



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS  
**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

*Office of Healthcare Inspections*

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Comprehensive Healthcare  
Inspection of the Central  
California VA Health Care  
System

Fresno, California



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**Figure 1.** Central California VA Health Care System, Fresno, CA  
(Source: <https://vaww.va.gov/directory/guide/>, accessed on April 23, 2019)

## Abbreviations

CHIP	Comprehensive Healthcare Inspection Program
CLC	community living center
EMI	Emergency Medicine Improvement
FPPE	focused professional practice evaluation
FY	fiscal year
LIP	licensed independent practitioner
MST	military sexual trauma
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OPPE	ongoing professional practice evaluation
QSV	quality, safety, and value
SAIL	Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning
TJC	The Joint Commission
UCC	urgent care center
UM	utilization management
VHA	Veterans Health Administration
VISN	Veterans Integrated Service Network



## Report Overview

This Office of Inspector General (OIG) Comprehensive Healthcare Inspection Program (CHIP) provides a focused evaluation of the quality of care delivered in the inpatient and outpatient settings of the Central California VA Health Care System (the facility). The inspection covers key clinical and administrative processes that are associated with promoting quality care.

CHIP inspections are one element of the OIG's overall efforts to ensure that the nation's veterans receive high-quality and timely VA healthcare services. The reviews are performed approximately every three years for each facility. The OIG selects and evaluates specific areas of focus each year.

The OIG team looks at leadership and organizational risks as well as areas affecting quality patient care. At the time of the review, the clinical areas of focus were

1. Quality, safety, and value;
2. Medical staff privileging;
3. Environment of care;
4. Medication management (specifically the controlled substances inspection program);
5. Mental health (focusing on military sexual trauma follow-up and staff training);
6. Geriatric care (spotlighting antidepressant use for elderly veterans);
7. Women's health (particularly abnormal cervical pathology result notification and follow-up); and
8. High-risk processes (specifically the emergency department and urgent care center operations and management).

This unannounced visit was conducted during the week of January 14, 2019. The OIG held interviews and reviewed clinical and administrative processes related to areas of focus that affect patient care outcomes. Although the OIG reviewed a broad spectrum of clinical and administrative processes, the sheer complexity of VA medical facilities limits inspectors' ability to assess all areas of clinical risk. The findings presented in this report are a snapshot of this facility's performance within the identified focus areas at the time of the OIG visit. Although it is difficult to quantify the risk of patient harm, the findings in this report may help this facility and other Veterans Health Administration (VHA) facilities to identify areas of vulnerability or conditions that, if properly addressed, could improve patient safety and healthcare quality.

## Results and Inspection Impact

### Leadership and Organizational Risks

At the time of the OIG's visit, the facility leadership team consisted of the director, chief of staff, associate director for Patient Care Services (ADPCS), and associate director. Organizational communication and accountability were carried out through a committee reporting structure, with the Executive Leadership Board having oversight for groups, such as the Medical Executive, Quality Executive, Administrative Executive, and Nursing Executive Councils. The leaders were members of the Quality Executive Council, which was responsible for tracking, identifying trends, and monitoring quality of care and patient outcomes.

Three of the four leadership team members had been working together since May 2016, the date when the associate director was appointed. The director and the ADPCS were permanently assigned in November 2015 and December 2014, respectively. The chief of staff position had been vacant for approximately one month, and recruitment efforts were underway. Effective January 7, 2019, the Veteran Integrated Service Network (VISN) 21 chief medical officer was appointed as the facility's acting chief of staff.

The OIG noted that selected employee satisfaction survey results indicated that facility leaders were engaged and promoted a culture of safety where employees felt safe in bringing forward issues and concerns. However, two of four veteran experience survey results, inpatient and outpatient Patient-Centered Medical Home, reflected that patient experiences could be improved.

Additionally, the OIG reviewed accreditation agency findings, sentinel events,<sup>1</sup> disclosures of adverse patient events, and patient safety indicator data and did not identify substantial organizational risk factors.

The OIG recognizes that the Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning (SAIL) model has limitations for identifying all areas of clinical risk but is "a way to understand the similarities and differences between the top and bottom performers" within VHA.<sup>2</sup> Although the leadership team members were knowledgeable within their areas of responsibility about selected SAIL metrics and community living center (CLC) measures, the leaders should continue to take actions

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<sup>1</sup> The definition of sentinel event can be found within VHA Directive 1190, *Peer Review for Quality Management*, November 21, 2018. A sentinel event is an incident or condition that results in patient "death, permanent harm, or severe temporary harm and intervention required to sustain life."

<sup>2</sup> VHA's Office of Operational Analytics and Reporting developed a model for understanding a facility's performance in relation to nine quality domains and one efficiency domain. The domains within SAIL are made up of multiple composite measures, and the resulting scores permit comparison of facilities within a Veterans Integrated Service Network or across VHA. The SAIL model uses a "star rating" system to designate a facility's performance in individual measures, domains, and overall quality.

<http://vaww.vssc.med.va.gov/VSSCEnhancedProductManagement/DisplayDocument.aspx?DocumentID=8938>. (The website was accessed on March 6, 2019, but is not accessible by the public.)

to improve performance of the quality of care metrics and measures likely contributing to the facility's SAIL "2-star" and CLC "3-star" quality ratings.<sup>3</sup>

The OIG noted deficiencies in six of the eight clinical areas reviewed and issued 11 recommendations that are attributable to the director, chief of staff, and associate director. These are briefly described below.

## **Quality, Safety, and Value**

The OIG found there was general compliance with requirements for protected peer review, patient safety, and resuscitation episode reviews. However, the OIG identified noncompliance with interdisciplinary reviews of utilization management data.<sup>4</sup>

## **Medical Staff Privileging**

The OIG team found general compliance with requirements for privileging and focused professional practice evaluations for cause. However, the team identified improvement opportunities with focused and ongoing professional practice evaluation processes.<sup>5</sup>

## **Environment of Care**

The OIG inspection team noted a generally clean and well-maintained environment at the parent facility and that the representative community based outpatient clinic met the performance indicators evaluated. The OIG team did not note any issues with the availability of medical equipment and supplies but identified noncompliance with medication storage in two patient care areas and the documentation of response time for panic alarm testing in the locked inpatient mental health unit.

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<sup>3</sup> Based on FY 2018, quarter 3 ratings at the time of the site visit.

<sup>4</sup> The definition of utilization management can be found within VHA Directive 1117(1), *Utilization Management Program*, July 9, 2014 (amended January 18, 2018). Utilization management involves the "forward-looking evaluation of the appropriateness, medical need, and efficiency of healthcare services according to evidence-based criteria."

<sup>5</sup> The definitions of ongoing professional practice evaluation and focused professional practice evaluations can be found within Office of Safety and Risk Awareness, Office of Quality and Performance, *Provider Competency and Clinical Care Concerns Including: Focused Clinical Care Review and FPPE for Cause Guidance*, July 2016 (Revision 2). An ongoing professional practice evaluation is "the ongoing monitoring of privileged providers to confirm the quality of care delivered and ensures patient safety." A focused professional practice evaluation is "a time-limited process whereby the clinical leadership evaluates the privilege-specific competence of a provider who does not yet have documented evidence of competently performing the requested privilege(s) at the facility." A focused professional practice evaluation for cause is "a time-limited period during which the medical staff leadership assesses the provider's professional performance to determine if any action should be taken on the provider's privileges."

## Medication Management

The facility generally complied with many of the requirements evaluated, including the controlled substances coordinator reports, requirements for controlled substances inspectors, and pharmacy inspections. However, the OIG identified issues with pharmacy operations and review of override reports.

## Mental Health

The OIG team also found general compliance with the designation of a military sexual trauma (MST) coordinator, tracking of MST-related data, and provision of clinical care. The team noted a concern, however, with providers completing the MST mandatory training in a timely manner.

## High-Risk Processes

The OIG inspection team found general compliance with many of the performance indicators for the operations and management of the emergency department. However, the OIG team noted a lack of backup call schedules for emergency department providers and social workers.

## Summary

In the review of key care processes, the OIG team issued 11 recommendations that are attributable to the director, chief of staff, and associate director. The number of recommendations should not be used, however, as a gauge for the overall quality provided at this facility. The intent is for facility leaders to use these recommendations as a road map to help improve operations and clinical care. The recommendations address systems issues as well as other less-critical findings that, if left unattended, may eventually interfere with the delivery of quality health care.

## Comments

The Veterans Integrated Service Network director and acting facility director agreed with the CHIP inspection findings and recommendations and provided acceptable improvement plans. (See Appendixes F and G, pages 67–68, and the responses within the body of the report for the full text of the directors' comments.) The OIG will follow up on the planned actions for the open recommendations until they are completed.



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## Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) Comprehensive Healthcare Inspection Program (CHIP) is to provide oversight of healthcare services to veterans. This focused evaluation of the quality of care delivered in the inpatient and outpatient settings of the Central California VA Health Care System (the facility) is accomplished by examining a broad overview of key clinical and administrative processes associated with quality care and positive patient outcomes. The OIG reports its findings to Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN) and facility leaders so that informed decisions can be made on improving care.

Effective leaders manage organizational risks by establishing goals, strategies, and priorities to improve care; setting the quality agenda; and promoting a culture to sustain positive change.<sup>6</sup> Investments in a culture of safety and quality improvement with robust communications and leadership significantly contribute to positive patient outcomes in healthcare organizations.<sup>7</sup> Figure 2 shows the direct relationships between leadership and organizational risks, and the processes used to deliver health care to veterans.

To examine risks to patients and the organization when core processes are not performed well, the OIG focused on the following nine areas of clinical and administrative operations that support quality care at the facility:

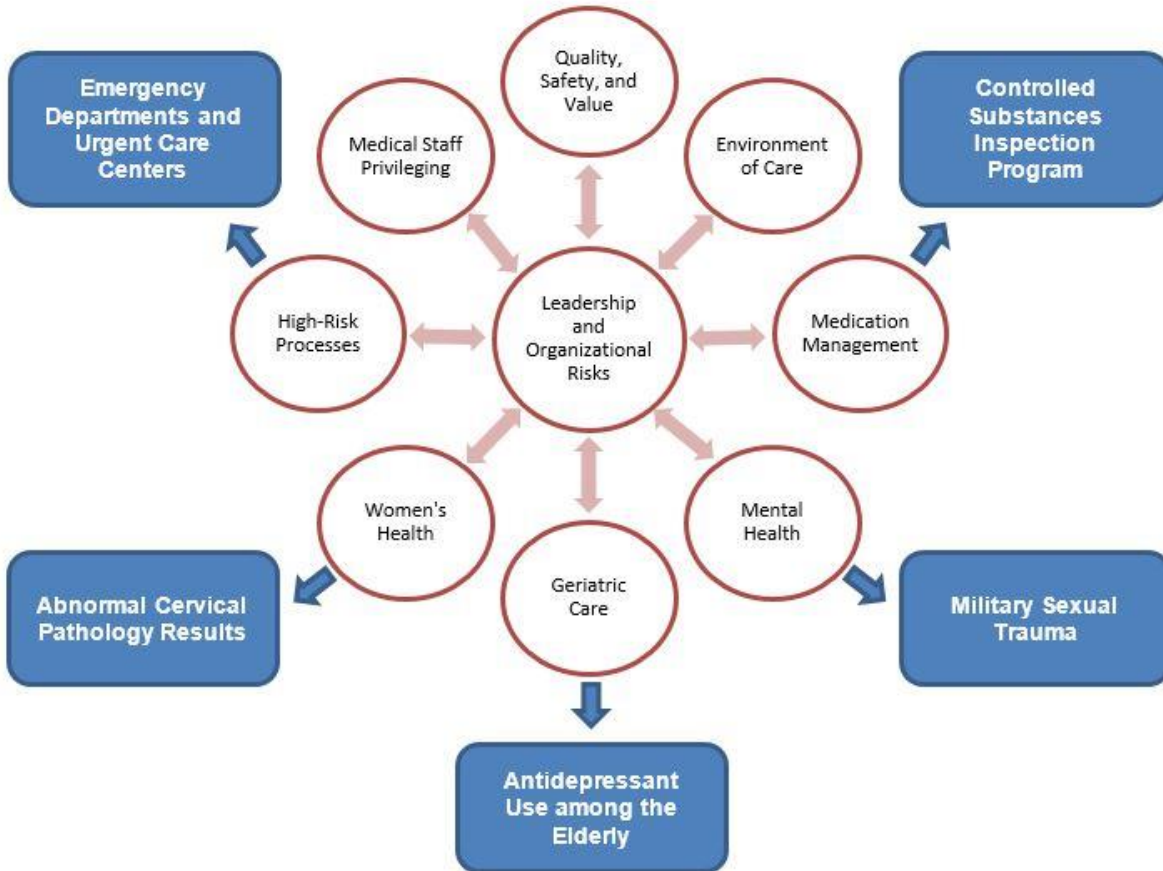
1. Leadership and organizational risks
2. Quality, safety, and value (QSV)
3. Medical staff privileging
4. Environment of care
5. Medication management (specifically the controlled substances inspection program)
6. Mental health (focusing on military sexual trauma follow-up and staff training)
7. Geriatric care (spotlighting antidepressant use for elderly veterans)
8. Women's health (particularly abnormal cervical pathology results notification and follow-up)

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<sup>6</sup> Anam Parand, Sue Dopson, Anna Renz, and Charles Vincent, "The role of hospital managers in quality and patient safety: a systematic review," *British Medical Journal*, 4, no. 9 (September 5, 2014): e005055. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4158193/>. (The website was accessed on January 24, 2019.)

<sup>7</sup> Institute for Healthcare Improvement, "How risk management and patient safety intersect: Strategies to help make it happen," March 24, 2015. <http://www.npsf.org/blogpost/1158873/211982/How-Risk-Management-and-Patient-Safety-Intersect-Strategies-to-Help-Make-It-Happen>. (The website was accessed on January 24, 2019.)

9. High-risk processes (specifically the emergency department and urgent care center operations and management).<sup>8</sup>



**Figure 2.** Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Comprehensive Healthcare Inspection of Operations and Services  
Source: VA OIG

<sup>8</sup> See Figure 2. CHIP inspections address these processes during FY 2019 (October 1, 2018, through September 30, 2019); they may differ from prior years' focus areas.

## Methodology

To determine compliance with the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) requirements related to patient care quality, clinical functions, and the environment of care, the inspection team reviewed OIG-selected clinical records, administrative and performance measure data, and accreditation survey reports;<sup>9</sup> physically inspected OIG-selected areas; and discussed processes and validated findings with managers and employees. The OIG also interviewed members of the executive leadership team.

The inspection period examined operations from December 5, 2015, through January 18, 2019, the last day of the unannounced week-long site visit.<sup>10</sup> While on site, the OIG did not receive any complaints beyond the scope of the CHIP inspection.

This report's recommendations for improvement target problems that can influence the quality of patient care significantly enough to warrant OIG follow-up until the facility completes corrective actions. The facility director's comments submitted in response to the report recommendations appear within each topic area.

The OIG conducted the inspection in accordance with OIG standard operating procedures for CHIP reports and Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation published by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

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<sup>9</sup> The OIG did not review VHA's internal survey results, instead focusing on OIG inspections and external surveys that affect facility accreditation status.

<sup>10</sup> The range represents the time period from the last Combined Assessment Program review, which was performed prior to the comprehensive healthcare inspection, to the completion of the unannounced week-long CHIP site visit.

