# THINKING ABOUT IN YOUR RESPITE CENTER

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# Why are we talking about quality?

- Every day, many of our clients receive high-quality respite care that helps to maintain or restore their health and ability to function.
- □ However, some don't.

### Quality problems result from:

- Variation Overuse
- Underuse Misuse
- Quality problems result in:
  - ErrorsPoor outcomesDisparitiesDissatisfaction



### **Goals for this Presentation**

- Make the case for thinking about quality in respite care
- Introduce quality improvement
- Review the importance of measurement
- Give a quick overview of quality improvement tools, highlighting FOCUS-PDSA

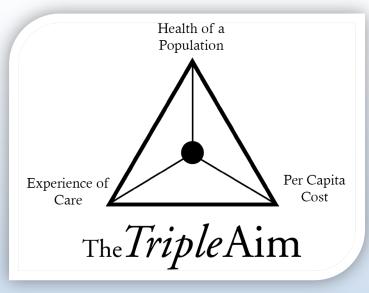




### Care that is:

- Safe
- Effective
- Timely
- Patient-centered
- Equitable
- Efficient

Principles of Quality introduced in IOM Report – Crossing the Quality Chasm



From the Institute for Healthcare Improvement

### Quality is in the Eye of the Beholder



- How well are my needs/expectations for care/service being met?
- Provider
  - Am I being clinically effective? Is my choice of treatment appropriate?
- Funder
  - Is this program efficient and cost-effective?
- Society
  - What's the value for our money? What are the benefits to community at large?

### Respite and Quality – Creating an Agenda for Success

- We have an opportunity to:
  - Better define our work
  - Further refine our work
  - Measure the work we do
  - Demonstrate our outcomes



Develop strategies for continuous quality improvement

### What is Quality Improvement?

- A continuous, systematic process for improving the agency's care, service and operations.
- Shift from emphasis on structure to emphasis on processes and outcomes
- Brings together management w/front line staff in the evaluation & improvement of work processes to achieve better outcomes for patients

# "Definition" of Improvement

### It is NOT...

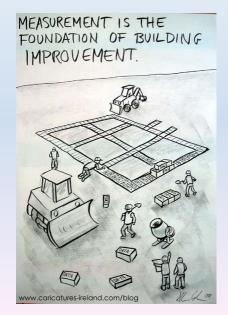
- yelling at people to work harder, faster, or safer
- creating order sets or protocols and then failing to monitor their use or effect
- traditional Quality Assurance
- research (but they can co-exist nicely)

### Measurement of change DOES NOT EQUAL measurement for research

	Measurement for Research	Measurement for Improvement
Purpose	Discover new knowledge	Apply new ideas to daily practice
Tests	One large "blind" test	Many sequential, observed tests
Biases	Control for as many as possible	Stabilize biases from test to test
Data	Gather as much as possible	Gather just enough to inform next cycle
Duration	Relatively long, exhaustive	Short, quick cycles. Rapid learning.
Cons	No data/answers until completion	Harder to generalize/ exclude bias from data

### What If We Don't Measure?

- □ You won't know if the change WORKED
- □ You won't know WHICH PART of the change worked
- You could make things WORSE
- Others may NOT BELIEVE the change worked



### **Types of Improvement Measures**

- 1. Structure
- 2. Process Measures
- 3. Outcome Measures
- 4. Balancing Measures
- 5. Patient Satisfaction



### **Process Measures**

- Assess whether certain care processes take place (ex, how many patients received a test or service)
- Helps diminish the variation in performance
- Examples:
  - Screening & Diagnosis: TB screening, A1c testing in last 6 months for DM
  - Treatment: aspirin after AMI, ACE-I for CHF, medication reconciliation
  - Education & Prevention: flu shots, nutrition teaching, care navigation
  - Access: How many of the clients referred to respite made it? How many completed their plan of care? How many connected to PCP prior to discharging from Respite? How many were referred to housing?

