Litigation and Canadian Anesthesiologists working after age 65.

Is there an issue?

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There is no financial conflict of interest



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OBJECTIVES

1. Physiological changes associated with aging and understand their impact on the aging anesthesiologist

2. Clinical billings of Quebec anesthesiologists and compare them to their colleagues in BC and Ontario

3. Increased risk of litigation for older anesthesiologists in Canada



EXPERIENCE HAS

ADVANTAGES!



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Morrow D et al Psychology and Aging 1994: 134-48

Older pilots were as accurate as younger pilots in reading back written Air Traffic Control messages regarding heading, altitude, and speed

Analysis: The difference usually seen in aging was mitigated because older pilots maintained their proficiency because of their years of practice.



Age of an organism usually refers to the length of time the individual has existed

Senescence refers to the progressive deteriorative changes during adult life

Biologic age versus chronological age



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Common processes universally observed in humans as they grow older:

- 1. Progressive and irreversible deteriorative changes
- 2. Reduced ability to respond adaptively to environmental change
- 3. Increased vulnerability to many diseases
- 4. Increased mortality



General Physiological Changes Associated with Aging

- 1. Loss of height and lean body mass
- 2. Redistribution of fat
- 3. Skin thins
- 4. Loss of skeletal muscle mass (sarcopenia)
- 5. Loss of bone mass
- 6. Decline in joint flexibility
- 7. Decreased touch sensitivity
- 8. Hearing loss
- 9. Loss of power for vision accommodation (presbyopia)
- 10. Slowed reaction time
- 11. Decreased arterial compliance
- 12. Increased ventilation-perfusion mismatching
- 13. Maximal Oxygen uptake declines
- 14. Etc., etc.



Abbott A

Nature

2012: 492; S4-5

Cognitive changes

Nearly everyone after age 60 experiences decline in cognitive skills most noticeably memory. This decline is accompanied by structural brain changes.

Aerobic exercise slows or delays this mental slippage



Carpenter SM, Yoon C

Aging and consumer decision making

Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 2011; 1235: E1-E12

Aging leads to systematic declines in cognitive processing

Searching for new information is a cognitively taxing process

Age related declines in working memory (related to speed of processing information) start as early as mid 20s and grows steeper as people advance into their 70s

When studied, older physicians were less likely to engage analytic processing and more likely to stress prior experience in decision making

Older physicians had lowest knowledge scores in transfusion simulation, but the greatest confidence in their knowledge!



Katz JD

Issues of Concern for the Aging Anesthesiologist Anesth Analg 2001; 92: 1487-92

Cardiovascular System

Nervous System

Musculoskeletal System

Legal





Cardiovascular changes

Acute changes during cases:

Heart Rate >100

Diastolic Blood Pressure >100 mm Hg

Age related chronic changes:

Reduced cardiac output

Lower maximal oxygen consumption

Decline in ejection fraction



Decreased neuronal density

Decreased brain weight

Decreased ability in taste, smell, sight, and hearing



Decreased tolerance of shift-work cycles

Decreased job satisfaction



Tessler MJ et al

Acute Vision Impairment: Does It Affect an Anesthesiologist's Ability to Intubate the Trachea?

Anesth Analg 2002: 94; 1566-9

Acute severe deterioration – less competent

Chronic deterioration – not evaluated, but based on rapid adaptation to the acute severe change probably of limited impact



Wallace MS et al

Hearing Acuity of Anesthesiologists and Alarm Detection

Anesthesiology 1994; 81: 13-28

Studied the hearing acuity of 188 anesthesiologists and their ability to hear auditory alarms

37% of anesthesiologists studied were unaware they had a hearing disorder Decibel level of the alarm needed to be higher as the age of the anesthesiologist rose

39% of subjects over 65 one or more of the alarm intensities was less than their detectability threshold



Musculoskeletal System

Decreased psychomotor speed Increased incidence of arthritis



Legal

In US - Age discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA)

In Canada – Charter of Rights

Under the heading of "Equality Rights" this section states:

" 15. (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, **AGE** or mental or physical disability.

