

IMPROVING CARE TRANSITIONS

Among Multiple Care Providers In Rural Areas

November 9, 2018

Our Mission





- Engage and inspire health care providers
- Create safe cultures
- Create reliable systems of care
- Prevent patient harm in Indiana

We partner under the key principle that we don't compete on patient safety



ainting created by Regina Holliday during ne 2018 Indiana Patient Safety Summit

OUR MISSION



REDUCING PREVENTABLE HARM

OUR VALUES

- Integrity
- Culture of Patient Safety
- Excellence
- Advocacy





WELCOME



- Project Review
- Case Example/Story
- Communication & LTC
- Communication & EMS
- Communication/Culture & Survey
- Summary

PROJECT OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES



- Provide training and tools for hospitals, long-term care organizations, emergency medical services that support the transition of high risk patients, especially those with chronic diseases such as COPD
- Increase knowledge of shared accountability/Just Culture
- Develop and share communication tools and techniques

ACTIVITIES



- Problem Identification Webinar November
- Communication Webinar December
- In-Person Patient Safety Forums January
- Identify community members as potential partners
 - Skilled nursing facilities that you discharge to frequently
 - Inbound and outbound EMS agencies you interact with.

WORK IMAGINED VS. WORK DONE



The single biggest problem in communication is the illusion that it has taken place. -George Bernard Shaw

SEND MESSAGE

COMMUNICATION CHANNEL

FEEDBACK

Who $|\rightarrow$ What $\left|\leftarrow\right.$ When $|\rightarrow$ Where \leftarrow Why How \leftarrow How Much $|\rightarrow|$

Communication Process

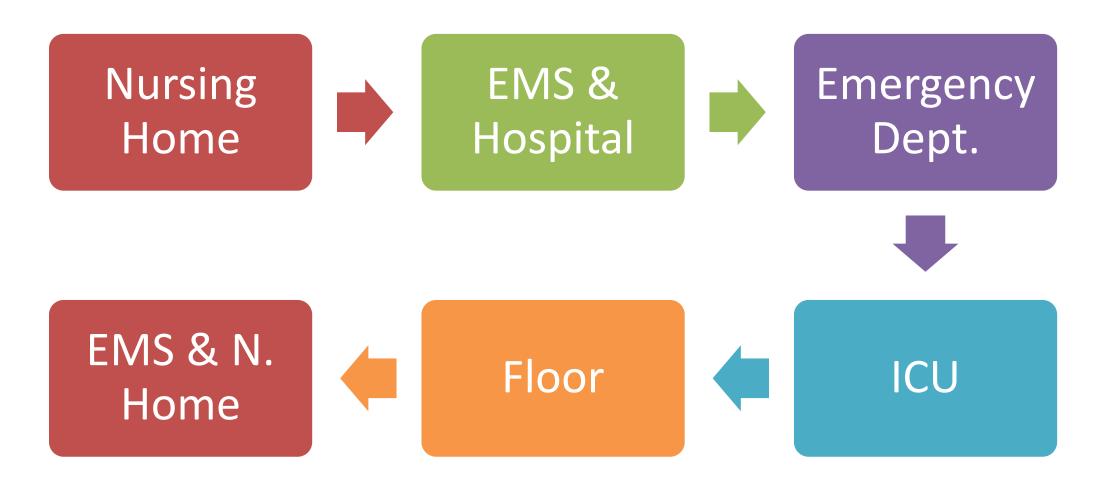
TRANSITION STORY





TRANSITION STORY TAKEAWAYS





PA/LTC CHALLENGES







CHRONIC VS. EMERGENT



- Hospital Transfers: Probably an emergent situation (vs. return to LTC)
- Focus has been on <u>avoiding</u> hospitalization



NATURE OF LTC COMMUNICATION



- Chart may or may not reflect changes or clinical evaluation of changes
 - Nurse onsite?
 - Physician offsite.
 - Does staff even know of diagnosis or specific concerns?



IS THERE A FORM?



