

Driving Quality Improvement in Today's Health System

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UC San Diego Health

Objectives

Nurse Leaders and Graduate Faculty:

- will understand how to develop a professional practice culture that drives accountability for attaining quality outcomes.
- will understand how to apply chaos theory to identify and respond to patterns in complex systems.
- will understand how collaboration between nurse leaders and graduate faculty can lead to improving practice and preparation of new graduates to thrive in complex systems.

Mission and Vision

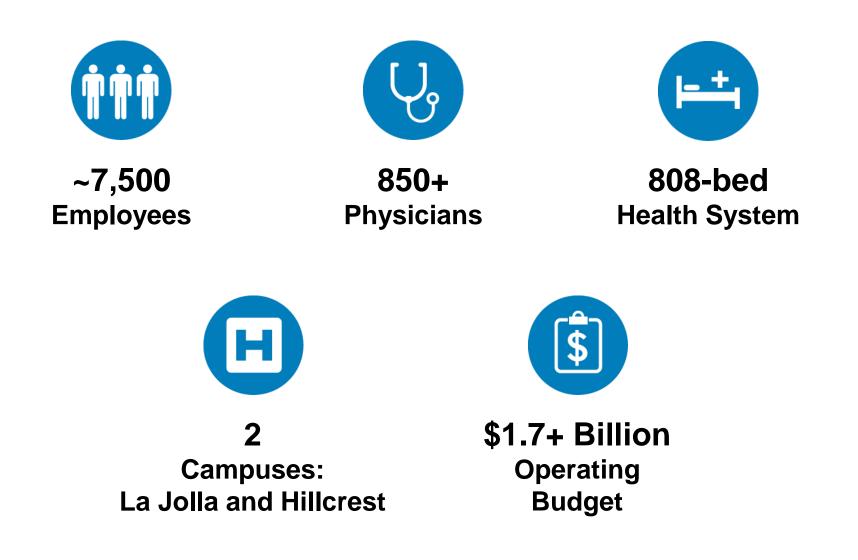
OUR MISSION

Is to deliver outstanding patient care through commitment to the community, groundbreaking research and inspired teaching.

OUR VISION

Is to create a healthier world – one life at a time – through new science, new medicine and new cures.

UC San Diego Health – Clinical Enterprise





7,500+ Employees

	FY 2015	FY 2016	Growth	% Growth
Average Daily Census	451	476	25	5.5%
Annual Discharges	28,043	28,719	676	2.4%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	5.9	6.1	0.2	3.4%
Emergency Visits	74,280	76,996	2,716	3.7%
Total Outpatient Visits	636,118	700,456	64,338	10.1%

UC San Diego Health – Hillcrest UC San Diego Medical Center



390 Inpatient Beds Emergency Department Ambulatory Clinics

- Level I Trauma Center
- Regional Burn Center
- Comprehensive Stroke Center
- Kidney and Liver Transplant Program
- Inpatient Psychiatry
- Owen Clinic for HIV/AIDS

UC San Diego Health – La Jolla Sulpizio Cardiovascular Center



54 Inpatient Beds Emergency Department

San Diego's 1st Comprehensive Cardiovascular Center

Global leader in pulmonary thromboendarterectomy (PTE)

- Heart and Lung Transplant
- Left Ventricular Assist Device

UC San Diego Health – La Jolla Jacobs Medical Center



364 Inpatient Beds Emergency Medicine

- Advanced surgery with intraoperative imaging suite
- Medical, surgical and neuro intensive care
- Specially designed blood and marrow transplantation unit
- High-risk obstetrics with Level III NICU

Leadership: Connecting the Dots!



The Role of the Professional Nurse:

Accountable to the 4 Tenets of the Professional Nurse

- Body of knowledge
- Decision making
- Peer Review
- Patient Advocacy

Key Foundational Documents:

- Nurse Practice Act
- Nursing's Social Policy Statement
- Code of Ethics for Nurses
- ANA's Bill of Rights for Registered Nurses
- Nursing Scope and Standards of Practice
- Professional Specialty Organizations and Associations: Professional Standards and Guidelines



Key Characteristics found in Excellent Nursing Practice Environments:

- Transformational Leaders at all levels
- Clinically competent nurses
- Good nurse-physician relationships
- Adequate nursing staff



- Support for Education and Professional Development
- Patient Focused Care
- Nurse autonomy and accountability
- Nurses participate in policy decisions and perceive more control over their practice