(2) Subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, AGE or mental or physical disability.



Everyone ages at their own rate

Do we work differently when we are older?



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LITIGATIONS ANESTHESIOLOGIST – PATIENT INTERACTIONS



CMPA for the number of lawsuits directed at anesthesiologists, where the anesthesiologist was felt at least partially responsible for the adverse event resulting in the litigation

Provinces for information on the billings by the specialist anesthesiologists, divided into three age groups <51, 51-64, and 65+



Numbers of specialist anesthesiologists in the three age groups who billed more than 50 acts in Que, Ont, and BC per year from Jan 1, 1993 to Dec 31, 2002

	Que			Ont			BC		
	<51	51-64	65+	<51	51-64	65+	<51	51-64	65+
1993	311	157	54	480	223	58	217	66	10
1994	312	156	61	472	229	65	217	71	7
1995	322	146	65	461	215	64	224	75	7
1996	320	134	69	469	223	65	227	75	5
1997	321	127	43	464	237	64	226	81	8
1998	324	131	46	470	241	67	228	84	7
1999	327	140	49	481	233	70	227	91	6
2000	351	137	49	485	239	80	231	90	11
2001	363	138	49	499	249	82	219	102	11
2002	372	138	53	504	262	78	213	106	13

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HÔPITAL D'ENSEIGNEMENT A MCGILL UNIVERSITY DE L'UNIVERSITÉ MCGILL TEACHING HOSPITAL Median number of days with at least one act billed, per anesthesiologist, per year (interquartile range) in Que,

Ont, and BC annually from Jan 1, 1993 to Dec 31, 2002 in each of the three age groups.

	Que				Ont		BC		
	<51	51-64	65+	<51	51-64	65+	<51	51-64	65+
1993	209 (58.5)	211 (60)	196 (91)	227 (69.3)	219 (59)	184 (86.3)	185 (52)	188 (49)	87 (34)
1994	213	217	186	225.5	218	175	179	182	64
	(50.5)	(50.5)	(84)	(69)	(56)	(109)	(48)	(50.5)	(71.5)
1995	212	217.5	196.5	227	226	180	175	178	87
	(43)	(48.3)	(112.8)	(62)	(43.5)	(97.5)	(52.5)	(45)	(117)
1996	216	220	117	229	225	167	179	182	108
	(42.5)	(43.5)	(125)	(68)	(50.5)	(112)	(57)	(39)	(37)
1997	214	214	156	229	226	162.5	171	181	101.5
	(41)	(40)	(134)	(65.3)	(47)	(97)	(63.5)	(46)	(108)
1998	211	216	136	228	218	162	164	168.5	153
	(38)	(31.8)	(142)	(59)	(60)	(97)	(59)	(48.5)	(91)
1999	210	210	114.5	225	220	186.5	166	161	83.5
	(37)	(39.8)	(135)	(68)	(54)	(75.8)	(59.5)	(53)	(42)
2000	211	214.5	125	221	216	171.5	168	157	147
	(50)	(41)	(106.3)	(73)	(62)	(97.8)	(57.5)	(57.8)	(115)
2001	206	205	127	222	221	159	163	166.5	143
	(49)	(47)	(107)	(79)	(69)	(102.5)	(64.5)	(67.5)	(89)
2002	206	199	138	216	216	171	163	162	137
	(45)	(47.5)	(115.5)	(63)	(57.5)	(83.3)	(73)	(57.3)	(88)

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	Que			Ont			BC		
	<51	51-64	65+	<51	51-64	65+	<51	51-64	65+
1997	214	214	156	229	226	162.5	171	181	101.5
	(41)	(40)	(134)	(65.3)	(47)	(97)	(63.5)	(46)	(108)
1998	211	216	136	228	218	162	164	168.5	153
	(38)	(31.8)	(142)	(59)	(60)	(97)	(59)	(48.5)	(91)

Median number of days with at least one act billed, per anesthesiologist, per year (interquartile range) in Que, Ont, and BC annually from Jan 1, 1997 to Dec 31, 1998 in each of the three age groups.