### **Outcome Measures**

- Tell us how well the system is performing. Are there changes attributable to our care?
- Examples:
  - Clinical measures: A1c, LDL, blood pressure, percent of patients who smoke
  - **Health service utilization:** Readmissions, ED visits
  - Access to care measures: PCP engagement, specialty care engagement, case management, transfer to permanent housing
  - **Safety measures:** How many UO's filed
  - Knowledge, attitudes, behaviors: understanding med refills, medication adherance
  - Patient and staff satisfaction: satisfaction with care, selfreported health status

### **Capturing Your Data**

MEDICAL RESPITE CLIENT INFORMATION													
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ADMIT	MONTH	DAY	YEAR REFERED BY WHICH HOSPITAL (choose one)										
UCSF I Kaiser I VA Hosp I St. Mary's I Other Hosp (specify):													
	ETHNICITY (choose all that apply)					PRIMARY LANGUAGE GENDER				ORIENTATION/PREFERENCE Heterosexual			
INFO	African A	Caucasian     Asia     African American     American		can Indian /	Spanish		Female		Gay Lesbian		esbian		
CLIENT	Latino/a			an Native Hawaiian or	Other: MTF Transge     FTM Transge			nder Bisexual Unsure					
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-	CURRENT	LIVING	Homeles	e:	Hom	Declined to A     Homeless Transitional:				ently Housed: LAST TIME CLIENT			
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	Anemia 🛛 Neuro disease			Substance Related Diagnoses			Barbiturates and other sedatives /						
	Assault Asthma			pen wounds, in and soft		<ul> <li>Anxiety Disorders</li> <li>Delirium, Dementia, and</li> </ul>			hypnotics Benzodiazepines and other				
	Autoimmune Disease tissue infection		1	Amnesic and Other Cognitive			tranquilizers						
	CAD Cancer Ortho Condition Osteomyelitis				Disorders Disassociative Disorders			<ul> <li>Cocaine / Crack Cocaine</li> <li>Ecstasy &amp; other club drugs</li> </ul>					
	Cardiac Arrh	iythmia	D Pr	neumonia	E	Factitious Disorders			Hallucinogens / PCP				
	CHF Dost-Op Care			<ul> <li>Impulse Control Disorders Not Elsewhere Classified</li> </ul>			Heroin     Inhalants						
	Chronic Pain Cirrhosis			Mood Disorders			Marijuana / Hashish						
	Cognitive Disorder NOS TBI			<ul> <li>Personality Disorders</li> <li>Schizophrenia and Other</li> </ul>			Methamphetamine and other						
	COPD Thromboembolic Dental Condition Disease			Psychotic Disorders			amphetamines  Nicotine						
	Derm Condition Urologic			<ul> <li>Sexual and Gender Identity Disorder</li> </ul>			Other Opiate *						
	Diabetes Condition Endocrine UTI			Sleep Disorders			<ul> <li>Over-the-counter*</li> <li>Unknown drug(s)*</li> </ul>						
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DISCHARGE	DISPOSITION			D BEFORE DISCHARGE?				
MONTH	DAY	1	MMENT:					
Discharged	to: (review options 1 through 15, select on	y one)						
1. □ * Psychiatric Emergency Program/Facility: □ PES □ Westside Crisis □ Dore Urgent Care Clinic 5150? □ Yes □ No     2. □ * Medical Emergency Department:								
2 M		CPMC Pacific CP	MC California 🔲 St. Luke's					
<b>U</b> U	CSF Gaiser GVA Hosp G	St. Mary's 🛛 Oth	er Hospital:					

### Improvement Requires Change

"The definition of insanity is to do the same thing over and over and expect different results"

Rita Mae Brown, Sudden Death

"Every system is perfectly designed to achieve exactly the results it gets"

Don Berwick, IHI

To improve the results, change the system...

### Selecting a project

- Triggered by a specific incident
- Based on existing data trends
- Prioritizing: High Risk, High Volume, Problem Prone
- Directly impacts patient care or patient satisfaction