## Results and Recommendations

### Leadership and Organizational Risks

Stable and effective leadership is critical to improving care and sustaining meaningful change within a VA healthcare facility. Leadership and organizational risks can impact the facility's ability to provide care in all of the selected clinical areas of focus.<sup>11</sup> To assess the facility's risks, the OIG considered the following indicators:

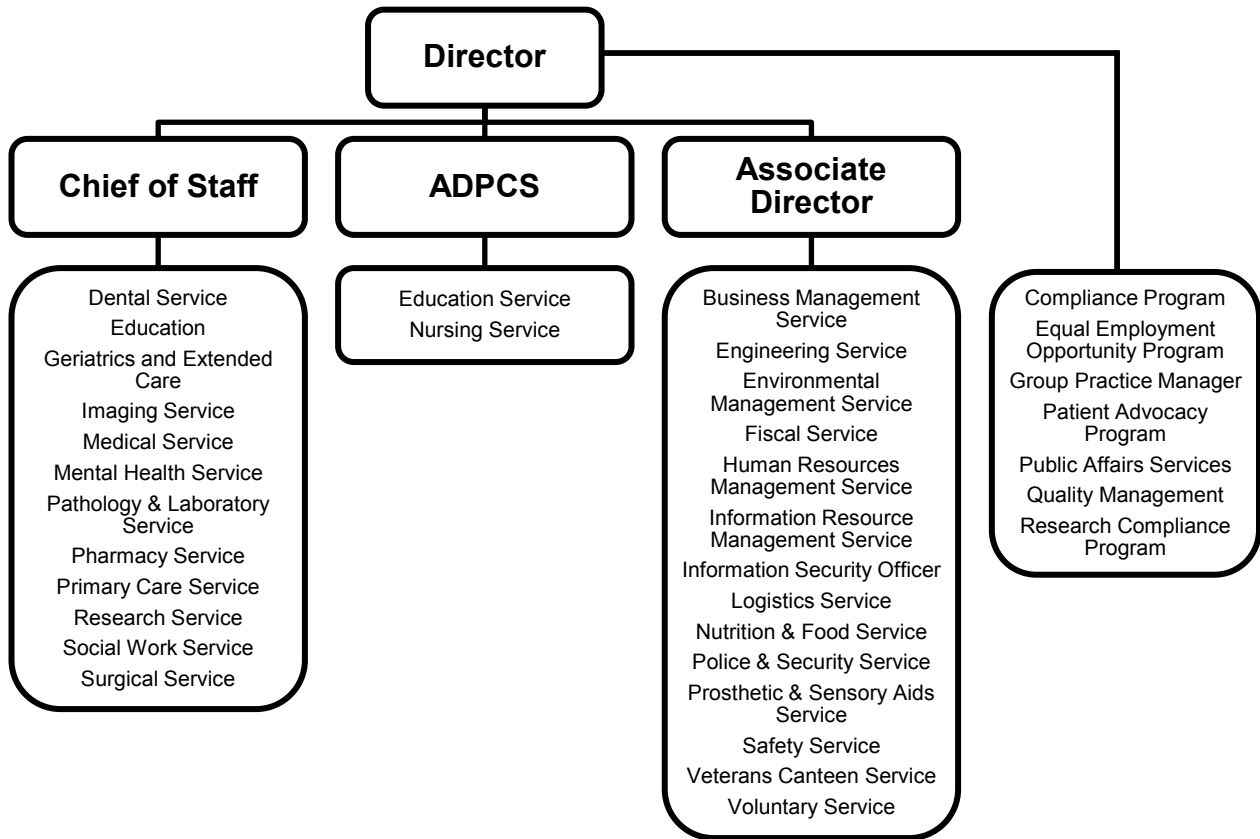
1. Executive leadership position stability and engagement
2. Employee satisfaction
3. Patient experience
4. Accreditation and/or for-cause surveys and oversight inspections
5. Factors related to possible lapses in care
6. VHA performance data

### Executive Leadership Position Stability and Engagement

Because each VA facility organizes its leadership to address the needs and expectations of the local veteran population that it serves, organizational charts may differ among facilities. Figure 3 illustrates this facility's reported organizational structure. The facility has a leadership team consisting of the director, chief of staff, associate director for Patient Care Services (ADPCS), and associate director. The chief of staff and ADPCS oversee patient care and service directors, as well as program and practice chiefs.

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<sup>11</sup> L. Botwinick, M. Bisognano, and C. Haraden, "Leadership Guide to Patient Safety," *Institute for Healthcare Improvement*, Innovation Series White Paper. 2006. [www.IHI.org](http://www.IHI.org). (The website was accessed on February 2, 2017.)



**Figure 3. Facility Organizational Chart<sup>12</sup>**  
 Source: Central California VA Health Care System (January 17, 2019)

At the time of the OIG site visit, three of the four executive team members had been working together for over two years. The chief of staff position became vacant in December 2018, and an active recruitment was underway. Effective January 7, 2019, the VISN 21 chief medical officer was appointed as the facility’s acting chief of staff (see Table 1).

<sup>12</sup> At this facility, the director is responsible for the Compliance Program, Equal Employment Opportunity Program, Group Practice Manager, Patient Advocacy Program, Public Affairs Services, Quality Management, and Research Compliance Program.



**Table 1. Executive Leader Assignments**

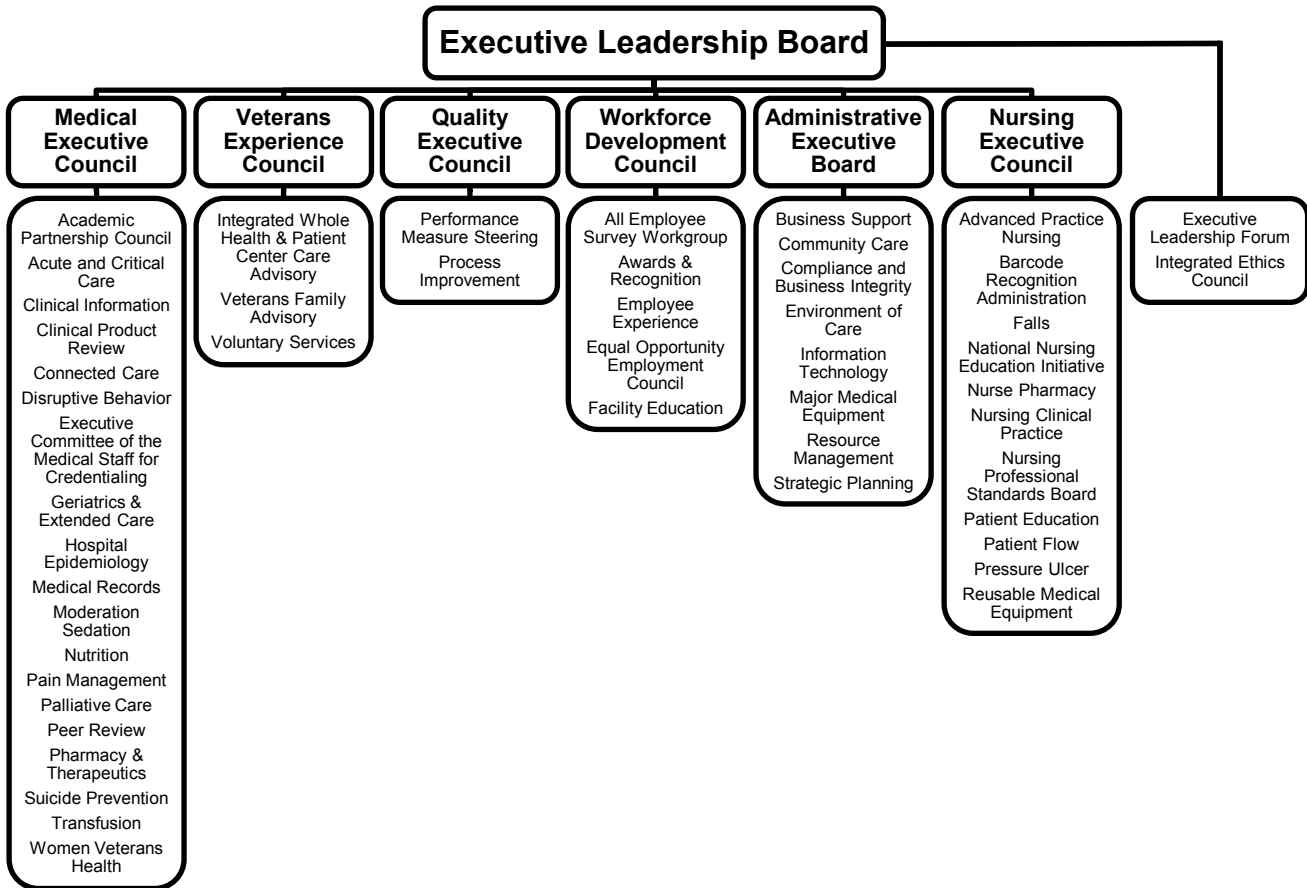
<b>Leadership Position</b>	<b>Assignment Date</b>
Facility director	November 15, 2015
Chief of staff	Acting chief of staff (VISN 21 chief medical officer) was appointed on January 7, 2019
Associate director for Patient Care Services	December 28, 2014
Associate director	May 15, 2016

*Source: Central California VA Health Care System human resources officer (received January 14, 2019)*

To help assess facility executive leaders' engagement, the OIG interviewed the director, acting chief of staff, ADPCS, and associate director regarding their knowledge of various performance metrics and their involvement and support of actions to improve or sustain performance.

In individual interviews, except for the newly assigned chief of staff, the executive leadership team members generally were able to speak knowledgeably about actions taken during the previous 12 months in order to maintain or improve performance, as well as employee satisfaction and patient experience survey results. In addition, the executive leaders were generally knowledgeable within their scope of responsibilities about selected Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning (SAIL) metrics and SAIL community living center (CLC) measures. These are discussed in greater detail below.

These leaders are also engaged in monitoring patient safety and care through the Quality Executive Council, which is responsible for tracking, identifying trends, and monitoring quality of care and patient outcomes. The director serves as the chairperson with the authority and responsibility for establishing policy, maintaining quality care standards, and performing organizational management and strategic planning. The Quality Executive Council reports to the Executive Leadership Board, also chaired by the facility director, which has oversight of various working groups, such as the Medical Executive, Administrative Executive, and Nursing Executive Councils. See Figure 4.



**Figure 4. Facility Committee Reporting Structure<sup>13</sup>**  
 Source: Central California VA Health Care System (January 14, 2019)

## Employee Satisfaction

The All Employee Survey is an “annual, voluntary, census survey of VA workforce experiences. The data are anonymous and confidential.” Since 2001, the instrument has been refined several times in response to VA leaders’ inquiries on VA culture and organizational health. Although the OIG recognizes that employee satisfaction survey data are subjective, they can be a starting point for discussions, indicate areas for further inquiry, and be considered along with other information on facility leadership.

To assess employee attitudes toward facility leaders, the OIG reviewed employee satisfaction survey results that relate to the period of October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018.<sup>14</sup> Table 2

<sup>13</sup> The Executive Leadership Board directly oversees the Executive Leadership Forum and Integrated Ethics Council.

<sup>14</sup> Ratings are based on responses by employees who report to or are aligned under the director, chief of staff, ADPCS, and associate director.

provides relevant survey results for VHA, the facility, and selected facility executive leaders. It summarizes employee attitudes toward these selected facility leaders as expressed in VHA’s All Employee Survey. The OIG found the facility average for the selected survey leadership questions was similar to or higher than the VHA average. The averages for the members of the executive leadership team were consistently higher than the VHA and facility averages.<sup>15</sup> In all, employees appear generally satisfied with facility leaders.

**Table 2. Survey Results on Employee Attitudes toward Facility Leadership  
(October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018)**

Questions/ Survey Items	Scoring	VHA Average	Facility Average	Director Average	Chief of Staff Average	ADPCS Average	Assoc. Director Average
All Employee Survey: <i>Servant Leader Index Composite</i> <sup>16</sup>	0–100 where HIGHER scores are more favorable	71.7	71.8	79.0	84.6	88.6	87.5
All Employee Survey: <i>In my organization, senior leaders generate high levels of motivation and commitment in the workforce?</i>	1 (Strongly Disagree)–5 (Strongly Agree)	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.7	3.8
All Employee Survey: <i>My organization’s senior leaders maintain high standards of honesty and integrity.</i>	1 (Strongly Disagree)–5 (Strongly Agree)	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.4	3.8

<sup>15</sup> The OIG makes no comment on the adequacy of the VHA average for each selected survey element. The VHA average is used for comparison purposes only.

<sup>16</sup> According to the 2018 VA All Employee Survey Questions by Organizational Health Framework, Servant Leader Index “is a summary measure of the work environment being a place where organizational goals are achieved by empowering others. This includes focusing on collective goals, encouraging contribution from others, and then positively reinforcing others’ contributions. Servant Leadership occurs at all levels of the organization, where individuals (supervisors, staff) put others’ needs before their own.”

Questions/ Survey Items	Scoring	VHA Average	Facility Average	Director Average	Chief of Staff Average	ADPCS Average	Assoc. Director Average
All Employee Survey: <i>I have a high level of respect for my organization's senior leaders.</i>	1 (Strongly Disagree)– 5 (Strongly Agree)	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.1

Source: VA All Employee Survey (accessed December 17, 2018)

Table 3 summarizes employee attitudes toward the workplace as expressed in VHA’s All Employee Survey. The OIG noted that the facility and executive leadership team averages for the selected survey question were generally similar to or better than the VHA average. The facility leaders appear to be maintaining an environment where employees generally felt safe bringing forward issues and concerns.

**Table 3. Survey Results on Employee Attitudes toward the Workplace  
(October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018)**

Questions/ Survey Items	Scoring	VHA Average	Facility Average	Director Average	Chief of Staff Average	ADPCS Average	Assoc. Director Average
All Employee Survey: <i>I can disclose a suspected violation of any law, rule, or regulation without fear of reprisal.</i>	1 (Strongly Disagree)– 5 (Strongly Agree)	3.8	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.3
All Employee Survey: <i>Employees in my workgroup do what is right even if they feel it puts them at risk (e.g., risk to reputation or promotion, shift reassignment, peer relationships, poor performance review, or risk of termination).</i>	1 (Strongly Disagree)– 5 (Strongly Agree)	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.6	3.8

Questions/ Survey Items	Scoring	VHA Average	Facility Average	Director Average	Chief of Staff Average	ADPCS Average	Assoc. Director Average
All Employee Survey: <i>In the past year, how often did you experience moral distress at work (i.e., you were unsure about the right thing to do or could not carry out what you believed to be the right thing)?</i>	0 (Never)– 6 (Every Day)	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.7

Source: VA All Employee Survey (accessed December 17, 2018)

## Patient Experience

To assess patient attitudes toward facility leaders, the OIG reviewed patient experience survey results that relate to the period of October 1, 2017, through August 31, 2018. VHA’s Patient Experiences Survey Reports provide results from the Survey of Healthcare Experience of Patients (SHEP) program. VHA uses industry standard surveys from the Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems program to evaluate patients’ experiences with their health care and to support benchmarking its performance against the private sector. Table 4 provides relevant survey results for facility leadership and compares the results to the overall VHA averages.<sup>17</sup>

VHA also collects SHEP survey data from Patient-Centered Medical Home, Specialty Care, and Inpatient Surveys. The OIG reviewed responses to four relevant survey questions that reflect patients’ attitudes toward facility leaders (see Table 4). For this facility, opportunities appear to exist to improve patient experiences in the inpatient and the Patient-Centered Medical Home outpatient settings.

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<sup>17</sup> Ratings are based on responses by patients who received care at this facility.

**Table 4. Survey Results on Patient Attitudes toward Facility Leadership  
(October 1, 2017, through August 31, 2018)**

Questions	Scoring	VHA Average	Facility Average
Survey of Healthcare Experiences of Patients (inpatient): <i>Would you recommend this hospital to your friends and family?</i>	The response average is the percent of “Definitely Yes” responses.	66.9	60.8
Survey of Healthcare Experiences of Patients (inpatient): <i>I felt like a valued customer.</i>	The response average is the percent of “Agree” and “Strongly Agree” responses.	84.3	84.2
Survey of Healthcare Experiences of Patients (outpatient Patient-Centered Medical Home): <i>I felt like a valued customer.</i>	The response average is the percent of “Agree” and “Strongly Agree” responses.	76.2	73.5
Survey of Healthcare Experiences of Patients (outpatient specialty care): <i>I felt like a valued customer.</i>	The response average is the percent of “Agree” and “Strongly Agree” responses.	76.4	83.1

*Source: VHA Office of Reporting, Analytics, Performance, Improvement and Deployment (accessed December 17, 2018)*

## Accreditation Surveys and Oversight Inspections

To further assess leadership and organizational risks, the OIG reviewed recommendations from previous inspections and surveys, including those conducted for cause, by oversight and accrediting agencies to gauge how well leaders respond to identified problems.<sup>18</sup> Table 5 summarizes the relevant facility inspections most recently performed by the OIG and The Joint

<sup>18</sup> The Joint Commission (TJC) conducts for-cause unannounced surveys in response to serious incidents relating to the health and/or safety of patients or staff or other reported complaints. The outcomes of these types of activities may affect the accreditation status of an organization.

Commission (TJC).<sup>19</sup> Indicative of effective leadership, the facility has closed all recommendations for improvement.<sup>20</sup>

At the time of the site visit, the OIG also noted the facility’s current accreditation status with the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities and College of American Pathologists.<sup>21</sup> Additional results included the Long Term Care Institute’s inspection of the facility’s CLC.<sup>22</sup>

**Table 5. Office of Inspector General Inspections/The Joint Commission Survey**

Accreditation or Inspecting Agency	Date of Visit	Number of Recommendations Issued	Number of Recommendations Remaining Open
OIG ( <i>Combined Assessment Program Review of the VA Central California Health Care System, Fresno, California, Report No. 15-04707-111, February 11, 2016</i> )	November 2015	21	0
OIG ( <i>Review of Community Based Outpatient Clinics and Other Outpatient Clinics of VA Central California Health Care System, Fresno, California, Report No. 15-05162-93, February 11, 2016</i> )	December 2015	1	0

<sup>19</sup> According to VHA Directive 1100.16, *Accreditation of Medical Facility and Ambulatory Programs*, May 9, 2017, TJC provides an “internationally accepted external validation that an organization has systems and processes in place to provide safe and quality-oriented health care.” TJC “has been accrediting VA medical facilities for over 35 years.” Compliance with TJC standards “facilitates risk reduction and performance improvement.”

<sup>20</sup> A closed status indicates that the facility has implemented corrective actions and improvements to address findings and recommendations, not by self-certification, but as determined by the accreditation organization or inspecting agency.