Median number of unique physician-patient interactions per year (interquartile range) in Que, Ont, and BC annually from Jan 1, 1993 to Dec 31, 2002 for each of the three age groups.

	Que			Ont			BC		
	<51	51-64	65+	<51	51-64	65+	<51	51-64	65+
1993	772.5	724	511	1044	984	805	667.5	700	380.5
	(520.5	(429)	(444)	(595.8)	(509)	(556)	(335.5)	(303)	(140.2)
1994	807	761	492	1059	1005	696	635.5	672	330
	(465)	(508.5)	(429.2)	(683.5)	(559)	(593.5)	(343.2)	(361.)	(445)
1995	787.5	753	491	1112	1038	686.5	651	720	470.
	(456)	(421.5)	(402.5)	(613)	(574.5)	(736.5)	(309)	(249)	(349.5)
1996	768	771	325	1124	1064.5	702	649	680	662.5
	(409)	(325)	(456)	(635)	(588.5)	(783)	(358.2)	(316)	(346.5)
1997	772	805	381.5	1180	1146	665.5	718	780	557
	(400)	(317.8)	(644)	(731.5)	(607)	(850.2)	(466)	(401)	(473)
1998	745	792	310	1184	1122	700.5	731	732.	537
	(401)	(393.5)	(563.5)	(708)	(656)	(806.8)	(458)	(411)	(463.2)
1999	777	815.5	346	1231.5	1169	909	752	737	570
	(393)	(401.5)	(644)	(717)	(639)	(825.5)	(453)	(400)	(376)
2000	784	839.5	360	1266	1220	866.5	722	719	711
	(402)	(377.2)	(530)	(783)	(731)	(874)	(461)	(414)	(515)
2001	756	830	402	1224	1214	745	726	670	843
	(410)	(385)	(554)	(787)	(832)	(625)	(420)	(418)	(463.2)
2002	742	790	448	1212	1231	733	712	671	834
	(439)	(421)	(483)	(720.5)	(829.5)	(886.5)	(452)	(458)	(465.2)

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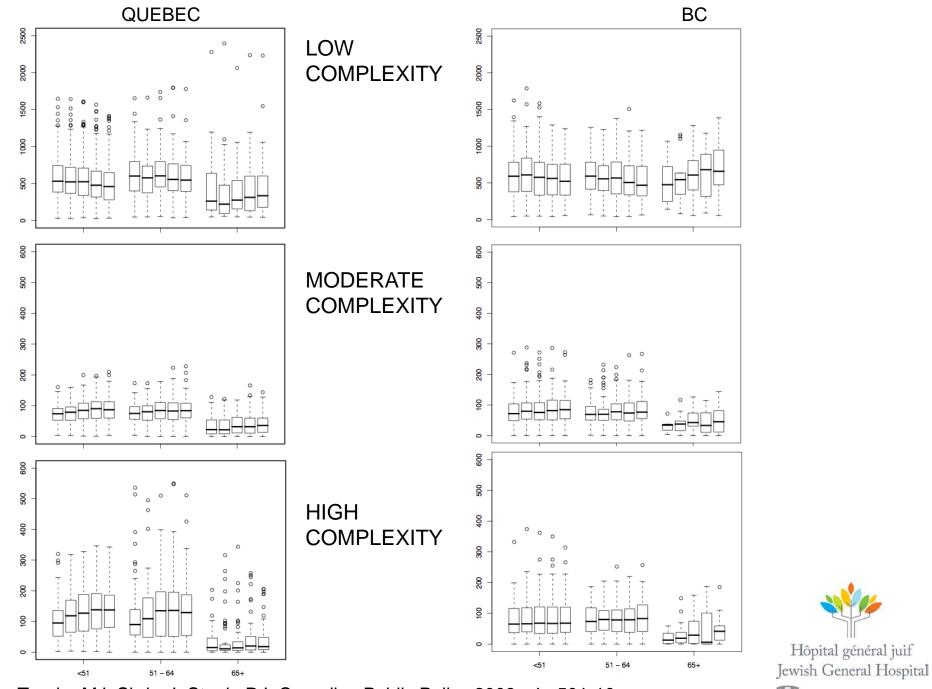
Tessler MJ, Shrier I, Steele RJ J Anesth Clinic Res 2011: 2; 129

