NICHQ

Introduction to Quality Improvement (QI) Webinar

April 8, 2020

The Healthy Start EPIC Center is operated by the <u>National Institute for Children's Health Quality</u>. This project is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under grant number 1 UF5MC327500100 titled Supporting Healthy Start Performance Project.

National Institute for Children's Health Quality

Webinar Agenda

Торіс	Speaker
Housekeeping	Tess Pritchard
Welcome	Kenn Harris
Introduction to Quality Improvement (QI)	Dr. Jane Taylor
Q&A	Dr. Jane Taylor
Closing Remarks	Kenn Harris



Meeting Logistics

Please note the following:



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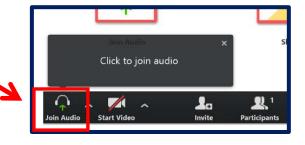
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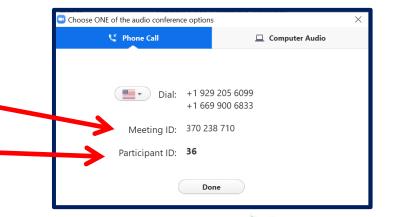


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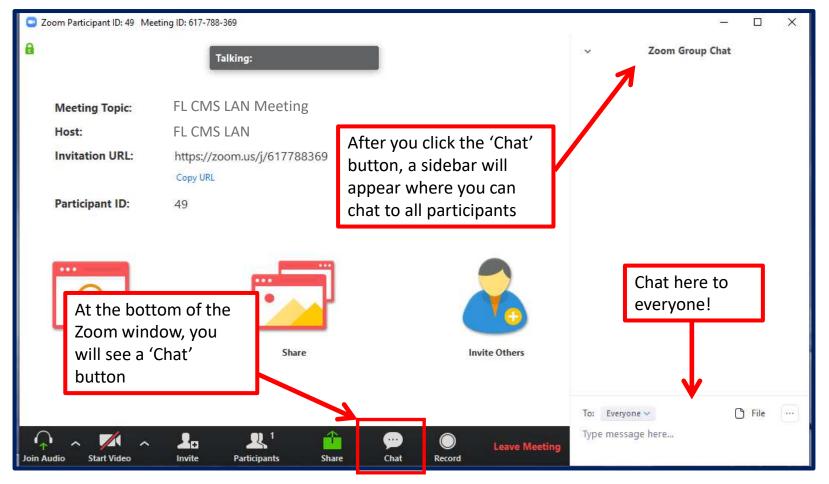








Ways to Participate: Chat

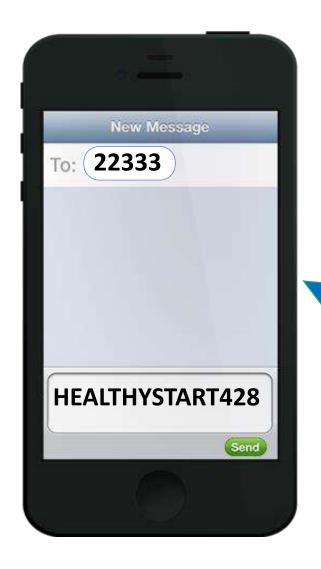






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Please indicate your level of knowledge on Quality Improvement before today's webinar (1 = the least knowledgeable, 5 = the most knowledgeable)

2

3

4

5

Introduction to Quality Improvement

Jane Taylor, Ed.D.

Session Objectives

- Define Quality
- Become familiar with basics of improvement

NIC

Review Model for Improvement

What is Quality

As a Healthy Start site, what is quality? *Please* chat!

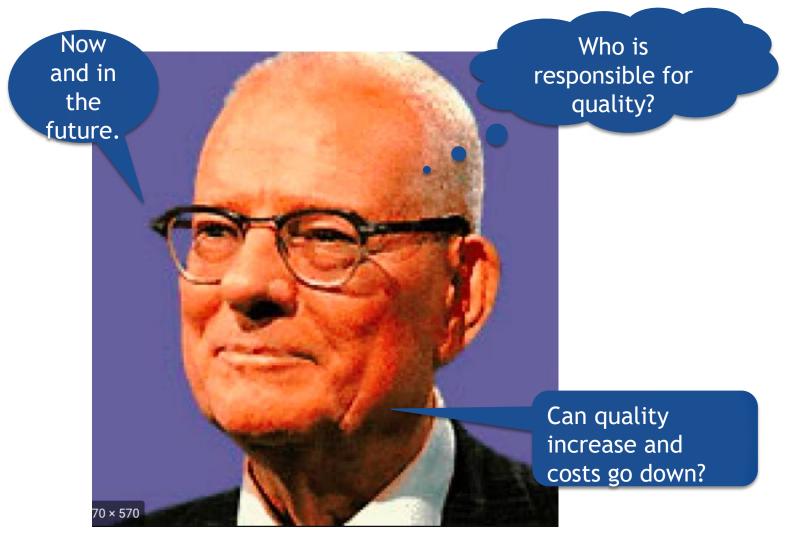
HRSA Gives Children and Families a HEALTHY START

