Credentialing & Privileging: An Introduction

Dwight C. Evans, M.D. FACP

November 2022

Hospital Human Resources

 Hospital HR departments require that each "employee" have an approved "PD" (position description): including the major duties, responsibilities, and supervisory relationship

- A "PD" indicates
 - The work to be performed by the position
 - To whom the employee reports to

Human Resources Role re: Physicians

However, in most hospital's physicians* are not hospital employees** and therefore do not have a "PD ***

- Instead, physicians are usually members of an independent "Medical Staff"
 - Physician recruitment, appointment, evaluation and discipline is done through the Medical Staff's C & P process
 - *Physicians, Dentists, Clinical Psychologists, NPs, etc.
 - **While some hospitals employee physicians, they are still part of the "Medical Staff"
 - ***If a Med Staff member has administrative responsibilities, this role is identified in a "PD" and evaluated - but not their clinical activity (Privileges)

Credentialing & Privileging: Definitions

- **Credentialing**: the process of verifying that physicians and other practitioners have the necessary education, training, and experience to practice competently on a hospital's "medical staff"
 - **Privileging**: the process whereby an organization determines what type of clinical care and what type of procedures a given clinician has appropriate background to perform

"C & P" determines who is safe to practice and what a clinician can do in a hospital. Key concept: protecting patients from incompetence or negligent care

Why are we Talking about C & P?

- Goal: Patient Safety and Quality
 - To prevent avoidable medical errors!
 - Hospitals must ensure that physicians exercise high-quality independent medical judgment
- The C & P Process is governed by "Medical Staff Bylaws"
- C & P may include self-reported data; but efficient C & P processes depend on "Primary Source Verification"

Initial Credentialing Process

- New applicant submits a signed Application *
- Medical Staff Office or (HR) obtains Primary Source verification of:
 - MD (or equivalence) degree, Residency training (if any)
 - Active Medical License, Board certification
 - The physician's previous (if any) hospital privileges, malpractice history
 - 2-3 Letters of recommendation: documenting that the applicant provides high quality medical care (professional competence [relevant to the requested privileges], sound judgment, works cooperatively with others and practices ethically)
 - Health status ("sound physical and mental health")
 - Updated documentation of required Continuing Medical Education
 - Signed Privilege forms agreeing to follow all Medical Staff By-laws

Privileging Process

- The applicant (or renewing clinician) fills out and signs a Privileging Form specific to their Medical Specialty
 - The applicant checks the types of medical issues and/or procedures/Surgery that they would like to practice
- The Department chair reviews and signs the suggested types of care/procedures states which (all, some, none) are appropriate
- The Medical Director (*) takes the privileging form to a C & P committee for review and approval as appropriate
- The C & P committee's recommendations go to the MEC for review (if positive, it is signed by the Medical Director)
- The Hospital CEO must review and sign (or not)
- No privileges are final until the Hospital's Board of Trustees formally approves, and the Board Chair of designee signs the Privileging form

Where Should Clinical Privileges be Found?

- The medical staff office (or HR) must have an individual file for each med staff member comprised of:
 - All credentialing information
 - Current privileges
 - All OPPE results for the past 2-3 years
 - The clinical privileges for all med staff members must be made available by printed copy (such as a 3-ring binder), electronic copy or other means to staff in the Operating room, emergency room, or any area in which the medical staff member will provide service
- Each med staff member receives a copy of their Clinical Privileges

Credentialing & Privileging Process Timing

 HR Analogy: annual evaluation of every employee
 Physicians (even those who are hospital employees) do not have a formal HR annual evaluation for their clinical activity;

- instead, they have two unique protocols:
 - Participation in the OPPE process*
 - Re-Appointing or Reprivileging: Every two (or three) years*

Ongoing Professional Practice Evaluation

- Purpose: on-going evaluation of each physician's professional practice by a "peer"*: 3 areas: behavior, professional growth, clinical results
 - Any patient safety events? Any Quality-of-Care concerns
 - Most hospitals do this on a q 6 monthly basis
 - OPPE result is reviewed by clinical service chief + Medical Director and if no concerns are identified, placed in their Medical staff file
- At the 2-year re-privileging time, the four OPPE results are reviewed; if no issues identified, the Service Chief and Medical Director signs their re-privileging request and the C & P process ensues: a) Review by C &P committee b) MEC approval c) CEO approval d) Board of Trustees Approval – all steps noted by the appropriate signature
- If any concerns noted, the MEC can establish a FPPE

OPPE Components

- Behavior: safe culture involvement , any issues? No harassment, bullying, disrespect of hospital employee(s)
 - Professional Growth (6 areas):
 - Appropriate patient care
 - Medical Knowledge
 - Practice-based leaning/improvement
 - Interpersonal and communication skills
 - Professionalism
 - System-based practice
 - Stewardship of resources
- Clinical Results: Data on # of procedures, etc. department-level data (specific to discipline) such as outcomes of procedures
- Key Q: How is this provider doing compared to other colleagues?