Key Drivers to Driving Quality

- Knowing Your Culture (behaviors, norms)
- Finding Your True North
- Creating a Vision
- Financial Success
- Identifying Gaps
- Selecting a Framework
- Developing a Strategic Plan
- Formulating Structures & Processes
- Establishing Benchmarks
- Gathering Evidence
- Laser Focus on Priorities (Line of Sight)
- Identifying Highly Motivated Individuals and Teams





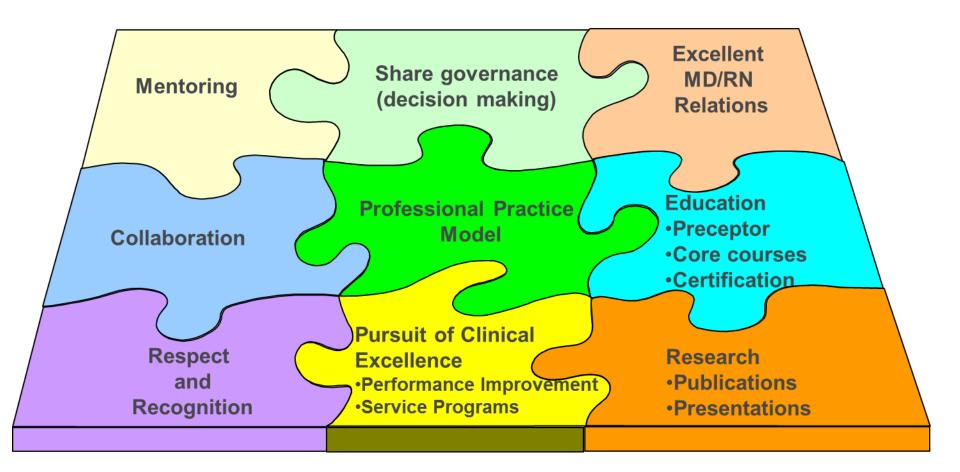
Magnet Recognition = Creating a Professional Practice Culture that is worthy of Magnet Recognition



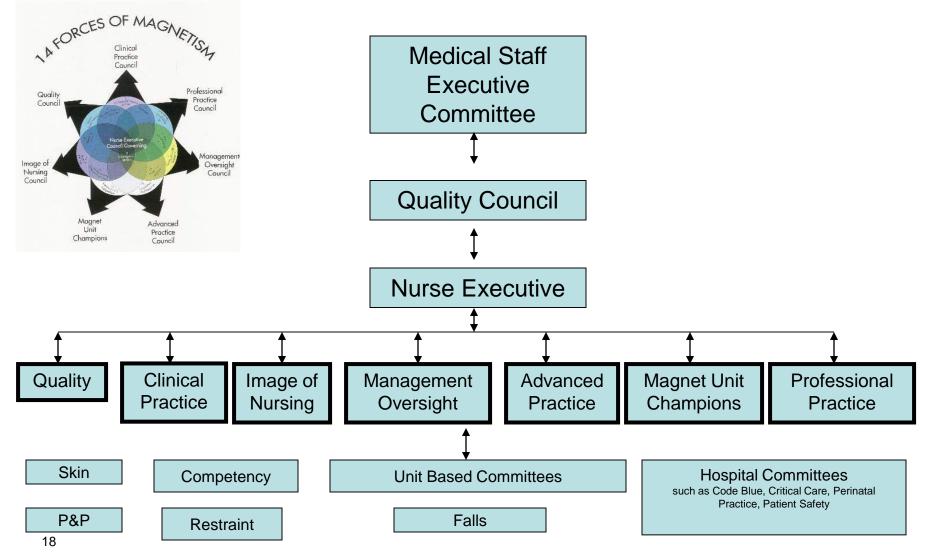
14 Forces of Magnet

- Force 1: Quality of Nursing Leadership
- Force 2: Organizational Structure
- Force 3: Management Structure
- Force 4: Personnel Policies and Programs
- Force 5: Professional Models of Care
- Force 6: Quality of Care
- Force 7: Quality Improvement
- Force 8: Consultation and Resources
- Force 9: Autonomy
- Force 10: Community and the Healthcare Organization
- Force 11: Nurses as Teachers
- Force 12: Image of Nursing
- Force 13: Interdisciplinary Relationships
- Force 14: Professional Development

Magnet Recognition Roadmap



Shared Governance Reporting Relationships



UC San Diego Nursing Professional Practice Model

The use of the starfish represents our model's five elements. A starfish communicates through its arms and coordinates movement to be successful in its environment. Like the starfish, our professional practice model uses the interaction of our five elements to achieve quality patient family-centered care.



