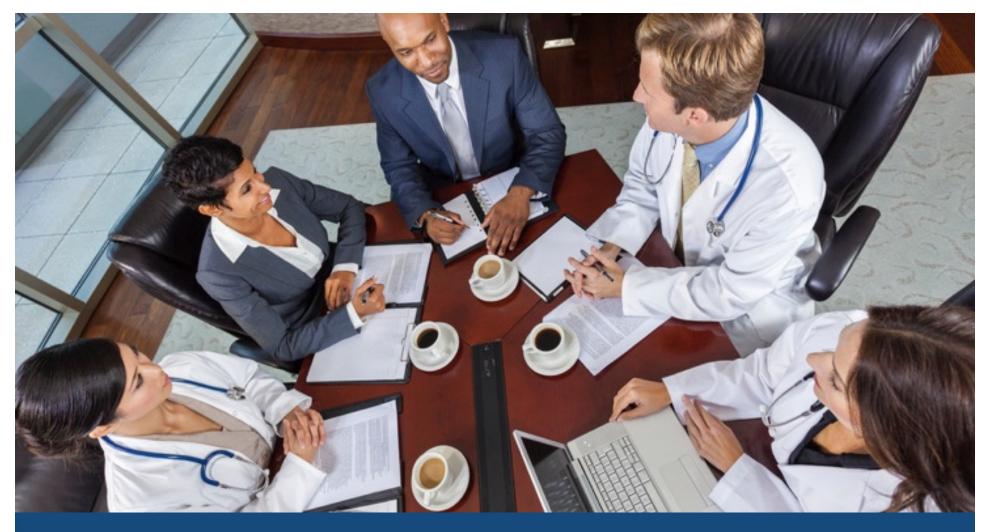


Making the Case for Quality: How to Engage Clinical Staff in QI Activities

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Objectives:

- Understand the importance of quality improvement activities in today's health care environment
- Identify common barriers to implementing quality improvement activities in physician practices
- Assess the level of readiness within your practice to initiate quality improvement activities
- Engage your team in planning and implementing successful quality improvement projects within your practice

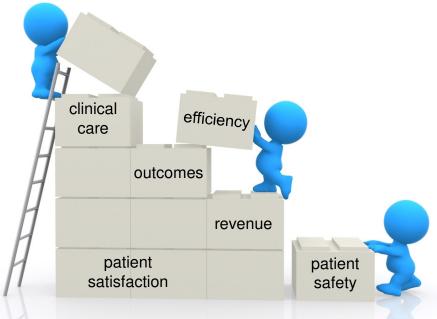
Quality Improvement in Primary Care

- Primary care accounts for a smaller share of health care expenditures and represents the main access point to health care
- Medical home model holds tremendous potential for improving preventive care, influencing patient trajectories of care and health status, preventing hospitalizations, reducing costs, and improving population health
- Developing a QI infrastructure focused on strengthening primary care will bring considerable benefits



Benefits of Building a QI Infrastructure

- >> Improve clinical care and outcomes for patients
- >> Improve efficiency in your practice
- Increase revenue through enhanced payments or performance-based incentives
- >> Improve patient satisfaction
- >> Enhance patient safety



What Gets Measured, Gets Improved

Or, what gets included in pay-for-performance programs gets improved; for example:

- CMS Stars rating program
- >> 4-Star and 5-Star plans rose 40 percent in 2014 to 45 percent in 2015
- Medicare Advantage plan enrollment increased 60 to 70 percent
- >> 2015 State of Health Care Quality Report showed some HEDIS measures with improvement over commercial/HMO plans

Source: NCQA State of Health Care Quality Report, 2015.

Barriers to QI



Source: AHRQ. Building Quality Improvement Capacity in Primary Care; Supports and Resources. https://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/prevention-chronic-care/improve/capacity-building/pcmhqi2.html

Common Barriers to Implementing QI

- >> Competing demands and priorities
- Insufficient QI skills, knowledge and expertise
- >> Lack of communication and feedback
- Not understanding the financial impact of QI activities
- >> Staff turnover

- >> Challenges with access to accurate and timely data
- Multiple QI programs from payers
- >> QI activities interfere with care delivery
- >> "I can't personally make a difference"
- >> Lack of provider or leadership engagement

Overcoming Barriers

- >> Make QI an actionable priority
- >> Communicate
- >> Share knowledge
- >> Brainstorm and problem solve non-judgmental
- >> Training and education
- >> Not everybody has to be right.....agree to disagree
- >> Everyone has to be open to other's ideas
- >> Schedule and respect QI time allocation of resources

Overcoming Clinician Barriers

- >> Focus on clinician engagement early
- >> Focus on a common purpose
- >> Connect the QI project to real issues
- >> Avoid spending too much time on QI theory and process – focus on results
- >> Be mindful of clinician's time
- >> Provide data that is relevant to the clinical topic
- >> Be a partner with the clinician

Audience Exercise



IHI Video – Dr. Goldman on QI

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c1IQ81J70rk&feature=youtu.be

What is Needed to Get Started?