<sup>21</sup> According to VHA Directive 1170.01, *Accreditation of Veterans Health Administration Rehabilitation Programs*, May 9, 2017, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities provides an international, independent, peer review system of accreditation that is widely recognized by Federal agencies. VHA’s commitment is supported through a system-wide, long-term joint collaboration with the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities to achieve and maintain national accreditation for all appropriate VHA rehabilitation programs; According to the College of American Pathologists, for 70 years it has “fostered excellence in laboratories and advanced the practice of pathology and laboratory science.” College of American Pathologists. <https://www.cap.org/about-the-cap>. (The website was accessed on February 20, 2019.); In accordance with VHA Handbook 1106.01, *Pathology and Laboratory Medicine Service (P&LMS) Procedures*, January 29, 2016, VHA laboratories must meet the requirements of the College of American Pathologists.

<sup>22</sup> The Long Term Care Institute states that it has been to over 4,000 healthcare facilities conducting quality reviews and over 1,145 external regulatory surveys since 1999. The Long Term Care Institute is “focused on long-term care quality and performance improvement; compliance program development; and review in long-term care, hospice, and other residential care settings.” Long Term Care Institute. <http://www.ltc.org/about-us/>. (The website was accessed on March 6, 2019.)

Accreditation or Inspecting Agency	Date of Visit	Number of Recommendations Issued	Number of Recommendations Remaining Open
OIG ( <i>Healthcare Inspection – Administrative and Clinical Concerns, Central California VA Health Care System, Fresno, California, Report No. 16-00352-12, November 2, 2017</i> )	January 2016	8	0
TJC Hospital Accreditation	February 2016	17	0
TJC Nursing Care Center		2	0
TJC Behavioral Health Care Accreditation		1	0
TJC Home Care Accreditation		5	0

*Sources: OIG and TJC (Inspection/survey results verified with the director on January 16, 2019)*

### **Factors related to Possible Lapses in Care**

Within the healthcare field, the primary organizational risk is the potential for patient harm. Many factors affect the risk for patient harm within a system, including hazardous environmental conditions; poor infection control practices; and patient, staff, and public safety. Leaders must be able to understand and implement plans to minimize patient risk through consistent and reliable data and reporting mechanisms. Table 6 lists the reported patient safety events from December 5, 2015 (the prior comprehensive OIG inspection), through January 18, 2019.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> It is difficult to quantify an acceptable number of adverse events affecting patients because even one is too many. Efforts should focus on prevention. Events resulting in death or harm and those that lead to disclosure can occur in either inpatient or outpatient settings and should be viewed within the context of the complexity of the facility. (Note that the VA Central California Health Care System is a mid-high complexity (1c) affiliated facility as described in Appendix B.)



**Table 6. Summary of Selected Organizational Risk Factors  
(December 5, 2015, through January 18, 2019)**

Factor	Number of Occurrences
Sentinel Events <sup>24</sup>	1
Institutional Disclosures <sup>25</sup>	1
Large-Scale Disclosures <sup>26</sup>	0

*Source: Central California VA Health Care System's patient safety and risk managers (received January 15, 2019)*

The OIG also reviewed patient safety indicators developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. These provide information on potential in-hospital complications and adverse events following surgeries and procedures.<sup>27</sup> The rates presented are specifically applicable for this facility, and lower rates indicate lower risks. Table 7 summarizes patient safety indicator data from October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2018.

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<sup>24</sup> The definition of sentinel event can be found within VHA Directive 1190, *Peer Review for Quality Management*, November 21, 2018. A sentinel event is an incident or condition that results in patient “death, permanent harm, or severe temporary harm and intervention required to sustain life.”

<sup>25</sup> According to VHA Directive 1004.08, *Disclosure of Adverse Events To Patients*, October 31, 2018, VHA defines an institutional disclosure of adverse events (sometimes referred to as an “administrative disclosure”) as “a formal process by which VA medical facility leaders together with clinicians and others, as appropriate, inform the patient or [his or her] personal representative that an adverse event has occurred during the patient’s care that resulted in, or is reasonably expected to result in, death or serious injury, and provide specific information about the patient’s rights and recourse.”

<sup>26</sup> According to VHA Directive 1004.08, *Disclosure of Adverse Events to Patients*, October 31, 2018, VHA defines large-scale disclosures of adverse events (sometimes referred to as “notifications”) as “a formal process by which VHA officials assist with coordinating the notification to multiple patients (or their personal representatives) that they may have been affected by an adverse event resulting from a systems issue.”

<sup>27</sup> Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. <https://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/>. (The website was accessed on December 11, 2017.)

**Table 7. Patient Safety Indicator Data  
(October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2018)**

Indicators	Reported Rate per 1,000 Hospital Discharges		
	VHA	VISN 21	Facility
Pressure ulcers	0.74	0.76	0.26
Death among surgical inpatients with serious treatable conditions	113.42	63.83	111.11
Iatrogenic pneumothorax <sup>28</sup>	0.17	0.18	0.00
Central venous catheter-related bloodstream infection	0.16	0.04	0.00
In-hospital fall with hip fracture	0.09	0.10	0.00
Perioperative hemorrhage or hematoma	2.61	3.20	7.95
Postoperative acute kidney injury requiring dialysis	0.89	0.29	0.00
Postoperative respiratory failure	4.54	2.82	5.59
Perioperative pulmonary embolism or deep vein thrombosis	2.97	4.06	1.08
Postoperative sepsis	3.55	3.86	5.28
Postoperative wound dehiscence (rupture along incision)	0.82	0.98	3.10
Unrecognized abdominopelvic accidental puncture/laceration	1.00	0.73	0.00

*Source: VHA Support Service Center*

*Note: The OIG did not assess VA's data for accuracy or completeness.*

Of the 12 patient safety indicator measures, death among surgical inpatients with serious treatable conditions shows a higher reported rate than VISN 21. Additionally, the facility had four measures—perioperative hemorrhage or hematoma, postoperative respiratory failure, postoperative sepsis, and postoperative wound dehiscence—that show a higher reported rate than both VHA and VISN 21.

Two surgical inpatients with serious treatable conditions died. One patient was admitted in February 2016, and the second patient was admitted a year later in February 2018. The facility conducted internal reviews and identified coding errors and systems issues. However, the facility did not document any actions for improvement.

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<sup>28</sup> Northwestern Medicine. <http://www.nmh.org/nm/quality-lung-injury-due-to-medical-care>. (The website was accessed on January 14, 2019.) A Pneumothorax is a type of lung injury that allows air to leak into the area between the lungs and the chest wall, which causes mild to severe chest pain and shortness of breath. An Iatrogenic Pneumothorax is one which was caused by medical treatment, often as an incidental event during a procedure such as a pacemaker insertion.

Seven patients had perioperative hemorrhage or hematoma. The facility reviewed the care received by six of the patients and noted that five developed hematomas but no hemorrhages. The seventh patient was admitted with a thrombosed pseudoaneurysm.<sup>29</sup> For this case, the facility review determined that a stapler misfired, resulting in bleeding at the pulmonary artery. The facility implemented corrective actions, which included changes in practice and operating room staff education.

Two patients developed postoperative respiratory failure. Pulmonary staff reviewed the care for the first patient and concluded that the patient had transient hypoxemia<sup>30</sup> from hypoventilation.<sup>31</sup> The second patient underwent two surgeries for a perforated sigmoid colon and experienced complications requiring a return to the operating room. This patient was successfully extubated the day after the second surgery. Facility reviewers concluded that the patient received appropriate care and did not recommend any actions for improvement.

Two patients with multiple medical problems developed postoperative sepsis (bacterial infection in the blood stream). The facility reviewed the care provided for these patients. For the first patient, reviewers determined that pneumonia was present on admission and identified a learning opportunity for improved chest tube management by the physician assistant and nurse practitioner within the surgical staff. The second patient's sepsis was determined to be secondary to a wound infection after a surgery to amputate the patient's leg. The facility reviewers identified recommendations for improvements related to more appropriate surgical options for this patient, who was considered a poor vascular candidate.<sup>32</sup>

One patient with multiple medical problems developed a wound dehiscence following gastrointestinal surgery. Facility staff conducted an internal review and determined the

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<sup>29</sup> A thrombosis is the formation or presence of a blood clot within a blood vessel. Merriam-Webster Dictionary. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/thrombosis>. (The website was accessed on March 1, 2019.); A pseudoaneurysm is a vascular abnormality that resembles an aneurysm in radiography. Merriam-Webster Dictionary. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/medical/pseudoaneurysm>. (The website was accessed on March 1, 2019.)

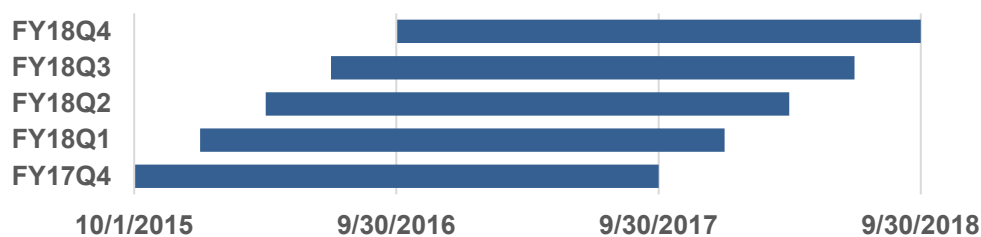
<sup>30</sup> Hypoxemia is deficient oxygenation of the blood. Merriam-Webster Dictionary. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hypoxemia>. (The website was accessed on March 1, 2019.)

<sup>31</sup> Hypoventilation is deficient ventilation of the lungs that results in reduction in the oxygen content or increase in the carbon dioxide content of the blood or both. Merriam-Webster Dictionary. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/medical/hypoventilation>. (The website was accessed on March 1, 2019.)

<sup>32</sup> Peripheral vascular disease is a condition where there is decreased blood supply, and therefore oxygen, to an affected area. Peripheral vascular disease can occur anywhere in the body, but the feet and legs are frequently affected. Decreased blood supply and oxygen to a wound is associated with an increased risk of poor wound healing and infection. Certain risk factors such as age greater than 50, male gender, history of heart disease and/or diabetes increase the incidence of peripheral vascular disease. Johns Hopkins Medicine. "Peripheral Vascular Disease." <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/peripheral-vascular-disease>. (The website was accessed May 21, 2019.)

dehiscence was of the internal fascia,<sup>33</sup> and no recommendations for changes in surgical techniques were documented.

The OIG also reviewed patient safety indicator data for FY 2018, quarter 4 (the most recent data), and the previous four quarters to identify any potential trends that may impact patient safety or increase the risk for patient harm. It is important to note that although the data is collected and reported by quarter, each set of quarterly data represents potential complications or patient safety events over an eight-quarter or two-year period. Further, it is possible for a facility measure to exceed the VHA rate due to a single incident and for that measure to vary above or below the VHA rate over time due to differences in the number of patients treated. Figure 5 illustrates the timeframes covered by the data reviewed.



**Figure 5.** Associated Timeframes for Quarterly Patient Safety Indicator Data

Source: VA OIG

FY18Q4 = fiscal year 2018, quarter 4

FY18Q3 = fiscal year 2018, quarter 3

FY18Q2 = fiscal year 2018, quarter 2

FY18Q1 = fiscal year 2018, quarter 1

FY17Q4 = fiscal year 2017, quarter 4

Table 8 summarizes patient safety indicator data for FY 2017, quarter 4 (FY17Q4), through FY 2018, quarter 4 (FY18Q4), which includes October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2018.

<sup>33</sup> A sheet of connective tissue covering or binding together body structures (such as muscles). Merriam-Webster Dictionary. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fascia>. (The website was accessed on March 1, 2019.)

**Table 8. Patient Safety Indicator Data Trending  
(October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2018)**

Indicators	Site	Reported Rate per 1,000 Hospital Discharges				
		FY17Q4	FY18Q1	FY18Q2	FY18Q3	FY18Q4
Pressure ulcer	VHA	0.60	0.88	— <sup>34</sup>	0.76	0.74
	Facility	0.00	0.26	—	0.27	0.26
Death among surgical inpatients with serious treatable conditions	VHA	100.97	118.96	113.92	114.89	113.42
	Facility	153.85	172.41	90.91	95.24	111.11
Iatrogenic pneumothorax	VHA	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.17
	Facility	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central venous catheter-related bloodstream infection	VHA	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16
	Facility	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In-hospital fall with hip fracture	VHA	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09
	Facility	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perioperative hemorrhage or hematoma	VHA	1.94	2.58	2.62	2.59	2.61
	Facility	2.33	4.09	6.84	5.81	7.95
Postoperative acute kidney injury requiring dialysis	VHA	0.88	0.80	0.65	0.96	0.89
	Facility	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postoperative respiratory failure	VHA	5.55	5.34	5.11	4.88	4.54
	Facility	2.88	4.96	5.57	2.96	5.59
Perioperative pulmonary embolism or deep vein thrombosis	VHA	3.29	3.26	3.09	3.05	2.97
	Facility	1.12	0.98	1.09	1.10	1.08
Postoperative sepsis	VHA	4.00	3.96	3.72	3.70	3.55
	Facility	2.76	4.71	5.18	5.45	5.28
Postoperative wound dehiscence (rupture along incision)	VHA	0.52	1.04	1.00	0.93	0.82
	Facility	0.00	6.71	3.47	3.24	3.10
Unrecognized abdominopelvic accidental puncture or laceration	VHA	0.53	1.21	1.02	1.07	1.00
	Facility	0.00	1.24	1.31	0.00	0.00

Source: VHA Support Service Center

Note: The OIG did not assess VA's data for accuracy or completeness.

<sup>34</sup> According to VHA's Inpatient Evaluation Center, pressure ulcer data is not available for the timeframe of April 1, 2016, through March 31, 2018.

Three measures (perioperative hemorrhage or hematoma, postoperative sepsis, and postoperative wound dehiscence) have trended above the VHA average. The facility's perioperative hemorrhage or hematoma rates were due to a small number of patients (seven) who had complications from the first quarter of FY 2017 through the fourth quarter of FY 2018. These patients were admitted in October 2016, March 2017, August 2017, February 2018, March 2018, June 2018, and September 2018, respectively.

The facility's postoperative sepsis was again due to a small number of patients (two) who had complications in June and August 2017, respectively. There have been no newly reported instances of postoperative sepsis in FY 2018. The facility's postoperative wound dehiscence was due to one patient who was admitted in August 2016. There have been no newly reported instances of postoperative wound dehiscence since that time.

The OIG team discussed trends from the previous four quarters data with facility staff and learned that the facility had recently established a surgical work group to review, monitor, and initiate action plans for indicators showing higher reported complication rates than VHA and/or VISN 21. This work group must be fully implemented and continuously monitored to ensure it is meeting its intended purpose.

## **Veterans Health Administration Performance Data**

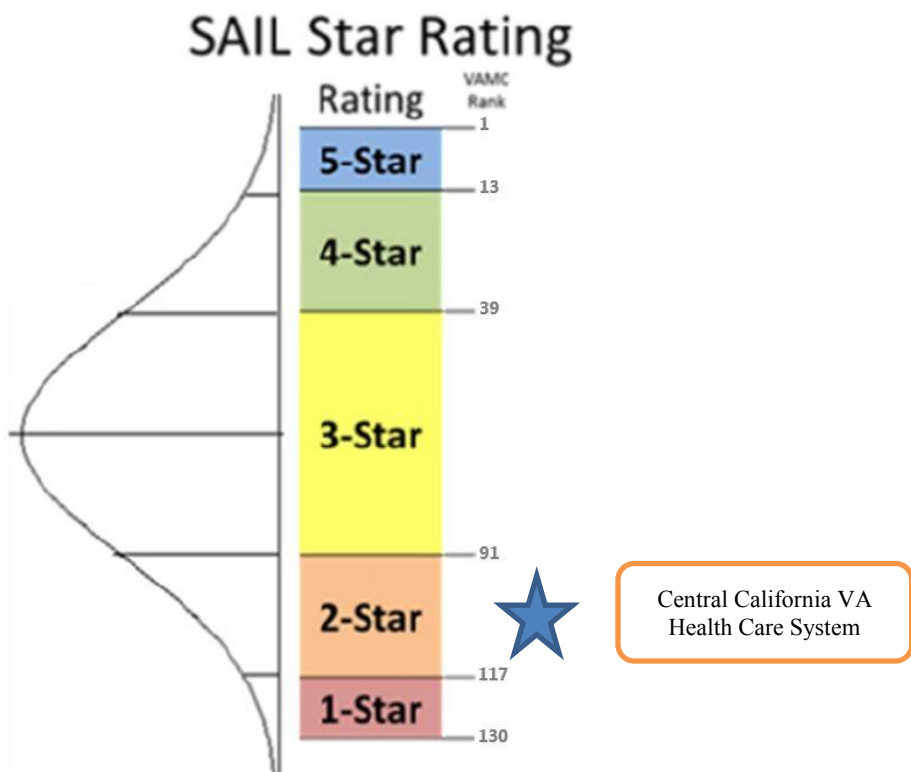
The VA Office of Operational Analytics and Reporting adapted the SAIL Value Model to help define performance expectations within VA. This model includes “measures on healthcare quality, employee satisfaction, access to care, and efficiency.” It does, however, have noted limitations for identifying all areas of clinical risk. The data are presented as one way to “understand the similarities and differences between the top and bottom performers” within VHA.<sup>35</sup>

VA also uses a star-rating system where facilities with a “5-star” rating are performing within the top 10 percent of facilities and “1-star” facilities are performing within the bottom 10 percent of facilities. Figure 6 describes the distribution of facilities by star rating.<sup>36</sup> As of June 30, 2018, the facility was rated at “2-star” for overall quality.