 Professional Values: ANA Scope & Standards, California Nurse Practice Act, Tenets of Professionalism: Peer Review, Patient Advocacy, Life-Long Learning, Decision Making, Professional Organizations, Regulatory Agencies, Healthy Work Environment, UC San Diego Nursing Philosophy
Professional Relationships: Commitment to Power of Excellence, C.A.R.I.N.G. standards, interdisciplinary collaboration
Patient Care Delivery System and Outcomes: Evidence-based care delivered by skillful caregivers to deliver optimal outcomes
Compensation for Professional Achievement: Clinical Ladder, Professional Certifications
Management Approach: Shared Governance structure

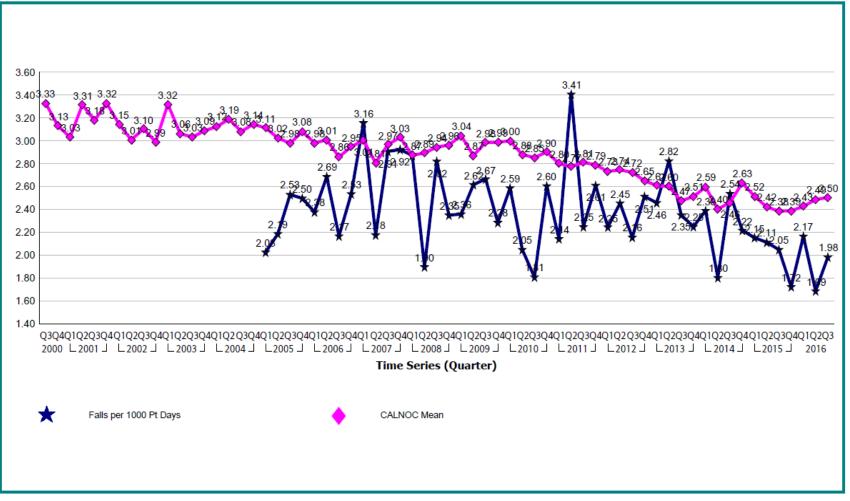
References: Brafman, O., & Beckstrom, R. (2006). The starfish and the spider: The unstoppable power of leaderless organizations (p. 35). London, England: Penguin Books LTD. Hoffart, N., & Woods, C. Q. Elements of a nursing professional practice model. Journal of professional nursing, 12 (6), 354-356.

Always try to see the glass half full!





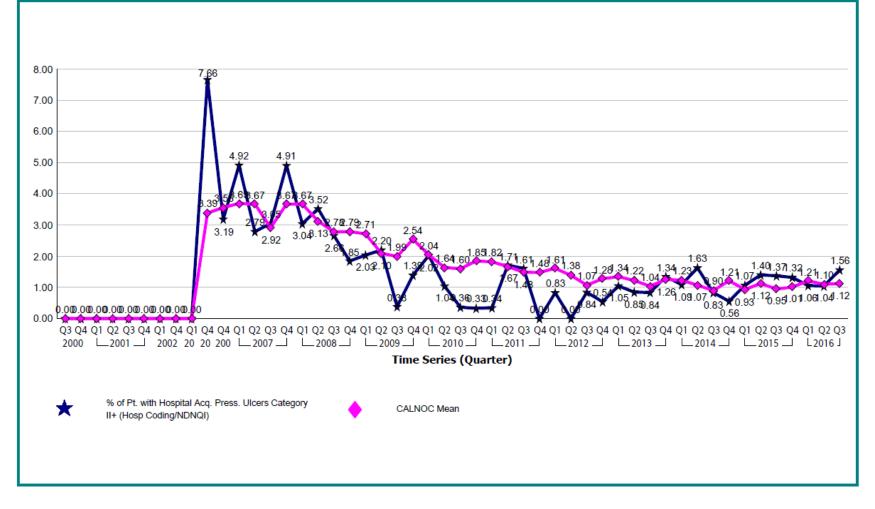
Trend Report by Total Facility - Quarterly Service Line : Adult Acute Care Measure : Falls per 1000 Pt Days Quarter Between Jul - Sep 2000 and Jul - Sep 2016 37 - UCSD Medical Center : Total Facility Report Group : CALNOC (N=292)



Trend Report by Total Facility - Quarterly



Service Line : Adult Acute Care Measure : % of Pt. with Hospital Acq. Press. Ulcers Category II+ (Hosp Coding/NDNQI) Quarter Between Jul - Sep 2000 and Jul - Sep 2016 37 - UCSD Medical Center : Total Facility Report Group : CALNOC (N=300)



Achievements – Nursing Excellence MAGNET STATUS 2011-2016

American Nurses Credentialing Center



UC San Diego Health

Maintains a four-year Magnet Recognition for Nursing Excellence, considered among the highest recognitions for quality patient care, nursing excellence and innovations in nursing practice