Adapted from Shoreline Health Solutions, LLC

### The Process for Change

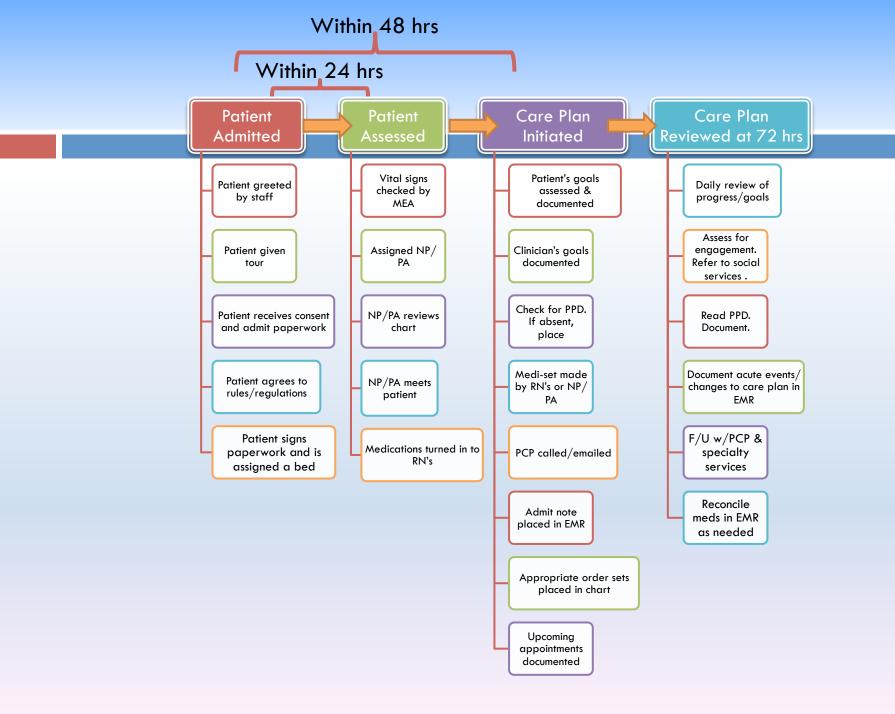
- **F** Find a process to improve
- Organize your interdisciplinary team
- C Clarify what's currently happening (baseline data)
- **U** Understand where/why problems occur
- **S** Select an intervention

\*

- P Plan
- D Do
- S Study
- A Act

#### • Hospital staff trained about Respite care and Respite referrals • Hospital has all appropriate paperwork to refer • Hospital staff ID's somebody to make referral Patient • Hospital able to get in touch with somebody Referred • Case reviewed by Respite staff • Patient meets criteria • Respite staff notifies hospital that patient accepted Patient • Hospital agrees to their responsibilities (PPD, d/c summary, week's supply of meds, wound care supplies) • Date/Time set for transition • Patient agrees to Respite care • Patient d/c'd by hospital • Transportation arranged by hospital Patient • Patient does not get distracted on the way to Respite Arrives • Patient greeted by staff • Patient given tour • Patient receives consent and admit paperwork Patient • Patient agrees to rules/regulations • Patient signs paperwork and is assigned a bed Admitted

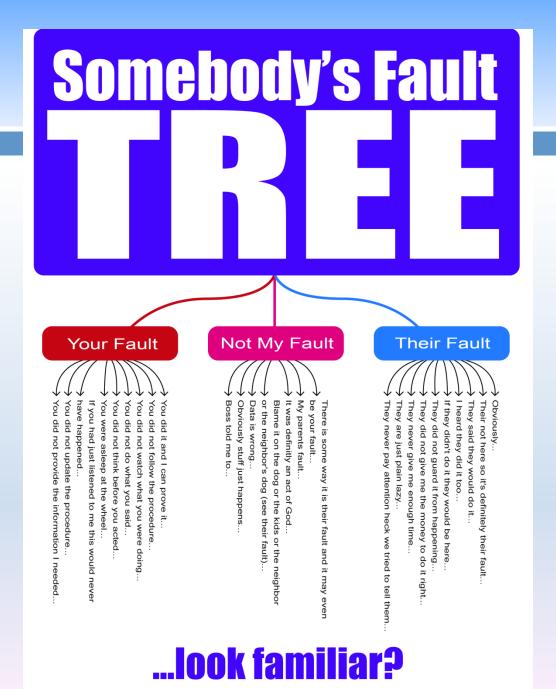




### **Root Cause Analysis**

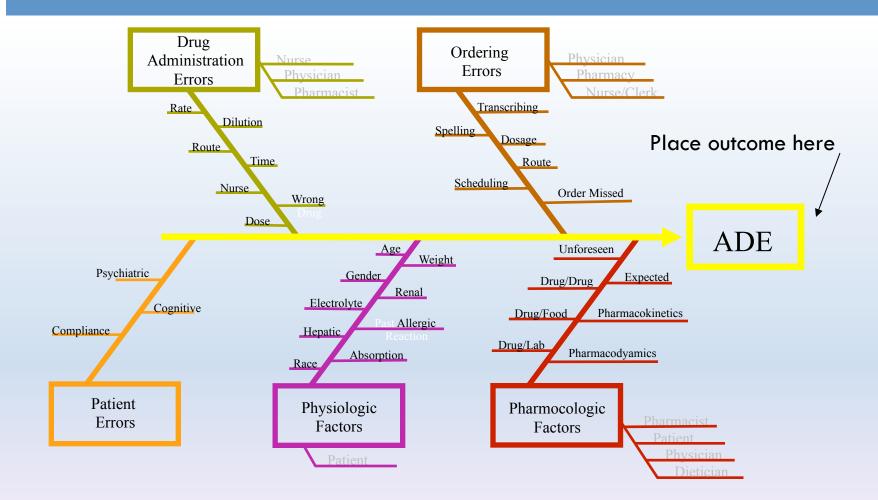
- Tool used to identify, record and visually represent the possible causes of a problem
- Instead of problems and their effects appearing vast and insoluble, root cause analysis breaks down the problem into smaller, more easily handled chunks
- There is usually more than one root cause for any given problem.