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<sup>35</sup> VHA Support Service Center (VSSC), The Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning (SAIL) Value Model, <http://vaww.vssc.med.va.gov/VSSCEnhancedProductManagement/DisplayDocument.aspx?DocumentID=8938>. (The website was accessed on March 7, 2019, but is not accessible by the public.)

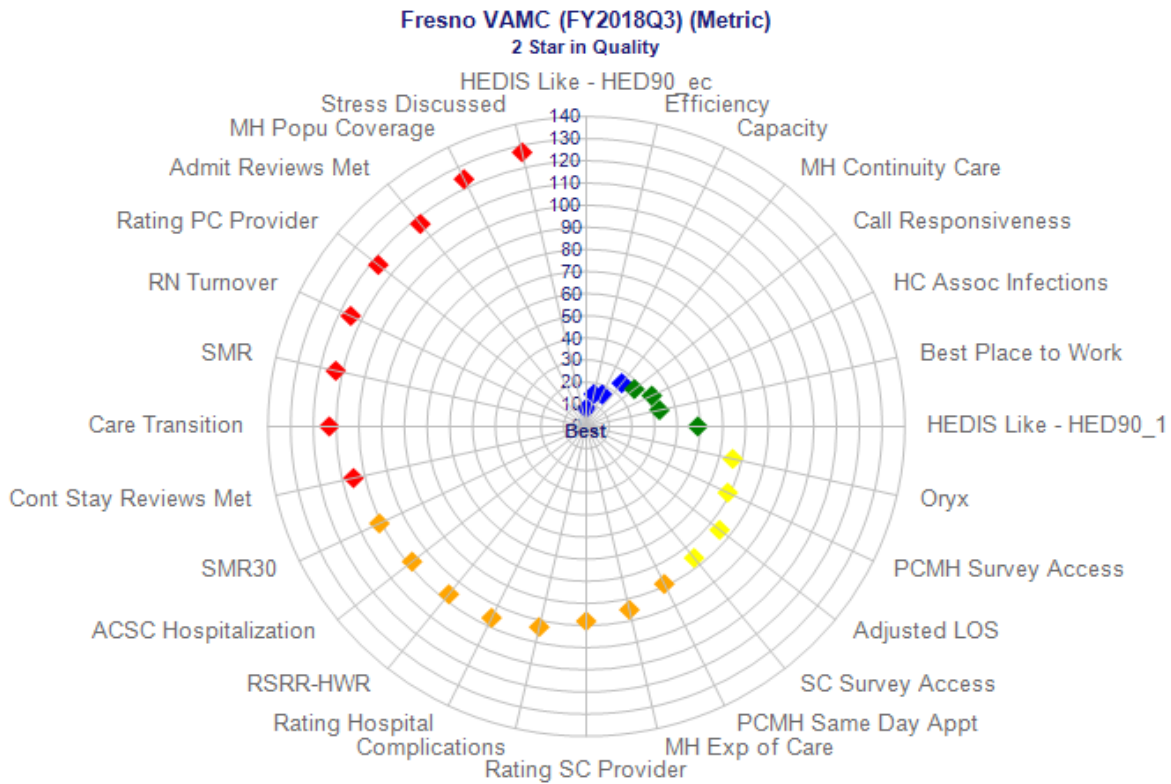
<sup>36</sup> According to the methods established by the SAIL Model, this is based on normal distribution ranking of the quality domain for 130 VA Medical Centers.



**Figure 6.** Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning Star Rating Distribution (as of June 30, 2018)  
 Source: VA Office of Informatics and Analytics Office of Operational Analytics and Reporting (accessed December 17, 2018)

Figure 7 illustrates the facility’s quality of care and efficiency metric rankings and performance compared with other VA facilities as of June 30, 2018. Of note, the figure uses blue and green data points to indicate high performance (for example, in the areas of capacity, mental health (MH) continuity (of) care, health care (HC) associated (Assoc) infections, and best place to work). Metrics that need improvement are denoted in orange and red (for example, complications, ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACSC) hospitalization, registered nurse (RN) turnover, and MH population (Popu) coverage).<sup>37</sup>

<sup>37</sup> For information on the acronyms in the SAIL metrics, please see Appendix D.



Marker color: Blue - 1st quintile; Green - 2nd; Yellow - 3rd; Orange - 4th; Red - 5th quintile.

**Figure 7.** Facility Quality of Care and Efficiency Metric Rankings (as of June 30, 2018)

Source: VHA Support Service Center

Note: The OIG did not assess VA’s data for accuracy or completeness. Also see Appendix C for sample outpatient performance measures that feed into these data points (such as wait times, discharge contacts, and where patient care is received). Data definitions are provided in Appendix D.

The SAIL Value Model also includes “SAIL CLC,” which is a tool to summarize and compare the performance of CLCs in the VA. The SAIL model leverages much of the same data used in The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services’ (CMS) *Nursing Home Compare*.<sup>38</sup> The SAIL CLC provides a single resource to review quality measures and health inspection results. It

<sup>38</sup> According to the Center for Innovation and Analytics, *Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning (SAIL) for Community Living Centers (CLC)*, November 19, 2018, “In December 2008, The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) enhanced its *Nursing Home Compare* public reporting site to include a set of quality ratings for each nursing home that participates in Medicare or Medicaid. The ratings take the form of several “star” ratings for each nursing home. The primary goal of this rating system is to provide residents and their families with an easy way to understand assessment of nursing home quality; making meaningful distinctions between high and low performing nursing homes.”



includes star ratings for an unannounced survey, staffing, quality, and overall results.<sup>39</sup> Table 9 summarizes the ratings results for the facility’s CLC as of September 30, 2018. Although the facility has an overall “5-star” rating, its rating for quality is only a “3-star.”

**Table 9. Facility CLC Star Ratings  
(as of September 30, 2018)**

Domain	Star Rating
Unannounced Survey	5
Staffing	5
Quality	3
<b>Overall</b>	<b>5</b>

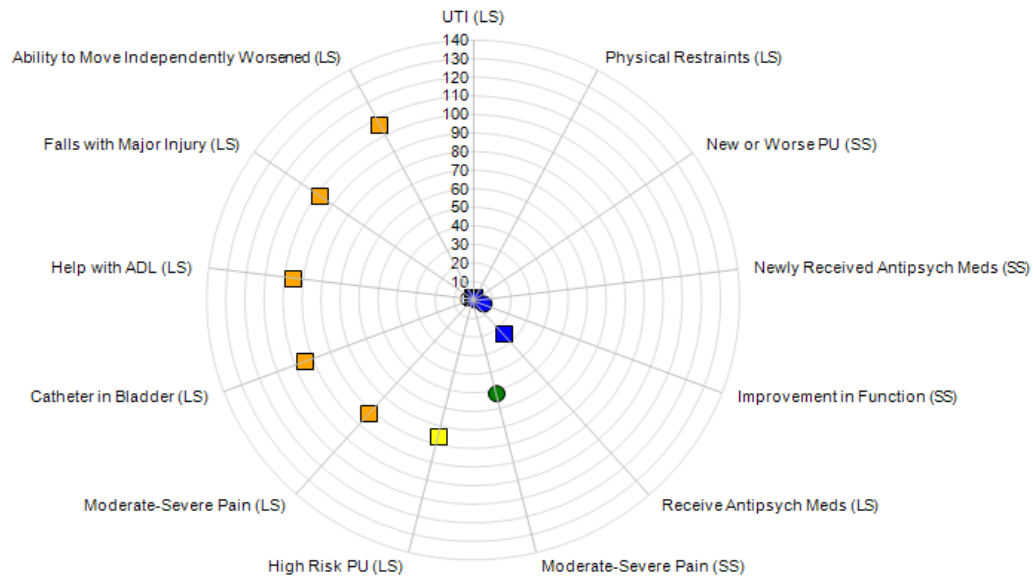
*Source: VHA Support Service Center*

In exploring the reasons for the “3-star” quality rating, the OIG considered the radar diagram showing CLC performance relative to other CLCs for all 13 quality measures. Figure 8 illustrates the facility’s CLC quality rankings and performance compared with other VA CLCs as of September 30, 2018. The figure uses blue and green data points to indicate high performance (for example, in the areas of urinary tract infection (UTI) long-stay (LS), new or worse pressure ulcer (PU) short-stay (SS), and moderate-severe pain (SS)). Metrics that need improvement are denoted in orange and red (for example, moderate-severe pain (LS) and falls with major injury (LS)). There were no measures in red.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> *Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning (SAIL) for Community Living Centers (CLC)*, Center for Innovation & Analytics (last updated November 19, 2018).  
<http://vaww.vssc.med.va.gov/VSSCEnhancedProductManagement/DisplayDocument.aspx?DocumentID=7410>. (The website was accessed on March 6, 2019, but is not accessible by the public.)

<sup>40</sup> For data definitions of acronyms in the SAIL CLC measures, please see Appendix E.



**Figure 8.** Facility CLC Quality Measure Rankings (as of September 30, 2018)

LS = Long-Stay Measure      SS = Short-Stay Measure

Source: VHA Support Service Center

Note: The OIG did not assess VA’s data for accuracy or completeness. For data definitions, see Appendix E.

## Leadership and Organizational Risks Conclusion

At the time of the OIG’s on-site visit, the facility’s executive leadership team appeared relatively stable with three positions permanently filled for over two years and one position vacant for approximately one month. The chief medical officer for VISN 21 was the acting chief of staff while recruitment was underway. For selected survey scores related to employee satisfaction with the leadership team, the OIG noted that employees appeared generally satisfied. The facility leaders were engaged and promoted a culture of safety where employees generally felt safe bringing forward issues and concerns. In the review of veteran experience survey data, opportunities appeared to exist to improve inpatient and Patient-Centered Medical Home outpatient experiences. The leaders seemed to support efforts to enhance patient safety, quality care, and other positive outcomes. The leadership team was knowledgeable within their scope of responsibility about selected SAIL and CLC metrics but should continue to take actions to improve performance of measures contributing to the SAIL “2-star” and CLC “3-star” quality ratings.

## Quality, Safety, and Value

VHA's goal is to serve as the nation's leader in delivering high-quality, safe, reliable, and veteran-centered care that involves coordinating care among members of the healthcare team. To meet this goal, VHA must foster a culture of integrity and accountability in which personnel are vigilant and mindful, proactively risk-aware, and committed to consistently providing quality care, while seeking continuous improvement.<sup>41</sup> VHA also strives to provide healthcare services that compare favorably to the best of the private sector in measured outcomes, value, and efficiency.<sup>42</sup> VHA requires that its facilities operate a quality, safety, and value (QSV) program to monitor the quality of patient care and performance improvement activities.<sup>43</sup>

In determining whether the facility implemented and incorporated several OIG-selected key functions of VHA's Enterprise Framework for QSV into local activities, the inspection team evaluated protected peer reviews of clinical care,<sup>44</sup> utilization management (UM) reviews,<sup>45</sup> patient safety incident reporting with related root cause analyses,<sup>46</sup> and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) episode reviews.<sup>47</sup>

When conducted systematically and credibly, protected peer reviews reveal areas for improvement (involving one or more providers' practices) and can result in both immediate and long-term improvements in patient care. Peer reviews are intended to promote confidential and nonpunitive processes that consistently contribute to quality management efforts at the individual provider level.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> VHA Directive 1026, *VHA Enterprise Framework for Quality, Safety, and Value*, August 2, 2013. (This VHA directive was scheduled for recertification on or before the last working day of August 2018 and has not been recertified.)

<sup>42</sup> Department of Veterans Affairs, *Veterans Health Administration Blueprint for Excellence*, September 2014.

<sup>43</sup> VHA Directive 1026.

<sup>44</sup> The definition of a peer review can be found within VHA Directive 1190, *Peer Review for Quality Management*, November 21, 2018. A peer review is a critical review of care, performed by a peer, to evaluate care provided by a clinician for a specific episode of care, to identify learning opportunities for improvement, to provide confidential communication of the results back to the clinician, and to identify potential system or process improvements.

<sup>45</sup> According to VHA Directive 1117(1), *Utilization Management Program*, July 9, 2014 (amended January 18, 2018), UM reviews include evaluating the "appropriateness, medical need, and efficiency of health care services according to evidence-based criteria."

<sup>46</sup> The definition of a root cause analysis can be found within VHA Handbook 1050.01, *VHA National Patient Safety Improvement Handbook*, March 4, 2011. (This VHA Handbook was scheduled for recertification on or before the last working date of March 2016 and has not been recertified.) A root cause analysis is "a process for identifying the basic or contributing causal factors that underlie variations in performance associated with adverse events or close calls."

<sup>47</sup> VHA Directive 1177, *Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation*, August 28, 2018.

<sup>48</sup> VHA Directive 1190.

The UM program, a key component of VHA's framework for quality, safety, and value, provides vital tools for managing the quality and the efficient use of resources. It strives to ensure that the right care occurs in the right setting, at the right time, and for the right reason using evidence-based practices and continuous measurement to guide improvements.<sup>49</sup>

Among VHA's approaches for improving patient safety is the mandated reporting of patient safety incidents to its National Center for Patient Safety. Incident reporting helps VHA learn about system vulnerabilities and how to address them. Required root cause analyses help to more accurately identify and rapidly communicate potential and actual causes of harm to patients throughout the facility.<sup>50</sup>

VHA has also issued guidance to support its strategic priority of providing personalized, proactive, patient-driven care and to ensure that the provision of life-sustaining treatments, including CPR, is aligned with patients' values, goals, and preferences. VHA requires that each facility establishes a CPR Committee or equivalent that fully reviews each episode of care in which resuscitation was attempted. The ongoing review and analysis of high-risk healthcare processes is essential for ensuring patient safety and the provision of high-quality care. VHA also has established requirements for basic life support and advanced cardiac life support training and certification for clinicians responsible for administering life-sustaining treatments.<sup>51</sup>

The OIG interviewed senior managers and key QSV employees and evaluated meeting minutes, protected peer reviews, root cause analyses, the annual patient safety report, and other relevant documents. Specifically, OIG inspectors evaluated the following performance indicators:<sup>52</sup>

- Protected peer reviews
  - Evaluation of aspects of care (for example, choice and timely ordering of diagnostic tests, prompt treatment, and appropriate documentation)
  - Implementation of improvement actions recommended by the Peer Review Committee
  - Completion of final reviews within 120 calendar days
  - Quarterly review of Peer Review Committee's summary analysis by the Medical Executive Committee

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<sup>49</sup> VHA Directive 1117(1).

<sup>50</sup> VHA Handbook 1050.01.

<sup>51</sup> VHA Directive 1177; VHA Handbook 1004.03, *Life-Sustaining Treatment Decisions: Eliciting, Documenting and Honoring Patients' Values, Goals and Preferences*, January 11, 2017.

<sup>52</sup> For CHIP reviews, the OIG selects performance indicators based on VHA or regulatory requirements or accreditation standards and evaluates these for compliance.

- Peer review of all applicable deaths within 24 hours of admission to the hospital
- Peer review of all completed suicides within seven days after discharge from an inpatient mental health unit<sup>53</sup>
- UM
  - Completion of at least 75 percent of all required inpatient reviews
  - Documentation of at least 75 percent of physician UM advisors' decisions in the National UM Integration database
  - Interdisciplinary review of utilization management data
- Patient safety
  - Annual completion of a minimum of eight root cause analyses<sup>54</sup>
  - Inclusion of required content in root cause analyses (generally)
  - Submission of completed root cause analyses to the National Center for Patient Safety within 45 days
  - Provision of feedback about root cause analysis actions to reporting employees
  - Submission of annual patient safety report to facility leaders
- Resuscitation episode review
  - Evidence of a committee responsible for reviewing resuscitation episodes
  - Confirmation of actions taken during resuscitative events being consistent with patients' wishes
  - Evidence of basic or advanced cardiac life support certification for code team responders
  - Evaluation of each resuscitation episode by the CPR Committee or equivalent

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<sup>53</sup> VHA Directive 1190.

<sup>54</sup> According to VHA Handbook 1050.01, “the requirement for a total of eight [root cause analyses] and Aggregated Reviews is a minimum number, as the total number of [root cause analyses] is driven by the events that occur and the [Safety Assessment Code] SAC score assigned to them. At least four analysis per fiscal year must be individual [root cause analyses], with the balance being Aggregated Reviews or additional individual [root cause analyses].”

## Quality, Safety, Value Conclusion

The OIG found general compliance with requirements for protected peer review, patient safety, and resuscitation episode review. However, the OIG noted a deficiency with interdisciplinary review of UM data that warranted a recommendation for improvement.

Specifically, VHA requires an interdisciplinary review of UM data. This process must include, but not be limited to, participation by representatives from UM, medicine, nursing, social work, case management, mental health, and chief business office revenue utilization review.<sup>55</sup> From October 2017 through September 2018, the interdisciplinary group that reviewed utilization management data lacked representation from social work. As a result, the UM committee performed reviews and analyses without the perspective of key social work colleagues. The chief of Quality Management cited lack of oversight and effective controls as the reason for noncompliance.