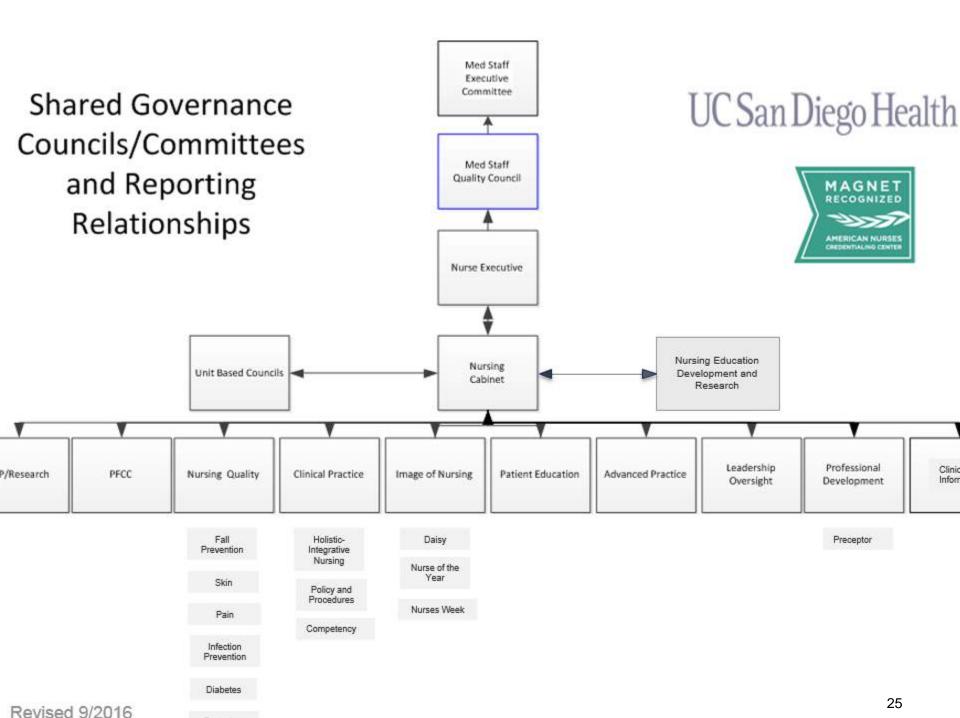
Exemplar

NK4EO: Describe and demonstrate nursing research studies from the past 2 years, ongoing or completed, generated from the structure(s) and process(es) in NK4.

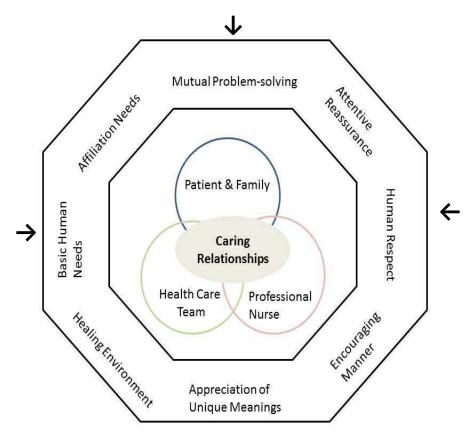
The study described here is one of 13 research studies led by nurses at UCSD. Nursing research has become a core component of inquiry to guide patient care, nursing practice, and workplace environment. During the site visit it was evident that the CNO has facilitated a culture of inquiry that has resulted in research in many of the nursing units and across units not only in one facility, but across units in two acute care facilities and multiple outpatient care areas.

Magnet Model Framework for Excellence

- Transformational Leadership (TL)
- Structural Empowerment (SE)
- Exemplary Professional Practice (EPP)
- New Knowledge, Innovations and Improvements (NKII)
- Empirical Outcomes (EO)