HRSA's Maternal and Health Bureau wants all U.S. children to reach their maximum potential. Healthy Start helps by improving the health of America's mothers and children before, during, and beyond pregnancy. It reduces infant mortality rates, increases access to early pre-natal care, and removes barriers to healthcare access.

Celebrate the **Healthy Start program's** 25th anniversary. Our achievements include:



W. Edward's Deming





Why is providing quality service so hard?

Defining quality means we have to understand future needs of HS clients in a way we can measure it. You have a lot of measures!

This way we can know how we are doing satisfying our clients.

The hard part is that as soon as we feel good about it, needs may change.

Constantly looking to the future.

What does this mean to you? Can you give an example of when this happened?

Growing Clients who Learn How to be Great Consumers

- Support clients on what to expect; what we can offer; how to best use HS and CAN services
- Focus on the quality and continual improvement of your service

Feed client reactions back into service improvement and redesign Complaints are too late! Judgments change

Problems in understanding judgment of quality

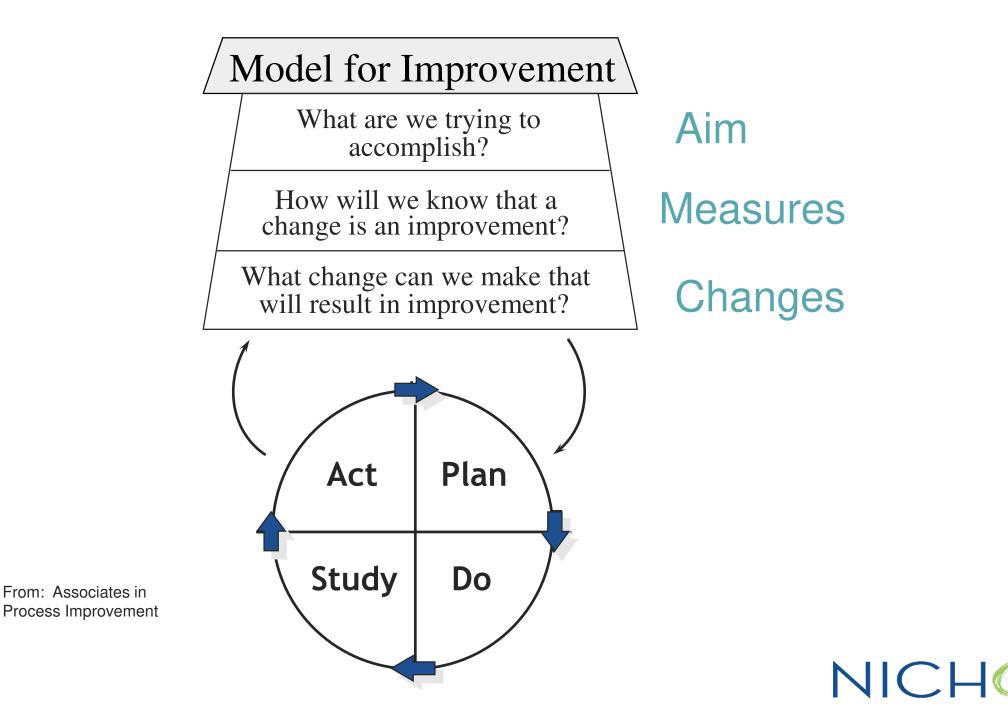
- What is good service?
 - > High marks for interactions with staff, trusting relationships?
 - Low marks for referrals or connection to essential services
 - > High marks for connecting women and children with insurance
 - Middle marks for smoking cessation referrals
- From whose perspective?
 - > Staff, Community partners, clients: women, fathers?

