



PRMS CME COURSES AND OBJECTIVES



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PRMS offers unique benefits that extend well beyond its specialized expertise in psychiatry.

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PRMS CME COURSES AND OBJECTIVES

A hallmark of the PRMS Risk Management Department is our dedication to provide proactive and dynamic psychiatric-specific risk management services.

The decades spent specializing in behavioral healthcare have given us unparalleled knowledge and a deep-rooted understanding of the issues practitioners face. Our risk managers, dedicated solely to behavioral healthcare, have answered over 50,000 psychiatric-specific risk management questions on our toll-free Risk Management Consultation Service helpline since 1997.

This experience forms the basis of our risk management services and allows us to help doctors improve patient safety thereby minimizing professional liability. Our educational programs are designed to provide both a basic grounding in risk management concepts as well as more advanced practical applications of risk management and patient safety strategies.

PRMS offers continuing medical education to psychiatrists that is available both in-person and online. All of our CME programs are developed in-house by PRMS staff. Since 2007, we have been accredited by the American Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) and in 2013 PRMS was awarded Accreditation with Commendation. This places PRMS among the top 21% of CME providers in the United States and speaks to the quality and benefit of our educational programs. Consistently, over the years, 100% of those attending a PRMS course have indicated they would recommend the course to a colleague.

In the last ten years alone, we have presented risk management seminars and sessions attended by more than 20,000 behavioral healthcare clinicians. We look forward to being of service to your organization and invite you to review the PRMS CME course listing. If you are interested in having a PRMS risk manager speak to your organization, please let me know.

Sincerely,

DONNA VANDERPOOL, MBA, JD
VICE PRESIDENT, RISK MANAGEMENT

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WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

- Describe the most frequent types of risk management concerns of psychiatrists
- Incorporate into clinical practice two risk management strategies to increase patient safety and reduce professional liability risk

INTEGRATED PRACTICE

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY IMPLICATIONS OF THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

- Examine the impact of the increased number of individuals with health insurance on psychiatrists' liability exposure
- Discuss the potential impact of an ACO on the standard of care and malpractice litigation
- Recognize the significant professional liability exposure related to electronic patient information
- Choose appropriate risk management strategies to minimize patient harm and professional liability exposure

LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF OTHERS

- Distinguish collaborative and split treatment arrangements and implement risk management strategies to reduce liability in each arrangement
- Identify and implement risk management strategies to minimize liability exposure for the acts of support staff, contractors and non-physician providers
- Identify at least three ways a psychiatrist might be held liable for the acts of others

FORENSIC PRACTICE

- Describe the risks of assuming the dual roles of forensic evaluator and treatment provider
- Explain potential professional liability risk when providing expert testimony
- Formulate a plan to address the duties owed to evaluatees when conducting Independent Medical Evaluations (IMEs)

DOCUMENTATION

- Discuss the importance of appropriate documentation in minimizing malpractice liability
- Identify key elements that should be included in every patient record
- Understanding the significance of documenting the reasoning behind clinical decision making
- Explain why treatment records might need to be retained beyond the minimum period set forth in state regulations

TECHNOLOGY

EHR/E-PRESCRIBING

- Recognize the risks to patient safety and potential increase in liability exposure posed by certain features within EHR
- Explain metadata and its impact upon the defensibility of medical malpractice cases
- Identify risks associated with the use of e-Prescribing
- Recognize liability traps hidden in EHR and e-prescribing system vendor agreements

SOCIAL MEDIA

- Recognize areas of risk exposure created by the use of social media in the medical office
- How to use social media to benefit your practice while minimizing risks
- Recognize ways in which privacy may be breached through the use of social media

TELEPSYCHIATRY

- Discuss, recognize and address potential legal and clinical hurdles in telemedicine practice
- Identify the factors that evidence the standard of care in telepsychiatry
- Identify the major professional liability risks associated with telepsychiatry
- Utilize methods for maximizing patient care and minimizing risk exposure during telemedicine

LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF OTHERS

- Identify and manage risks associated with collaborative and supervisory relationships
- Distinguish collaborative and split treatment arrangements and implement risk management strategies to reduce liability in each arrangement
- Identify and implement risk management strategies to minimize liability exposure for the acts of support staff, contractors and non-physician providers
- Identify at least three ways a psychiatrist might be held liable for the acts of others

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

RISK MANAGEMENT AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF PRESCRIBING

- Integrate the informed consent process into patient interactions
- Know the common allegations associated with prescribing medication
- Incorporate discussion of off-label use with patient into the informed consent process
- Manage medication monitoring with a formal monitoring system

PRESCRIBING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

- Implement 3 strategies to minimize the risks when prescribing controlled substances
- Implement strategies to minimize risks associated with DEA inspections/audits
- Describe the appropriate response to an investigator's request for patient information

MEDICATION MANAGEMENT FOR MINORS

- Integrate the informed consent process into the patient/family interaction
- Document the decision-making process to minimize risk when prescribing off-label medications for minors
- Explain the importance of scientific support for off-label treatments

GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY

- Identify the liability risks associated with geropsychiatry
- Identify two risk management strategies to minimize risks associated with geropsychiatry

NON-ADHERENT PATIENTS

- Determine a variety of causes of patient non-adherence with the treatment plan
- Utilize risk management strategies to decrease patient non-adherence
- Meeting the standard of care with non-adherent patients