Median number of unique physician-patient interactions per year (interquartile range) in Que, Ont, and BC annually from Jan 1, 1997 to Dec 31, 1998 for each of the three age groups

		Que			Ont			BC	
	<51	51-64	65+	<51	51-64	65+	<51	51-64	65+
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	(400)	(318)	(644)	(732)	(607)	(850)	(466)	(401)	(473)
1998	745	792	310	1184	1122	701	731	733	537
	(402)	(394)	(564)	(708)	(656)	(807)	(458)	(412)	(463)

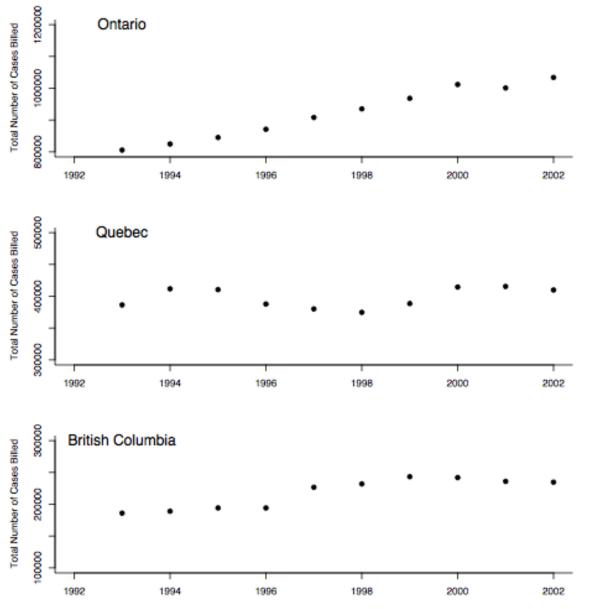


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Tessler MJ, Shrier I, Steele RJ Canadian Public Policy 2008: 4; 501-10

HÓPITAL D'ENSEIGNEMENT | A MCGILL UNIVERSITY DE L'UNIVERSITÉ MCGILL | TEACHING HOSPITAL Total number of submissions by Quebec, Ontario, and BC specialist anesthesiologists each year from 1993 through 2002





Year

Peng PWH, Smedstad KG

Can J Anesth 2000: 47; 105-12

Litigation in Canada against anesthesiologists practicing regional anesthesia. A review of closed claims

~ 2% per year



CMPA provided us with total number of legal claims against specialist anesthesiologists in Canada over the 10 year study period

538 cases





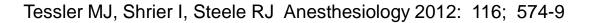
The total number of specialist anesthesiologists (*A*), number of legal claims (*B*), number of procedures (*C*), and legal claim rate (*D*) for each age group (less than 51: *dashed*, 51–64: *dotted*, 65 and older: *solid*) are shown for each year between 1993 and 2002. Although the number of claims is much less for the older age group, the number of exposures is also much less.

Therefore, the claim rate for the 65 and older age group is generally higher in each year.



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Using the less than 51 age group as a reference, the litigation rate ratio was

1.14 (95% CI: 0.99–1.32) for the 51-64

1.50 (95% CI: 1.14–1.97) for the 65+

Low complexity cases only, the litigation rate ratio was

Moderate to high complexity cases only 0.97 no increased risk of litigation (95% CI: 0.85–1.11) for the 51-64

2,20 litigation rates (95% CI: 1.65–2.94) for the 65+ 1.62 litigation rates (95% CI: 1.04–2.53) for the 51-64

