

# Seguridad en psiquiatría



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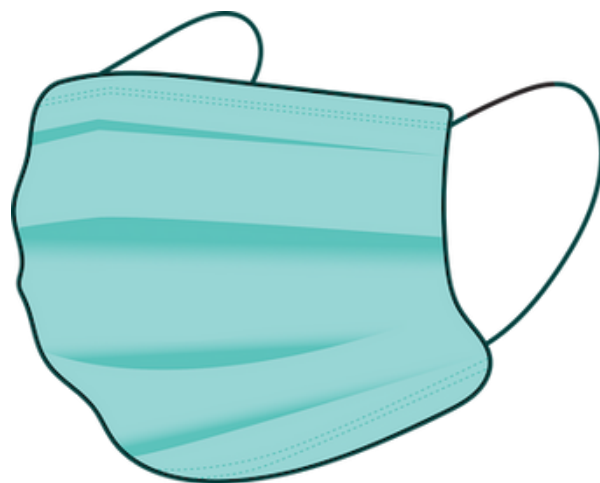




FUNDACIÓN POR LA INVESTIGACIÓN, DOCENCIA  
E INNOVACIÓN EN SEGURIDAD DEL PACIENTE







**¿Existen elementos propios para hablar de seguridad en psiquiatría?**

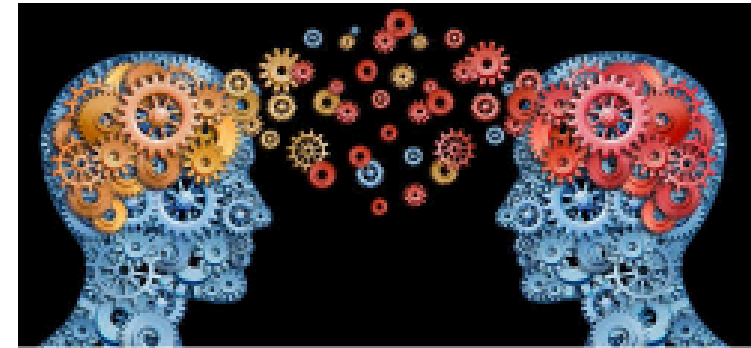
# Enfermedad mental



FUNDACIÓN POR LA INVESTIGACIÓN, DOCENCIA  
E INNOVACIÓN EN SEGURIDAD DEL PACIENTE

- Vulnerabilidad
- Estigmatización
- Discriminación
- Limitación capacidad para consentir
- Medidas restrictivas
- Métodos diagnósticos y de gravedad poco definidos
- Variabilidad entre profesionales y equipos
- Múltiples sectores implicados
- Estrategias de calidad menos consolidadas
- Menor vinculación con la tecnología y la innovación





MOLTS TIPUS DE TRASTORNS MENTALS AMB RISCOS  
CANVIANTS

**CONDUCTA HUMANA**



*ALTA VULNERABILITAT*

♀ ↓ 10–15 años

♂ ↓ 13–20 años

Mayor riesgo en personas fumadoras,  
consumidoras de alcohol y drogas

CAUSA DE MUERTE  
Enfermedad cardíaca  
Enfermedad respiratoria  
Cáncer  
Suicidio

40–60% riesgo de muerte prematura  
en personas que siguen tratamiento a  
largo plazo

Br J Psychiatry. 2017 Oct; 211(4): 194–197.

Improving life expectancy in people with serious mental illness: should we place more emphasis on primary prevention?

Athif Ilyas, Edward Chesney, and Rashmi Patel



# The gap in life expectancy from preventable physical illness in psychiatric patients in Western Australia: retrospective analysis of population based registers



David Lawrence *research professor*<sup>1</sup>, Kirsten J Hancock *senior analyst*<sup>1</sup>, Stephen Kisely *professor*<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, Centre for Child Health Research, The University of Western Australia, PO Box 855 West Perth WA 6872 Australia; <sup>2</sup>School of Medicine, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia; <sup>3</sup>Griffith Institute for Health and Medical Research, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia

## Abstract

**Objective** To examine the mortality experience of psychiatric patients in Western Australia compared with the general population.

**Design** Population based study.

**Setting** Western Australia, 1985-2005.

**Participants** Psychiatric patients (292 585) registered with mental health services in Western Australia.

**Main outcome measures** Trends in life expectancy for psychiatric patients compared with the Western Australian population and causes of excess mortality, including physical health conditions and unnatural causes of death.

**Results** When using active prevalence of disorder (contact with services in previous five years), the life expectancy gap increased from 13.5 to 15.9 years for males and from 10.4 to 12.0 years for females between 1985 and 2005. Additionally, 77.7% of excess deaths were attributed to physical health conditions, including cardiovascular disease (29.9%) and cancer (13.5%). Suicide was the cause of 13.9% of excess deaths.

**Conclusions** Despite knowledge about excess mortality in people with mental illness, the gap in their life expectancy compared with the general population has widened since 1985. With most excess deaths being due to physical health conditions, public efforts should be directed towards improving physical health to reduce mortality in people with mental illness. In addition to ongoing efforts to prevent suicide.

terms of standardised mortality rates and mortality rate ratios, but other measures can be used, such as potential years of life lost,<sup>7</sup> average age at death, and life expectancy. As mortality rates in people with mental illness vary with time since onset of the disorder and age of onset, one disadvantage of using mortality rate ratios is that the composition of the cohort studied and the follow-up time can affect the outcome.<sup>8</sup> Life expectancy can be a useful alternative. Because it is calculated by cumulating across all ages, life expectancy can reflect changes in mortality rates across ages. It also expresses the results in a metric that is intuitively easy to understand. Life expectancy is most commonly used to describe the mortality rates of geographically defined populations, but the technique has also been used for populations defined by demographic characteristics or diagnosis.