Key Elements of Improvement

- •Will to do what it takes to change to a new system
- Ideas on which to base the design of the new system
- Execution of the ideas



The Model for Improvement



Question 1: What are we trying to accomplish?

- Useful at largest project level
- Useful when working on components or any area for improvement
- Useful even thinking about a meeting, a strategy
- Useful Please change When asking this question may be useful for you





- The Happy Healthy Start Center intends to develop a reliable risk assessment tool for our clients so that:
 - > 90% of the time or more our clients receive services they want and need
 - Leadership can use the assessment for resourcing staff, for staff training and for programing
 - > 90% or more of all screens are completed upon enrollment



Aim

- Direction
- Communicates magnitude of change
- Usually involves consensus and agreement



What?

By when?

How much improvement?

For whom?

Another example

- Heart-felt Healthy Start will improve recruitment of clients by 50% by June 2021 so that we grow from 50 to 100 fathers and to 250 or more women.
- Chat in: try it!
- Draft an aim statement of something you want to do. What; by when, for whom, how much improvement (measureable please).

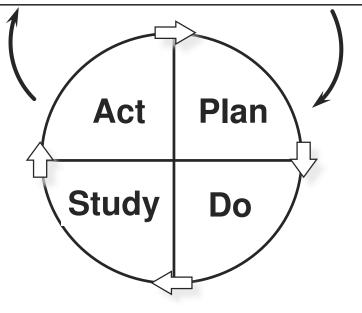


Model for Improvement

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?



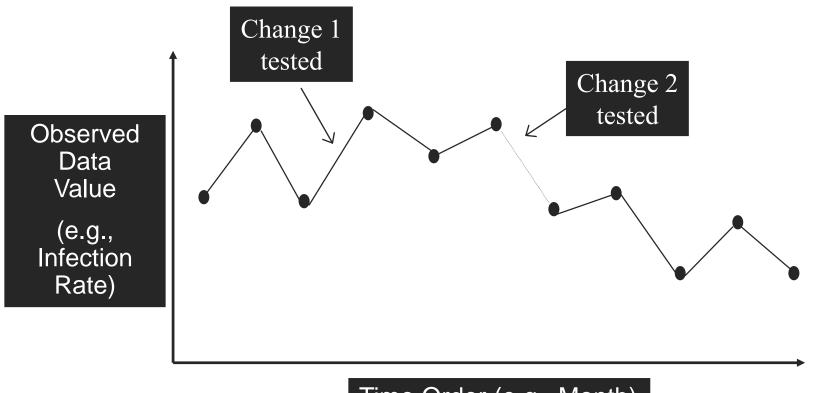
We answer how would we know a change is an improvement with data

- Qualitative and Quantitative
- Just enough data
- No data is perfect; we strive for usefulness
- Use sampling and stratification (race, ethnicity, gender, zip code, age, etc.)
- Sequence data usually over time
- Data informs better action to serve clients

3 Faces of Measurement: Solberg, Moser, McDonald, 1996

Aspect	Improvement	Comparison or Accountability	Clinical Research
Aim:	Improvement of care	Comparison, choice, reassurance, spur for change	New knowledge
Test observability	Test observable	No test, evaluate current performance	Test blinded
Bias	Accept consistent bias	Measure & adjust to reduce bias	Design to eliminate bias
Sample size	"Just enough" data, small sequential samples	Obtain 100% of available, relevant data	"Just in case" data
Flexibility of hypothesis	Hypothesis flexible, changes as learning takes place	No hypothesis	Fixed hypothesis
Testing strategy	Sequential tests	No tests	One large test
Determining if change is improvement	Run charts or Shewhart charts	No change focus	Hypothesis tests (T- tests, F-tests, Chi- square), p-value
Confidentiality of data	Data used only by those involved in the improvement	Data available for public consumption	Research subjects' identities protected

