

Crisis Management & Communications for Health Care Executives

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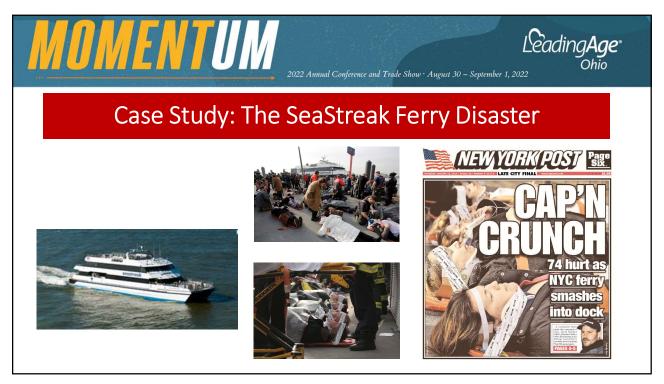
Objectives:

- 1. Learn and understand the use of the "Damage Control Playbook," which includes practical and actionable activities designed to blunt, avoid and/or mitigate crisis situations.
- 2. Learn how to establish and maintain "control of the message."
- 3. Better understand how to balance legal and business considerations and why "no comment" should never be used.

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• When the media turns their pen, camera or laptop on you, your organization or client
• Who we are
• What we do





The Damage Control Playbook

Rule #1: Tell the truth

Rule #2: Tell it first

Rule #3: Tell it all

Rule #4: Tell it fast

Rule #5: The media filters

Rule #6: Fundamental role of reporters isn't simply to inform or educate – it's to tell stories



The Damage Control Playbook

Let's eat, Grandma.

Let's eat Grandma.

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Villain

Victim

Vindicator





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Tell the Truth, Tell It All, Tell It First, Tell It Fast



A Non-Profit Dedicated to Disclosure & Apology for Medical Errors www.sorryworks.net



Tell the Truth, Tell It All, Tell It First, Tell It Fast

What if you



the Villain?

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Tell the Truth, Tell It All, Tell It First, Tell It Fast

Iterative Journalism and the Need for Speed







Crisis Management & Crisis Communications - Handouts



Mergers , Acquisitions, and Management Transitions: Using Crisis Communications Principles to Achieve Better Outcomes

Attorneys and accountants aspiring to be trusted advisers rather than simply transactionalists must understand that from the point of view of their clients, the Court of Public Opinion is often more important than the Court of Law.

NATIONAL LAW REVIEW

Crisis Management – Your Law Firm or Bar Association's Reputation is Its Largest Uninsured Asset

Partnership splits, sexual misconduct, data theft, management transitions, accusations of mal- and misfeasance, mergers & acquisitions and layoffs are just a few of the situations today's managing partners and executive directors face.

7 Questions to Ask Before Hiring a Crisis Communications Firm

Crisis communications is a sub-specialty of the public relations profession that is designed to protect and defend an individual, company, or organization facing a public challenge to its reputation. Crisis communications is aimed at raising awareness of a specific type of threat, the magnitude, outcomes, and specific behaviors to adopt to reduce the threat.

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Defining a Crisis

A crisis is:

an unstable situation of extreme danger or difficulty; a crucial stage or turning point in the course of something.

A sudden healthcare crisis is:

a sudden or unexpected event or situation that creates an obstacle to the ability to operate and will likely generate news coverage causing damage to a company's reputation with stakeholders whose support is essential to continued operation and success.

A smoldering healthcare crisis is:

any serious business problem that is not generally known which, if made "public" through negative news media, could result in fines, lawsuits and expenses and costs for the organization.



Events Leading to a Crisis

Quality of Care

- Allegations of inappropriate or inadequate care (elopements, death, abuse, neglect)
- Medical Frror
- Health/safety violations (State and Complaint Surveys) exposing patients, family or staff to harm
- · Complaints regarding staff interactions with family members
- Diversity-related complaints (lack of sensitivity to ethnic, racial, cultural or faith based issues)
- · Disclosure of confidential information

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Disaster, Accident or Crime

- Natural disaster (e.g.(pandemic, hurricane, flood, earthquake)
- · Major fire, explosion, terrorism, bomb threat
- · Extended utility outage power, water
- Violence committed on the organization's property or involving its staff

Employment Matters

- · Undocumented Workers
- Union Organizing
- OSHA/Department of Labor



Management of Crisis Care

- Government Regulation & Certification
 - · State Licensing Authority
 - OSHA
- Financial Reimbursement
 - Coverage
 - Payor Sources
 - Insurance
- Landlord-Tenant & Premises Liability Obligations
- Continued Media Communication
- · Criminal Investigations