Of the few studies of life expectancy in people with mental illness, some have been restricted to inpatients and others to people with severe mental illnesses, such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. One study reported a reduction in life expectancy of 14 years for males and six years for females treated by the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health.<sup>9</sup> Another study reported a reduced life expectancy in nine diagnostic groups from patients in contact with Swedish psychiatric clinics.<sup>10</sup> More recently several reports on life



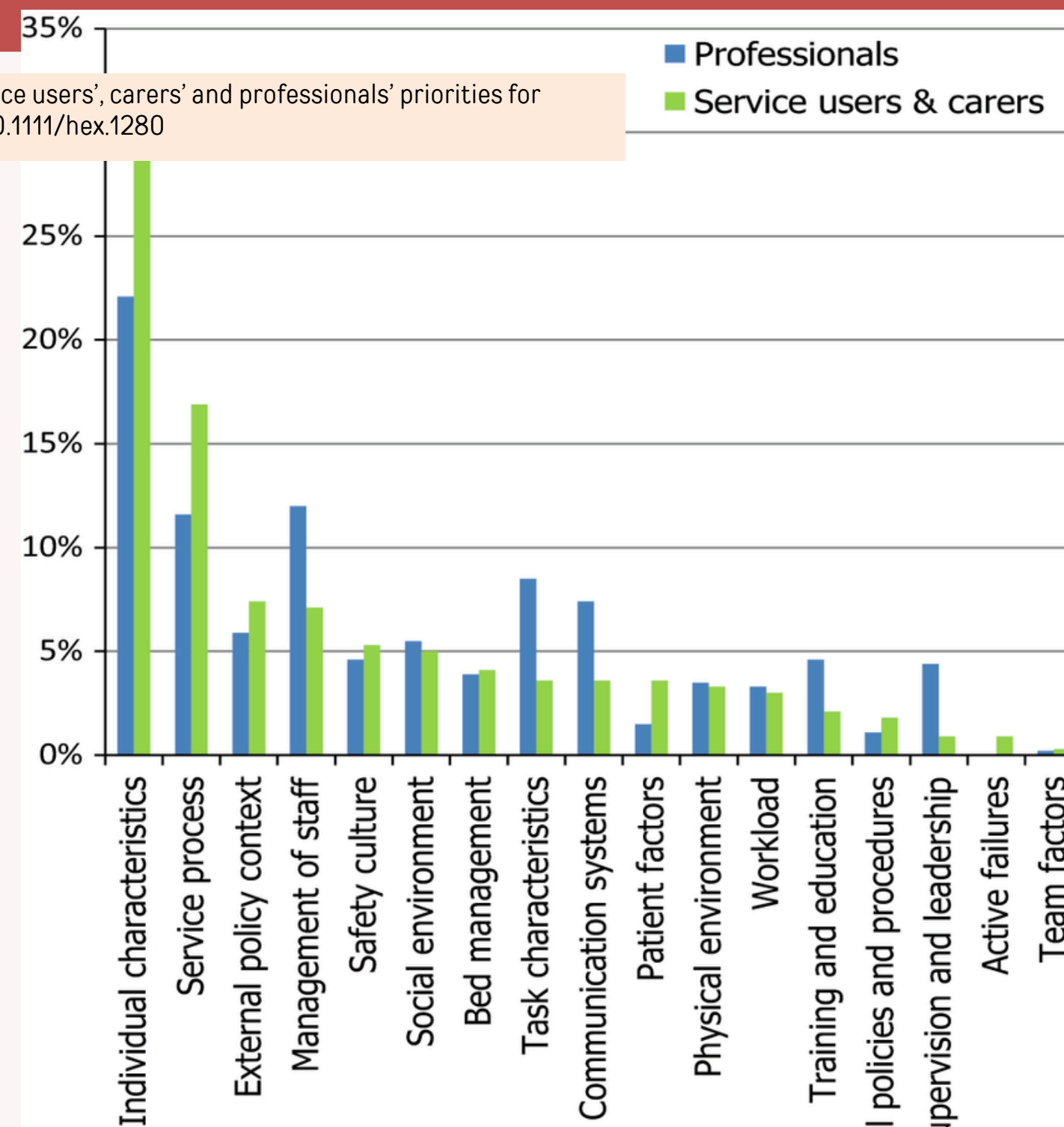
**Lo que se PREVEE se puede EVITAR**



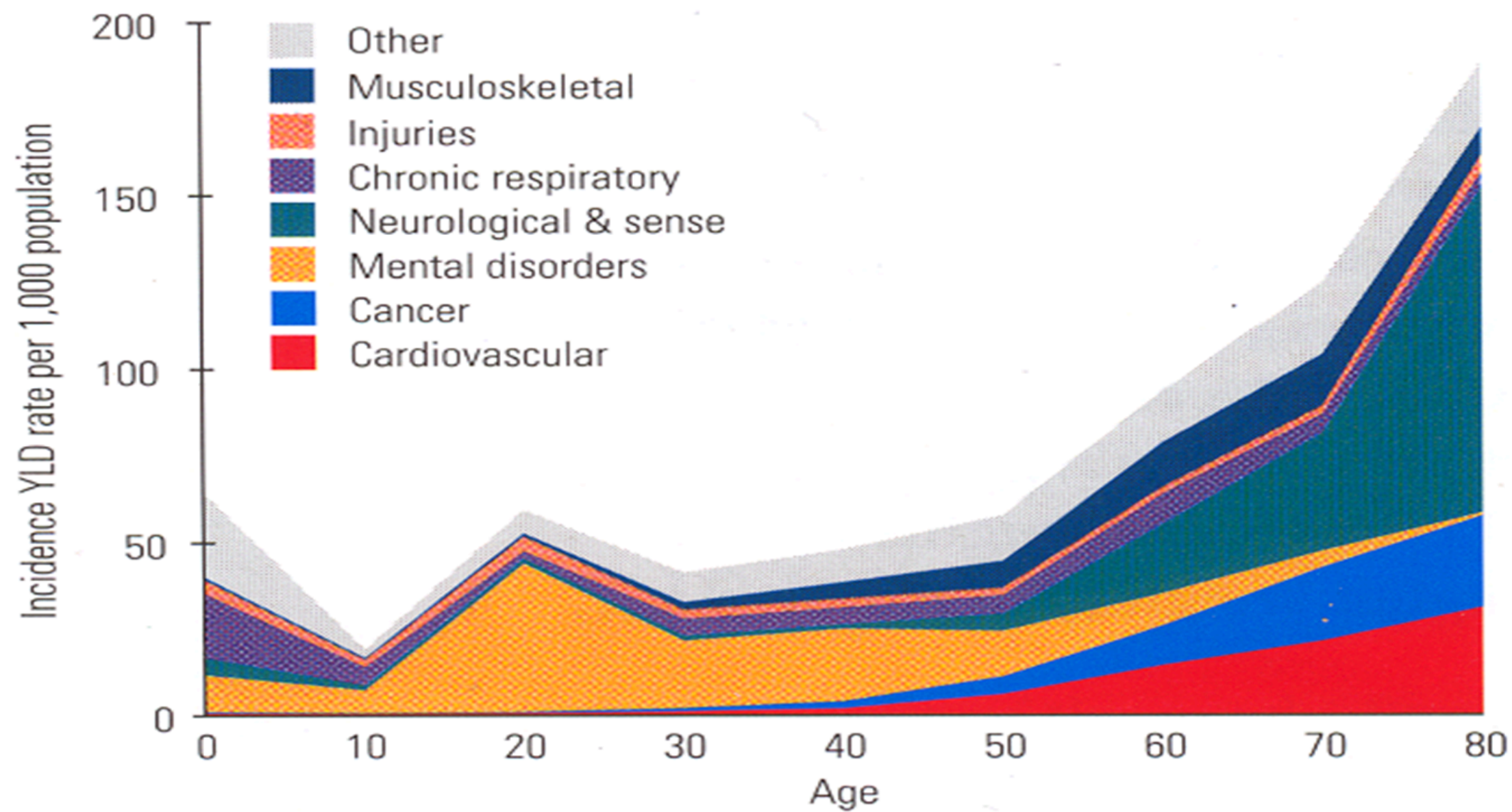
## Variables relacionadas con mayor riesgo de errores médicos

Berzins K, Baker J, Brown M, Lawton R. A cross-sectional survey of mental health service users', carers' and professionals' priorities for patient safety in the United Kingdom. Health Expect. 2018;00:1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.1280>

- Inexperiencia (impericia)
- Relación médico-paciente inadecuada
- Relaciones interpersonales deficientes (médico-médico, médico-enfermera)
- Presiones laborales, económicas, familiares y psicológicas
- Cansancio de los profesionales
- Introducción de procedimientos nuevos
- Procedimientos mal sistematizados
- Desorden administrativo
- Atención de urgencia
- Estancia prolongada
- Insuficiencia de recursos
- Pacientes en situación extrema (no insight, riesgo vital...)
- Cuidados complejos



*Figure 6 Incident YLD Rates per 1,000 Population by Age and Broad Disease Grouping, Victoria 1996*