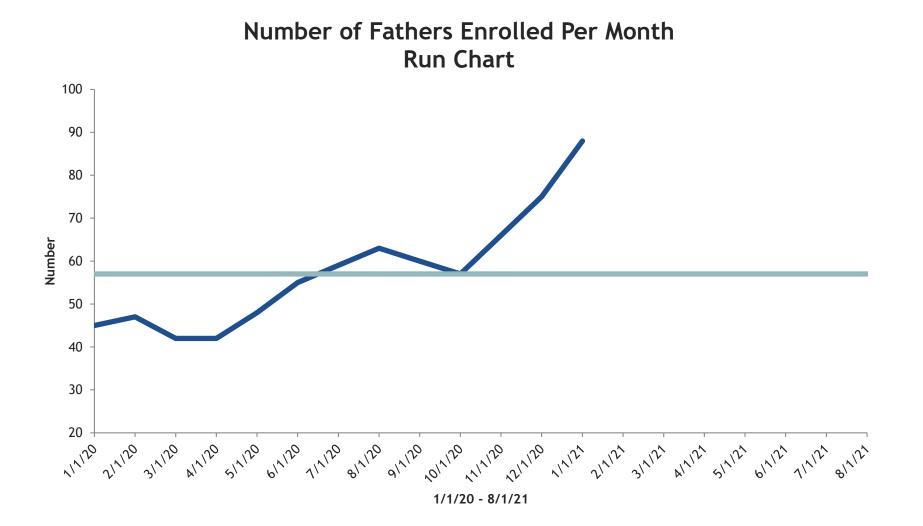
Annotated Run Chart



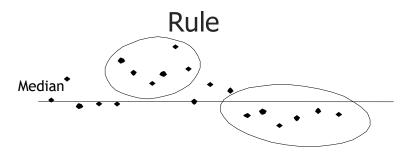
Time Order (e.g., Month)

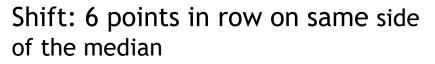
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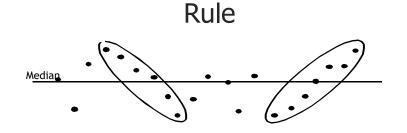
Plot small samples frequently over time



Run Chart: Rules for Identifying Statistically Significant Change

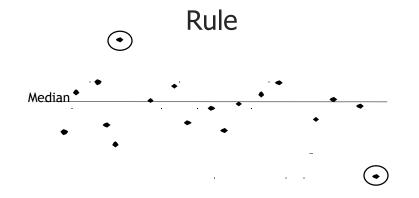




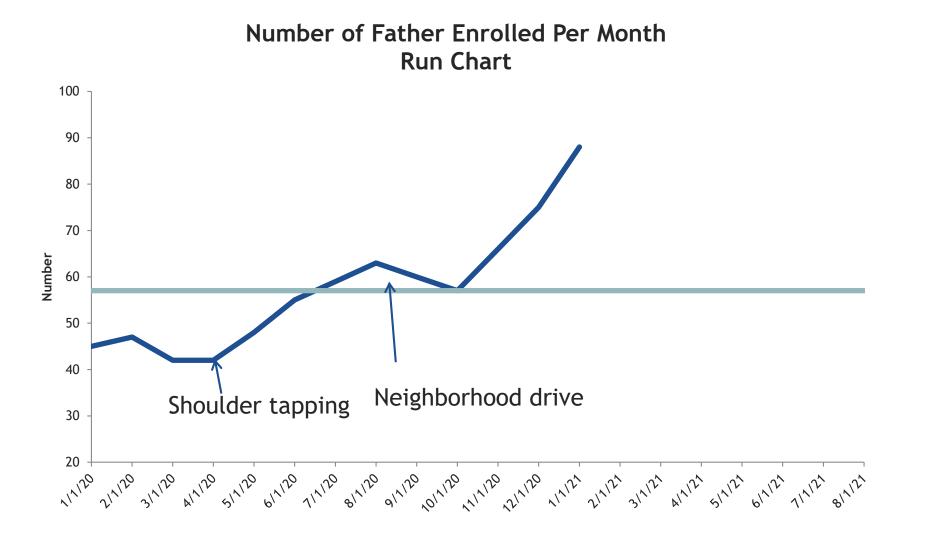


Trend: 5 points in row headed in same direction

These 3 simple rules help us interpret data



Astronomical Point: a obviously, even blatantly different value



Three Types of Measures

- <u>Outcome Measures:</u> Voice of the client. How is the system performing? What is the result?
- **<u>Process Measures</u>**: Voice of the workings of the system. Are the parts/steps in the system performing as planned?
- <u>Balancing Measures</u>: Looking at a system from different directions/dimensions. What happened to the system as we improved the outcome and process measures (e.g. unanticipated consequences, other factors influencing outcome)?