LONG-TERM CARE HANDOFF COMMUNICATION

LTC Center		Address			
Phone		Fax			
Resident's Physician [] Notified	Notified Physician Phone			
Resident Name (Last, First, MI)	Date of B	irth	Sex	Social Security Number	
Reason for Transfer Altered Mental Status Shortno Weakness Other Injury/Fall (D)	ess of Breat Describe)	h 🗌 Hyper/	/Hypoglycemia I	☐ Fever ☐ Chest Pain ☐ Abdominal Pa Date/Time Onset/Injury	in
CODE STATUS See DNR Form		ALLERGI	ES	🗌 No Known Allergies 🗌 See MAR	
Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care Guardian		Advance Di	rectives 🗌	Yes 🗌 No	
Name Phone		Resident ab	le to make own	decisions 🗌 Yes 🗌 No	
Health Care Decision Maker or Local Contact Notified of T	Fransfer	Speaks Eng	lish 🗌 Yes 🛛	No If no, specify	
Name Phone		Religious/Li	iteracy Concern	is None	
Admissions to Hospitals/Other Facilities in Past Month				None None	
Chronic Conditions				See Diagnosis Sh	eet
Immunizations None Influenza / /	Pneumonia	1 1	Tetam	ıs/_/ TB Skin Test/_	/
CHECKALL THAT ADDLY					

TWO-STEP PROBLEM



EMS (safe transport) and Hospital (treatment)







- Meeting needs of next providers
- Overcoming location issues
- Bringing right people together to gather and process information
- What pathway?



INFORMATION EXCHANGE



Information			
Exchange	EMS CULTURE OF PA		SAFETY
WE HAVE PROBLEMS	Rollup DIMENSION 2018 Priority Rank	2018	QUESTION
INFORMATION WITH: C • Hospitals	Information Exchange 1st	33.3%	We have problems exchanging information with Hospitals. We have problems exchanging information with Dispatching Service.
Dispatching Service			We have problems exchanging information with Long-term Care Facilities.
 Long-term Care Facilities 	Staffing, Work Pressure and Pace 2nd	41.3%	Tiredness impacts our service's job performance.
	Communication Openness 3rd	47.0%	It is difficult to voice disagreement in this service.



CLINICAL HANDOVER STUDY



Clinical handover of patients arriving by ambulance to a hospital emergency department: A qualitative study

I<u>NerolieBostMN, RN(Research Nurse)^aJuliaCrillyPhD, RN(Associate Professor, Nurse</u> <u>Researcher)^aElizabethPattersonPhD, RN(Professor, Head)^bWendyChaboyerPhD, RN(Professor, Director)^c</u>

"Quality of handover appears to be dependent on the personnel's expectations, prior experience, workload and working relationships. Lack of active listening and access to written information were identified issues." EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES/ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Optimizing the Patient Handoff Between EMS and the Emergency Department

Zachary F. Meisel, MD, MPH*; Judy A. Shea, PhD; Nicholas J. Peacock, DO; Edward T. Dickinson, MD; Breah Paciotti, MPH; Roma Bhatia, BA; Egor Buharin; Carolyn C. Cannuscio, ScD

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, Twitter: @zach

"They identified the handoff as a critical, brief window(or 'golden minute') in which they could influence the course of their patients hospital-based care."

https://www.annemergmed.com/article/S0196-0644(14)00597-6/fulltex

COMMUNICATION BARRIERS



- Unclear expectations
- Time compression
- Confusing factors
- Authority gradients
- Interdisciplinary strain

- Communication
- Critical information requiring a decision
- Competing technology -Phone, Text, Pagers



National EMS Culture of Safety

A positive safety culture is expected to result in decreased risk, fewer errors, adverse events and other negative safety outcomes.