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- · On your crisis team, consider including:
 - CEO and Senior Management
 - Chief Communications Officer
 - · Medical Director
 - · Key employee communications staff
 - Senior manager in the department central to the crisis
 - (nursing, human resources, safety)
 - Risk Management/Quality Assurance
 - Board Chairman/Ownership Representative
 - Legal counsel
 - Financial/Reimbursement Specialist
 - Outside Crisis Management/Crisis Communications specialist
 - Resident/Family Communications Coordinator
 - Spiritual Support Personnel
 - Information technology
 - Support staff



- · Responsibilities to consider for specific Crisis Team members are:
 - · Assessments of the scope and severity of the event
 - · Determination of the need for immediate response to the media
- · Responding to Media & Others
 - Notifying and advising support staff, secretaries and security on how to respond to the media or the public arriving at the location
 - · Preparation of key messages and releasing statements regarding the crisis
 - Establishing protocols for approval of communications before they are released to the media or other stakeholders

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- · Immediate Patient & Staff Needs
 - Patient Care
 - Medical
 - · Psycho-Social
 - Staff Matters
 - · Wage & Hour
 - · Safety & Workers Compensation
 - Mental Health
- Analyzing and evaluating the response after the crisis has resolved to determine
 effectiveness and any necessary modifications to the plan



- · In communicating regarding the crisis, the Crisis Team must:
 - · Gather and communicate only the facts without speculation
 - · Take responsibility without admissions of liability using compassion and sympathy
 - Designate a spokesperson (a flexible plan will also include a back-up spokesperson) who will be responsible for responding to the media and direct inquiries to the appropriate crisis team member
 - Notify employees first of a crisis event and maintain communication with all audiences until
 the crisis is resolved
 - Bring the crisis to resolution as efficiently and as expeditiously as possible so the organization can move out of crisis mode and continue with operations

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Communicating to Employees

- · When notifying employees of a crisis event:
 - · Convey the facts and confirm that everyone understands them
 - Be in control
 - Provide Updates
- · Key information to deliver to your employees would be:
 - A brief summary of the facts
 - An explanation of what caused the crisis
 - The steps being taken in response to the crisis
 - · How long the crisis is expected to last
 - Acknowledgement about emotional impact
 - Identification of the Crisis Team
 - Identification of the lines of crisis communications
 - Commitment to maintain internal communications



Crisis Plan Main Message and Strategies

- · Select main messages to convey to the various audiences in the event a crisis scenario arises
- · Some effective strategies include:
 - Remediation offering some form of compensation to help victims of a crisis.
 - · Rectification taking some action to prevent a recurrence of the crisis in the future.
 - Sympathy portraying the organization as the unfair victim of an attack by an outside entity.
 - Apology "expressions of sympathy" vs. admission of fault
- · Compensation and sympathy may be the best strategies
- The impressions of the audience should be that the organization is taking responsibility and is focused on the needs of residents, families and staff

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Legal Issues

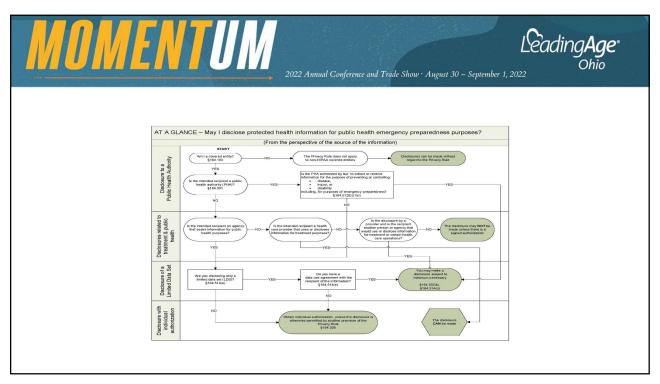
- · Could a lawsuit or other investigation result from the crisis?
- Is the crisis related to a lawsuit or investigation and if so, what are the defenses being developed on behalf of the organization
- What entities in the organization could be involved in a lawsuit that arises from the crisis (management, operators, and individuals) and what defenses are being developed for them?
- · What laws/regulations and limitations periods are relevant to the crisis and a potential lawsuit?
- · CMS Emergency Preparedness Checklist



Release of Information on the Condition of Residents and HIPAA

- The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act's (HIPAA) governs the use and release of a resident's personal or protected health information (PHI)
- · According to HIPAA, only the following information can be placed in a facility directory:
 - · The resident's name
 - The resident's location in the healthcare provider's facility
 - The resident's condition, described in general terms, that does not communicate specific information about the individual
 - The resident's religious affiliation

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Q&A

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