1.57 litigation rates (95% CI: 0.61-4.06) for the 65+

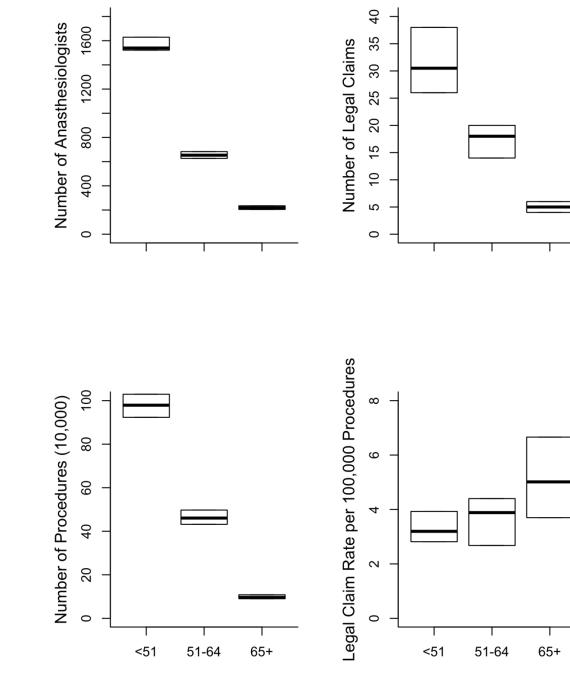


	51-64 age group	65 + Age Group
Disability-Weighted Analyses		
Legal Claims Only (Overall)	1.31 (0.95 to 1.80)	1.94 (1.41 to 2.67)
Legal and College claims (Overall)	1.22 (0.82 to 1.79)	1.51 (1.03 to 2.23)
Legal Claims Only (Low Complexity)	1.26 (0.71 to 2.22)	2.34 (1.33 to 4.13)
Cost Analyses		
Legal Claims Only (Overall)	2.56 (0.79 to 8.32)	3.04 (0.93 to 9.88)
Legal Claims Only (Low Complexity)	1.69 (0.30 to 9.48)	5.42 (0.97 to 30.37)

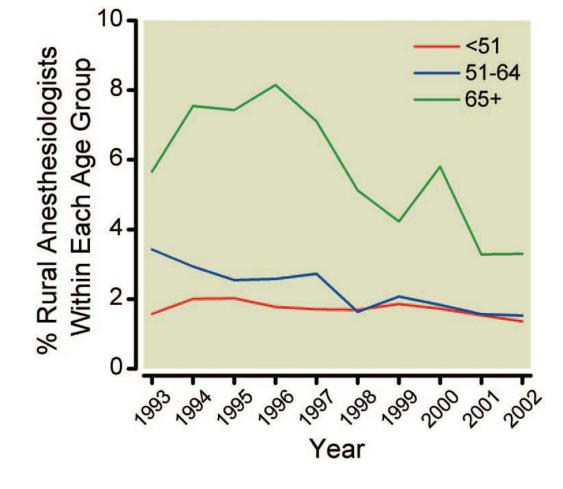
Relative increase in disability (95%CI) and cost (95%CI) per procedure when compared to the <51 age group*. For example, the 51-64 age group has 1.31 times the disability for legal claims as the <51 age group.

Tessler MJ, Shrier I, Steele RJ Anesthesiology 2012: 116; 574-9









The percentage of specialist anesthesiologists working in rural areas in each age group is shown for each year between 1993 and 2002.



Tessler MJ, Shrier I, Steele RJ Anesthesiology 2012: 116; 574-9



THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT AGE RELATED PHYSIOLOGIC CHANGES APPLICABLE TO ANESTHESIOLOGISTS

LITIGATION AGAINST SPECIALIST ANESTHESIOLOGISTS IN CANADA BETWEEN 1993-2002 WAS RELATIVELY RARE



CONCLUSION CONTINUED

ANESTHESIOLOGISTS OVER 65 WERE SUED MORE FREQUENTLY AND FOR A GREATER SEVERITY OF ADVERSE EVENT THAN THEIR YOUNGER COLLEAGUES.

THE REASONS FOR THESE FINDINGS SHOULD BECOME AN ACTIVE FIELD OF RESEARCH