Healthy Start Family of Measures

Outcome measures

- Improve women's pre and interconception health
- Family Resilience
- Infant Mortality

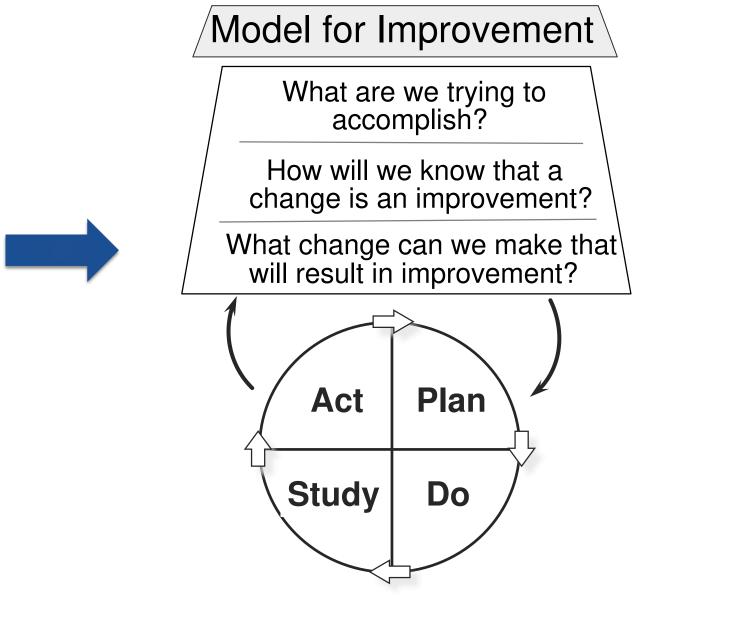
Process measures

- Recruitment, retention
- Smoking cessation during pregnancy
- > UTD well child visits
- Screening: depression, essential services, etc
- Balancing measures

Please chat What else? Measurement: How Will We Know That a Change is an Improvement?

- Key measures are required to assess progress toward the aim
- Specific measures can be used for learning during PDSA cycles
- Data from the system (including from clients and staff) focus improvement and refine changes

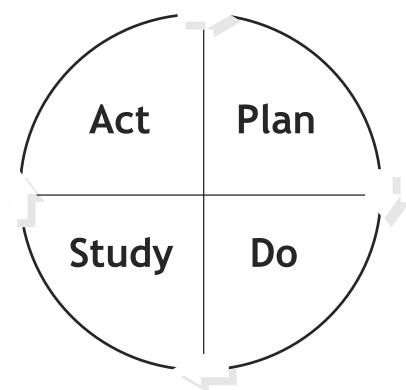




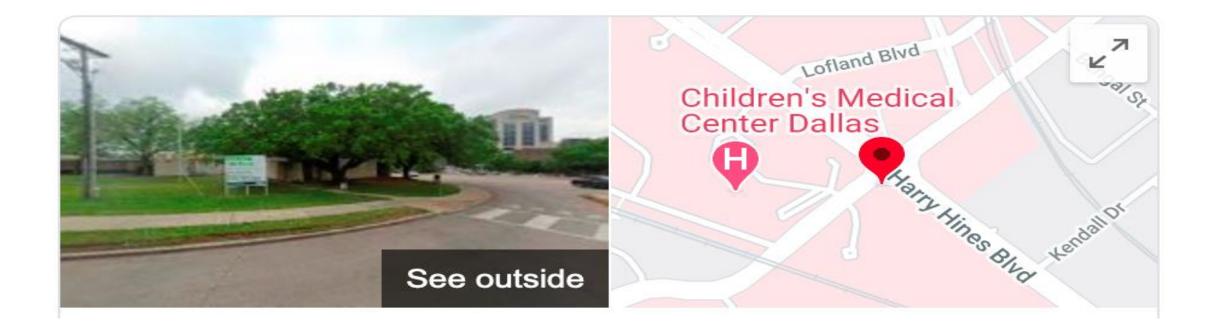
The PDSA Cycle Four Steps: Plan, Do, Study, Act

Also known as:

- Shewhart Cycle
- Deming Cycle
- Learning and Improvement Cycle



Let's hear from one of our own. Dallas Healthy Start







Dallas Healthy Start Case Management Incoming Risk Assessment

Objective:

- Assess the risk level of a woman's pregnancy and parenting phases, prior to enrollment into Dallas Healthy Start.
- Determination to inform her initial case management [CM] plan, including the assignment of appropriate staff personnel and linkage to program and community resources.