Alignment to Theoretical Framework: Duffy's Quality Caring Model



Centered on Caring Relationships

• Patient & Family

Caring Factors

- Mutual problem solving
- Basic Human needs
- Human respect

Duffy, Quality Caring in Nursing and Health Systems, 2013

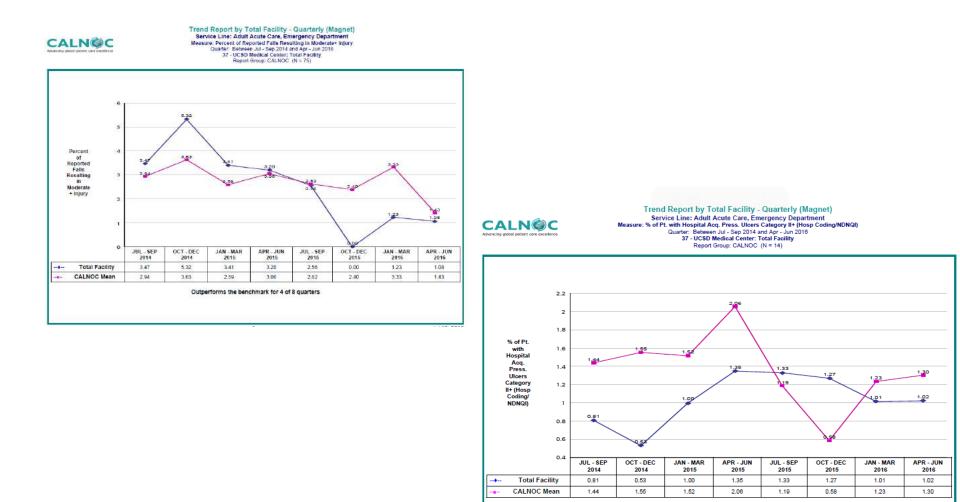
Alignment to PPM



"STARFISH" Mnemonic of Key UCSD Nursing Values

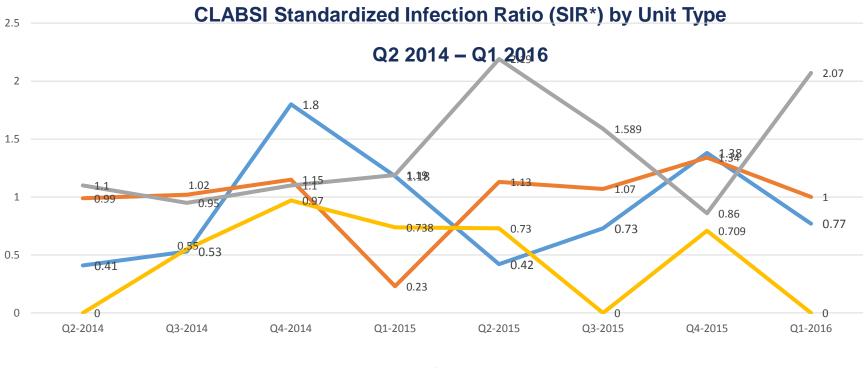
- Shared Governance
- Teaching & Professional Development
- Accountability
- Research
- Feeling Cared For
- Innovation
- Stellar Outcomes
- Healing Environment

Nursing Sensitive Indicators: Falls & Pressure Ulcers



Outperforms the benchmark for 6 of 8 quarters

28



-ADULT ICU SIR -ADULT NON-ICU SIR * -Special Care 3W SIR -NICU SIR

* NON-ICH SIR doesn't' include 10F telemetry

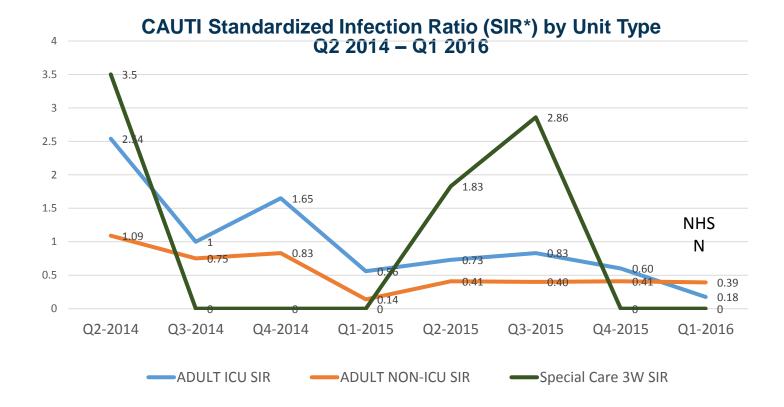
*SIR compares actual number of HAIs at each hospital, to predicted number of infections. Predicted number is an

estimate based on national baseline data, and is risk adjusted by unit type. .

If SIR = 1, then # of actual infections = # predicted infections.

If SIR < 1, then # of actual infections is < # of predicted infections.

If SIR > 1, then # of actual infections is > than # of predicted infections.



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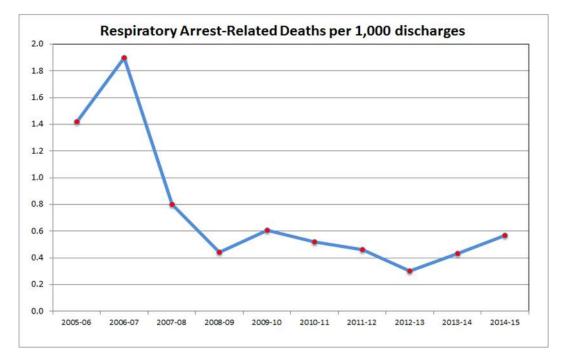
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If SIR = 1, then # of actual infections = # predicted infections.