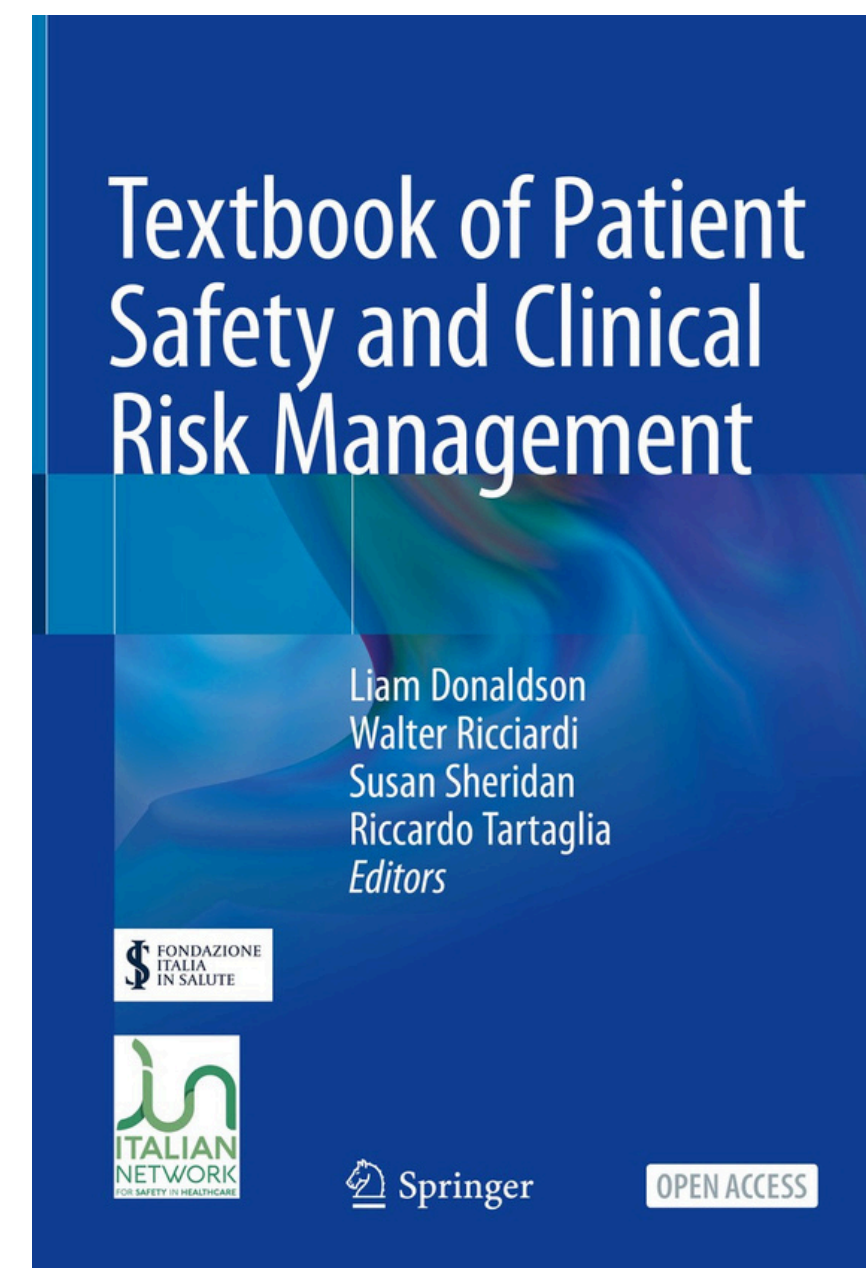


Let us look at the literature. In 2020, more than 2,146 papers were published related to patient safety in inpatient care (in all medical specialities), of these only 107 addressed mental health care, and 40% of these were focused on suicide or aggression. Although falls are known to be one of the most common causes of accidents occurring among admitted psychiatric patients, <15 papers looked at falls or falls prevention interventions in inpatient mental health care worldwide. If we

Waddell AE, Gratzner D. Patient Safety and Mental Health-A Growing Quality Gap in Canada. Can J Psychiatry. 2022 Apr;67(4):246-249.  
doi: 10.1177/07067437211036596.

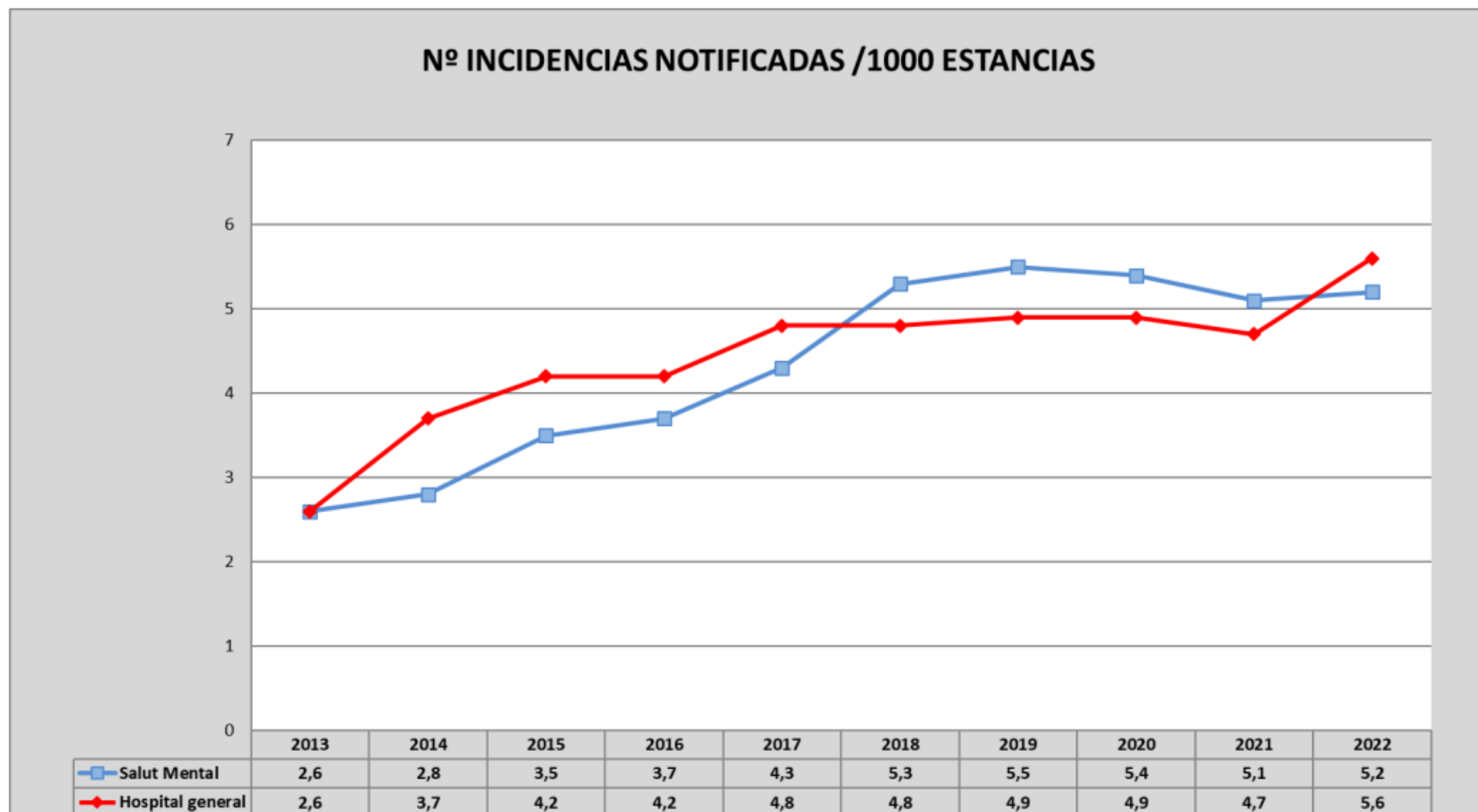
# Tipificación de los incidentes en salud mental

1. Caídas y accidentes
2. Problemas de salud física
3. Vulnerabilidad de derechos
4. Errores diagnósticos
5. Comportamiento violento
6. Autolesiones/suicidios
7. Seguridad en la utilización de la contención mecánica
8. Seguridad sexual
9. Utilización de medicamentos
10. Seguridad estructural hospitalización
11. Fugas
12. Consumo de drogas
13. Confidencialidad información clínica
14. Victimización



