

OSSIE, OSSIE, OSSIE, Oi, Oi, Oi!

HAND ME AN ISOBAR to improve clinical handover

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Video



OSSIE

- Organisational leadership
- Stakeholder engagement
- Simple protocol development
- Implementation
- Evaluation and maintenance

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A/Prof. Paul Turner

 Director, eHealth Services Research Group, University of Tasmania.





Workshop rules

- Please participate
- Please use the microphone when speaking
- Please introduce yourself





Case study



Worksheet – Case Study

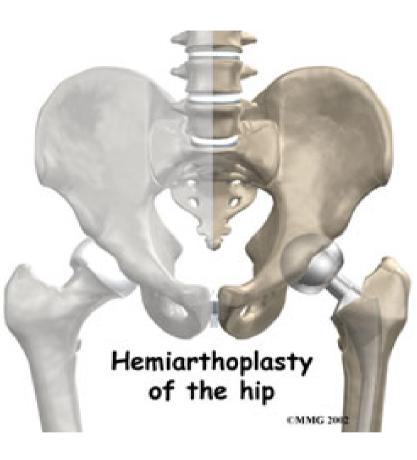
- What are the problems?
- How many clinical handover sessions are there?
- What is clinical handover?



Presentation

- Mrs. B, 82, presented post-fall
- Left hip pain
- No other significant medical problems
- X-RAY fracture
- Surgery that day







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Post operative

- Post op documentation in progress notes
- Patient stayed in surgical ward for 24-48 hours then transferred to ortho
- Patient showed signs of post op delirium and unexplained febrile episodes



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Day 2-9

- Unable to be managed on surgical ward due to confusion
- Plan to transfer patient to medical ward under medical team
- Abnormal blood results WCC >20, noted but no action taken



Day 9

- Transferred to medical ward
- Handed over to staff member NOT looking after patient as it was end of shift
- Patient transferred by staff member "I have not really looked after the patient, just helping out"



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Day 9 -15

- Remained confused
- Aggressive
- Temperature continued to spike



Day 15

- Wound dressing removed
- Staples remained in situ
- Infected wound obvious



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What happened

- No documentation regarding wound care for several days
- No documentation of what should be done during transfer
- Post op surgical instructions removal of staples day 6/7 found on post op instruction sheet



Interventions

- Removed staples
- Pathology
- Observation
- Antibiotics
- Rehabilitation



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Costs

- Pathology requirements
- Extended hospital stay
- Pharmacological treatment
- Nursing workload

Total: \$4,892.37 for additional 3 days





Clinical handover: Problems?



Case study discussion

- What are the problems?
- Handover problems vs other problems
- What is handover?



What are the problems?

- Handover
- Clinical pathway
- Diagnostic delay
- Investigation for confusion
- ? False hypothesis



HANDOVER

• Transfer of

information responsibility accountability

- Continuity of care
- How do you define these terms?



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OSSIE Guide



OSSIE

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OSSIE → Handover → transfer of information, responsibility and accountability





Phase 1: Organisational leadership





Phase 1: Organisational leadership

Principle 1: LEARN

Principle 2: LINK

Principle 3: LEAD





Phase 1: Organisational leadership

Principle 1: LEARN about your organisation and current clinical handover practices



Worksheet – Your organisation

- List the clinical handover scenarios you can think of
- What are the characteristics of these scenarios?
- Are they effective in transferring responsibility and accountability?



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Video



Worksheet –Video

- List the clinical handover scenarios shown in the video
- What are the problems with these scenarios?
- Are they effective in transferring responsibility and accountability?



Principle 1: LEARN

- Methodology:
 - Observations
 - Interviews
 - Handover notes analysis
- Shift shadowing if you want to know the effect
- It is very important to triangulate all data in order to achieve a holistic view



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What we have done

- 120 hours of observation in medicine, surgery and emergency department (both nursing and medical)
- 121 interviews (all seniorities)
- 200 hours of shift shadowing
- > 1000 patient note analysis
- Integration of all these



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Lessons learnt

- Handover sessions serve different functions
- Many factors affect clinical handover
- Effectiveness and efficiency of handover is determined by the interplay of various factors



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Lessons learnt

- Different perceptions: dependent on role and seniority
- "Perceived" handover versus actual process
- Interview and observation process → engaging in change culture especially for junior staff and nurses



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Key messages

- LEARN
- Determine: multi-disciplinary, functions, factors, rationales for change and how to change
- Observations/interviews/handover note analysis.



