Regional TCAB Training Objectives

• Understand the background and principles of TCAB
• Identify the key design themes of the TCAB Framework and high leverage changes associated with design themes
Transforming Care at the Bedside

- Launched in 2003, TCAB is a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF)
  - Technical assistance provided by George Washington University Center for Health Care Quality
- Based on experience of 117 TCAB hospitals
- Regional approach launched 2010

AIM: Improve clinical outcomes and quality of care on hospital medical/surgical units.

The program engages leaders at all levels of the organization, including the front-line staff to:

- improve the quality and safety of patient care
- increase the vitality and retention of nurses
- engage and improve the patient’s and family members’ experience of care
- improve the effectiveness of the entire care team
Addressing Quality Problems on Medical Surgical Units

• Most of the nations' inpatient care is delivered in medical/surgical units, where an estimated 35 to 40 percent of unexpected hospital deaths occur

• From 1981-2007, the average length of stay in hospitals has declined from 7.6 to 4.8 days (AHA, 2006; National Hospital Discharge Survey, 2007)

• Patient turnover rates have increased to as high as 40% of the midnight census (Norrish and Rundell, 2001)

• Lower nurse-to-patient staffing ratios are associated with higher rates of adverse events. (Aiken et al, 2002; Needleman et al, 2002; Seago, 2001 and Kovner, 2002)

• National hospital average turnover rate is over 14% and the average acute care hospital RN vacancy rate is 10.2%. (2009 National Healthcare & RN Retention Report, NSI Nursing Solutions, Inc.)

• Among nurses who graduated before 2001, 29.1% plan to leave their job within 3 years. Most of these plan to leave nursing altogether. (IOM. Keeping Patients Safe, 2004)

• Total time all health care workers (not just nurses) spent in direct patient care on a medical/surgical unit is a median of 1.7 hours in a 12 hour period. (IOM, Keeping Patients Safe, 2004)
What do patients think?

- Nurses “always” communicated well – 76%
- “Yes”, patients would definitely recommend the hospital - 9%


Deming’s Thoughts on Transformation

Metanoia
- Reorientation of one’s way of life (The New Economics. Deming, p. 95, 1993)
- Begins with individual
- More than a change
- Develop new habits of mind
Transformative Learning

- Not spontaneous (requires work and discipline)
- What is the learning that creates a new habit of mind?
  - Change perspectives and paradigms
  - Challenge and validate assumptions
  - Critical self-reflection
  - Include and integrate experiences

Integration of Models, Designs, and Conceptual Frameworks

IdealizedDesign™

Complex Adaptive Systems
The “how” of TCAB

- Link TCAB aims to the hospital’s strategic plan
- Generate new ideas for testing
  - “Snorkel” (adaptation of IDEO’s “Deep Dive”)
  - Adapt strategies from other industries
  - Adapt “best practices”
  - Conduct site visits / calls with other TCAB teams / Storyboard
- Test new ideas and measure outcomes
- Implement and spread successful changes

UPMC TCAB Snorkel

How might we…enable the patient to be the source of control?

“Liberalized Diets”
Adapting Best Practices

Six Changes that Save Lives
- Deploy Rapid Response Teams
- Deliver Reliable, Evidence-Based Care for Acute Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attacks)
- Prevent Adverse Drug Events (ADEs)
- Prevent Central Line Infections
- Prevent Surgical Site Infections
- Prevent Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

Changes that Reduce Harm
- Prevent Pressure Ulcers
- Reduce Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Infections
- Prevent Harm from High-Alert Medications
- Reduce Surgical Complications
- Deliver Reliable, Evidence-Based Care for Congestive Heart Failure.

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?

Act  | Plan  
Study | Do
Use of Measurement for Learning

Quantitative:
• Outcome measures
• Process measures
• Diagnostics

Qualitative:
• Success stories
• Anecdotes
• Testimonials

TCAB Domains and High Leverage Changes….the “what” of TCAB

• Transformational Leadership
• Safe and Reliable Care
• Vitality and Teamwork
• Patient-Centered Care
• Value-added Care Processes
Is 99.9% Good Enough?

• 20,000 incorrect drug prescriptions will be written in the next 12 months
• 107 incorrect medical procedures will be performed by the end of the day today
• 12 babies will be given to the wrong parents each day
• 22,000 checks will be deducted from the wrong bank accounts in the next 60 minutes
• 14,208 defective tires will be shipped this year
• 114,500 mismatched pairs of shoes will be shipped this year

Safe and Reliable Care

“Care for moderately sick patients who are hospitalized is safe, reliable, effective, and equitable.”

High Leverage Changes:

• Develop a rapid response team or early recognition system
• Develop hospice and palliative care programs
• Prevent patient injury from falls
• Prevent hospital-acquired pressure ulcers
• Reduce harm from high hazard drug errors
Vitality and Teamwork

“Within a joyful and supportive environment that nurtures professional formation and career development; effective care teams continually strive for excellence.”

High Leverage Changes:

- Building capabilities of front-line staff in innovation and process improvement
- Develop mid-level Managers and Clinical Leaders to lead transformation
- Implement a framework for professional nursing practice based on the “forces of magnetism”
- Optimize communications and teamwork amongst clinicians and staff
Patient Centered Care

“Truly patient-centered care on medical and surgical units honors the whole person and family, respects individual values and choices, and ensures continuity of care. Patients will say, “They give me exactly the help I want (and need) exactly when I want (and need) it.”

High Leverage Changes:
• Create patient and family-centered healing environments
• Involve patients and family members in QI Teams
• Create an ideal “transition home”
• Initiate multidisciplinary rounds involving patients and family members (customizing care to patient’s values, preferences and expressed needs

Value-Added Care Processes

“All care processes are free of waste and promote continuous flow.”

High Leverage Changes:
• Implement patient-centered design (e.g. acuity-adaptable beds or units)
• Optimize the physical environment for patients, clinicians and staff (using 5S and other Lean techniques)
• Eliminate waste and improve workflow in admission process, medication administration, handoffs, routine care and discharge process
• Put necessary supplies at the bedside
Transformational Leadership

“Successful changes on the TCAB units will be adapted and spread to all medical and surgical units.”

High Leverage Changes:

• Establish, oversee and communicate system level aims for TCAB units and the spread of TCAB innovations
• Align system measures, strategy, projects and a leadership learning system
• Build improvement capability at all levels of the organization
• Get the right team “on the bus”—CEO, CNO, CMO, CFO, and COO

Transformational Leadership

Results of the Leadership Survey:

• Because of TCAB, front-line staff more likely to initiate change. (18 of 19 agree)
• Because of TCAB, quality improvement department works more collaboratively. (13 of 19 agree)
• Because of TCAB, more collaboration among department leaders. (15 of 19 agree)
• After collaboration ends, nurses will be less involved in change. (16 of 19 agree)
• After collaboration ends, meetings will continue. (17 of 19 agree)
• Pilot and spread unit managers agree that TCAB innovations developed could be implemented without TCAB unit teams, but unit staff involvement in decision making on adoption contributed or contributed greatly to improving care delivery. (16 of 19 agree)