

- SUBJECT:** Requiring a hospital take action after some potentially preventable events
- COMMITTEE:** Public Health — favorable, without amendment
- VOTE:** 9 ayes — Kolkhorst, Naishtat, Collier, Cortez, S. Davis, Guerra, S. King, J.D. Sheffield, Zedler
- 0 nays
- 2 absent — Coleman, Laubenberg
- SENATE VOTE:** On final passage, May 2 — 31-0, on Local and Uncontested Calendar
- WITNESSES:** *(On House companion, HB 3534)*
For — Lee Spiller, Citizens Committee on Human Rights; Antony Thomas; *(Registered, but did not testify:* Troy Alexander and Dan Finch, Texas Medical Association; Amanda Fredriksen, AARP; Katharine Ligon, Center for Public Policy Priorities; Gyl Switzer, Mental Health America of Texas)

On — *(Registered, but did not testify:* Derek Jakovich, Texas Department of State Health Services)
- BACKGROUND:** Health and Safety Code, ch. 98 requires reporting of certain health care associated infections and preventable adverse events, such as complications and hospital readmissions.
- DIGEST:** SB 1535 would require a hospital to take certain actions after a violation. If the Department of State Health Services found that a hospital committed a violation that caused a potentially preventable adverse event, a hospital would be required to develop and implement a plan to address the deficiencies that could have caused the event.
- The department could require the plan to include:
- staff training and education;
 - supervision requirements for certain staff;
 - increased staffing requirements;

- increased reporting to the department; and
- a review and amendment of hospital policies relating to patient safety.

The department would have to carefully and frequently monitor the hospital's adherence to the plan and enforce compliance. The bill would apply to potentially preventable adverse events that occur on or after the effective date. The bill would take effect September 1, 2013.