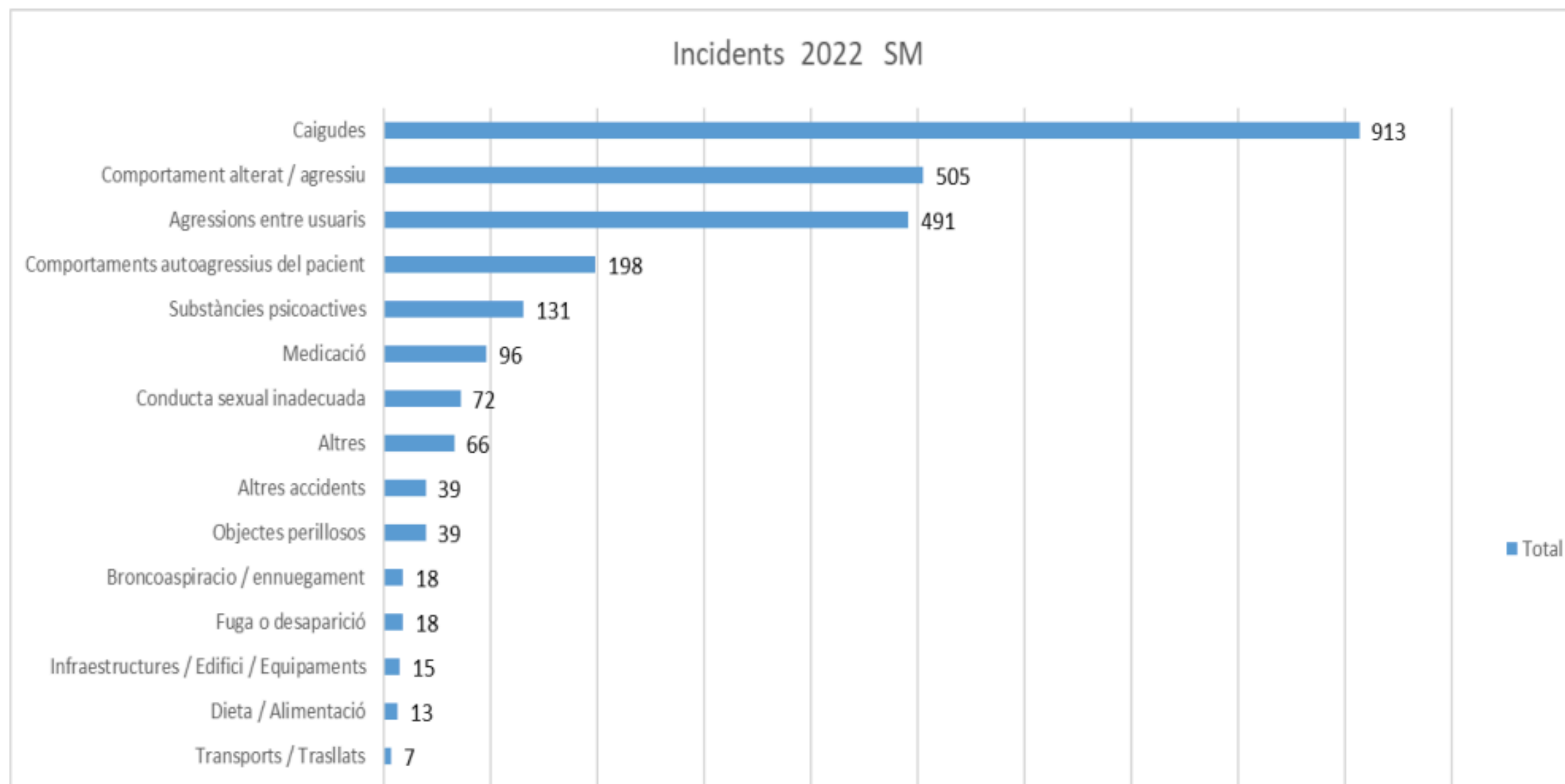
*Patient Safety and Risk Management in Mental Health*  
Alessandro Cuomo, Despoina Koukouna,  
Lorenzo Macchiarini, and Andrea Fagiolini 2020

## Evolución tasa notificación incidencias por estancias y ámbitos desde la creación de la Unidad de Seguridad Clínica Parc Sanitari





## TIPOLOGIA DE INCIDENTES





## SEGURIDAD EN SALUD MENTAL

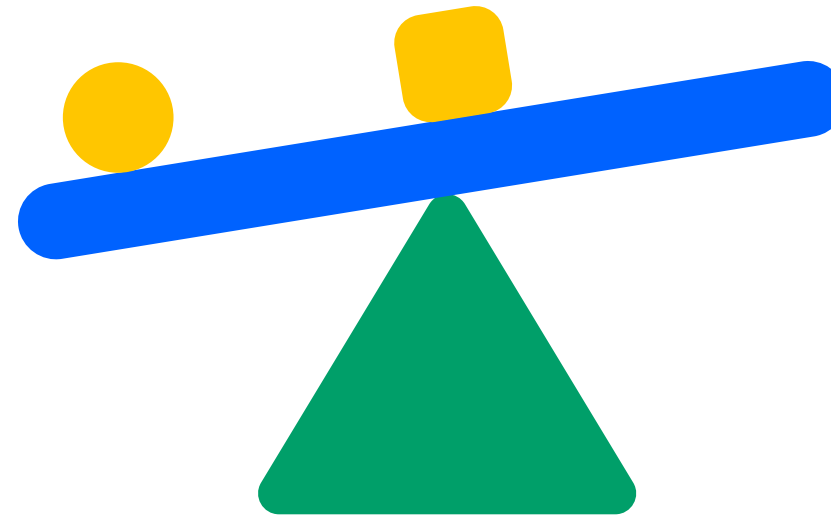
Seguridad clínica durante un ingreso en unidad  
psiquiátrica