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If SIR > 1, then # of actual infections is > than # of predicted infections.

Success Story – Code Blue



- Commitment to an innovation
- Intensive review of every event
- Continuous improvement
- Simulation & team training

QI and Patient Safety Philosophy

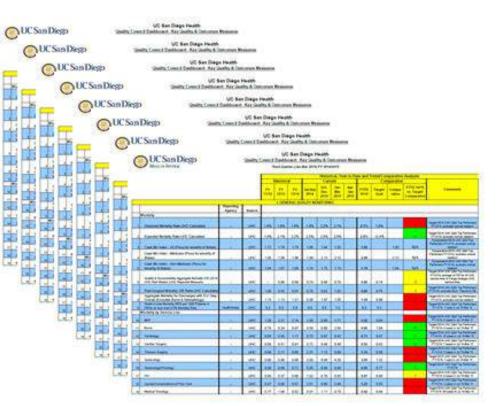
Multi-disciplinary and Data Driven

Aggregate data

- Committee dashboards
- Benchmarks
- Registries

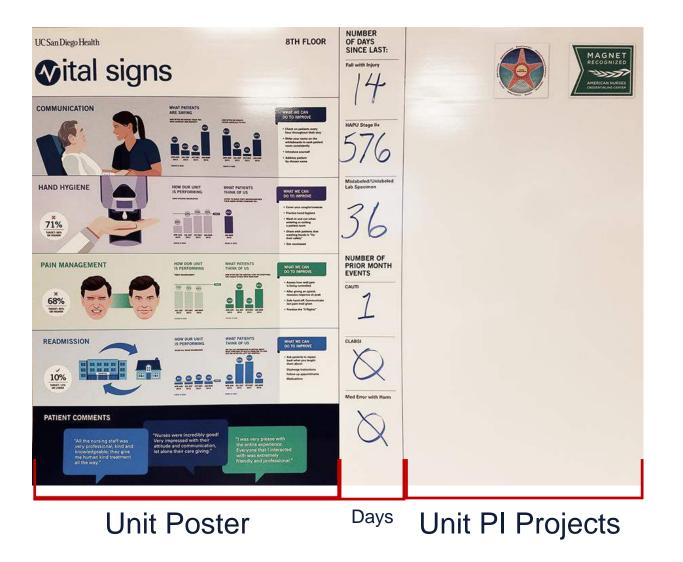
Individual case review

- Root cause analyses (RCA)
- Medication errors
- Mortality
- Resuscitation & rapid response
- Falls
- Peer review



>200 metrics reviewed quarterly by Quality Council

Vital Signs Board – Components



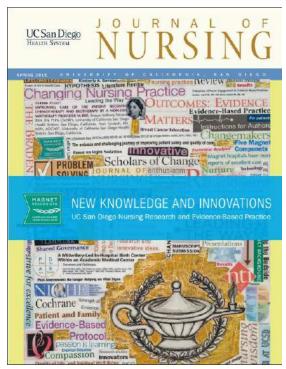
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Exemplars

- 1. The Unit-Level data for diabetes A1C control outperformed the mean, median or other benchmark statistic for all eight quarters on 100% of the units presented.
- 2. The dissemination of nursing research to external audiences at UCSDH is exemplary. At site visit, discussion and evidence was presented that highlighted the variety of external venues where clinical nurses had disseminated nursing research to external audiences.
- The Shared Governance Image of Nursing Council author a journal that highlights nursing. The Spring 2015 journal "UCSD Journal of Nursing: New Knowledge and Innovations" was reviewed.
- 4. Clinical nurses used evidence-based findings to implement a practice new to the organization.



