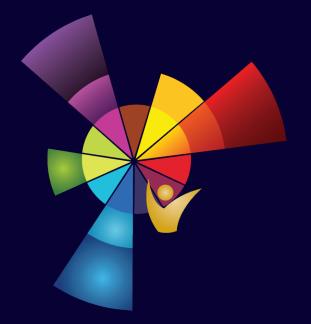


### Leading for Improvement

### Danny Keenan Medical Director HQIP



www.hqip.org.uk

### My History:

- 1. Consultant cardiothoracic surgeon (worker bee)
- 2. Consultant cardiothoracic surgeon (put upon worker bee)
- 3. Clinical Director- Cardiac Services (pre National Service Framework)
- Clinical Director- Cardiac Services (post National Service Framework)
  - Running concurrently was the North West Quality Improvement Partnership
- 5. Medical Director, HQIP



### My History:

- 1. Consultant cardiothoracic surgeon (worker bee)
  - What did I learn?
    - Happy for someone else to do the interacting with management
    - Left alone to get on with the doing
    - Eventually it dawned that decisions were being taken that were not conducive to a high quality service
    - Who was making the decisions?
      - 1. No departmental meetings
      - 2. Decisions diffused in strange ways

2. Consultant cardiothoracic surgeon (put upon worker bee)



The North West Quality Improvement Partnership:

- The two cardiac surgical units in Manchester had been holding joint clinical meetings looking at difficult cases for a year or so (on Saturdays!)
- Started to present our outcome results, by unit, but anonymised by surgeon (except that we all knew whose results were whose)
- Added the other two North West units (Liverpool and Blackpool) – The NWQIP programme was born.

(Acknowledge Ben Bridgewater, Mark Jackson, Brian Fabri, Geir Grotte and colleagues in Blackpool)



The North West Quality Improvement Partnership:

- Presented results from each unit.
- Supported by a grant from the SHA.
- Looked at mortality and subsequently other quality markers



The North West Quality Improvement Partnership:

- Break through when we involved nurses and patients
- Quickly moved to unanonymised results (both unit and subsequently individual surgeons).
- Moved on to peer review events.
- Spread to cardiology



### push back

The North West Quality Improvement Partnership:

### Why was this so successful?

- 1. Was not threatening
- 2. Was supportive
- 3. Measured what mattered
- 4. Patient input was excellent (they were our least critical audience)
- Eventually merged into national initiatives and was taken over by the Trusts' increasing drive into quality, safety and patient centred services



### Why is transparency so hard in healthcare?







### What are the Challenges?

### Change

But it can be really hard...

- Change involves a loss
- Different people react differently
- Expectations need to be managed



- Improvement requires change
- Change does not necessarily lead to improvement



### Why is it difficult to improve things:

- Limited knowledge of current concepts and methods of quality improvement
- Differing definitions about what constitutes high quality care
- The widespread belief that high quality care is already being provided
- Who is actually responsible for quality improvement



### Why is it so hard to improve things? (continued)

Many health professionals are concerned that:

Quality initiatives will be at ( best ineffective and v a waste of scarce personal and t organisational resources

Quality initiatives will be at worst actually detrimental to patient care



- "The data is extremely useful to political groups and may be used in detrimental ways."
- "The registries should have written guarantee that they will not be hijacked by DoH or other governmental agencies"
- "The registry data being made public is already affecting the way surgeons decide on whether to operate & how to handle complications due to concerns of adverse publicity. ... very few patients are interested in the data... This all seems to be being driven by "medical politicians"."



### Lesson Learned:

- At all points involve clinicians; must be done by them not to them
- Look for leaders/champions to be the early adopters
- Articulate the vision again and again
- If a strategy is not working change it
- Make improvement easy; simple "tools" to develop Statistical Process Control Graphs etc.
- Institutional financial rewards



### Personal lessons Learned:

- Being such a leader can be very challenging
- Can get very personal
- Can be very lonely
- If the tribe goes against you there may be nowhere to turn
- Your vision must be secure
- Remember it only works if you "walk the walk"
- Remember that its all about patients



'Honesty and transparency make you vulnerable. Be honest and transparent anyway'





### Need to address the negative issues:

- Limited knowledge of current concepts and methods of quality improvement
- Differing definitions about what constitutes high quality care
- The widespread belief that high quality care is already being provided
- Who is actually responsible for quality improvement



- High performing teams:
  - Well lead
  - Vision and objectives
  - Communication
  - Patient centred
  - Learning and Training
  - Deliverables that all are signed up to

Information strategy with agreed metrics



### **Challenges in developing such metrics:**

- Measuring healthcare quality is often complicated and challenging but achievable.
- Whatever we measure leads to improvement
- Conversely whatever we do not measure can get neglected
- Measures get better with use
- The ability to use these in benchmarking is paramount

Improvement is not just about measurement...

...but you can't improve something without measuring it!



## How can Clinical Leads keep the Focus on

### **Quality Improvement**

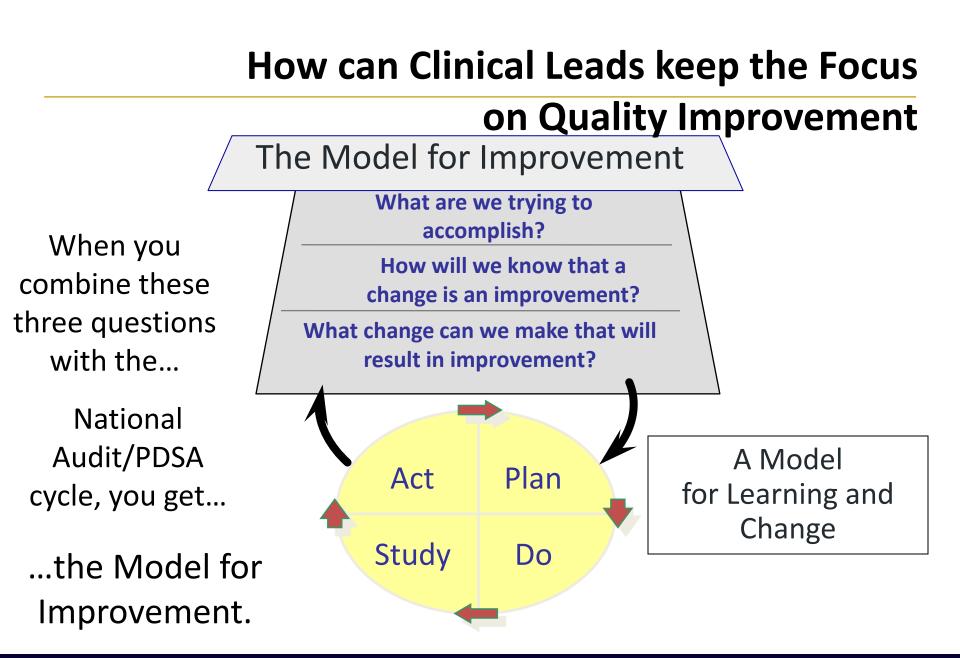
- How do we drive improvement through the National Audit Program?
  - By asking the right questions
  - Quality Assurance is a given
  - Questions focused around Quality Improvement
  - Having questions focused on the important audiences
    - Clinicians / Managers of Healthcare Institutions
    - Patients and the Public
    - Commissioners
    - Regulators

Real Time Information

Getting the results out there



Better







#### Thank You.

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