### Recommendation 1

1. The facility director makes certain that all required representatives consistently participate in interdisciplinary reviews of utilization management data and monitors representatives' compliance.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: November 2019

Facility response: Utilization management data will be presented at Quality Executive Council quarterly per VHA directive 1117 (2) to an interdisciplinary team. Social Work has identified an alternate if primary person cannot participate. The facility director will ensure that there is consistent participation of all required representatives at QEC. Consistent representation of all required members will be monitored for 2 consecutive quarters.

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<sup>55</sup> VHA Directive 1117(1).

## Medical Staff Privileging

VHA has defined procedures for the clinical privileging of all healthcare professionals who are permitted by law and the facility to practice independently—“without supervision or direction, within the scope of the individual’s license, and in accordance with individually granted clinical privileges.” These healthcare professionals are also referred to as licensed independent practitioners (LIPs).<sup>56</sup>

Clinical privileges need to be specific, based on the individual’s clinical competence. They are recommended by service chiefs and the Executive Committee of the Medical Staff and approved by the director. Clinical privileges are granted for a period not to exceed two years, and LIPs must undergo re-privileging prior to their expiration.<sup>57</sup>

VHA defines the focused professional practice evaluation (FPPE) as “a time-limited period during which the medical staff leadership evaluates and determines the practitioner’s professional performance. The FPPE typically occurs at the time of initial appointment to the medical staff or the granting of new, additional privileges.” “The on-going monitoring of privileged practitioners, Ongoing Professional Practice Evaluation[s] (OPPE), [are] essential to confirm the quality of care delivered.”<sup>58</sup>

According to TJC, the “FPPE for Cause” should be used when a question arises regarding a privileged provider’s ability to deliver safe, high-quality patient care. The “FPPE for Cause” is limited to a particular timeframe and customized to the specific provider and related clinical concerns.<sup>59</sup> Federal law requires VA facilities to report to the National Practitioner Data Bank when facilities take adverse clinical privileging actions, accept the surrender of clinical privileges, or restrict clinical privileges when the action is related to professional competence or professional conduct of LIPs.<sup>60</sup>

To determine whether the facility complied with requirements for privileging, the OIG interviewed key managers and selected and reviewed the privileging folders of several medical staff members:

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<sup>56</sup> VHA Handbook 1100.19, *Credentialing and Privileging*, October 15, 2012. (This VHA Handbook was scheduled for recertification on or before the last working date of October 2017 and has not been recertified.)

<sup>57</sup> VHA Handbook 1100.19.

<sup>58</sup> VHA Handbook 1100.19.

<sup>59</sup> Office of Safety and Risk Awareness, Office of Quality and Performance, “Provider Competency and Clinical Care Concerns Including: Focused Clinical Care Review and FPPE for Cause Guidance” July 2016 (Revision 2).

<sup>60</sup> VHA Handbook 1100.17, *National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB) Reports*, December 28, 2009. (This VHA Handbook was scheduled for recertification on or before the last working date of December 2014 and has not been recertified.)

- Ten solo few (less than two in a specialty) practitioners hired within 18 months before the site visit or were privileged within the prior 12 months.<sup>61</sup>
- Ten LIPs hired within 18 months before the site visit
- Twenty LIPs re-privileged within 12 months before the visit
- One provider who underwent a FPPE for cause within 12 months prior to the visit.

The OIG evaluated the following performance indicators:

- Privileging
  - Privileges requested by the provider
    - Facility-specific
    - Service-specific
    - Provider-specific<sup>62</sup>
  - Approval of privileges for a period of less than, or equal to, two years
- Focused professional practice evaluations
  - Criteria defined in advance
  - Use of required criteria in FPPEs for selected specialty LIPs
  - Results and timeframes clearly documented
  - Evaluation by another provider with similar training and privileges
  - Executive Committee of the Medical Staff's consideration of FPPE results in its decision to recommend continuing the initially granted privileges
- Ongoing professional practice evaluations
  - Criteria specific to the service or section
  - Use of required criteria in OPPEs for selected specialty LIPs

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<sup>61</sup> The 18-month period was from June 17, 2017, through December 17, 2018. The 12-month review period covered December 17, 2017, through December 17, 2018. VHA Memorandum, *Requirements for Peer Review of Solo Practitioners*, August 29, 2016, refers to a solo practitioner as being one provider in the facility that is privileged in a particular specialty. The OIG considers "few practitioners" as being fewer than three providers in the facility that are privileged in a particular specialty.

<sup>62</sup> According to VHA Handbook 1100.19, facility-specific means that privileges are granted only for procedures and types of services performed at the facility; service-specific refers to privileges being granted in a specific clinical service, such as neurology; and provider-specific means that the privileges should be granted to the individual provider based on their clinical competence and capabilities.



- Service chief's determination to recommend continuation of current privileges was based in part on the results of OPPE activities
- Evaluation by another provider with similar training and privileges
- Executive Committee of the Medical Staff's decision to recommend continuing privileges based on OPPE results
- Focused professional practice evaluations for cause
  - Clearly defined expectations/outcomes
  - Time-limited
  - Provider's ability to practice independently not limited for more than 30 days
  - Shared with the provider in advance
- Reporting of privileging actions to National Practitioner Data Bank

### **Medical Staff Privileging Conclusion**

The OIG found general compliance with requirements for privileging and FPPE for cause. However, the OIG team identified noncompliance with focused and ongoing professional practice evaluation processes that warranted recommendations for improvement.

VHA requires that all LIPs new to the facility have FPPEs completed and documented in the practitioner's provider profile. This process involves the evaluation of privilege-specific competence of the practitioner who has not had documented evidence of competently performing the requested privileges. Evaluation methods may include periodic chart review, direct observation, monitoring of diagnostic and treatment techniques, or discussion with other individuals involved in the care of patients.<sup>63</sup> In the review of one solo/few provider undergoing initial privileging, the OIG did not find documented evidence of FPPE review results in the provider's profile. This allowed the practitioner to continue delivering care without evidence of a thorough evaluation of the provider's practice. Facility managers cited the reasons for the noncompliance as lack of oversight, staff turnover, and misinterpretation of the requirements.

### **Recommendation 2**

2. The chief of staff ensures that service chiefs initiate and complete focused professional practice evaluations and monitors service chiefs' compliance.

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<sup>63</sup> VHA Handbook 1100.19.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: December 2019

Facility response: Service chiefs will ensure that all new LIP's have completed and documented FPPEs in their file according to their specified privileges. All Focused Professional Practice Evaluation (FPPE)s are tracked in the Executive Committee of the Medical Staff for Credentialing (ECMSC) minutes as well as on the FPPE. FPPE outcome is reported on ECMSC minutes and updated on FPPE Tracker. Target: 90% of required FPPEs will be initiated and completed timely as reflected on the FPPE Tracker. This will be monitored for two consecutive quarters.

For OPPEs, VHA requires that service chiefs consider relevant service- and practitioner-specific data utilizing defined criteria when recommending the continuation of an LIP's privileges to the Executive Committee of the Medical Staff.<sup>64</sup> Such data is maintained as part of the practitioner's provider profile and may include direct observations, clinical discussions, and clinical record reviews. Additionally, VHA has defined the minimum-required specialty criteria for gastroenterology, pathology, nuclear medicine, and radiation oncology OPPEs.<sup>65</sup> This OPPE process is essential to confirm the quality of care delivered and allows the facility to identify professional practice trends that may impact quality of care and patient safety.<sup>66</sup>

For 11 (6 solo/few and 5 general) provider profiles where an OPPE was used to support the renewal of privileges, the OIG found no evidence of service- or practitioner-specific data collection. This allowed the providers to continue to deliver care without a thorough evaluation of their practice.

In addition, for 26 (8 solo/few and 18 general) provider profiles, the OIG found no documented evidence that the service chiefs' determinations to continue current privileges were based in part on results of OPPE activities. This resulted in insufficient evidence to confirm the quality of care delivered by the providers. Clinical managers attributed the noncompliance to lack of oversight, staff turnover, and misinterpretation of the requirements.

### **Recommendation 3**

3. The chief of staff makes certain that service chiefs include the review of service-specific data for ongoing professional practice evaluations and monitors service chiefs' compliance.

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<sup>64</sup> VHA Handbook 1100.19.

<sup>65</sup> VHA Memorandum, *Requirements for Peer Review of Solo Practitioners*, August 29, 2016.

<sup>66</sup> VHA Handbook 1100.19.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: January 2020

Facility response: All Solo provider Ongoing Professional Practice Evaluation (OPPE) contain service specific data requirements. Point of Care reviews and/or chart audit logs will be attached to OPPE forms identifying specialty specific reviews. OPPE forms will contain service chief attestation that service-specific supporting documentation has been reviewed. OPPE completion will occur every 6 months. Target: 90% of completed OPPEs will contain service chief attestation that service-specific data was reviewed. This is reported to ECMSC on a scheduled basis and will be monitored for two consecutive quarters.

## Recommendation 4

4. The chief of staff ensures service chiefs include review of ongoing professional practice evaluation data in the determination to continue current privileges and monitors the service chiefs' compliance.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: January 2020

Facility response: OPPE completion will be done every 6 months. OPPE forms will contain service chief attestation that all appropriate data has been considered in the recommendation to continue privileges. Target: 90% of completed OPPEs will contain service chief recommendation to continue current privileges based on review of OPPE data and will be reported to ECMSC. This will be monitored for two consecutive quarters.

For FPPEs and OPPEs, VHA requires that the Executive Committee of the Medical Staff (Medical Executive Council) review and evaluate providers' initial and reprivileging requests and that committee minutes must reflect the documents reviewed (for example, FPPE and OPPE results).<sup>67</sup> This ensures that privileging recommendations are based on providers' demonstrated competencies and performance.

For 27 practitioners—one solo/few provider who had initial privileges and 26 (8 solo/few and 18 general providers) who were re-privileged—the OIG found that the Medical Executive Council recommended continuation of privileges without indicating the documents or activities reviewed, such as FPPE and OPPE data. This resulted in incomplete reviews and inadequate data to support granting or continuing clinical privileges to these providers. Facility managers attributed the noncompliance to misinterpretation of the requirements, staff turnover, and lack of oversight.

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<sup>67</sup> VHA Handbook 1100.19.

## Recommendation 5

5. The chief of staff makes certain that the Medical Executive Council meeting minutes consistently reflect the review of focused and ongoing professional practice evaluation results in the decision to recommend continuation of initially granted or ongoing privileges and monitors committee's compliance.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: December 2019

Facility response: Executive Committee of the Medical Staff for Credentialing (ECMSC) recommendations for privileges are based on results of FPPE and OPPE activities as documented in the minutes. OPPE results are documented in the minutes at re-privileging. FPPE results are documented in the minutes upon completion, including recommendation to move to OPPE.

Target: 90% of granting of initial or continuing privilege recommendations will include a review of FPPE and/or OPPE results and reported to ECMSC. This will be monitored for two consecutive quarters.

## Environment of Care

Any facility, regardless of its size or location, faces vulnerabilities in the healthcare environment. VHA requires managers to conduct environment of care inspection rounds and resolve issues in a timely manner. The goal of the environment of care program is to reduce and control environmental hazards and risks; prevent accidents and injuries; and maintain safe conditions for patients, visitors, and staff. The physical environment of a healthcare organization must not only be functional, but should also promote healing.<sup>68</sup>

The purpose of this facet of the OIG inspection was to determine whether the facility maintained a clean and safe healthcare environment in accordance with applicable requirements. The OIG examined whether the facility met requirements in selected areas that are often associated with higher risks of harm to patients, such as in the locked inpatient mental health unit. The inspection team also looked at facility compliance with emergency management processes.<sup>69</sup>

VHA requires its facilities to have the “capacity for [providing] mental health services for Veterans with acute and severe emotional and/or behavioral symptoms causing a safety risk to self or others, and/or resulting in severely compromised functional status. This level of care is typically provided in an inpatient setting;” however, for facilities that do not have inpatient mental health services, that “capacity” could mean facilitating care at a nearby VA or non-VA facility.<sup>70</sup>

VHA requires managers to establish a comprehensive emergency management program to ensure the continuity of patient care and hospital operations in the event of a natural disaster or other emergency. This includes conducting a hazard vulnerability analysis and developing an emergency operations plan. These requirements are meant to support facilities’ efforts to identify and minimize harm from potential hazards, threats, incidents, and events related to healthcare and other essential services.<sup>71</sup> Managers must also develop utility management plans to increase reliability and reduce failures of electrical power distribution systems in accordance with TJC,

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<sup>68</sup> VHA Directive 1608, *Comprehensive Environment of Care (CEOC) Program*, February 1, 2016.

<sup>69</sup> Applicable requirements for high-risk areas and emergency management include those detailed in or by various VHA Directives, Joint Commission hospital accreditation standards, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

<sup>70</sup> VHA Handbook 1160.06, *Inpatient Mental Health Services*, September 16, 2013. (This VHA Handbook was scheduled for recertification on or before the last working date of September 2018 and has not been recertified.)

<sup>71</sup> VHA Directive 0320.01, *Veterans Health Administration Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP) Procedures*, April 6, 2017.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration,<sup>72</sup> and National Fire Protection Association standards.<sup>73</sup> The provision of sustained electrical power during disasters or emergencies is critical to healthcare facility operations.<sup>74</sup>

In all, the OIG team inspected four inpatient areas—intensive care, medical/surgical, community living center, and mental health—in addition to the post-anesthesia care unit, emergency department, outpatient women’s health clinic, and primary care clinic. The OIG team also inspected the Oakhurst VA Clinic. The inspection team reviewed relevant documents and interviewed key employees and managers. The OIG evaluated the following location-specific performance indicators:

- Parent facility
  - General safety
  - Environmental cleanliness and infection prevention
  - General privacy
  - Women veterans program
  - Availability of medical equipment and supplies
- Community based outpatient clinic
  - General safety
  - Environmental cleanliness and infection prevention
  - General privacy
  - Women veterans program
  - Availability of medical equipment and supplies
- Locked inpatient mental health unit
  - Mental health environment of care rounds
  - Nursing station security
  - Public area and general unit safety

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<sup>72</sup> The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is part of the US Department of Labor. OSHA’s Mission is to assure safe and healthy working conditions “by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education, and assistance.” <https://www.osha.gov/about.html>. (This website was accessed on June 28, 2018.)

<sup>73</sup> The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is a global nonprofit organization “devoted to eliminating death, injury, property, and economic loss due to fire, electrical, and related hazards.” <https://www.nfpa.org/About-NFPA>. (This website was accessed on June 28, 2018.)

<sup>74</sup> TJC. Environment of Care standard EC.02.05.07.

- Patient room safety
- Infection prevention
- Availability of medical equipment and supplies
- Emergency management
  - Hazard vulnerability analysis (HVA)
  - Emergency operations plan (EOP)
  - Emergency power testing and availability

## Environment of Care Conclusion

The parent facility was generally clean and well maintained. The representative Community Based Outpatient Clinic met the performance indicators evaluated. The OIG team did not note any issues with the availability of medical equipment and supplies. However, the OIG team identified noncompliance with medication safety in two of the patient care areas inspected and with the documentation of response time for panic alarm testing in the locked inpatient mental health unit that warranted recommendations for improvement.

VHA requires multi-dose medications to be labeled with an expiration date upon opening.<sup>75</sup> In two of the eight areas inspected, the OIG team found open and undated multi-dose insulin vials.<sup>76</sup> This resulted in the lack of assurance of safe medication administration. Facility managers stated that staff were aware of proper medication storage requirements but did not follow facility procedures.

## Recommendation 6

6. The associate director ensures that staff label multi-dose medication vials with an expiration date upon opening and monitors clinical staff's compliance.

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<sup>75</sup> VHA Directive 1108.06, *Inpatient Pharmacy Services*, February 8, 2017.

<sup>76</sup> Community living center and emergency department.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: October 2019

Facility response: CLC and emergency department licensed staff nurses were re-educated on 3/6/2019 during the staff meeting about the process of dating medication vials once opened per Standard Operating Procedure no. 31. A checklist was created and will be used by CLC and emergency department charge nurses to conduct a weekly inspection of medication vials to ensure labeling observation shows at least 90% compliance for 2 consecutive quarters. Medication checklist for May and June documented 100% compliance.

VHA requires that VA police periodically test and document response time to panic alarms in locked mental health inpatient units.<sup>77</sup> The OIG team found no evidence of documented response times when the facility's locked mental health inpatient unit panic alarms were tested. This may result in an unsafe environment for patients, visitors, and staff since timely police responses greatly impact the overall success of police intervention and reduction of organizational risks. The VA police chief was unaware of this requirement.

## Recommendation 7

7. The associate director makes certain that VA police document response time for panic alarm testing at the locked mental health inpatient unit and monitors compliance.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: July 2019

Facility response: As part of the implementation process, an unannounced LYNX (security system) monthly alarm in the mental health (MH) unit was initiated by the VA police in February 2019 with an expectation of 5 minutes or less response time. Testing alarm response time will be done at least once a month and will be monitored for 6 months to ensure at least 90% target compliance. Actual panic alarm in the MH unit, such as code grey, will be monitored, as well through the VA police memorandum for record and police journals to ensure response time is at the target compliance of 90% for 2 consecutive quarters. Recorded VA police response time from February 2019 to July 2019 shows 100% compliance.