# UNIDADES DE ESPECIAL ATENCIÓN

URGENCIAS PSIQUIÁTRICAS  
HOSPITALIZACIÓN BREVE  
UNIDAD DE DISCAPACIDAD INTELECTUAL  
UNIDAD DE PACIENTES REFRACTARIOS



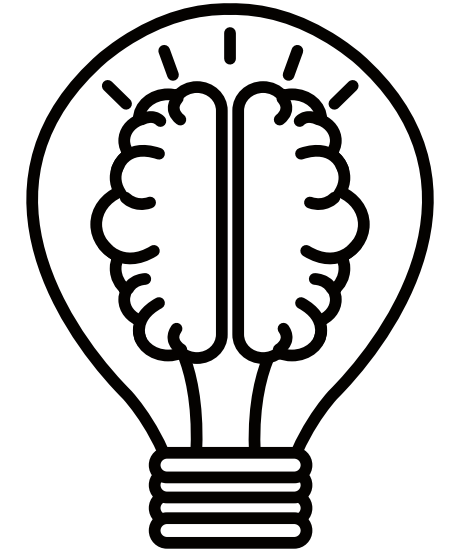
Paternalismo  
Protección?



Negligencia?  
Autonomía

**Decisiones comprometidas y derechos**

*Convención  
Nueva York*



**Ingreso involuntario**  
**Medidas restrictivas**  
**Vulneración de derechos**  
**Victimización**

**TM: Competència  
mental?**



# Ingreso involuntario

**Entre el 50 y 70% de los ingresos en psiquiatría son involuntarios**





**Durante el  
ingreso**



**SJD** Parc Sanitari  
Sant Joan de Déu



**Necesidades cambiantes**

**Consentimiento Informado?**

**Involucrar familias y representantes legales**

**Documentación y justificación**

**Revisión regular**

**Medidas menos restrictivas**

**Formación del personal**

**Dignidad y derechos**

**Espacios terapéuticos**



# SEGURIDAD CLINICA Y VULNERABILIDAD DE DERECHOS

- ¿Qué tendría que hacer un psiquiatra, cumplidor de la ley y respetuoso de los Derechos Humanos, cuando atiende estando de guardia a un paciente con una depresión grave con riesgo de suicidio, y que debido a un delirio no quiere ingresar?
- ¿Qué tendría que hacer cuando atiende a un paciente con un trastorno bipolar, en un episodio maníaco, que está derrochando sus ahorros de toda la vida?
- ¿Qué tendría que hacer un psiquiatra cuando atiende a una paciente con anorexia grave, con alteraciones electrolíticas que implican un alto riesgo de una arritmia mortal, y rechaza recibir tratamiento por la negación de su enfermedad?
- ¿Qué tendría que hacer un psiquiatra cuando valora a un paciente diagnosticado de esquizofrenia que presenta una recaída con alucinaciones, y tiene un delirio en el que cree que le persiguen y le quieren hacer daño, y en su delirio quiere defenderse agrediendo a los que cree que son sus agresores?

Libertad y seguridad

**AUTONOMÍA  
PLANIFICACIÓN  
ASISTENTE**

Riesgo para si?  
Riesgo para  
otros?

**TRASTORNO MENTAL: COMPETENCIA**

Paternalismo?

- Figuras de apoyo?
- Voluntades anticipadas?
- Decisiones anticipadas?