Strategy:

Develop a predictive analytics tool with quantitative scoring functionality.

Tactics:

- Survey "best practices" other HS sites, other MCH programs, and our CM software vendor.
- Collaborate with NICHQ Technical Assistance to develop a risk acuity "prototype". Plan-Do-Study-Act - Test and refine [iterative]. Implement.
- Anticipated population distribution: 25% high-, 45% moderate-, 30% low-risk level.

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1	Dallas Healthy Start Acuity Scale	
Parkland		
Duilter Healthy Start	Date of Assessmen	t / /
ompleted By:	Position/Credential:	
Risk Fa	ctors	120 -
Please inidicate [^] all a		
High Risk Factors	Moderate Risk Factors	
Low birth weight [PN; history of < 5 1b 8 oz]	Low birth weight [baby-ICC enrollee]	
□ Preterm birth [PN; history of < 37 wk gestation]	□ Preterm birth [baby - ICC enrollee]	
□ Maternal age [PN; mother < 18 yr]	□ Maternal age [PN; mother > 35 yr]	
□ Unmanaged or untreated chronic disease or condition [e.g. hypertension, diabetes, asthma, anemia]	Managed, treated or history of chronic disease or condition [e.g. hypertension, diabetes, asthma, anemia]	
Unmanaged or untreated HIV/AIDS	Managed and treated HIV/AIDS	
PN care - none	PN care - inconsistent/late entry [> 14 wk]	
□ STD [untreated]	□ STD [treated or history of]	
Smoking [current]	Smoking [history of]	
Alcoholuse [PN] or abuse [untreated]	Alcohol abuse [treated or history of]	
No positive partner involvement/support	Minimal positive partner involvement/support	
OpenCPS case	ClosedCPS case	
Multiple gestation[PN]	Child with special healthcare needs	
Loss of fetus/stillbirth [PN; history of]	No medical home	
Death of infant/child [PN; history of]	🛛 No health insurance	
	🛛 Inadequate or no income	
	Family history of chronic disease or condition [e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer]	
Automatic Risk Factors → Intensive Case Management	No reproductive health / family plan	
Domestic abuse [current]	Difficult partner or family dynamics	
□ Homelessness	Unstable housing	
Illicit druguse [untreated]	Illicit druguse [treated or history of]	
Depression/mental health/psych care [untreated]	Depression/mental health/psych care [treated or history of]	
Calculation of	Risk Score	
#"Auto" Risk Factors × X points =	Total Points	Risk Level
# High Risk Factors × Y points =	More than A	HIGH
# Moderate Risk Factors × Z points =	Between <mark>A</mark> and <mark>B</mark>	MODERATE
TOTAL Points calculated =	Less than B	LOW

Developed in collaboration with National Institute for Children's Health Quality [NICH Q] Yard And Health & Hospital System Community Health Institute [PHHS CHI] Stram Wolfs & Associates LLC, Dallas, TX, and Texas Department of State Health Services [DSHS]

Revised 9-7-2019

Assignment of Case Management Level

Please indicate [✓] Assignment of Case Management Level:

 \Box High Risk: Total points > A \rightarrow High level of case management indicated

 \Box Moderate Risk: Total points between A and B \rightarrow Moderate level of case management indicated

 \Box Low Risk: Total points less than $B \rightarrow$ Low level of case management indicated

Qualitative Risk Classification:

Based on your own judgement of other circumstances or additional criteria, did you choose a different category from the one indicated by the calculated score?

🛛 Yes

🗆 No

If "Yes", please state why:

Other Comments:

Developed in collaboration vaith National Instituté for Children's Health Quality [NICH Q] Parkhaud Health & Hospital System Community Health, Institute [PHDS CH1] Suran Wolfe & Associates LLL, Dallas, FN, and Texas Begurtment of Stole Health Services [DSHS]

Revised 9-7-2019



PDSA #1: Administer to Sample [n= 30] and Analyze

Feedback:

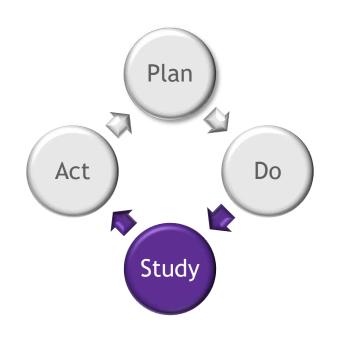
- Does not include strength / resilience factors
- Easy to complete