- >> Practice Leadership
- >> Adequate Resources
- >> Readiness to Change
- >> Time
- >> Motivation
- >> Knowledge



QI is a Team Process

Teams harness the knowledge, skills, experience and perspectives of different individuals to make lasting improvements

- >> More than one discipline or work area needed for a holistic view
- >> Allows creativity
- >> Enhances employees' commitment and buy-in



Building the QI Team

- >> Team Leader focus on the task and keep team motivated
- >> Facilitator focus on the process and keep meetings on track
- >> Subject matter experts offer knowledge of the process
- >> Clinical advisors physician, mid-level or nursing staff
- >> Technical experts assist with process workflows, IT needs, data, reports, etc.
- >> Other staff passionate and enthusiastic project volunteers
- >> Patients/caregivers

Team Responsibilities

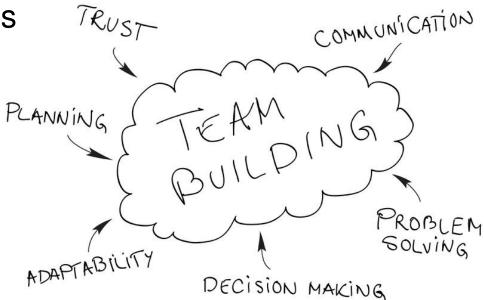
- >> Come prepared to the meetings
- >> Gather ideas and feedback from co-workers/other departments
- >> Communicate results back to the staff and incorporate into PDSAs and workflows
- >> Monitor improvement efforts
- >> Stay positive and focused



Engagement Through Teambuilding

- >> Communication
- >> Problem Solving or Decision Making
- >> Planning
- >> Trust Building

>> Team Building Exercises

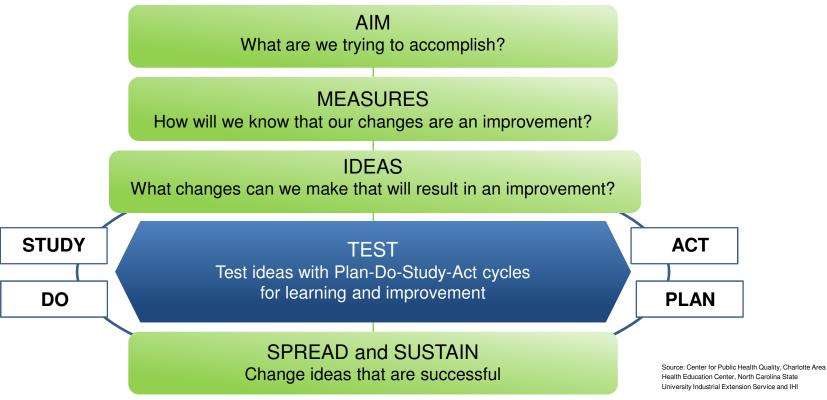


Methods of Improvement

HFMEA
SixSigma Lean
BALDRIDGEISO9000
RootCauseAnalysis
PDSA ZeroDefects
TQM

Model for Improvement

GETTING STARTED Select a QI Project Assemble a QI Team THE MODEL FOR IMPROVEMENT (The QI Roadmap) AIM



Plan Do Study Act (PDSA)

- Ready to implement?
- Try something else?
- Next cycle

- Objective
- Questions & predictions
- Plan to carry out: Who? When? How? Where?

ACT STUDY V

PLAN

- Complete data analysis
- Compare to predictions
- Summarize

- Carry out plan
- Document problems
- Begin analysis

PDSA

Aim: (overall goal you wish to achieve)

| 7 (0.10 | Every goal will require multiple smaller tests of change | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Describe your first (or next) test of change: | | Person responsible | When to be done | Where to be done |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Plan</u> | | | | | |
| | List the tasks needed to set up this test of change | | Person responsible | When to be done | Where to be done |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Predict what will happen when the test is carried out Measures to | | o determine if prediction succeeds | | |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Do</u> | Describe what actually happened when you ran the test | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Study</u> | Describe the measured results and how they compared to the predictions | | | | |
| <u>Act</u> | Describe what modifications to the plan will be made for the next cycle from what you learned | | | | |

Institute for Healthcare Improvement



Data Collection for Clinical Processes

- >> Accurate
- >> Real Time
- >> Relevant
- >> Transparent



Source: AAFP. A Team Approach to Quality Improvement. http://www.aafp.org/fpm/1999/0400/p25.html

Data Questions to Keep in Mind...