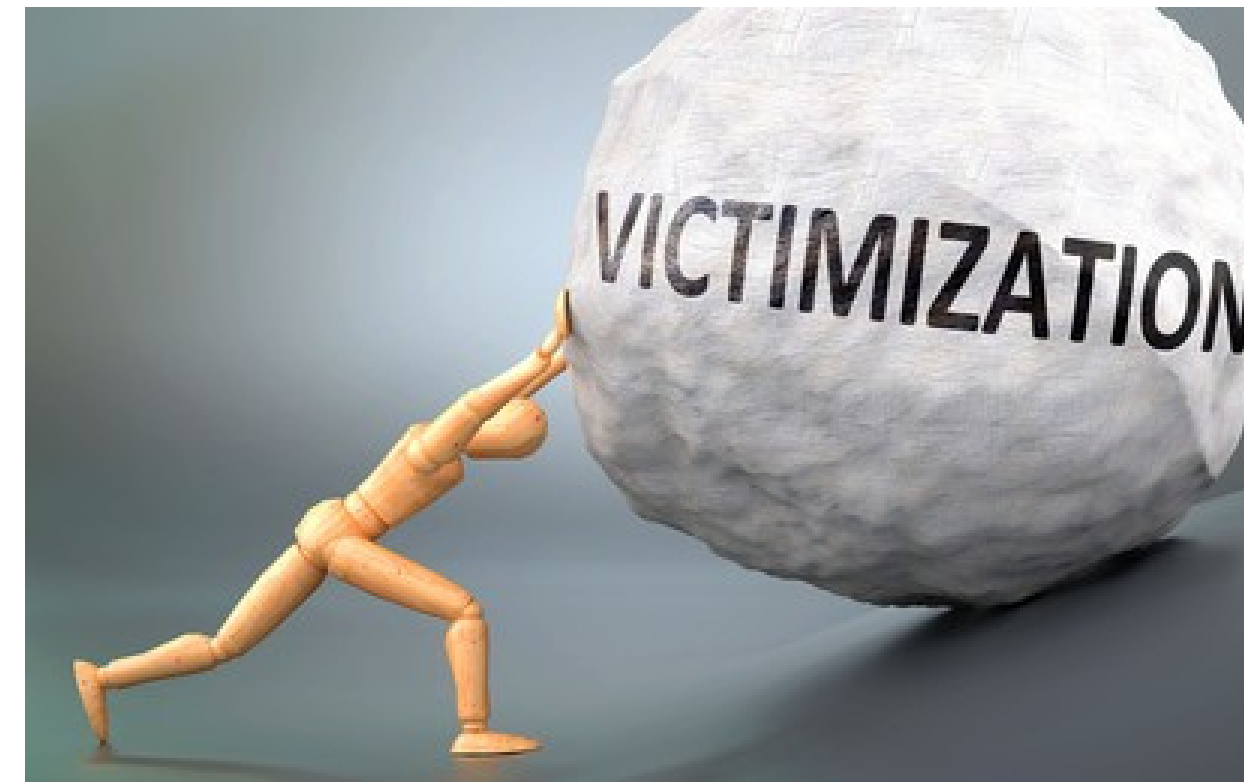
**Negligencia?**





# SEGURIDAD EN SALUD MENTAL: VICTIMIZACIÓN

- Amenazas
- Acoso
- Maltrato en la infancia
- Discriminación
- Bullying
- Violencia en la pareja
- Violencia sexual
- Violencia intrafamiliar
- Robo
- Acoso laboral
- Violencia económica



**13% de delitos violentos cometidos por enfermos mentales frente al 20 al 34% de enfermos mentales que habían sido víctimas de delitos violentos durante el mismo período. Cloe et al 2008**

Item	Male (n=85)		Female (n=85)		p male vs. female	df	Total sample (n=170)	
	n	%	n	%			n	%
Theft	47	55.3%	46	54.1%	0.88	1	93	54.7%
Burglary	15	17.6%	20	23.8%	0.32	1	35	20.6%
Threat of physical violence no weapon	59	69.4%	60	70.6%	<b>0.04*</b>	1	119	70.0%
Physical violence no weapon	38	44.7%	49	60.5%	<b>0.04*</b>	1	87	51.2%
Threat of violence with weapon	29	34.1%	33	38.8%	0.49	1	62	36.5%
Violence with weapon	8	9.5%	15	18.3%	0.10	1	23	13.5%
Violent situation with fear for life	31	36.5%	39	47.0%	0.17	1	70	41.2%
Witness violence on another person	32	37.6%	31	36.5%	0.78	1	63	37.1%
Sexual harassment	22	25.9%	60	70.6%	<b>≤0.001*</b>	1	82	50.6%
Rape	9	10.8%	43	51.2%	<b>≤0.001*</b>	1	52	30.6%

\* – significant with a significance level of  $p \leq 0.05$

Género  
Trauma  
Trastorno psicótico  
Ingresos prolongados

Rossa-Roccor V, Schmid P and Steinert T (2020) Victimization of People With Severe Mental Illness Outside and Within the Mental Health Care System: Results on Prevalence and Risk Factors From a Multicenter Study. Front. Psychiatry 11:563860. doi: 10.3389/fpsy.2020.563860

