

Module V: SAIA Series Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI)

Quality Improvement is...

"The combined and unceasing efforts of everyone—healthcare professionals, patients and their families, researchers, payers, planners and educators—to make the changes that will lead to better patient outcomes (health), better system performance (care) and better professional development (learning)."

Batalden P and Davidoff F "What is 'Quality Improvement' and How Can It Transform Healthcare??" BMJ Quality and Safety Vol 16 Issue 1; 2007.



"Every process is perfectly designed to get the result that it gets"



Quality Improvement Strategies

- Late 1990's: Transformation from measuring mistakes to process redesign
- Traditional Research
 - Pre/Pos
 - Intervention & Control
 - Rigorous statistical analysis
- "...rapid evaluation, flexible implementation, simple methods to measure programmatic improvements and improve quality using known tools
- Less academic and more focused on resolving day to day problems.



From Industry: Lean Methodology

- Within healthcare services the core idea is to maximize patient value while minimizing waste
 - Per our previous slide deck on Process Mapping
 - Processes are mapped out to identify value and non-value added steps through an entire care cascade or system
- A Lean approach changes the focus of management from optimizing separate technologies, assets, and vertical departments to optimizing the flow of products and services through entire system
- Robust tool for identifying problems and generating solutions



Lean – Some Key Principles

- Base decisions on long-term philosophy at the expense of short-term financial goals
- Create continuous flow to bring problems to the surface
- Level out the workload
- Standardized tasks and processes are the foundation for continuous improvement and employee empowerment



Ideas

Where do ideas for change come from?

- The literature
- "Best practices"
- Front-line/community suggestions
- Systems engineering tools
 - Process Mapping, Cascade Analysis, PDSA/Model for Improvement





Continuous Quality Improvement

CQI actions include:

- **PLAN** for change at your clinic
- **DO** a decided upon change
- **STUDY** the effect of the change



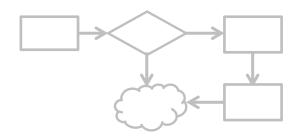
ACT to either accept and continue with the change, adapt
upon the change or abandon the change and decide upon a
new intervention to improve the health outcome of interest

Within SAIA, CQI (along with cascade analysis and process mapping) is conducted at monthly SAIA strategy meetings



Continuous Quality Dalmprovement

 Pre-work: Cascade analysis tools and process mapping



 Identify, define and implement workflow modification



Assess workflow modification effect on cascade



Conduct iterations of the analysis and improvement cycle





What are we trying to accomplish?

How will we know that a change is an improvement?

What change can we make that will result in improvement?





Source:

Langley GL, Moen R, Nolan KM, Nolan TW, Norman CL, Provost LP. The Improvement Guide: A Practical Approach to Enhancing Organizational Performance (2nd edition).

San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers; 2009.

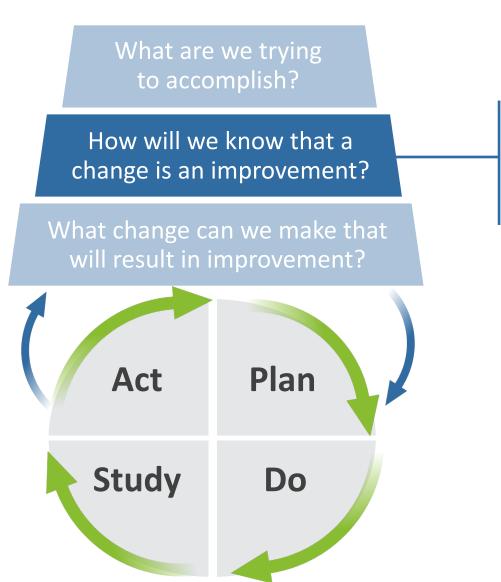


What are we trying to accomplish? How will we know that a change is an improvement? What change can we make that will result in improvement? Act Plan Study Do

An aim that is:

Specific,Measurable,Actionable,Realistic,Time bound





A measure, directly tied to the aim, to be collected regularly



What are we trying to accomplish?

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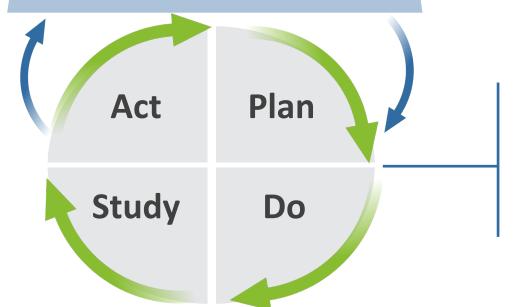
- Team and patient expertise
- What has been done elsewhere?
- Process mapping
- Creative thinking



What are we trying to accomplish?

How will we know that a change is an improvement?

What change can we make that will result in improvement?



Testing using PDSA Cycles. The action portion of the model



Ok, Let's Operationalize CQI





ACT

- What changes are to be made?
- Next cycle?

STUDY

- Complete data analysis
- Compare data to predictions
- Summarize what was learned

PLAN

- What will you do?
- Who will do it?
- Where? When?
- What do you predict will happen?

DO

- Carry out the plan
- Document problems and unexpected observations
- Begin analysis of the data



Example: Breaking Down Concepts into Testable Ideas

AIM: Hospital "B" will increase HIV testing for admitted patients from 34% to 75% of patients.

Problem Identified:

Inconsistent
Availability of
Essential HIV
Testing Supplies

More specific (micro-interventions)

- Ensure that testing kits are always available in hospital wards
- Improve inventory systems for testing kits
- Improve organization of drugs and supplies

Testable/ Actionable (Tasks/Assignments)

- Minimum of 2 rolling carts for kits, 1 on ward while another is being refilled in central supply area
- Daily census of patients matched with supply in hospital ward



SAIA CQI Tool

Fill in while planning the micro-intervention										Fill in one month later			
Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	1	J	К	L	M	N
Date	Round	Targeted CAT step	Baseline value (#/%) of CAT step	Problems identified	Service point	Solution (micro- intervention)	Tasks and Assignments	Team/ individuals delegated	Anticipated change	Was the micro- intervention implemented (yes, partly, no)?	Value (#/%) of CAT step at 1 month	Which assignments and tasks were completed?	Do you plan to adopt, adapt or abandon the micro- intervention?
		10											



Synthesis: Continuous Quality Improvement

- CQI is a powerful tool which allows teams to jointly discuss their services and brainstorm solutions
- Within SAIA, additional systems analysis tools - cascade analysis and process mapping – are used prior to the PDSA cycle to help teams better understand their systems as a team and prioritize where CQI will be most impactful





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