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<sup>77</sup> VA National Center for Patient Safety, *Mental Health Environment of Care Checklist (MHEOCC)*, December 8, 2016.



## Medication Management: Controlled Substances Inspections

The Controlled Substances Act divides controlled drugs into five categories based on whether they have an accepted medical treatment use in the United States, their relative potential for abuse, and the likelihood of causing dependence if abused.<sup>78</sup> Diversion of controlled substances by healthcare workers—the transfer of legally prescribed controlled substances from the prescribed individual to others for illicit use—remains a serious problem that can increase patient safety issues and elevate the liability risk to healthcare facilities.<sup>79</sup>

VHA requires that facility managers implement and maintain a controlled substances inspection program to minimize the risk for loss and diversion and to enhance patient safety. Requirements include the appointment of controlled substances coordinator(s) and controlled substances inspectors, implementation of procedures for inventory control, and inspections of the pharmacy and clinical areas with controlled substances.<sup>80</sup>

To determine whether the facility complied with requirements related to controlled substances security and inspections, the OIG team interviewed key managers and reviewed inspection reports; monthly summaries of findings, including discrepancies, provided to the facility director; inspection quarterly trend reports for the prior two completed quarters;<sup>81</sup> and other relevant documents. The OIG evaluated the following performance indicators:

- Controlled substances coordinator reports
  - Monthly summary of findings to the director
  - Quarterly trend report to the director
  - Quality Management Committee’s review of monthly and quarterly trend reports
  - Actions taken to resolve identified problems
- Pharmacy operations
  - Staff restrictions for monthly review of balance adjustments<sup>82</sup>
- Requirements for controlled substances inspectors

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<sup>78</sup> Drug Enforcement Agency Controlled Substance Schedules. <https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/schedules/>. (The website was accessed on March 7, 2019.)

<sup>79</sup> American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, “ASHP Guidelines on Preventing Diversion of Controlled Substances,” *American Journal of Health-System Pharmacists* 74, no. 5 (March 1, 2017): 325-348.

<sup>80</sup> VHA Directive 1108.02(1), *Inspection of Controlled Substances*, November 28, 2016 (amended March 6, 2017).

<sup>81</sup> The two quarters were from April 1, 2018, through September 30, 2018.

<sup>82</sup> Controlled substances balance adjustment reports list transactions in which the pharmacy vault inventory balance was manually adjusted.

- No conflicts of interest
- Appointed in writing by the director for a term not to exceed three years
- Hiatus of one year between any reappointment
- Completion of required annual competency assessment
- Controlled substances area inspections
  - Completion of monthly inspections
  - Rotations of controlled substances inspectors
  - Patterns of inspections
  - Completion of inspections on day initiated
  - Reconciliation of dispensing between pharmacy and each dispensing area
  - Verification of controlled substances orders
  - Performance of routine controlled substances inspections
- Pharmacy inspections
  - Monthly physical counts of the controlled substances in the pharmacy
  - Completion of inspections on day initiated
  - Security and verification of drugs held for destruction<sup>83</sup>
  - Accountability for all prescription pads in pharmacy
  - Verification of hard copy controlled substances prescriptions
  - Verification of 72-hour inventories of the main vault
  - Quarterly inspections of emergency drugs
  - Monthly checks of locks and verification of lock numbers
- Facility review of override reports

## **Medication Management Conclusion**

The OIG team found general compliance with requirements for most of the performance indicators evaluated, including the controlled substances coordinator reports, requirements for controlled substances inspectors, and completion of the monthly inspections. However, the OIG

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<sup>83</sup> According to VHA Directive 1108.02(1), The Destructions File Holding Report “lists all drugs awaiting local destruction or turn-over to a reverse distributor.” Controlled substances inspectors “must verify there is a corresponding sealed evidence bag containing drug(s) for each destruction holding number on the report.”

team noted concerns with pharmacy operations and facility review of override reports that warranted recommendations for improvement.

Specifically, VHA requires that pharmacy staff assigned to review controlled substances inventory balance adjustments not be the same staff that perform and document the balance adjustments.<sup>84</sup> The OIG team found that the chief of Pharmacy and the data processing application coordinator pharmacist reviewed balance adjustment reports and also had access to electronically perform controlled substances adjustments to the pharmacy vault inventory, which increases the potential for controlled substances diversions. The chief of Pharmacy cited a lack of oversight as the reason for noncompliance.

## Recommendation 8

8. The facility director ensures that electronic access for performing or monitoring controlled substances balance adjustments is limited to appropriate staff and monitors compliance.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: July 2019

Facility response: To ensure compliance, the pharmacy automated data processing application coordinator (ADPAC) removed the Veterans Integrated System Technology Architecture (VISTA) controlled substances (PSD) key that allows the chief of pharmacy to make balance adjustments in February when this was identified and reported to the Privacy Officer. To monitor compliance, the pharmacy ADPAC will review the “security key report” for two consecutive quarters to ensure compliance. If compliance is reached after the second quarter, the review will be done twice a year. Next report is due on July 25, 2019.

TJC requires hospitals to evaluate the effectiveness of its medication management system. Hospitals using automated dispensing cabinets must have a policy that describes the types of medication overrides that will be reviewed for appropriateness and the frequency of reviews.<sup>85</sup> Facility managers stated that the intensive care unit informally reviewed override reports; however, no documented evidence was provided. The OIG team determined that the facility did not have a formal process for reviewing override reports, which creates the potential for medication errors and drug diversion. Program managers stated the reason for noncompliance was a lack of oversight.

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<sup>84</sup> VHA Directive 1108.01.

<sup>85</sup> TJC. Medication Management standard MM.08.01.01.

## Recommendation 9

9. The facility director ensures that a formal process for reviewing override reports is implemented and monitors compliance.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: December 2019

Facility response: A pharmacy standard operating procedure (SOP) #15 was developed describing the review process for overrides. The report is run daily. The inpatient Associate Chief will contact the proper officials if any issues are present. Once the proper steps have been completed according to the guiding SOP, the results of all override reviews will be included in the Nurse/Pharmacy committee minutes. The inpatient Associate Chief will monitor for 90% compliance with the policy outlined for the review of the override report for two consecutive quarters.

## Mental Health: Military Sexual Trauma Follow-Up and Staff Training

The Department of Veterans Affairs uses the term “military sexual trauma” (MST) to refer to a “psychological trauma, which in the judgment of a mental health professional employed by the Department [of Veterans Affairs], resulted from a physical assault of a sexual nature, battery of a sexual nature, or sexual harassment which occurred while the Veteran was serving on active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty training.”<sup>86</sup> MST is an experience, not a diagnosis or a mental health condition. Although posttraumatic stress disorder is commonly associated with MST, other frequently associated diagnoses include depression and substance use disorders.<sup>87</sup>

VHA requires that the facility director designates an MST coordinator to support national and VISN-level policies related to MST-related care and serve as a source of information; establish and monitor MST-related staff training and informational outreach; and communicate MST-related issues, services, and initiatives with leadership.<sup>88</sup> Additionally, the facility director is responsible for ensuring that MST-related data are tracked and monitored.<sup>89</sup>

VHA requires that all veterans and potentially eligible individuals seen in VHA facilities be screened for experiences of MST with the required MST clinical reminder in the computerized patient record system.<sup>90</sup> Those who screen positive must have access to appropriate MST-related care.<sup>91</sup> VHA also requires that evidence-based mental health care be available to all veterans with mental health conditions related to MST. Patients requesting or referred for mental health services must receive an initial evaluation within 24 hours of the referral to identify urgent care needs and a more comprehensive diagnostic evaluation within 30 days.<sup>92</sup>

The MST coordinator may provide clinical care to individuals experiencing MST and is thus subject to the same mandatory training requirements as mental health and primary care providers.<sup>93</sup> All mental health and primary care providers must complete MST mandatory

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<sup>86</sup>VHA Directive 1115, *Military Sexual Trauma (MST) Program*, May 8, 2018.

<sup>87</sup>Military Sexual Trauma. [https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/mst\\_general\\_factsheet.pdf](https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/mst_general_factsheet.pdf). (The website was accessed on November 17, 2017.)

<sup>88</sup> VHA Directive 1115.

<sup>89</sup> VHA Handbook 1160.01, *Uniform Mental Health Services in VA Medical Centers and Clinics*, September 11, 2008 (amended November 16, 2015). (This VHA Handbook was scheduled for recertification on or before the last working date of September 2013 and has not been recertified.)

<sup>90</sup>VHA Directive 1115 states that “MST-related care is not subject to the minimum active duty service requirement set forth in 38 U.S.C. 5303A; Veterans may therefore be able to receive MST-related care even if they are not eligible for VA health care under other treatment authorities.”

<sup>91</sup>VHA Directive 1115.

<sup>92</sup> VHA Handbook 1160.01.

<sup>93</sup> VHA Directive 1115.

training; for those hired after July 1, 2012, this training must be completed no later than 90 days after assuming their position.<sup>94</sup>

To determine whether the facility complied with the requirements related to MST follow-up and training, the OIG inspection team reviewed relevant documents and staff training records and interviewed key employees and managers. The team also reviewed the electronic health records of 50 outpatients who had a positive MST screen from July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018. The OIG evaluated the following performance indicators:

- Designated Facility MST coordinator
  - Establishes and monitors MST-related staff training
  - Establishes and monitors informational outreach
  - Communicates MST-related issues, services, and initiatives with local leaders
- Evidence of tracking MST-related data
- Provision of clinical care
  - Referral for MST-related care to patients with positive MST screens
  - Initial evaluation within 24 hours to patients referred for mental health services
  - Comprehensive diagnostic and treatment planning evaluation within 30 days to patients referred for mental health services
- Completion of MST mandatory training requirement for mental health and primary care providers

## **Mental Health Conclusion**

Generally, the OIG team found compliance with many of the performance indicators, including the designation of an MST coordinator, tracking of MST-related data, and provision of clinical care. However, the OIG identified noncompliance with providers' completion of MST mandatory training that warranted a recommendation for improvement.

Specifically, VHA requires all primary care and mental health providers complete MST mandatory training; for employees hired after July 1, 2012, this training must be completed no later than 90 days after entering their position.<sup>95</sup> The OIG team found that 8 of 16 providers hired after July 1, 2012, did not complete the required training within 90 days. This could potentially

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<sup>94</sup> VHA Directive 1115.01, *Military Sexual Trauma (MST) Mandatory Training and Reporting Requirements for VHA Mental Health and Primary Care Providers*, April 14, 2017; Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Operations and Management, *Compliance with Military Sexual Trauma (MST) Mandatory Training for Mental Health and Primary Care Providers*, February 2, 2016.

<sup>95</sup> VHA Directive 1115.01.

prevent clinicians from providing appropriate counseling, care, and service to veterans who experienced MST. The MST coordinator was unaware of the 90-day requirement and stated that a lack of attention to detail contributed to the noncompliance.

### **Recommendation 10**

10. The chief of staff makes certain that providers complete military sexual trauma mandatory training within the required timeframe and monitors providers' compliance.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: July 2019

Facility response: The chief of staff will ensure that newly hired staff and providers in mental health (MH) and primary care (PC) complete the mandatory MST training within 90 days from assuming their position. Service chiefs and admin staff of MH and PC services will assign the mandatory training to all their newly-hired employees within the required time frame. The MST coordinator will request a gains sheet from the HR specialist to track the list of newly-hired employees in MH and PC services. Then, a follow-up will be done monthly to ensure all new staff have completed the TMS Training. In addition, an email will be sent out to the service chiefs of MH and PC to track each service's compliance. A TMS report will be reviewed for 2 consecutive quarters to ensure compliance of at least 90%. As of July 2019, PC and MH are in 100% compliance.

## Geriatric Care: Antidepressant Use among the Elderly

VA's National Registry for Depression reported that "11 [percent] of veterans aged 65 years and older have a diagnosis of major depressive disorder."<sup>96</sup> The VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) describes depression as "a common mental disorder that presents with depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure in regular activities, decreased energy, feelings of guilt or low self-worth, disturbed sleep or appetite, and poor concentration." This can lead to poor quality of life, decreased productivity, and increased mortality from suicide.<sup>97</sup>

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, older adults are at increased risk for experiencing depression because "80 [percent] of older adults have at least one chronic health condition and 50 [percent] have two or more." Further, "most older adults see an improvement in [their] symptoms when treated with antidepressant drugs, psychotherapy, or a combination of both."<sup>98</sup>

The American Geriatrics Society revised the Beers Criteria in 2015 to include lists of potentially inappropriate medications to be avoided. Potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults continues to be associated with confusion, falls, and mortality.<sup>99</sup> The criteria provide guidelines that help to improve the safety of prescribing certain medications including antidepressants for older adults.

TJC requires clinicians to educate patients and families about the "safe and effective use of medications."<sup>100</sup> In 2015, VHA outlined essential medical information "necessary for review, management, and communication of medication information" with patients, caregivers, and their healthcare teams.<sup>101</sup> Further, TJC requires clinicians to perform medication reconciliation by comparing the medication a patient is actually taking to the new medications that are ordered for the patient and resolving any discrepancies.<sup>102</sup> The CPG recommends that clinicians monitor patients monthly after therapy initiation or a change in treatment until the patient achieves

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<sup>96</sup> Hans Peterson, "Late Life Depression," *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Mental Health Featured Article*, March 1, 2011. [https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/featureArticle\\_Mar11LateLife.asp](https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/featureArticle_Mar11LateLife.asp). (The website was accessed on March 8, 2019.)

<sup>97</sup> VA/DoD *Clinical Practice Guideline for the Management of Major Depressive Disorder*, April 2016. <https://www.healthquality.va.gov/guidelines/MH/mdd/VADoDMDDCPGFINAL82916.pdf>. (The website was accessed November 20, 2018.)

<sup>98</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Depression is Not a Normal Part of Growing Older," January 31, 2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/aging/mentalhealth/depression.htm>. (The website was accessed on March 8, 2019.)

<sup>99</sup> American Geriatrics Society 2015 Beers Criteria Update Expert Panel, "American Geriatrics Society 2015 Updated Beers Criteria for Potentially Inappropriate Medication Use in Older Adults." [http://www.sigot.org/allegato\\_docs/1057\\_Beers-Criteria.pdf](http://www.sigot.org/allegato_docs/1057_Beers-Criteria.pdf). (The website was accessed on March 22, 2018.)

<sup>100</sup> TJC. Provision of Care, Treatment, and Services standard PC 02.03.01.

<sup>101</sup> VHA Directive 1164, *Essential Medication Information Standards*, June 26, 2015.

<sup>102</sup> TJC. National Patient Safety Goal standard NPSG.03.06.01.



remission. Monitoring includes assessment of symptoms, adherence to medication and psychotherapy, and any adverse effects. The CPG also recommends that treatment planning includes patient education about treatment options, including risks and benefits.<sup>103</sup>

To determine whether the facility complied with requirements concerning use of antidepressants among the elderly, the OIG inspection team interviewed key employees and managers. The team also reviewed the electronic health records of 40 randomly selected patients, ages 65 and older, who were newly prescribed one of seven selected antidepressant medications from July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018.<sup>104</sup> The OIG evaluated the following performance indicators:

- Justification for medication initiation
- Evidence of patient and/or caregiver education specific to the medication prescribed
- Clinician evaluation of patient and/or caregiver understanding of the education provided
- Medication reconciliation

### **Geriatric Care Conclusion**

Generally, the facility met requirements as reflected by the performance indicators above. The OIG made no recommendations.

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<sup>103</sup> VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Management of Major Depressive Disorder.

<sup>104</sup> The seven selected antidepressant medications are Amitriptyline, Clomipramine, Desipramine, Doxepin (>6mg/day), Imipramine, Nortriptyline, and Paroxetine.

## Women’s Health: Abnormal Cervical Pathology Results Notification and Follow-Up

Each year, about 12,000 women in the United States are diagnosed with cervical cancer.<sup>105</sup> Human papillomavirus (HPV) can be transmitted during sexual contact and is the main cause of cervical cancer.<sup>106</sup> In addition to HPV infection, other risk factors for cervical cancer include smoking, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, use of oral contraceptives for five or more years, and having given birth to three or more children.<sup>107</sup> Cervical cancer is highly preventable through diligent screening and vaccination efforts. With early detection, it is very treatable and associated with optimal patient outcomes.<sup>108</sup>

VA is authorized to provide “gender-specific services, such as Papanicolaou tests (Pap smears),” to eligible women veterans. Further, VHA requires that all eligible and enrolled women veterans have access to appropriate services and preventative care. That care would include age-appropriate screening for cervical cancer.<sup>109</sup>

VHA requires that each facility have a “full-time Women Veterans Program Manager (WVPM) to execute comprehensive planning for women’s health care.” VHA also requires a medical director or clinical champion to be responsible for the clinical oversight of the women’s health program. Each facility must also have a “Women Veterans Health Committee (WVHC) comprised of appropriate facility leadership and program directors, which develops and implements a Women’s Health Program strategic plan.” The Women Veterans Health Committee must meet at least quarterly and report to the executive leaders. The facility must also have a process to ensure the collecting and tracking of data related to cervical cancer screenings.<sup>110</sup>

VHA has established timeframes for notifying patients of abnormal cervical pathology results. Abnormal cervical pathology results must be communicated to patients within seven calendar days from the date the results are available to the ordering provider. Communication of the

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<sup>105</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Cervical Cancer” *Inside Knowledge* fact sheet, December 2016. [https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/pdf/cervical\\_facts.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/pdf/cervical_facts.pdf). (The website was accessed on February 28, 2018.)