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

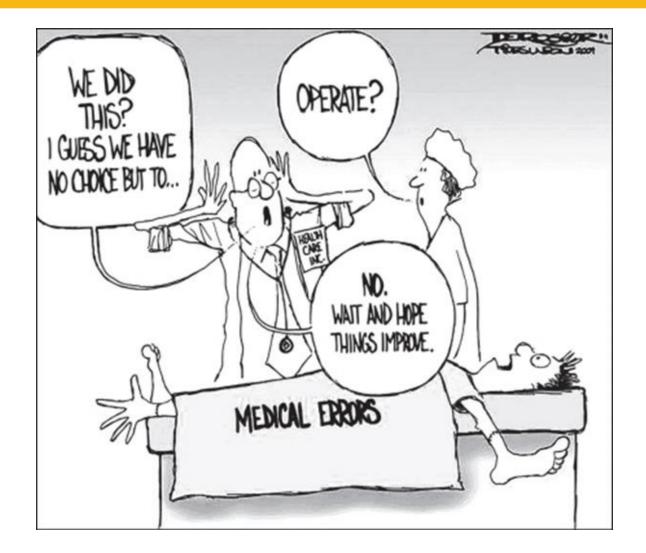


- Healthcare has been punitive.
- Employees are afraid to speak up if they make a mistake or have a near miss or there is an unsafe condition.
- How can you fix it if you don't know about it?









EMBEDDING PATIENT SAFETY



- Prevent errors
- Learn from errors that occur
- Build on a culture of safety



WHAT IS PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE?



- Employees' beliefs drive their behaviors
- If shortcuts are tolerated, they become the **norm**
- •A punitive environment discourages open communication
- If leadership does not prioritize patient safety, no one will

ASSESSING YOUR CULTURE



- Who
- What
- How
- When
- Where

Instructions	Hospital Survey on Patient Safety
This survey ashe o	es about patient safety issues, medical error, and event reporting in your hospital and v
take about 10 to 15 minutes to co	as about a select a
If you t	emplete.
to you do not wish to address a que	errise and event reporting in your harals it
	second, or if a question does not apply to
da "evene" is a	implete. estion, or if a question does not apply to you, you may leave your answer blank. infined as any type of orror, nutzake, incident, accident, or deviation. We defined as any type of prove, nutzake, incident, accident, or deviation.
repardiess of w	idined as any type of error, missible, incident, accident, or deviation, bether or not it results in patient harm.
Catternet safety	is defined as the
- Conting	weater on not it results in patients have developed, accident, or deviation. It defined as the avoidance and provention of patient inparties or adverse from the processes of health care delivery.
SECTION	of mouth care delivery.
SECTION A: Your Work Area/L	init.
work time to, think of your "mair"	
and or provide most of your chi	'nir 1 the work area, department, or clinical area of the hospital where you spend <u>more of yo</u> sit in this hospital? Select ONE armse
what it your primary work	alexal reverses, alexal reverses, tit in this hospital* Select ONE answer.
 a Many different hospital unit b. Medicine (non-surgical) 	tir in this hospital? Salar care
e Surgery	a Psychiateria
d Obstetnice	
C. Perfusion	1 Platmary
E Emeritance de	C k Laboration
or more and the care main for	L I. Radiology
(any type)	I m Anesthesiology
e indicate your agreement or disa-	D a. Other, please
- andre	m. Anesthesiology n. Other, please specify, rmear with the following itatements about your work area/unit. Strange
about your hospital work area/unit.	a continents about your work area wells
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ople support one mother in this unit.	Disagree Disagree Neither Arres Strengty
en a lot of work needs to be done quick the work done is unit, prople treat each on	
in the stope glack	y, we work together at a team to
as unit, people treat each other with resp	
an this unit work loss a	
in this unit work longer hours than is be	te for patient care

ANALYZING YOUR DATA



- Understand it
- Filter it
- Compare it



PLANNING ACTION



- Goals
- Planned initiatives
- Resources
- Process and outcome measures
- Timelines

If you fail to plan, then you plan to fail.





- Communication, Communication, Communication
- Leadership
- Teamwork
- Culture
- Measure

QUESTIONS





CPS SAFETY TEAM













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