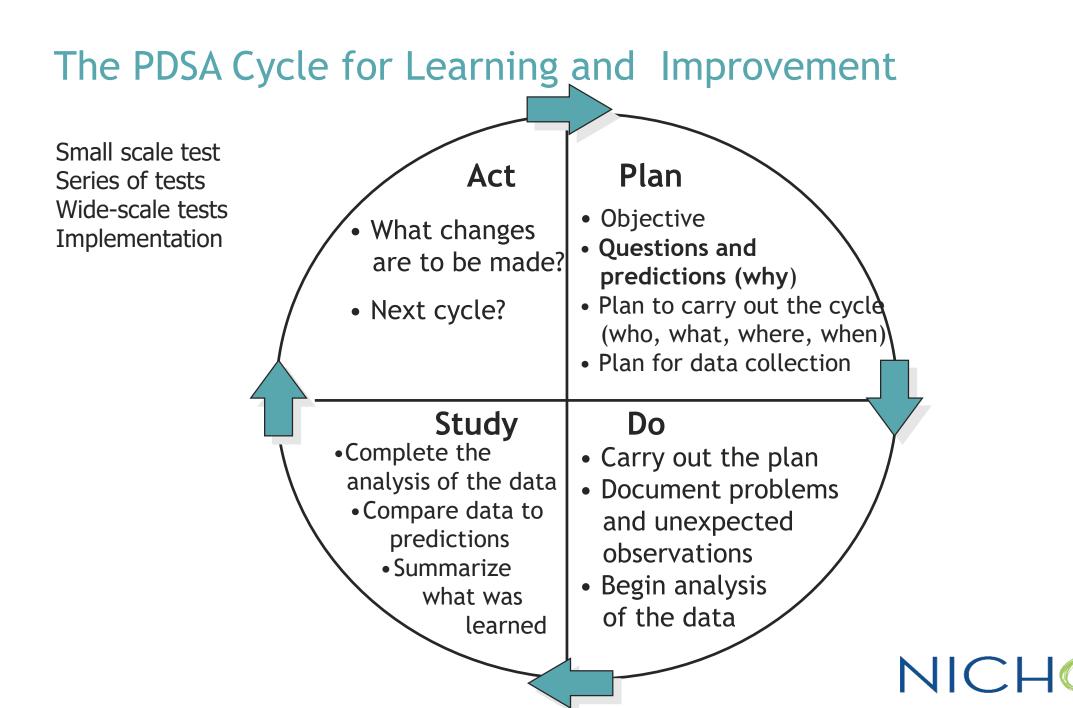
Results of High [H] and Moderate [M] Risk Factor Scoring:

- 13% of prenatal program participants [PPs] < 18 y.o.
 [H]
- 10% of PPs reported no partner involvement [H]
- 30% of PPs reported inadequate or no income [M]
- 27% of prenatal PPs > 35 y.o. [M]
- 27% reported difficult partner or family dynamics [M]
- 17% reported minimal partner involvement/support
 [M]

Next Steps:

- Consider if a combination of moderate risk factors constitutes high-risk.
- Consider immediate take-aways [PN age, Fatherhood programming, etc].
- Investigate inclusion of resilience-based factors.
- Research asset-based approaches.
- Iterate and administer to additional PPs.





Why Test?