### **Cause-and-Effect Diagram**

#### **Example: Adverse Drug Events (ADE)**



Adapted from SHM

### Techniques for the Root Cause Analyses

- Medical Record Reviews
- Process Assessment: this included direct observation of processes such as discharge and admission and mapping of processes.
- Group Discussion & Individual Interviews: staff and clients

## The Process for Change

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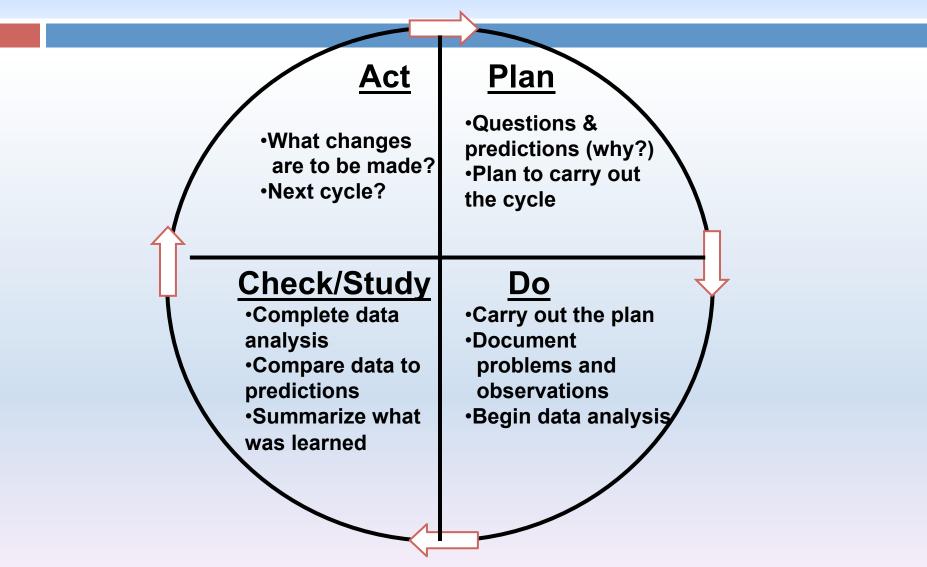
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- C Clarify what's
- U Understand wh
- Select an interve
- \*
- P Plan
- D Do
- S Study
- A Act

ppening (baseline data) problems occur

### What next? Improve incrementally. Learn through action.

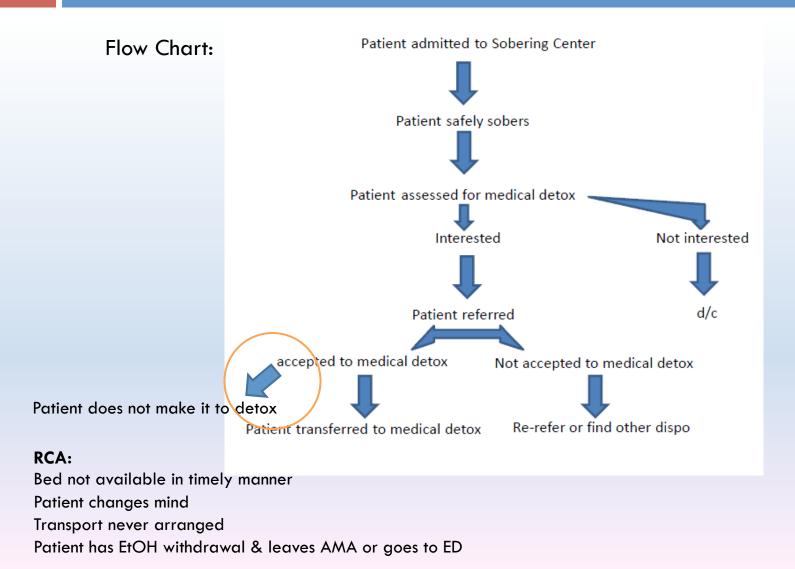
- PDSA is a quick way to improve work processes that allows teams to rapidly test a change on a small scale.
- Risk taking is encouraged and failures are OK because the team learns from them.
- The PDSA cycle brings data, learning, and action together into one process.
- It should be noted that improvement often requires multiple PDSA cycles.