DANGEROUS PATIENTS

PATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL BEHAVIORS

- Explain the importance of documentation of initial and ongoing suicide assessments
- Assess and document suicidal risk initially and at critical junctures in treatment
- Document the decision-making process when assessing and treating patients at risk for suicide
- Evaluate when to communicate with the family of a patient with suicidal behavior, even if the patient did not give consent for such communication
- Explain the standard of care factors that will be assessed in a medical malpractice lawsuit involving patient suicide

WORKING WITH DANGEROUS PATIENTS

- Explain the importance of knowing the legal standard of "duty to warn" in the state(s) where he/she practices
- Recognize online activity and impact on patients
- Recognize when to withdraw from care while protecting patient safety and minimizing liability
- Implement 3 strategies to minimize the risks inherent in treating dangerous patients

CONFIDENTIALITY

CONFIDENTIALITY IN PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE

- Respond appropriately to maintain patient confidentiality when contacted by a family member or friend regarding a patient
- Understand the obligations to patient confidentiality when contacted by a law enforcement officer regarding an investigation
- Identify standard exceptions to confidentiality
- Utilize the appropriate response to requests for patient information
- Understand the confidentiality issues specific to treatment of minors

ENFORCEMENT OF HIPAA'S PRIVACY RULE BY THE OCR, DOJ AND THE COURTS

- Identify the number and types of complaints about Privacy Rule violations that are being filed with OCR, as well as general information about resolution of these complaints by OCR
- Understand the holdings and implications of various cases involving the Privacy Rule that have been decided by state and federal courts
- Understand HIPAA enforcement actions to gain a greater appreciation for compliance with HIPAA

PROTECTING AND DISCLOSING PATIENT INFORMATION

- Understand exceptions to confidentiality and privilege
- Comply with legal requirements to respond to record requests, subpoenas and court orders without breaching confidentiality
- Describe the appropriate response to an investigator's request for patient information
- Understand a patient's right to information and what is necessary to release records

COMMUNICATION

COMMUNICATION

- Discuss ways to maintain rapport while preserving appropriate boundaries
- Recognize barriers to effective communication and ways to overcome these barriers
- Evaluate emerging communication risks created by the use of technology and social media
- Develop ways to communicate with other healthcare providers to minimize risk and maximize patient safety

DOES SAYING YOU'RE SORRY MEAN YOU WON'T BE SUED?

- Differentiate between expressions of empathy and admissions of fault
- Importance of knowing individual state's laws
- How to disclose/discuss a bad or unanticipated outcome with patients or family members

CONSENT TO TREATMENT

CONSENT TO TREATMENT

- Describe the purpose and necessary steps in the informed consent process
- Recognize special issues involved in consent for treatment of minors and incompetent or incapacitated patients

CONSENT TO TREATMENT OF MINORS

- Determine who may consent to treatment of a minor patient in varying situations
- Choose strategies to balance minor patients' need for confidentiality with parents' right to be informed
- Recognize the risks of prescribing for minors and how to implement into the informed consent process

LEGAL/LITIGATION

BASICS OF MEDICAL MALPRACTICE LAWSUITS

- Identify the highest exposure cases in terms of frequency and severity
- Name the 4 elements of a malpractice lawsuit
- Explain the role of the expert medical witness in malpractice litigation
- Explain the difference between the concepts of Standard of Care and Quality of Care

MANAGING LITIGATION STRESS

- Integrate at least two risk management and patient safety actions that can prevent patient adverse outcomes
- Describe three actions a physician can take after an adverse patient outcome, or other event, to mitigate risk and improve legal defense
- Identify at least three stressors for physicians during a medical professional liability action
- Contrast the legal and medical perspective during a medical professional liability action

MINORS

MINORS

- Determine who may consent to treatment of a minor patient in varying situations
- Recognize the risks of prescribing for minors
- Choose strategies to balance minor patients' need for confidentiality versus parents' right to be informed

MINORS' CLAIM REVIEW

- Identify the elements of a malpractice lawsuit
- Identify the highest exposure cases in terms of frequency and severity
- Implement strategies for decreasing the use of defensive medicine while assuring that the standard of care is met

BOUNDARY ISSUES

- Identify the types of boundary violations
- Understand the risk management strategies to avoid boundary violations
- Plan for withdrawing from care when boundaries have been crossed

PRACTICE ISSUES

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

- Explain the importance of having contingency plans for an office-based practice
- Describe the elements of a contingency plan

EVALUATING PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE POLICIES

- Identify the two types of malpractice liability policies
- Discuss and understand malpractice policy limits
- Describe consent to settle agreements in medical malpractice liability policies

THE PSYCHIATRIST – PATIENT RELATIONSHIP

- Recognize the ways a treatment relationship may be established by mutual agreement or inadvertence
- Understand the ways a treatment relationship may be terminated by the psychiatrist and/or the patient and develop procedures for each scenario
- Evaluate whether a patient can be terminated in a crisis situation and take appropriate steps to do so while maximizing patient safety and minimizing liability exposure
- Implement termination procedures to insulate themselves from allegations of abandonment



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the psychiatrists'
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MORE THAN AN
**INSURANCE
POLICY**

