



USING A QI MODEL TO DEVELOP A DIABETES PROGRAM

October 16, 2012

3:45-4:30pm

Markham Family Medicine Teaching Unit





Overview

- QI Model
- AIM Measure Change
- PDSA Cycles
- Flow Sheet & Data
- Feedback
- Lessons Learned







Quality Improvement Model

Generating Ideas



What are we trying to accomplish?



How will we know that a change is an improvement?



What changes can we make that will result in improvement?







Quality Improvement Model

Testing Change



ACT

What changes to be made? What will the next cycle be?

PLAN

Who? What? When? Where?

STUDY

Complete analysis.
Summarize learning.

DO

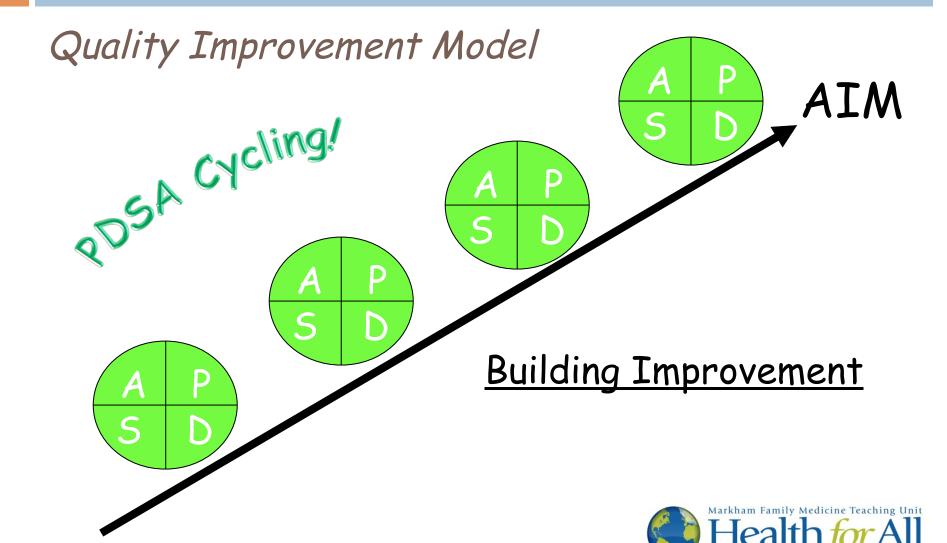
Carry out test. Document. Start analysis.















If you don't know where you're going,

it doesn't matter which road you take!



crow - Wizard of Oz









To develop a patient-centred approach to excellent diabetes care in our FHT within the next year

□ 1st PDSA Cycle - May 17, 2011

□ 17th PDSA Cycle - June 28, 2012





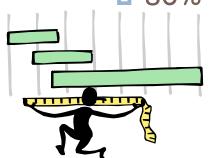


Measurement

Process measures & targets

- □ 75% of patients seen in last 4 months
- □ 75% with flow sheet
- 80% with BP in last 6 months
- 80% with HbA1C in last 6 months
- 80% with LDL in last 12 months
- 80% with eye exam in last 2 years











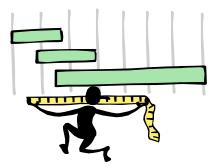
Measurement

Outcome measures & targets

- 90% of patients involved in program
- □ 75% interacted with our nurses and/or dietitian
- □ 50% participated in our group education

Clinical outcome measures (without targets)

- BP < 130/80</p>
- □ HbA1C < 0.070</p>
- □ LDL < 2.0











Change

- Multi-disciplinary approach
- Reliable database
- User friendly tracking tool
- Patients integrally involved
- Physicians supportive
- Patients self-managing
- Patient group education

What changes that we make in improvement?









Strategies for Change

- Key Drivers
 - □ New practice & teaching unit -> new ideas
 - Keen desire to provide best care
 - Requirement to report to gov't (funders)
 - Positive experience applying QI model elsewhere
 - PDSA Cycles enabling rapid improvement & satisfaction
 - Physician buy-in through strategic communications

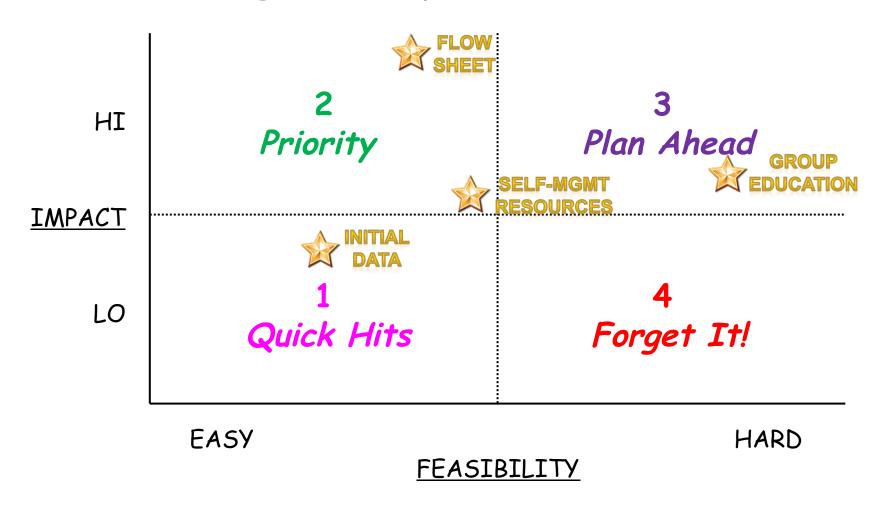








Prioritizing PDSA Cycles



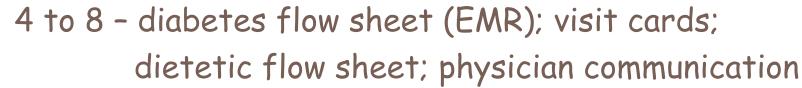




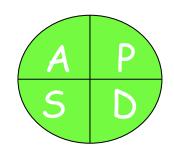
PDSA Cycle Summary

1 + 2 - initial database

3 - common language



9 + 10 - self-management tools & resources









Diabetes Patient Care Flow Sheet

- Patient/providers
- Risks
- Self Mgmt
- Current data, including lab
- Notes Doctor & IHP's
- Complications
 - Neuropathy
 - Vascular disease
 - CAD
 - Vaccinations