Our Nurses Exceed the Magnet Average

Characteristic	UC San Diego Health System Nurses	Magnet Organizations
RN retention	92%	88.6%
RN Fill rate	98%	98.6%
% RNs with BSN or higher	79.5%	60.86%
% RNs with national certification	43%	37.39%



New Cultural Themes and Emerging Patterns

Structural Empowerment



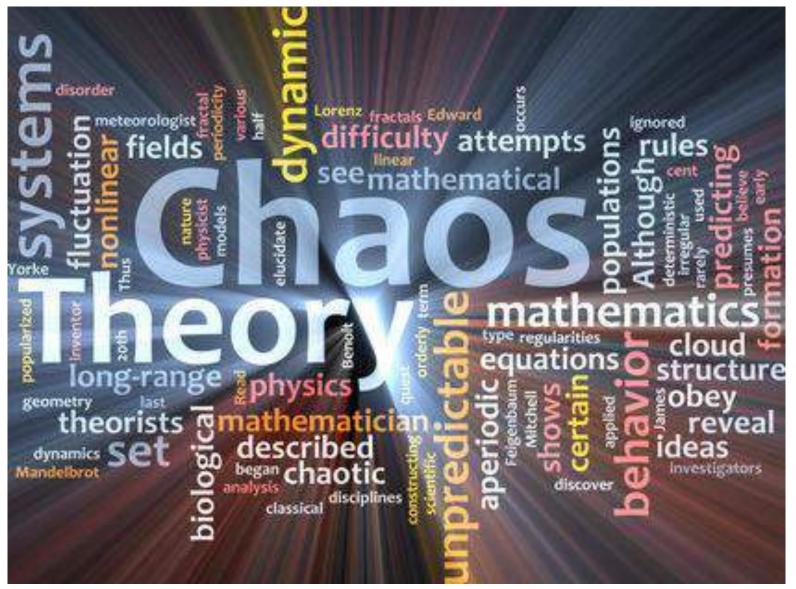
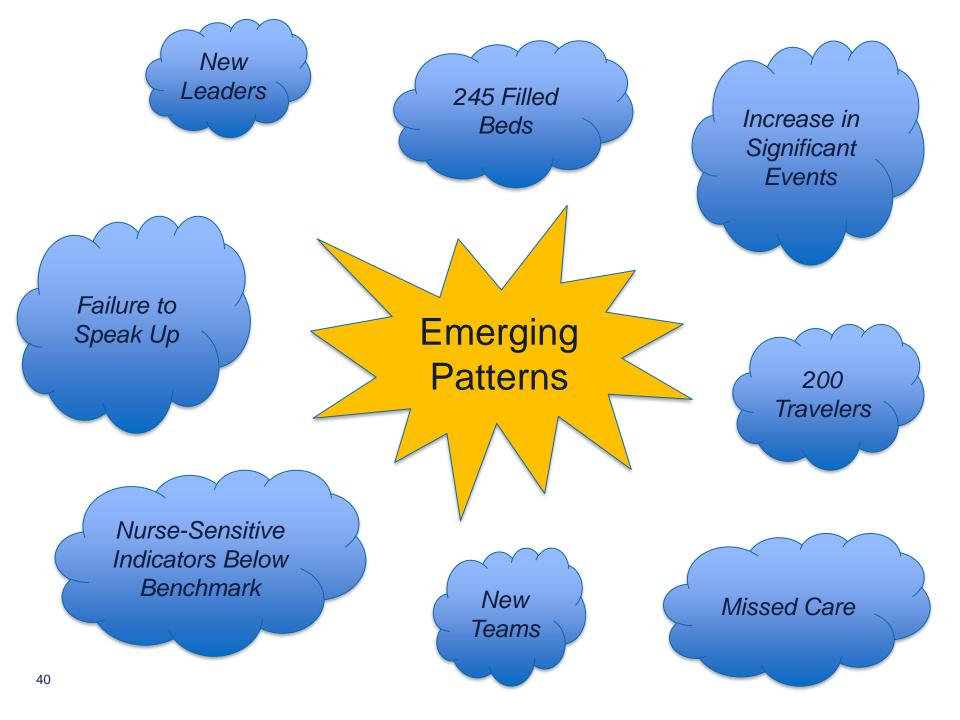


Photo by Kheng Guan Toh

The Essence of Chaos Theory

Instead of pinpointing causes in the organization for organizational problems, the company is better served, according to chaos theory, by looking for organizational patterns that lead to certain types of behavior within the organization.

Source: <u>Complexity Theory: Trends in Organizational</u> Change; Wendy H. Mason.



