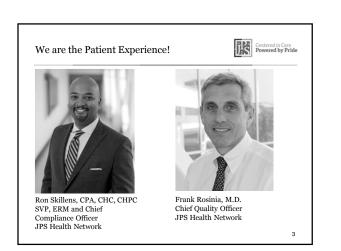
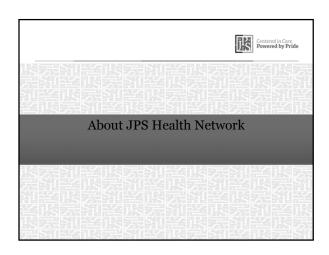
	Centered in Care Powered by Pride
LS FRIE	탱홂헲쯚댇졺홵쯚덌홂
	Apocalypse: to Implementing and Integrating ERM and Compliance
Practical Approaches with Quality	to Implementing and Integrating ERM and Compliance
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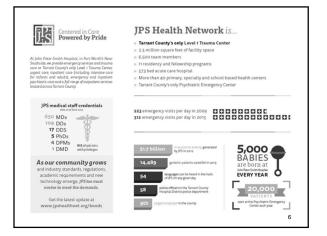


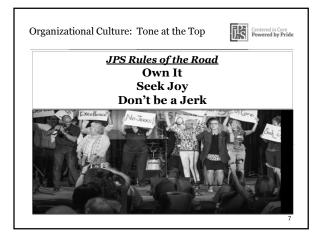


Agenda > About JPS Health Network > JPS Organizational Culture > Our ERM Journey > The JPS Quality and Patient Safety Program > Combining ERM and Quality > Questions

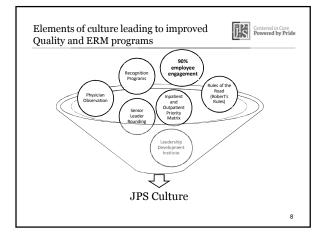
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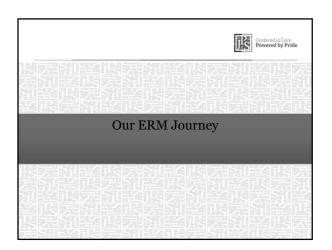