"_____" Adventist Hospital Ongoing Professional Practice Evaluation (OPPE) Form

Provider:

Specialty:

Evaluation Period:

Type of Review: 🔲 OPPE

FACTOR	EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION (* Requires comment)
Patient Care Provides care that is compassionate, appropriate, and effective for the promotion of health, prevention of illness, treatment of disease, and supportive at the end of life.	 Meets customer service expectations (patient Satisfaction/complaints). Complies with medication reconciliation policy. Addresses active medical problems in a timely fashion (chart review). Practices within scope of granted privileges (chart review). 	Satisfactory
Medical/Clinical Knowledge Demonstrates knowledge of established and evolving biomedical, clinical, and social sciences, and applies this knowledge to patient care and the education of others	 Maintains current licensure and certifications. Participates in CME /education programs related to granted/requested privileges. Participates in staff teaching (if applicable). Maintains a healthy environment status for the protection of patients and staff. 	Satisfactory Unsatisfactory* Comments:

FACTOR	DATA SOURCE	EVALUATION (* Requires comment)
Practice-Based Learning & Improvement	 Participates in pre-procedure time-outs. N/A due to scope of practice 	Satisfactory
Uses scientific evidence and methods to investigate, evaluate, and improve patient care practices.	 Participates in performance or process- improvement task forces, workgroups, or committees as requested. 	Unsatisfactory* 🔲 Comments:
	 Stays current with medical advances in his/her area of expertise and incorporates this information to deliver care that meets EBM standards of care 	
Interpersonal & Communication Skills	 Medical record entries are appropriate in Documentation and are legible (chart review). 	Satisfactory
Demonstrates interpersonal and communication skills that enables him/her to establish and maintain professional relationships with patients, families, and other members of health care teams.	 2. Provides adequate patient information when requesting subspecialty consults (chart review). Indication for consult is clear Pertinent clinical data is provided 	Unsatisfactory* 🔲 Comments:
	 Provides appropriate consultative evaluation, treatment, and/or follow-up recommendations (Chart review). 	

	1	(Requires comment)
Professionalism Demonstrates behaviors that reflect a commitment to continuous professional development, ethical practice, understanding	 Participates in peer reviews as requested. N/A during this rating period Attends section/service meetings and participates on committees as requested. N/A during this rating period 	Satisfactory Unsatisfactory*
and sensitivity to diversity, and a responsible attitude toward patients, the medical profession, and society.	 Compliance with Bylaws, Rules, and Regulations of the Medical Staff. 	Comments:
Systems-Based Practice Understands the contexts and systems in which health care is provided and applies this knowledge to improve and optimize health care.	 Complies with "X "Hospital safety, security, and privacy policies (Mandatory training). Arranges proper clinical coverage during planned absences. 	Satisfactory Unsatisfactory* Comments:

6 Month Review by Service Chief				
Service Chief:	Service Chief:			
Date:	Date:			
Service Chief:	Service Chief:			
Date:	Date:			

Ongoing Professional Pra Provider:	Service: Surgical/0		Period:	
	Service: Surgicairu	pnthalmology	i chodi	
Workload Statistical Data:	-			
Admissions				
Consults	-			
Procedures	_			
Outpatient Visits	_			
Provider Data:				
Patient Care:	Trigger	Practitioner Data	Triggered	Comments
Completion of open medical records	>3% of records			
Surgical Site Infections	>3% of patients			
Discharge Summaries competed before discharge	>3% of Disc. Summari	es	Yes No	
Full Documentation of surgical procedure before surgical and invasive	>3 in review period		Yes No	
History and Physical exam (H&P) considered inadequate	>3 in review period		Yes No	
Operative report not dictated within 24 hours	>3% in review period		Yes No	
Written Brief Op Report done before leaving PAR	>3 in review period		Yes No	
#of negative peer review reports	>1 in review period		Yes No	
Medical/Clinical Knovledge				
Meets CME requirements	Bi-annual review		Yes No	
Maintains a safe personal health status	Major illness/Rehab		Yes No	
Practice-Based Learning and Improvement				
Practices within scope of granted clinical privileges	Any outside of privile	les	Yes No	
Mentors trainees or peers	>1 failure to comply		Yes No	
Interpersonal and Communication Skills				
Valid Patient or Staff Complaints	>3 in review period		Yes No	
Outpatient progress notes completed by end of next day	>5% in review period		Yes No	
Professionalism	, syl interier period			
Maintains patient privacy and security of information	Any privacy/security		Yes No	
Evidence of validated disruptive or unprofessional behavior	Any Occurrence in R.	P	Yes No	
Discipline (section) meeting attendance	<70% in R.P.	• • 	Yes No	
M & M meeting attendance	<70% in R.P.		Yes No	
Certification(s) up to date (BLS, ACLS, PALS or ATLS)			Yes No	
Have a valid admissions contract	<100% in R.P. 100% for R.P.		Tes No Yes No	
Follows confidentially policy and disclosure		<u> </u>		
System-Based Practice	Any Occurrence in R.	P.	Yes No	
Over- or Under-Use of resources				
	>3 inR. P		Yes No	
Re-do lens exchange	>1% in R.P.		Yes No	