### PDSA – Rapid Cycle Improvement



Adapted from the Institute for Healthcare Improvement Breakthrough Series College.

F Step 1: Increase the numbers of successful transfer to medical detox
 O Step 2: Organize team: medical director, nurse manager, pharmacist from substance abuse treatment program, RN C
 Step 3: Clarify the current system – see flow chart
 U Step 4: Understand the problem through Root Cause analysis – see flow chart
 S Step 5: Select an intervention – initiate withdrawal management



- As a group we decided that EtOH withdrawal was most likely cause
- We selected a Withdrawal Management Protocol as our intervention

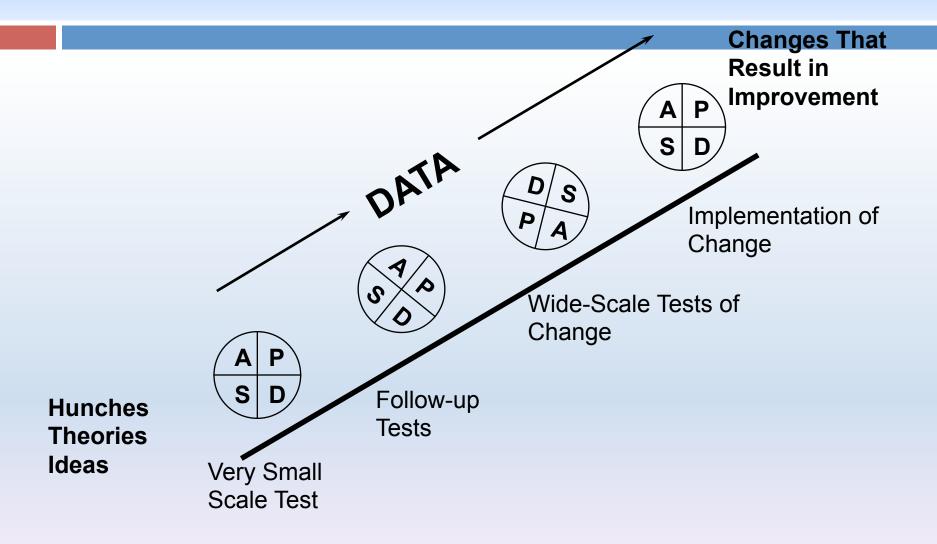
#### □ PDSA #1

- Plan: Select a withdrawal management strategy to implement in 6 months.
- Do: Reviewed and selected existing withdrawal management strategies.
- Study: Decided to modify protocol to optimize patient safety, with consideration to staffing issues.
- Act: Created a withdrawal management form with plan to Institute the withdrawal management protocol in 1<sup>st</sup> patient to be accepted to Detox in January 2012

#### □ PDSA #2

- Plan: Administering withdrawal management protocol may feel scary to staff. Staff training needs to occur. Medical back-up needs to be clearly identified.
- Do: Institute Withdrawal Management Protocol in 1<sup>st</sup> patient to be accepted to Detox
- Study: Reviewed 1<sup>st</sup> case. Looked at chart. Patient consented. Required and received meds w/o adverse effects. Successfully transferred after 16 hours. Spoke with RN instituting protocol. She suggested change to protocol & form.
- Act: Change protocol to include vital signs in risk assessment and trigger for meds. Repeat protocol in 2<sup>nd</sup> patient.
- PDSA #3
  - Etc.

### **Repeated Uses of PDSA Cycle**





- Respite programs have an obligation to deliver and document quality care.
- Central to quality improvement are small tests of change. FOCUS-PDSA is a useful tool.
- Measuring quality is key to continuous quality improvement. Processes and outcomes should be established, measured, and documented.

### Thanks

- Much gratitude to Respite & Sobering staff especially Alice Moughamian for her tireless commitment to our data, measures, and quality improvement practices
- Quality & Patient Leadership Academy at SFGH
- Questions/Comments?
  - Email: mschneiderman@medsfgh.ucsf.edu