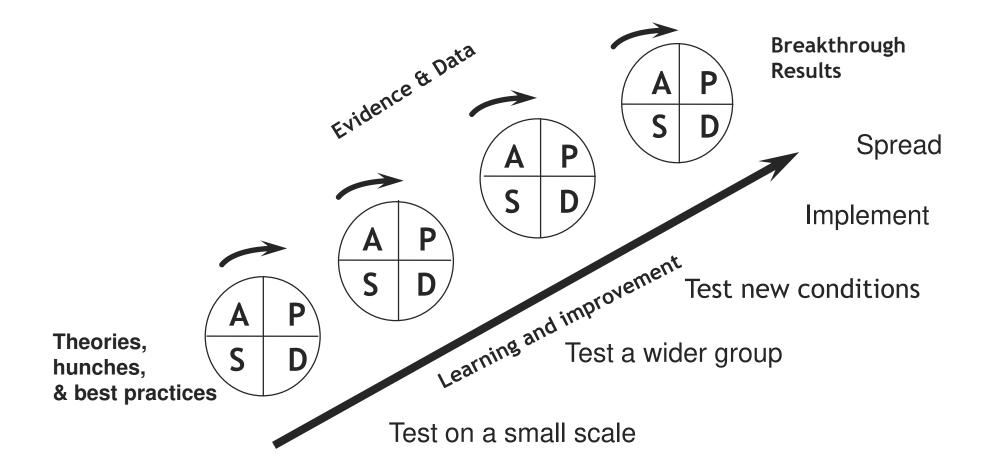
- Increase the belief that the change will result in improvement
- Predict how much improvement can be expected from the change
- Learn how to adapt a change to conditions in the local environment
- Evaluate costs and side-effects of the change
- Minimize resistance upon implementation
- Localize a good idea to your setting

Test on a Small Scale

- Conduct the test with one community partner, one client, next 5 clients, with one staff member
- Test the change on a small group of volunteers
- Develop a plan to simulate the change in some way

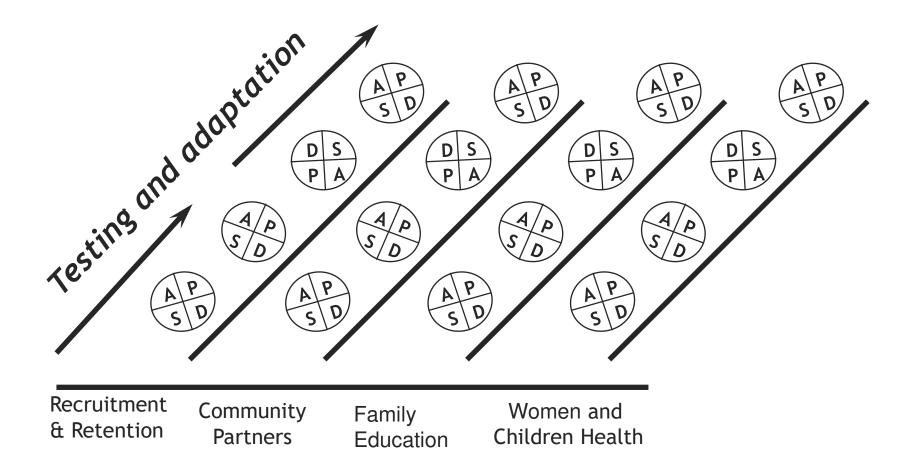


Sequential Building of Knowledge Includes a Wide Range of Conditions in the Sequence of Tests



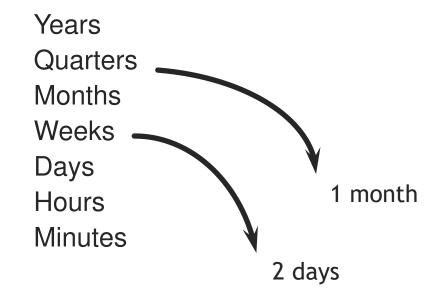
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Multiple PDSA Cycle Ramps



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Decrease the Time Frame for a PDSA Test Cycle



Drop down next "two levels" to plan early test cycles!





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"Get started before you are ready!"

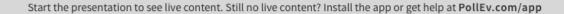
James M. Anderson

Former President and CEO

Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center



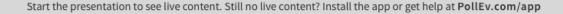
Rate the quality of the presentation overall (1= very low quality, 5= very high quality)



Rate the quality of the content (1= very low quality, 5= very high quality)



Rate the usefulness of content to your work going forward (1= not very useful, 5= very useful)

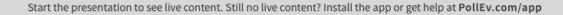


Having participated in this webinar, what is your current level of knowledge of Quality Improvement (1= least knowledgeable, 5 = the most knowledgeable)

3

4

Please rate your overall satisfaction with today's webinar (1= extremely dissatisfied, 5= extremely satisfied)



Closing Remarks

□ When poll is active, respond at PollEv.com/healthystart428
□ Text HEALTHYSTART428 to 22333 once to join

Please provide one word to describe how you are feeling as we move this work forward.

Start the presentation to see live content. Still no live content? Install the app or get help at PollEv.com/app



Thank you!





Contact Jane Taylor at jane1taylor@mac.com & the Healthy Start TA & Support Center at healthystart@nichq.org