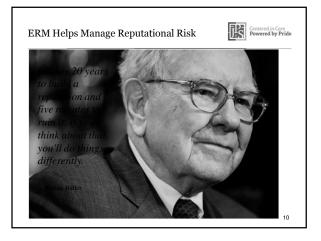




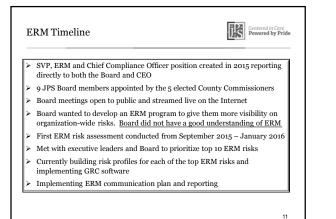


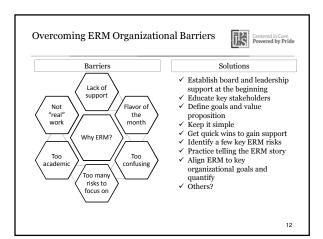




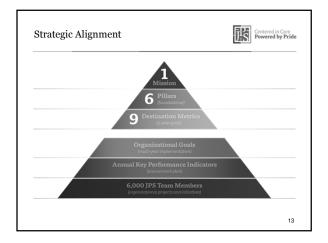




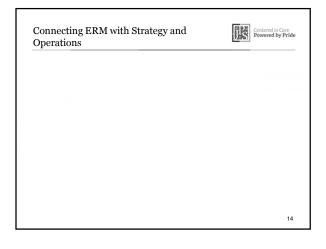




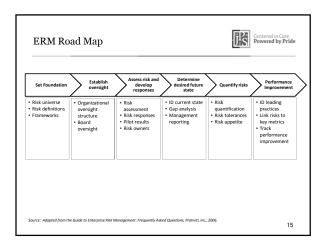






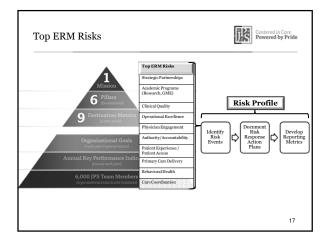








25 Enterprise Risk Uni	Verse		
External Industry 2 Catastrophic Loss 2 Political/Legislative Competition Strategic Partnerships	Internal Strategic Alignment Organizational Structure Change Readiness Board Governance Business Planning		Compliance Policies and Procedure Legal Regulatory Compliance Contracts Fhancial Reporting
Stewardship Operational Excellence Marginy Cost Control Accounting Systems Infractanture Systems Infractanture Systems Infractanture Disaster Recovery Physician Engagement Supply Chain Capial Management Billing and Collections	People Ladeship Projet Management Resource Asallability Employee Staffaction Authority/Accountability Performance Management Management Development	Quality Chirical Quality Patient Safety Care Coordination Accreditation Academics Research Academic Programs GAE Support Academic Ladership Development	Service Patient Experience Patient Acces Population Health Primary Care Delivery Belavioral Health Maternal and Neonatal Health Gentric Care Community Coldorations Health Instrance Pan





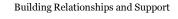
	CONTINUUM	CAPABILITY ATTRIBUTES METHOD OF ACHIEVEMENT		
	Optimized	(Continuous Feedback) Risk management a source of competitive advantage	Increased emphasis on exploiting opportunities "Best of class" processes Knowledge accumulated and shared	
MATURITY	Managed	(Quantitative) Risks measured / managed quantitatively and aggregated enterprise-wide	 Rigorous measurement methodologies and analysis Intensive debate on risk/reward trade-off issues 	
	Defined	(Qualitative/Quantitative) Policies, processes and standards defined and hardwired	Process uniformity applied across the organization / rigorous methodologies Remaining elements of infrastructure in place	
PROCESS	Repeatable	(Intuitive) Process established and repeating; reliance on people continues	Common language Quality people assigned with defined tasks Initial infrastructure elements	
	Initial	(Ad Hoc/Chaotic) Dependent on heroics; Institutional capability lacking	Undefined tasks and relies on initiative "Just do it" attitude Reliance on key people	



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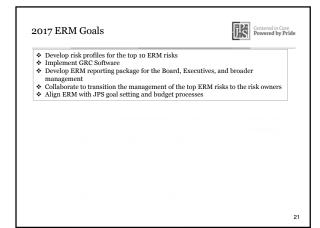
1.	ERM Risk Name / Executive Risk Owners	
2.	Risk Definition	
3.	Risk Category (JPS Pillar / Strategic / Regulatory)	
4.	Risk Drivers > External / Internal	
5.	Risk Events	
6.	Risk Mitigation Strategies > (Effectiveness of Current & Proposed)	
7.	Risk Maturity Current and Desired	
8.	Risk Tolerance / Risk Appetite	
9.	Evaluative Metrics	

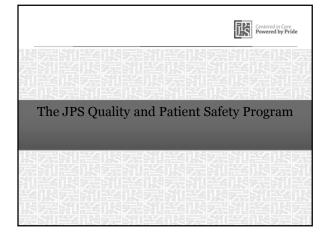


- · Understand the business
 - > Operational rounding> Off-site meetings and retreats
 - Goal setting and strategy meetings
 Financial performance and incentives
- Understand the cultural and political environment
 Backgrounds of board and senior leaders
 Fast-paced or deliberative decision making process
 Stated and hidden agendas

 - > Stated and hidden agendas
 > Key influencers
 > Historical organizational challenges

The effectiveness of an ERM program depends on the relationship the risk leader has with the board and senior leadership.

