state one minute minimum duration for fentanyl pump bolus doses.
- 2. Update pump drug library files with HARD minimum time limit of 1 minute for intermittent doses and pump bolus doses.
- 3. Implement MAR optimization for pump bolus dose programming.
- 4. Monitor closely for patient harm events related to above changes.
- Evaluate remaining medications for pump bolus duration limit changes.







Key Takeaways

- Consider EHR limitations beyond drug file design when building pump libraries
- Collaboration is crucial!
 - Engage multidisciplinary groups in review of and response to pump programming errors
 - Routinely review pump server data with multidisciplinary groups to identify optimizations







References

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Wells S, Williamson M, Hooker D. Fentanyl-induced chest wall rigidity in a neonate: a case report. Heart Lung. 1994;23(3):196-198.









Questions?

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