# Importancia de detectar situaciones de riesgo y vulnerabilidad



Establecer estrategias de prevención, gestión y protección



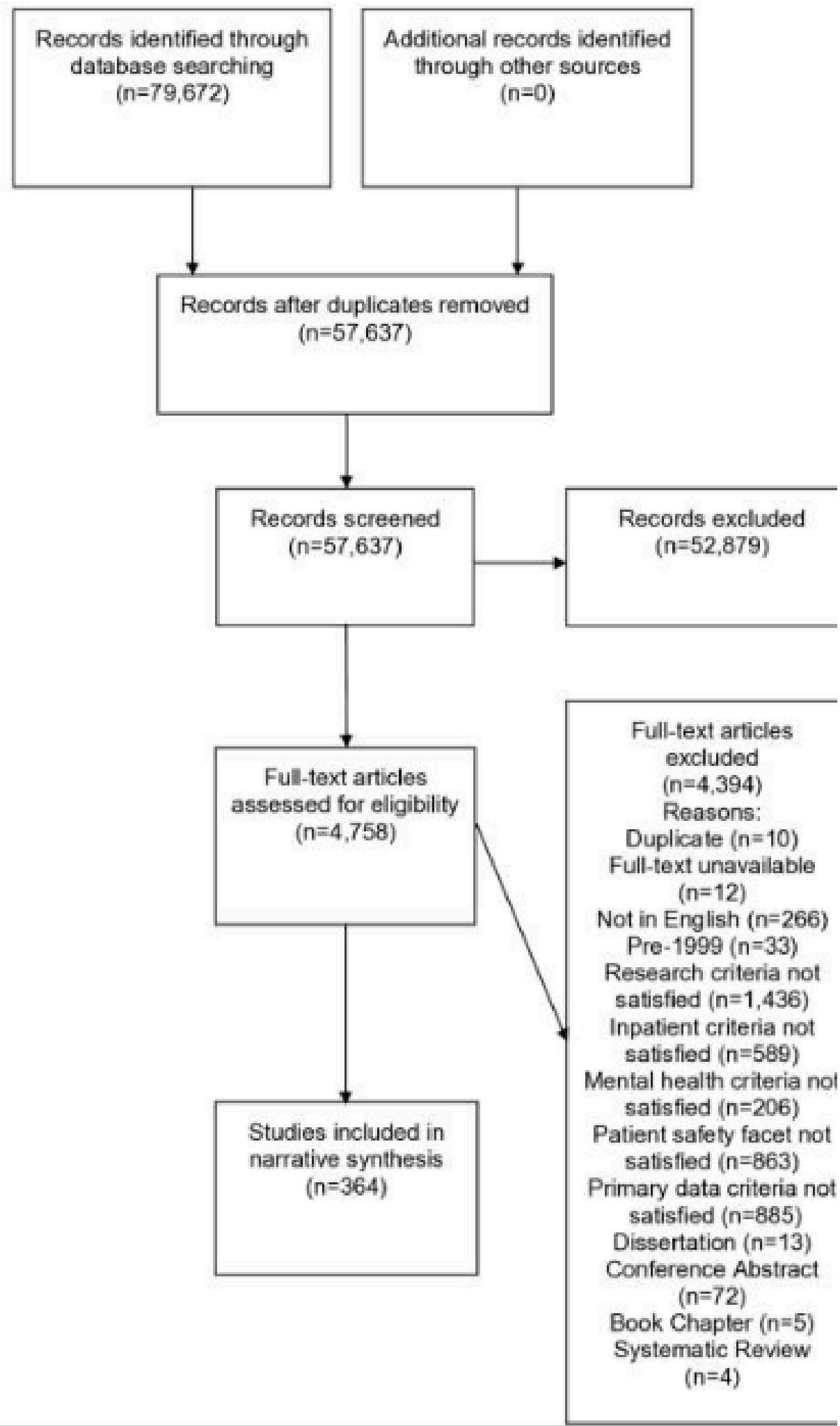


Identification

Screening

Eligibility




Included



Open access

Original research

# BMJ Open Patient safety in inpatient mental health settings: a systematic review

Bethan Thibaut,<sup>1</sup> Lindsay Helen Dewa ,<sup>1</sup> Sonny Christian Ramtale,<sup>1</sup> Danielle D'Lima,<sup>2</sup> Sheila Adam,<sup>1</sup> Hutan Ashrafian ,<sup>1</sup> Ara Darzi,<sup>1</sup> Stephanie Archer <sup>1,3</sup>

**To cite:** Thibaut B, Dewa LH, Ramtale SC, *et al.* Patient safety in inpatient mental health settings: a systematic review. *BMJ Open* 2019;**9**:e030230. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2019-030230

► Prepublication history and additional material for this paper are available online. To

## ABSTRACT

**Objectives** Patients in inpatient mental health settings face similar risks (eg, medication errors) to those in other areas of healthcare. In addition, some unsafe behaviours associated with serious mental health problems (eg, self-harm), and the measures taken to address these (eg, restraint), may result in further risks to patient safety. The objective of this review is to identify and synthesise the literature on patient safety within inpatient mental health settings using robust systematic methodology.

## Strengths and limitations of this study

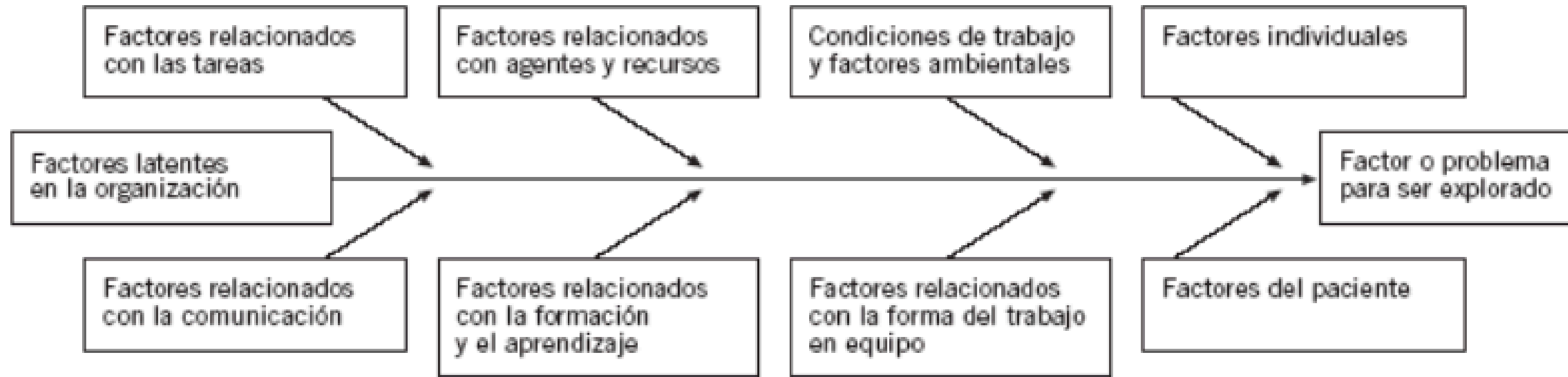
- This is the first review to examine patient safety within inpatient mental health settings that uses robust systematic methodology.
- The use of a robust patient safety taxonomy provides a comprehensive list of all incident types and resulted in a wide coverage of publications in terms of setting, country and population.

**MAPA DE RIESGOS**

**Particularidad**

**Especificidad**

- **Riesgos estructurales**
- **Riesgos de proceso**
- **Riesgos organizativos**



## Proceso de análisis de causa raíz



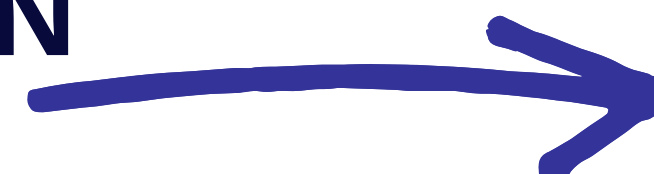
# A título de ejemplo: Violencia



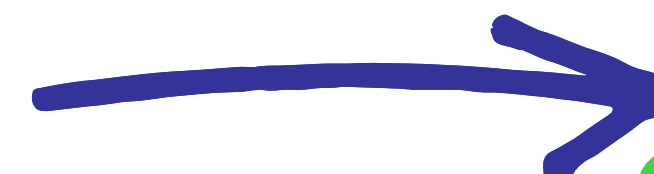
Detección- Registros



**GESTIÓN**



MONITORIZACIÓN



MEDIDAS PREVENTIVAS



INDICADORES





**GRACIAS**