- >> What population are you studying?
- >> What defines the population you are studying?
- >> Are you interested in values (such as lab results) or data points (such as the number of tests performed)?
- >> What time frame are you examining?
- >> What is the source? EHR or registry? Manual collection?
- >> How frequent of collections and reporting?
- >> How will the data be displayed and communicated?

The Role of Health Information Technology

- >> Electronic Health Records (EHRs)
- >> Patient Registries
- >> Decision Support Systems
- >> Health Information Exchange (HIE)



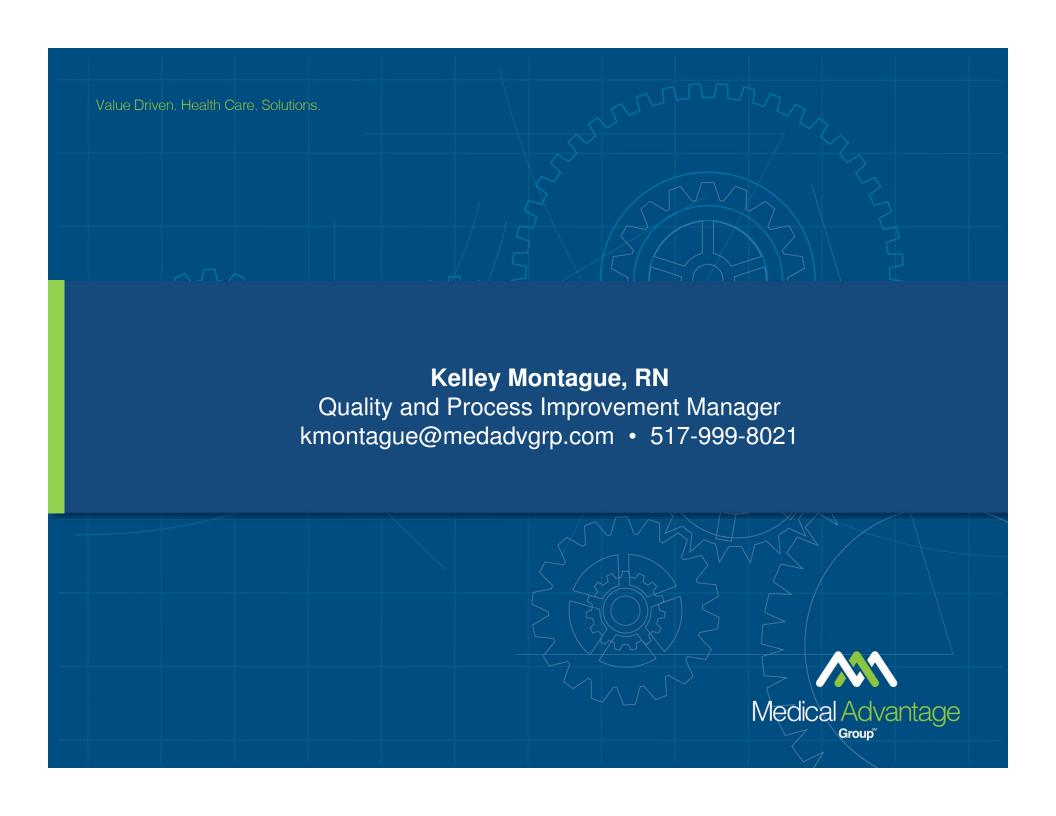
Culture of Engagement and Improvement

- >> Involves hands-on, continuous work to assess areas for improvement and to undertake new and varied initiatives to improve outcomes
- >> Engage in opportunities that produce "small wins" that build confidence and promote positive reinforcement for QI work
- >> As a practice increases its belief in capacity for change, promoting a culture of practice change will follow

Source: AHRQ. Building Quality Improvement Capacity in Primary Care; Supports and Resources. https://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/prevention-chronic-care/improve/capacity-building/pcmhqi2.html

Summary

- >> Health care will continue to change
- >> Clinicians are key to leading transformation
- >> Physician reimbursement changing all payers
- >> Practices must adapt and transform to new care delivery and payment models
- >> QI is a process that helps practices adapt and transform
- >> Focus on patient care, teamwork and data to develop your systems and processes



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Center for Public Health Quality, Charlotte Area Health Education Center, North Carolina State University Industrial Extension Service and IHI

You Tube: IHI and Dr. Goldman on QI