<sup>106</sup> Center for Disease Control and Prevention. *Basic Information About Cervical Cancer*. February 13, 2017. [https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic\\_info/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/index.htm). (The website was accessed on March 8, 2019.)

<sup>107</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *What Are the Risk Factors for Cervical Cancer?* February 13, 2017. [https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic\\_info/risk\\_factors.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/risk_factors.htm). (The website was accessed on March 8, 2019.)

<sup>108</sup> Center for Disease Control and Prevention. *Basic Information About Cervical Cancer*. February 13, 2017. [https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic\\_info/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/index.htm). (The website was accessed on March 8, 2019.)

<sup>109</sup> VHA Directive 1330.01(2), *Health Care Services for Women Veterans*, February 15, 2017 (amended July 24, 2018).

<sup>110</sup> VHA Directive 1330.01(2).

results to patients must be documented. The facility must ensure that appropriate follow-up care is provided to patients with abnormal results.<sup>111</sup>

To determine whether the facility complied with selected VHA requirements for the notification and follow-up care of abnormal cervical pathology results, the OIG inspection team reviewed relevant documents and interviewed selected employees and managers. The team also reviewed the electronic health records of six women veteran patients, between ages 21 and 65, who had an abnormal pap smear or test from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. The OIG evaluated the following performance indicators:

- Appointment of a women veterans program manager
- Appointment of a women’s health medical director or clinical champion
- Facility Women Veterans Health Committee
  - Core membership
  - Quarterly meetings
  - Reports to clinical executive leaders
- Collection and tracking of cervical cancer screening data
  - Notification of patients due for screening
  - Completed screenings
  - Results reporting
  - Follow-up care
- Communication of abnormal results to patient within required timeframe
- Provision of follow-up care for abnormal cervical pathology results, if indicated

## **Women’s Health Conclusion**

Generally, the facility achieved the performance indicators listed above. The OIG made no recommendations.

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<sup>111</sup> VHA Directive 1330.01(2).

## High-Risk Processes: Operations and Management of Emergency Departments and Urgent Care Centers

VHA defines an emergency department as a “unit in a VA medical facility that has acute care medical and/or surgical inpatient beds and whose primary responsibility is to provide resuscitative therapy and stabilization in life-threatening situations.” An urgent care center (UCC) “provides acute medical care for patients without a scheduled appointment who are in need of immediate attention for an acute medical or mental health illness and/or minor injuries.”<sup>112</sup> A variety of emergency services may exist, dependent on “capability, capacity, and function of the local VA medical facility;” however, emergency care must be uniformly available in all VHA emergency departments and UCCs.<sup>113</sup>

Because the emergency department or UCC is often the first point of contact for patients seeking treatment of unexpected medical issues, a care delivery system with appropriate resources and services must be available to deliver prompt, safe, and appropriate care. VHA requires that each emergency department provide “unrestricted access to appropriate and timely emergency medical and nursing care 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.” VHA UCCs are also required to provide access and timely care during established operational hours. VHA also requires that “evaluation, management, and treatment [are] provided by qualified personnel with the knowledge and skills appropriate to treat those seeking emergency care.”<sup>114</sup>

TJC noted that patient flow problems pose a persistent risk to quality and safety and established standards for the management of the flow of patients in the emergency department and the rest of the hospital. Managing the flow of patients prevents overcrowding, which can “undermine the timeliness of care and, ultimately, patient safety.” Effective management processes that “support patient flow [in the emergency department or UCC settings] (such as admitting, assessment and treatment, patient transfer, and discharge) can minimize delays in the delivery of care.”<sup>115</sup>

The VHA national director of Emergency Medicine developed the Emergency Medicine Improvement (EMI) initiative to improve the quality of emergent and urgent care provided through VA emergency departments and UCCs. As part of this initiative, all VA emergency departments and UCCs must use the Emergency Department Integration Software (EDIS) tracking program to document and manage the flow of patients.<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>112</sup> VHA Directive 1101.05(2), *Emergency Medicine*, September 2, 2016 (amended March 7, 2017).

<sup>113</sup> VHA Directive 1101.05(2).

<sup>114</sup> VHA Directive 1101.05(2).

<sup>115</sup> TJC. Leadership standard LD.04.03.11.

<sup>116</sup> VHA Directive 1101.05(2); The Emergency Medicine Management Tool (EMMT) uses data collected from EDIS to generate productivity metrics. The use of EDIS and EMMT are key tools in accomplishing EMI initiative goals.

VA emergency departments and UCCs must also be designed to promote a safe environment of care.<sup>117</sup> Managers must ensure medications are securely stored,<sup>118</sup> a psychiatric intervention room is available,<sup>119</sup> and equipment and supplies are readily accessible to provide gynecologic and resuscitation services. VHA also requires emergency departments to have communication systems available to accept requests by local emergency medical services for transporting unstable patients to VA emergency departments.<sup>120</sup>

The OIG examined the clinical risks of the emergency department/UCC areas by evaluating the staffing; the provision of care, including selected aspects of mental health and women's health; and the reduction of patient safety risks to optimize quality care and outcomes. In addition to conducting manager and staff interviews, the OIG team reviewed emergency department staffing schedules, committee minutes, and other relevant documents. The OIG evaluated the following performance indicators:

- General
  - Presence of an emergency department and UCC
  - Availability of acute care medical and/or surgical inpatient beds in facilities with emergency departments
  - Emergency department/UCC operating hours
  - Workload capture process
- Staffing for emergency department/UCC
  - Dedicated medical director
  - At least one licensed physician privileged to staff the department at all times
  - Minimum of two registered nurses on duty during all hours of operation
  - Backup call schedules for providers
- Support services for emergency department/UCC
  - Access during regular hours, off hours, weekends, and holidays
  - On-call list for staff required to respond

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<sup>117</sup> VHA Directive 1101.05(2).

<sup>118</sup> TJC. Medication Management standard MM.03.01.01.

<sup>119</sup> A psychiatric intervention room is where individuals experiencing a behavioral health crisis, including serious disturbances, agitation, or intoxication may be taken immediately on arrival.

<sup>120</sup> VHA Directive 1101.05(2).

- Licensed independent mental health provider available as required for the facility's complexity level
- Telephone message system during non-operational hours
- Inpatient provider available for patients requiring admission
- Patient flow
  - EDIS tracking program
  - Emergency department patient flow evaluated
  - Diversion policy
  - Designated bed flow coordinator
- General safety
  - Directional signage with clearly defined area dedicated to providing emergency care
  - Fast track<sup>121</sup>
- Medication security and labeling
- Management of mental health patients
- Emergency department participation in local/regional emergency medical services (EMS) system, if applicable
- Women veteran services
  - Capability and equipment for gynecologic examinations
- Life support equipment

## **High-Risk Processes Conclusion**

Generally, the OIG team noted compliance with many of the performance indicators for the operations and management of the emergency department. However, the OIG team identified the lack of backup call schedules for emergency department providers and social workers that warranted a recommendation for improvement.

Specifically, VHA requires that emergency departments have a written staffing contingency plan that includes a backup call schedule to address situations when expedient mobilization of provider

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<sup>121</sup> The emergency department fast track is a designated care area within the emergency department domain where lower acuity patients are assessed and treated.

resources is needed.<sup>122</sup> The OIG team found that the facility lacked a backup call schedule for the emergency department providers and social workers. This could impact the facility's ability to provide uninterrupted and timely patient care and/or social work service. Facility managers believed that the existing contingency plan in place met the requirement.

## Recommendation 11

11. The chief of staff ensures that a backup call schedule is maintained for emergency department providers and social workers and monitors compliance.

Facility concurred

Target date for completion: July 2019

Facility response: The chief of staff ensured that there is a consistent daily backup call for providers and social workers in the emergency department since March 2019. To ensure compliance, 2 emergency department physicians are now available as back up on call daily from 7pm to 7am. Physician's name and time of availability are listed in amion.com (an electronic or online scheduling software). Similar action was implemented in the social work service, as well. An on-call schedule was created from 1630-0700, seven days a week, to address emergency department social work needs for Veterans. Compliance will be monitored by service chiefs through checking the emergency department providers' and SW scheduled on call coverage in Amion SharePoint. Schedules will be sent to Quality Management for two consecutive quarters for monitoring.

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<sup>122</sup> VHA Dir 1101.05(2).

## Appendix A: Summary Table of Comprehensive Healthcare Inspection Findings

The intent is for facility leaders to use these recommendations as a road map to help improve operations and clinical care. The recommendations address systems issues as well as other less-critical findings that, if left unattended, may potentially interfere with the delivery of quality health care.

Healthcare Processes	Performance Indicators	Conclusion
Leadership and Organizational Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive leadership position stability and engagement</li> <li>• Employee satisfaction</li> <li>• Patient experience</li> <li>• Accreditation and/or for-cause surveys and oversight inspections</li> <li>• Factors related to possible lapses in care</li> <li>• VHA performance data</li> </ul>	Eleven OIG recommendations ranging from documentation concerns to noncompliance that can lead to patient and staff safety issues or adverse events are attributable to the director, chief of staff, and associate director. See details below.

Healthcare Processes	Performance Indicators	Critical Recommendations for Improvement	Recommendations for Improvement
Quality, Safety, and Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protected peer reviews</li> <li>• UM reviews</li> <li>• Patient safety</li> <li>• Resuscitation episode review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All required representatives consistently participate in interdisciplinary reviews of UM data.</li> </ul>
Medical Staff Privileging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Privileging</li> <li>• FPPE</li> <li>• OPPE</li> <li>• FPPE for cause</li> <li>• Reporting of privileging actions to National Practitioner Data Bank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service chiefs initiate and complete FPPEs.</li> <li>• Service chiefs include the review of service-specific data for OPPEs.</li> <li>• Service chiefs include review of OPPE data in the determination to continue current privileges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical Executive Staff Committee meeting minutes reflect the documents reviewed in the decision to recommend continuation of initially granted or ongoing privileges.</li> </ul>



Healthcare Processes	Performance Indicators	Critical Recommendations for Improvement	Recommendations for Improvement
<p>Environment of Care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parent facility               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ General safety</li> <li>○ Environmental cleanliness and infection prevention</li> <li>○ General privacy</li> <li>○ Women veterans program</li> <li>○ Availability of medical equipment and supplies</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Community based outpatient clinic               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ General safety</li> <li>○ Environmental cleanliness and infection prevention</li> <li>○ General privacy</li> <li>○ Women veterans program</li> <li>○ Availability of medical equipment and supplies</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Locked inpatient mental health unit               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mental health environment of care rounds</li> <li>○ Nursing station security</li> <li>○ Public area and general unit safety</li> <li>○ Patient room safety</li> <li>○ Infection prevention</li> <li>○ Availability of medical equipment and supplies</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Emergency management               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hazard vulnerability analysis (HVA)</li> <li>○ Emergency operations plan (EOP)</li> <li>○ Emergency power testing and availability</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff label multi-dose medication vials with an expiration date upon opening.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VA police document response time for panic alarm testing at the locked mental health inpatient unit.</li> </ul>

Healthcare Processes	Performance Indicators	Critical Recommendations for Improvement	Recommendations for Improvement
Medication Management: Controlled Substances Inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controlled substances coordinator reports</li> <li>• Pharmacy operations</li> <li>• Controlled substances inspector requirements</li> <li>• Controlled substances area inspections</li> <li>• Pharmacy inspections</li> <li>• Override reports reviewed by the facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic access for performing or monitoring controlled substances balance adjustments is limited to appropriate staff.</li> <li>• A formal process for reviewing override reports is implemented.</li> </ul>
Mental Health: Military Sexual Trauma (MST) Follow-up and Staff Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated facility MST coordinator</li> <li>• Evidence of tracking MST-related data</li> <li>• Provision of clinical care</li> <li>• Completion of MST mandatory training requirement for mental health and primary care providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providers complete MST mandatory training within the required timeframe.</li> </ul>
Geriatric Care: Antidepressant Use among the Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justification for medication initiation</li> <li>• Evidence of patient and/or caregiver education specific to the medication prescribed</li> <li>• Clinician evaluation of patient and/or caregiver understanding of the education provided</li> <li>• Medication reconciliation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
Women's Health: Abnormal Cervical Pathology Results Notification and Follow-Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment of a women veterans program manager</li> <li>• Appointment of a women's health medical director or clinical champion</li> <li>• Facility Women Veterans Health Committee</li> <li>• Collection and tracking of cervical cancer screening data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>

Healthcare Processes	Performance Indicators	Critical Recommendations for Improvement	Recommendations for Improvement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication of abnormal results to patients within required timeframe</li> <li>• Provision of follow-up care for abnormal cervical pathology results, if indicated</li> </ul>		
<p>High-risk Processes: Operations and Management of Emergency Departments and UCCs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General</li> <li>• Staffing for emergency department/UCC</li> <li>• Support services for emergency department/UCC</li> <li>• Patient flow</li> <li>• General safety</li> <li>• Medication security and labeling</li> <li>• Management of patients with mental health disorders</li> <li>• Emergency department participation in local/regional EMS system</li> <li>• Women veteran services</li> <li>• Life support equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A backup call schedule is maintained for emergency department providers and social workers.</li> </ul>

## Appendix B: Facility Profile and VA Outpatient Clinic Profiles

### Facility Profile

The table below provides general background information for this mid-high complexity (1c) affiliated<sup>123</sup> facility reporting to VISN 21.<sup>124</sup>

**Table B.1. Facility Profile for VA Central California Health Care System (570)  
(October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2018)**

Profile Element	Facility Data FY 2016 <sup>125</sup>	Facility Data FY 2017 <sup>126</sup>	Facility Data FY 2018 <sup>127</sup>
Total medical care budget dollars	\$270,504,050	\$293,675,803	\$332,156,722
Number of:			
• Unique patients	31,601	31,523	31,938
• Outpatient visits	400,940	400,468	411,358
• Unique employees <sup>128</sup>	1,198	1,249	1,302
Type and number of operating beds:			
• Community living center	54	54	54
• Medicine	40	40	40
• Mental health	12	12	12
• Surgery	5	5	5
Average daily census:			
• Community living center	43	50	51
• Medicine	34	40	42
• Mental health	9	8	7
• Surgery	3	2	2

*Source: VA Office of Academic Affiliations, VHA Support Service Center, and VA Corporate Data Warehouse*

*Note: The OIG did not assess VA's data for accuracy or completeness.*

<sup>123</sup> Associated with a medical residency program.

<sup>124</sup> The VHA medical centers are classified according to a facility complexity model; a designation of "1c" indicates a facility with medium-high volume, medium-risk patients, some complex clinical programs, and medium sized research and teaching programs.

<sup>125</sup> October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2016.

<sup>126</sup> October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2017.

<sup>127</sup> October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018.

<sup>128</sup> Unique employees involved in direct medical care (cost center 8200).

## VA Outpatient Clinic Profiles<sup>129</sup>

The VA outpatient clinics in communities within the catchment area of the facility provide primary care integrated with women’s health, mental health, and telehealth services. Some also provide specialty care, diagnostic, and ancillary services. Table B.2. provides information relative to each of the clinics.

**Table B.2. VA Outpatient Clinic Workload/Encounters and Specialty Care, Diagnostic, and Ancillary Services Provided (October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018)<sup>130</sup>**

Location	Station No.	Primary Care Workload/ Encounters	Mental Health Workload/ Encounters	Specialty Care Services <sup>131</sup> Provided	Diagnostic Services <sup>132</sup> Provided	Ancillary Services <sup>133</sup> Provided
Merced, CA	570GA	8,426	1,525	Dermatology Neurology Eye	n/a	Pharmacy Weight management Nutrition
Oakhurst, CA	570GC	5,074	1,007	Dermatology Neurology Eye	Laboratory & pathology	Pharmacy Weight management Nutrition

<sup>129</sup> Includes all outpatient clinics in the community that were in operation as of August 15, 2018.

<sup>130</sup> An encounter is a professional contact between a patient and a practitioner vested with responsibility for diagnosing, evaluating, and treating the patient’s condition.

<sup>131</sup> Specialty care services refer to non-primary care and non-mental health services provided by a physician.

<sup>132</sup> Diagnostic services include electrocardiogram (EKG), electromyography (EMG), laboratory, nuclear medicine, radiology, and vascular lab services.

<sup>133</sup> Ancillary services include chiropractic, dental, nutrition, pharmacy, prosthetic, social work, and weight management services.