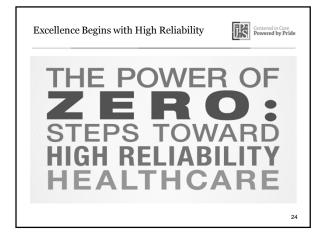




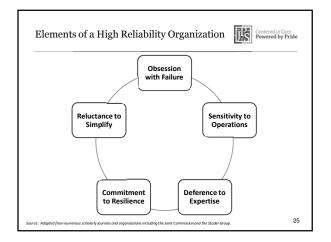




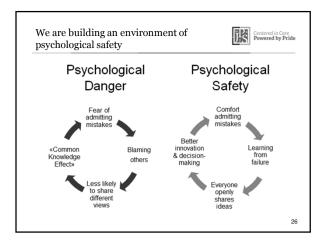




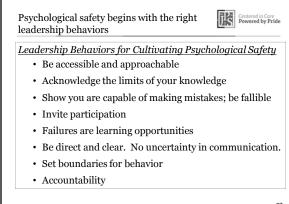


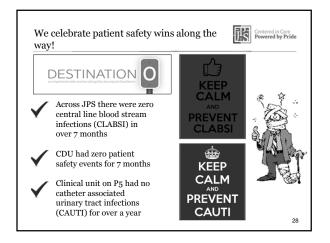








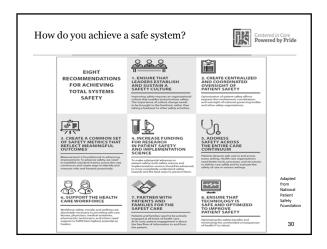




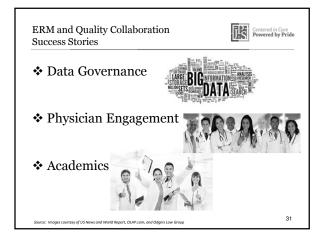


Qı	uality Metrics
1.	Reduce falls with injury score greater than 4
2.	Reduce annual catheter associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI(s))
3.	Reduce annual central line blood stream infections (CLABSI(s))
4.	Reduce 30 day all cause readmission rate
5.	Reduce hospital acquired pressure injuries greater than or equal to Stage 3
6.	Decrease annual surgical site infections
7.	Reduce selected patient safety and adverse events
8.	Improve procedural safety
	Increase percentage of patients having a post discharge follow up appointment within 14 days
10	. Maintain an annual average ED boarding hour target per bed requests

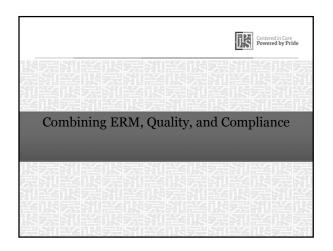




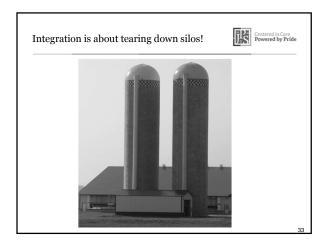










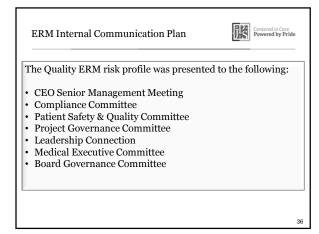






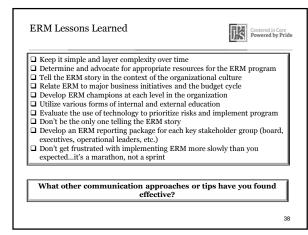


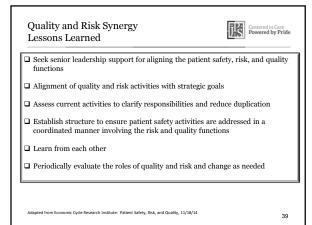
Clinical Quality	RISK OWNERS		MATURITY	TREND
Clinical quality failures, reflected through patient outcomes and satisfaction, significantly affect the organization's reputation, efficiency, compliance and accreditation status, and reimbursement	Frank Rosinia, M James Johnson, M.D.	D. Quality	Current: Initial Desired: Defined	Establishin Baseline
TOP RISKS			ON STRATEGIES ntation Improvement in	itiatiuss
 Inadequate Clinical Docu (High) Inconsistent Care Coordin 3. Medical Errors (High) Resident Supervision (Hig 5. Hospital-acquired infectic 6. Medical alarms are not re- timely (Medium) Hospital readmissions (M 8. Clinical Staff Competencic 9. Patient falls/trauma (Low 	ation (High) 3- sponded to 6- edium) es (Low)	Improvements to Identify patient s population (falls, Strategic Recruit Infection Control Continuing Educ	inpatient access afety risks common to /CAUTIS/CLABSIS/SSI ment	JPS patient





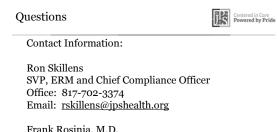












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