Why don't we speak up? Nurse Cabinet Responses

consistency Intimidation inadequate anyway responsibility knowledge differences documentation like stupid protocols confidence Feeling responses ignored Discouraged being calling people heard enough job support MDs patients ALL clear going box time cause patient starts blame havelo busy player nurses doctor changing peers RNs Hold role Frequent gel management done go disciplines overtime changes advocate line example delay neo MD follow action cultural feel know lime getting culture feel know response overwhelmed accountable syndrome policy complacency residents mad lack speaking slow paging fixed procedural competing priorities expectations always central clicking embarrassment new responsible happen care retaliation physicians nothings long-standing fear

Key Barriers to Speaking Up

- Easier to "Stay Quiet"
- Ridicule from others
- Fear of retribution
- Perceived lack of support
- Excessive professional courtesy
- Authority gradients
- High risk, low benefit
- Training & education differences
- Cultural differences



What should we do to support nurses speaking up?

support supportive physicians/and **MOTE** disciplines PCU/Acute **automated** constraints director communication power blame culture empowering speaking ND retal confidence door recognition build CCPs nursing appropriate retaliate mini-huddles Encouragement great actions leaders catch lateral Automate nurse open rules education things access good care responsible rounds nurses crucial holding blankslo all play empowerment easy physicians promote relieve increase provide abiding free empowerment easy physicians Advocate educate Integrate follow Hold role RN multidisciplinary Modeling really group help between time night fill further establish playing phrases Chain MDs command policy/procedural groups learn policy knowledge conversations dedica iReport dedicated re-distribution staff speak protocols

Consequences of Not Speaking Up

- 70-80% of medical mishaps are related to interpersonal interaction (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), 2004)
- 66% of sentinel events have incomplete communications among caregivers as a root cause (The Joint Commission (TJC), 2005)
- ~30% of medical malpractice lawsuits and claims caused by miscommunication (Healthcare Business & Technology, 2016)
- "We should be creating a culture where people feel comfortable talking about errors and not feeling they're going to get fired." – Dr. Tejal Gandhi, President of the National Patient Safety Foundation

Our True North is Patient & Family Centered Care

SPEAK UP

You are the expert of your body. Be involved in your care - SPEAK UP!

At UC San Diego Health, we value your participation in decisions about your care. Help us provide you with the safest care by speaking up about

your observations of these important safe behaviors. We will listen to your questions, concerns and reminders.

FALLS

hospital by:

Avoid a fall in the

· Asking for help or pressing

Telling your nurse or doctor

if you feel light-headed

your call button before

you get out of bed

or confused



MEDICATION

Help us prevent mistakes with medication by:

- Telling us your current medications and allergies
- Making sure we scan your wristband before giving medications
- Asking us to explain why you are getting each medication
- Asking us to teach you how to take your medications when you get home

INFECTION

Help us prevent infection during your stay by:

- Asking everyone, including your family, to wash their hands or use hand gel when entering your room
- Asking your doctor or nurse if your medical device, like a central line or urine catheter, can come out today (they can increase your risk for infection)

IDENTIFICATION

Before any test or treatment, we will confirm your identity by:

- Asking your name
- · Checking your wristband
- Checking that labs are labeled in your presence

INFORMATION

Educate yourself about your condition and treatment by:

- Asking your nurse about handouts and videos about your illness
- Asking your physician about treatment options
- Asking questions when you don't understand

PAIN

Help us do everything we can to treat your pain by:

- Telling your nurse when you feel pain
- Talking to your doctor about your pain medication







- I'm uncomfortable because...
- · This is a safety issue

Hand Hygiene Everyone's Responsibility The 300% Pledge

 √ I will clean my hands when entering/leaving a patient care area
√ I will tell colleagues& visitors to clean their hands if I'm not sure they have.
√ I will say "Thank You" if someone reminds me!



17 National Patient Safety Goals	
U	se two patient identifiers
La	abel medicines correctly
Li	sten up and act on alarms
P	event hospital acquired infections
As	ssess your patients for risk of suicide
	me outs prevent wrong site & wrong patient surgeries & ocedures!

A Force for **Unifying** A Bridge for **Connecting** A Lens for **Seeing** and A New Path for **Discovering**



iReport Reporting safety events or other issues is the best way for us to know what we need to fix. Enter an iReport today





Missed Nursing Care Unfinished Nursing Care Under use of Nursing Care Rationing of Nursing Care

Definition of Missed Nursing Care

- Missed nursing care is a subset of the category known as <u>error of omission</u>. It refers to needed nursing care that is delayed, partially completed, or not completed at all.
- Missed nursing care is problematic because nurses coordinate, provide, and evaluate many interventions prescribed by others to treat illness in hospitalized patients. Moreover, nurses also plan, deliver, and evaluate nurseinitiated care to manage patients' symptoms and responses to care, and to promote health and healing.
- Thus missed nursing care not only constitutes a form of medical error that may affect safety, but has been deemed to be a unique type of <u>medical underuse</u>.

Kalisch B.J. (2006) Missed nursing care: a qualitative study. Journal of Nursing Care Quality **21**(4), 306–313.

Never Doubt the Power of a Dream!



Questions?