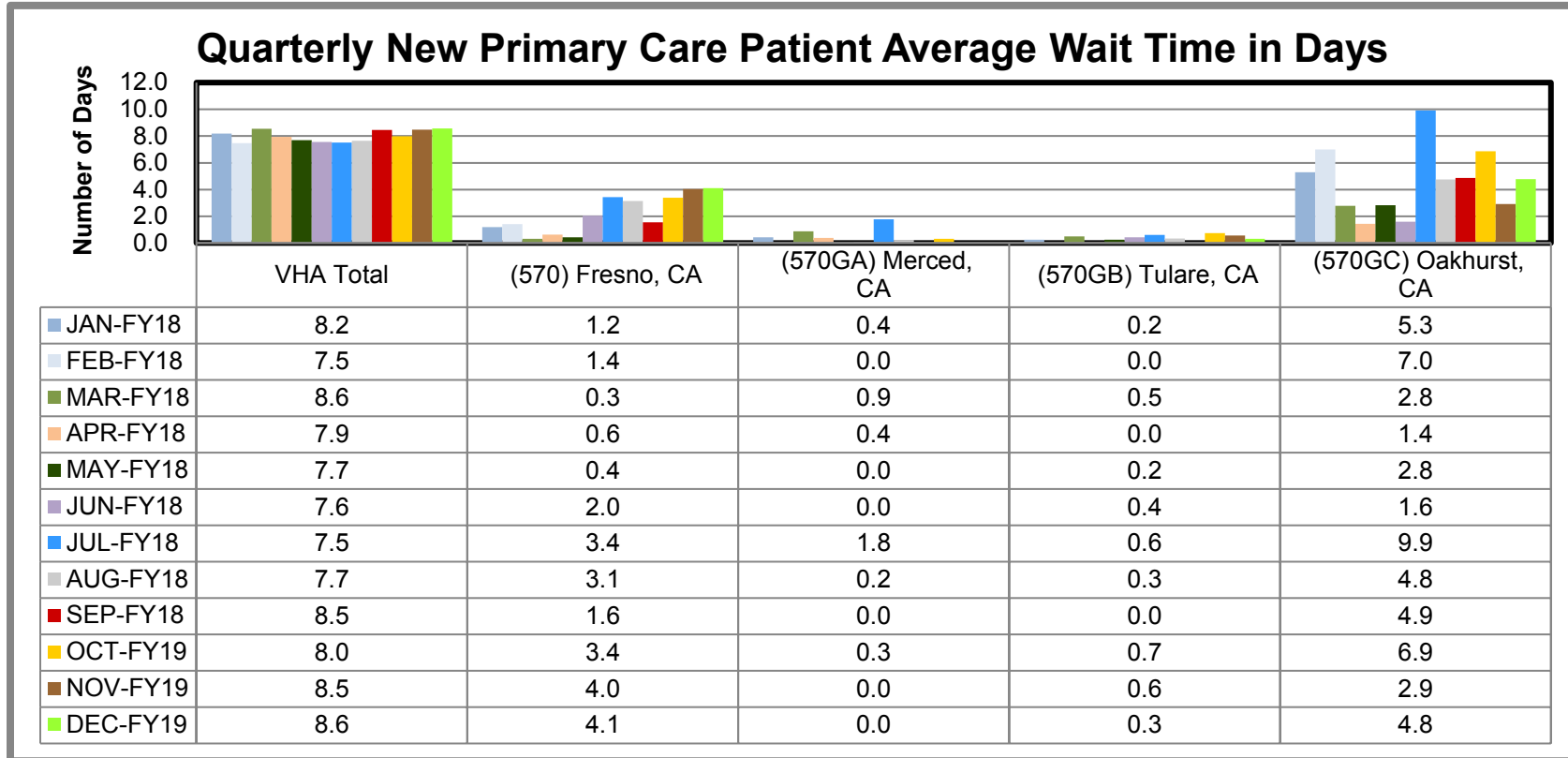
Location	Station No.	Primary Care Workload/ Encounters	Mental Health Workload/ Encounters	Specialty Care Services <sup>131</sup> Provided	Diagnostic Services <sup>132</sup> Provided	Ancillary Services <sup>133</sup> Provided
Tulare, CA	570GB	12,562	2,464	Dermatology Neurology	n/a	Pharmacy Weight management Nutrition

*Source: VHA Support Service Center and VA Corporate Data Warehouse*

*Note: The OIG did not assess VA's data for accuracy or completeness.*

*n/a = not applicable*

## Appendix C: Patient Aligned Care Team Compass Metrics<sup>134</sup>



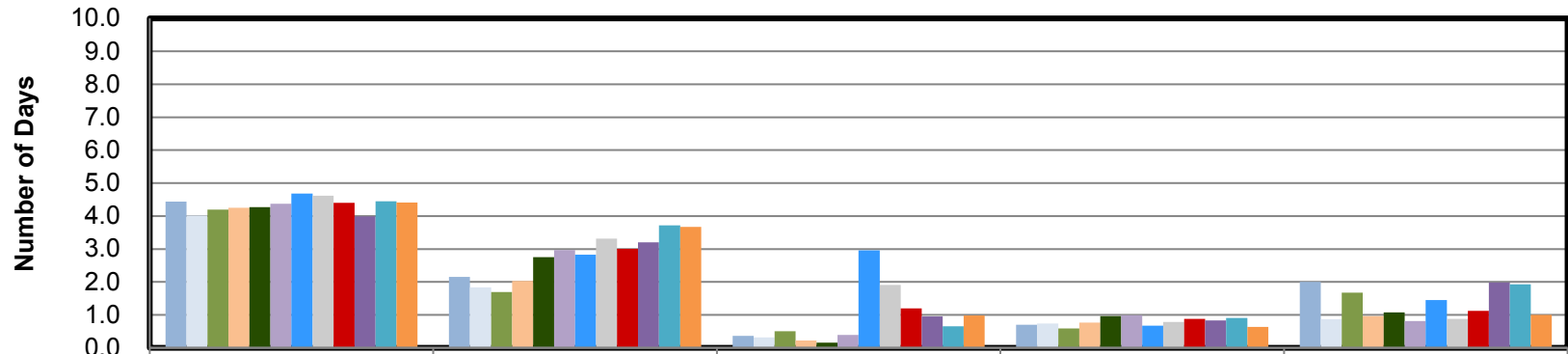
Source: VHA Support Service Center

Note: The OIG did not assess VA's data for accuracy or completeness.

**Data Definition:** "The average number of calendar days between a new patient's primary care completed appointment (clinic stops 322, 323, and 350, excluding Compensation and Pension appointments) and the earliest of three possible preferred (desired) dates (Electronic Wait List (EWL), Cancelled by Clinic Appointment, Completed Appointment) from the completed appointment date." Note that prior to FY15, this metric was calculated using the earliest possible create date.

<sup>134</sup> Department of Veterans Affairs, Patient Aligned Care Teams Compass Data Definitions, accessed September 13, 2018.

### Quarterly Established Primary Care Patient Average Wait Time in Days



	VHA Total	(570) Fresno, CA	(570GA) Merced, CA	(570GB) Tulare, CA	(570GC) Oakhurst, CA
JAN-FY18	4.4	2.1	0.4	0.7	2.0
FEB-FY18	4.0	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.9
MAR-FY18	4.2	1.7	0.5	0.6	1.7
APR-FY18	4.3	2.0	0.2	0.8	1.0
MAY-FY18	4.3	2.8	0.2	1.0	1.1
JUN-FY18	4.4	3.0	0.4	1.0	0.8
JUL-FY18	4.7	2.8	3.0	0.7	1.5
AUG-FY18	4.6	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.9
SEP-FY18	4.4	3.0	1.2	0.9	1.1
OCT-FY19	4.0	3.2	1.0	0.8	2.0
NOV-FY19	4.4	3.7	0.7	0.9	1.9
DEC-FY19	4.4	3.7	1.0	0.6	1.0

Source: VHA Support Service Center

Note: The OIG did not assess VA's data for accuracy or completeness.

**Data Definition:** "The average number of calendar days between an established patient's primary care completed appointment (clinic stops 322, 323, and 350, excluding Compensation and Pension appointments) and the earliest of three possible preferred (desired) dates (Electronic Wait List (EWL), Cancelled by Clinic Appointment, Completed Appointment) from the completed appointment date."



## Appendix D: Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning (SAIL) Metric Definitions<sup>135</sup>

Measure	Definition	Desired Direction
ACSC hospitalization	Ambulatory care sensitive conditions hospitalizations	A lower value is better than a higher value
Adjusted LOS	Acute care risk adjusted length of stay	A lower value is better than a higher value
Admit reviews met	Percent acute admission reviews that meet interqual criteria	A higher value is better than a lower value
APP capacity	Advanced practice provider capacity	A lower value is better than a higher value
Best place to work	All employee survey best places to work score	A higher value is better than a lower value
Call responsiveness	Call center speed in picking up calls and telephone abandonment rate	A lower value is better than a higher value
Care transition	Care transition (Inpatient)	A higher value is better than a lower value
Complications	Acute care risk adjusted complication ratio (observed to expected ratio)	A lower value is better than a higher value
Comprehensiveness	Comprehensiveness (PCMH)	A higher value is better than a lower value
Cont stay reviews met	Percent acute continued stay reviews that meet interqual criteria	A higher value is better than a lower value
Efficiency	Overall efficiency measured as 1 divided by SFA (Stochastic Frontier Analysis)	A higher value is better than a lower value
Efficiency/capacity	Efficiency and physician capacity	A higher value is better than a lower value
Employee satisfaction	Overall satisfaction with job	A higher value is better than a lower value

<sup>135</sup> VHA Support Service Center (VSSC), *Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning (SAIL)* (last updated December 26, 2018). <http://vaww.vssc.med.va.gov/VSSCEnhancedProductManagement/DisplayDocument.aspx?DocumentID=8938>. (The website was accessed on March 7, 2019, but is not accessible by the public.)

Measure	Definition	Desired Direction
HC assoc infections	Health care associated infections	A lower value is better than a higher value
HEDIS like	Outpatient performance measure (HEDIS)	A higher value is better than a lower value
HEDIS like – HED90_1	HEDIS-EPRP based PRV TOB BHS	A higher value is better than a lower value
HEDIS like – HED90_ec	HEDIS-eOM based DM IHD	A higher value is better than a lower value
MH wait time	Mental health care wait time for new patient completed appointments within 30 days of preferred date	A higher value is better than a lower value
MH continuity care	Mental health continuity of care (FY14Q3 and later)	A higher value is better than a lower value
MH exp of care	Mental health experience of care (FY14Q3 and later)	A higher value is better than a lower value
MH popu coverage	Mental health population coverage (FY14Q3 and later)	A higher value is better than a lower value
Oryx	ORYX	A higher value is better than a lower value
PC routine care appt	Timeliness in getting a PC routine care appointment (PCMH)	A higher value is better than a lower value
PC urgent care appt	Timeliness in getting a PC urgent care appointment (PCMH)	A higher value is better than a lower value
PCMH care coordination	PCMH care coordination	A higher value is better than a lower value
PCMH same day appt	Days waited for appointment when needed care right away (PCMH)	A higher value is better than a lower value
PCMH survey access	Timely appointment, care and information (PCMH)	A higher value is better than a lower value
Physician capacity	Physician capacity	A lower value is better than a higher value
PC wait time	PC wait time for new patient completed appointments within 30 days of preferred date	A higher value is better than a lower value
PSI	Patient safety indicator (observed to expected ratio)	A lower value is better than a higher value

Measure	Definition	Desired Direction
Rating hospital	Overall rating of hospital stay (inpatient only)	A higher value is better than a lower value
Rating PC provider	Rating of PC providers (PCMH)	A higher value is better than a lower value
Rating SC provider	Rating of specialty care providers (specialty care)	A higher value is better than a lower value
RN turnover	Registered nurse turnover rate	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSMR-AMI	30-day risk standardized mortality rate for acute myocardial infarction	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSMR-CHF	30-day risk standardized mortality rate for congestive heart failure	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSMR-COPD	30-day risk standardized mortality rate for COPD	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSMR-pneumonia	30-day risk standardized mortality rate for pneumonia	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSRR-AMI	30-day risk standardized readmission rate for acute myocardial infarction	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSRR-cardio	30-day risk standardized readmission rate for cardiorespiratory patient cohort	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSRR-CHF	30-day risk standardized readmission rate for congestive heart failure	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSRR-COPD	30-day risk standardized readmission rate for COPD	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSRR-CV	30-day risk standardized readmission rate for cardiovascular patient cohort	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSRR-HWR	Hospital wide readmission	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSRR-med	30-day risk standardized readmission rate for medicine patient cohort	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSRR-neuro	30-day risk standardized readmission rate for neurology patient cohort	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSRR-pneumonia	30-day risk standardized readmission rate for pneumonia	A lower value is better than a higher value
RSRR-surg	30-day risk standardized readmission rate for surgery patient cohort	A lower value is better than a higher value

Measure	Definition	Desired Direction
SC care coordination	SC (specialty care) care coordination	A higher value is better than a lower value
SC routine care appt	Timeliness in getting a SC routine care appointment (specialty care)	A higher value is better than a lower value
SC survey access	Timely appointment, care and information (specialty care)	A higher value is better than a lower value
SC urgent care appt	Timeliness in getting a SC urgent care appointment (specialty care)	A higher value is better than a lower value
Seconds pick up calls	Average speed of call center responded to calls in seconds	A lower value is better than a higher value
SMR	Acute care in-hospital standardized mortality ratio	A lower value is better than a higher value
SMR30	Acute care 30-day standardized mortality ratio	A lower value is better than a higher value
Specialty care wait time	Specialty care wait time for new patient completed appointments within 30 days of preferred date	A higher value is better than a lower value
Stress discussed	Stress discussed (PCMH Q40)	A higher value is better than a lower value
Telephone abandonment rate	Telephone abandonment rate	A lower value is better than a higher value

*Source: VHA Support Service Center*

## Appendix E: Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning (SAIL) Community Living Center (CLC) Measure Definitions<sup>136</sup>

Measure	Definition
Ability to move independently worsened (LS)	Long-stay measure: percentage of residents whose ability to move independently worsened.
Catheter in bladder (LS)	Long-stay measure: percent of residents who have/had a catheter inserted and left in their bladder.
Falls with major injury (LS)	Long-stay measure: percent of residents experiencing one or more falls with major injury.
Help with ADL (LS)	Long-stay measure: percent of residents whose need for help with activities of daily living has increased.
High risk PU (LS)	Long-stay measure: percent of high-risk residents with pressure ulcers.
Improvement in function (SS)	Short-stay measure: percentage of residents whose physical function improves from admission to discharge.
Moderate-severe pain (LS)	Long-stay measure: percent of residents who self-report moderate to severe pain.
Moderate-severe pain (SS)	Short-stay measure: percent of residents who self-report moderate to severe pain.
New or worse PU (SS)	Short-stay measure: percent of residents with pressure ulcers that are new or worsened.
Newly received antipsych meds (SS)	Short-stay measure: percent of residents who newly received an antipsychotic medication.
Physical restraints (LS)	Long-stay measure: percent of residents who were physically restrained.
Receive antipsych meds (LS)	Long-stay measure: percent of residents who received an antipsychotic medication.
UTI (LS)	Long-stay measure: percent of residents with a urinary tract infection.

<sup>136</sup> *Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning (SAIL) for Community Living Centers (CLC)*, Center for Innovation & Analytics (last updated November 19, 2018). <http://vaww.vssc.med.va.gov/VSSCEnhancedProductManagement/DisplayDocument.aspx?DocumentID=7410>. (The website was accessed on March 6, 2019, but is not accessible by the public.)

## Appendix F: VISN Director Comments

### Department of Veterans Affairs Memorandum

Date: July 26, 2019

From: Director, Sierra Pacific Network (10N21)

Subj: Comprehensive Healthcare Inspection of the Central California VA Health Care System, Fresno, CA

To: Director, Los Angeles Office of Healthcare Inspections (54CH01)

Director, GAO/OIG Accountability Liaison (VHA 10EG GOAL Action)

1. I have reviewed the draft report and concur with the findings and recommendations made by the CHIP team. The Central California Health Care System has provided their response and I concur with all their actions being taken to correct the findings.

2. Should you have any questions please contact my office.

*(Original digitally signed by:)*

John A. Brandecker

*For accessibility, the original format of this appendix has been modified to comply with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.*

## Appendix G: Acting Facility Director Comments

### Department of Veterans Affairs Memorandum

Date: July 25, 2019

From: Acting Director, Central California VA Health Care System (570/00)

Subj: Comprehensive Healthcare Inspection of the Central California VA Health Care System, Fresno, CA

To: Director, Sierra Pacific Network (10N21)

1. I have reviewed and concurred with the findings and recommendations and have submitted action plans regarding the Comprehensive Healthcare Inspection Program (CHIP) review conducted at the Central California Healthcare System.
2. The courteous and professional manner that was displayed by the OIG staff during this review is appreciated.

*(Original signed by:)*

Chuck Benninger, MN, MHA  
Acting Medical Center Director

*For accessibility, the original format of this appendix has been modified to comply with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.*

## OIG Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

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<b>Contact</b>	For more information about this report, please contact the Office of Inspector General at (202) 461-4720.
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