FPPE: Focused Professional Practice Evaluation - 1

- Three types: 1. On initial appointment (Proctoring), 2. Clinician asks for new privileges (new procedures) and 3. Whenever substandard care, professional misconduct or professional incompetence are identified
- A Peer reviews care and makes a report (+ or -) given to the C & P committee
 - C & P reviews the "peer" report and sends its findings to the MEC
- The MEC will evaluate the C & P committee's findings options:
 - [Positive] New provider or new procedures: if ok, MEC votes that the provider may practice without supervision
 - MEC's vote is sent to the CEO
 - CEO Takes it to the Hospital Board
 - No new applicant or new privileges are active until signed by the Board Chair (or designee)!!

FPPE: Focused Professional Practice Evaluation 2

- FPPE: [Negative Allegation] Whenever substandard care, professional misconduct or professional incompetence are alleged. The concerns are reviewed by the C & P committee; its findings go to the MEC
 - The MEC will evaluate the C & P findings options: a) no findings provider continues using his/her privileges b) If concerns are documented the MEC votes a for-cause FPPE
 - MEC must send a formal letter to the clinician stating why the FPPE is initiated (specific findings)
 - Next: a 60-90-day period in which the provider is closely supervised
 - At the end of the opportunity to change, the MEC re-evaluates (via a C & P committee report) the Providers's response to the FPPE options:
 - a) No issues = regular status b) after counseling continue FPPE review for 60-90 days c) suspension d) partial or total loss of privileges

" X "Adventist Mission Hospital

FPPE REPORT - Proctoring/New Procedure/Misconduct

Providers Name: _____

Proctors Name: _____

Service:

- Observation of four (4) procedures (either simple or complex (if applicable)).
- Review of 5 medical records or study interpretations.

Proctor's Report

- Dates of proctoring activity Dates
 - a. Four simple procedures observed:
 - b. Complex procedures observed: 1. _______ (as applicable) 2. ______ 3. _____
 - c. Review of 5 medical records (inpatient or outpatient progress notes. Medical Record #:
 - 1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5.

d. Comments:

e. Additional time needed for evaluation? 🔲 Yes 🔲 No (if yes, date report will be submitted.

Comments:

Proctors Typed (or printed) Name and Signature:

Service Chief Signature: Date:

FPPE Sample Form:
a) Proctoring/Probation
b) new Procedure(s)
c) Misconduct

Med Staff Process for Reappointment:

- New Clinical Privileging form completed
- MSO/HR Verifies (Documents) and review:
 - Active Current license?
 - Any disciplinary actions?
 - Positive OPPEs and any other documentation needed
 - Good physical and mental health?
- Med staff Office (HR) prepares documents for C & P comm.
- C & P Committee reviews, if positive,
- MEC reviews, if positive,
- CEO Concurrence
- Board of Trustees approval shown by Board Chair's (or designee's) signature



Faith in Mission Hospital Surgeon's Competency Case # 1

- A long-standing community physicians does your surgery
 - He recently has a surgical mis-adventure by operating on the right lung instead of the left lung
 - RCA: the Chest X-ray film had been placed backwards
- The patient and family are now suing the Mission Hospital
- You find that your local surgeon does not have malpractice insurance leaving the Mission Hospital responsible
 - But you later find that Adventist Risk Management will not cover the physician's part of the mis-adventure in that he is not a hospital employee
- What can you do?

A Hospital's Journey through Misadventure Case # 2

- Dr. "S" Tries a New way to perform a Hip repair
 - While he reads the manufacturers handout, he doesn't take time for appropriate training or proctoring
 - Adverse results: sciatic nerve cut with on-going sensory deficits
- What Happened?
 - An avoidable injury
 - Hospital did not ensure competency (see FPPE* process)