(Health	for All	Do not distri	bute without on Health for A	written D	iabetes	Patient Ca	re Flow 9	Sheet _© start t	Date:	End Date:		
	Name: D.O.B.:							Type 1 of Onset:	Type 2	Diabetic Progra Details:	ım Yes No		
	Care Team:	are Team: Provider					Provider			Provider			
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8		Retinopathy Annual Eye Exam No Date:							Vaccinations: Pneumo Vaccine: Yes No Date:				
	Ophthalmologist/Optometrist:							Annual Influenza: Yes Date:					
	Findings:							No Date:					





Responsibilities - Inter-professional

(sequence of staff seen during typical visit)

- Administrative staff
 - Diabetes Visit Card When / Who
- Family practice nurse
 - Initial assessment / Data record / Note
- Physician
 - Data record & med'n / Targets / Note / Flow Sheet to patient
- Dietitian
 - Diet, exercise & BGs / Dietary record & note / Grocery store tour







Happy Providers





PDSA Cycle Summary

11 - reviewed resources based on *predictions* vs

learning

12, 15 + 16 - group education sessions (Lilly Conversation Maps)

13 + 14 - data & targets analysis; physician communication (Jan 19/12)

17 - data & target analysis (May 9/12)







Database

	31-Aug-11	19-Jan-12	09-May-12	CHANGE	TARGET	OPPORTUNITY
DATABASE						
% DM patients in group practice	6%	6%	5%	-1%		
MANAGEMENT - PATIENT VISITS & FLOW SHEETS						
% Total # DM patients seen in last 4 months	89%	90%	84%	-5%	75%	9%
% DM Flow Sheets	N/A	25%	48%	23%	75%	-27%
COMPOSITE WEIGHTED MEASURES - DIABETIC PAT	IENTS ONLY					
HbA1C						
PROCESS MEASURE:						
% tested in last 6 months	59%	61%	64%	3%	80%	-16%
OUTCOME MEASURE:						
% with HbA1C <u><</u> 7%	33%	33%	36%	3%		śś
BLOOD PRESSURE						
PROCESS MEASURE:						
% tested in last 6 months		76%	62%	-14%	80%	-18%
OUTCOME MEASURE:						
% with BP \leq 130/80		43%	36%	-8%		śś
LDL CHOLESTEROL						
PROCESS MEASURE:						
% tested in last 12 months		71%	75%	3%	80%	-5%
OUTCOME MEASURE:						
% with LDL <2.0		32%	35%	2%		ŝŝ
EYE EXAMS						
PROCESS MEASURE:						
% tested in last 2 yrs	12%	37%	45%	9%	80%	-35%





Data Update

September 14, 2012



- 328 diabetic patients (6% of group practice)
- 182 Diabetes Flow Sheets (55% of diabetic patients)







Patient Feedback

Diabetes Patient
Education Evaluation
Survey

Question	Rating (out of 5)
Question 1 Compared to other ways I have learned about diabetes (le. books, lectures, internet, etc) I rate the conversation maps sessions as:	
Question 2 These sessions helped me set goal(s) for something I can do to care for my diabetes:	
Question 3 Compared to an individual education meeting with a health care professional, I rate this session as:	
Question 4 My questions about diabetes were answered during the conversation map sessions:	
Short answer questions: Question 5 Is there anything that would have made the conversation maps session better for you:	
Question 6 What was most meaningful for you about the conversation map sessions:	
Question 7 The facilitators were well prepared to conduct the conversation maps and were able to help me understand my diabetes:	





Patient Feedback



Qualitative Measures (sample responses)

Question 6: Most meaningful about the conversation map sessions:

- The simplicity of the issues as depicted by the illustrations (i.e. easier to comprehend and remember)
- Shared experience with others; the conversation maps effectively guided the discussion and kept it on track.

Question 7: Facilitators well prepared... and able to help me understand my diabetes:

They were very professional and well informed and I learned new things.







Health System Feedback

International Forum for Quality & Safety in Healthcare - April 17-19, 2012

Ontario MoHLTC - FHT Newsletter - August 2012









Dr Maxted with "precious cargo" at IHI in Paris...



QI - DM Team, celebrating successes to date









Lesson Learned

- We must change our systems of care if we want to change how care is practiced!
- Data measurement is still hard to do from an EMR!
- Targeting process, especially outcome measures is controversial!
- PDSA Cycles are a thoughtful staged approach to continuous improvement in building programs!







An Ethics of Improvement

- 1. Professionals have a duty to help improve the systems in which they work.
- 2. Leaders have a duty to make #1 logical, feasible, and supported.
- 3. No excuses for inaction on #1 and #2 are acceptable.
- 4. The duty to improve encompasses safety, effectiveness, patient-centeredness, timeliness, efficiency, and equity. This requires the continual reduction of waste.
- Those who educate professionals have a duty to prepare them for this improvement work.







Questions d Comments