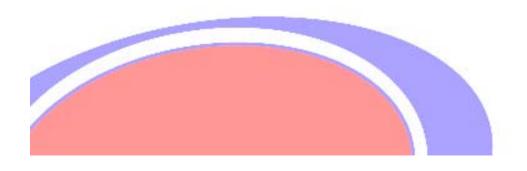
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Phase 1: Organisational leadership

Principle 2:

LINK resources and strategic vision to generate necessary momentum



Key questions

- Do you know your organisational vision?
- Is handover a part of it?
- What resources are you going to commit to handover?

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People are key and have to be committed to the process



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Key messages

- LINK vision and resources
- Project needs to go for at least 12 months
- You won't see many changes initially
- Human and financial resource requirements

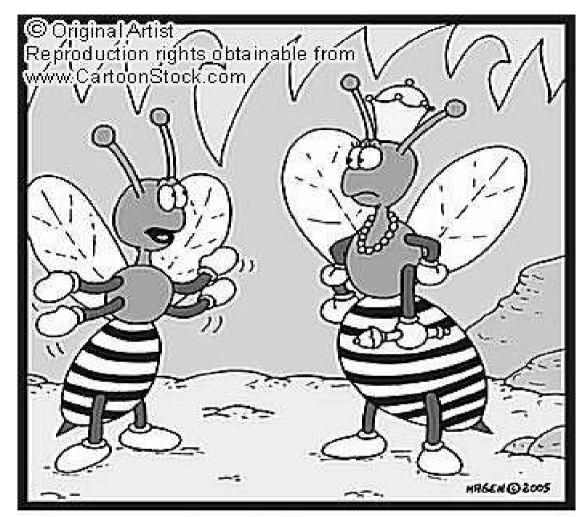




Phase 1: Organisational leadership

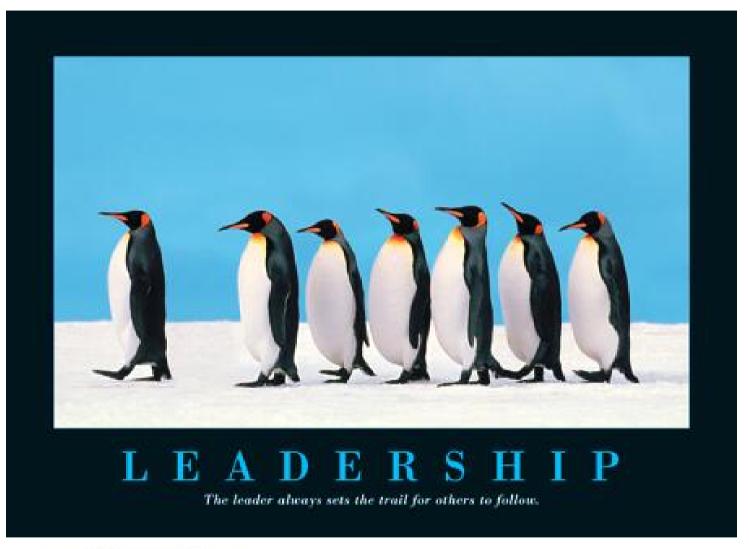
Principle 3: LEAD through emotional intelligence principles





But, your Majesty, what's the point of being busy bees if this so-called Beekeeper always steals our honey?







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Nurturing Environments are Critical

Key messages

- LEAD through emotional intelligence principles
- Leadership training
- Change management training specific for healthcare



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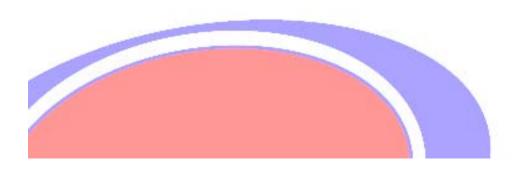
Summary of Phase 1: Organisational leadership

- Principle 1: LEARN about your organisation context and current clinical handover culture
- Principle 2: LINK resources and strategic vision to generate necessary momentum
- Principle 3: LEAD through emotional intelligence principles



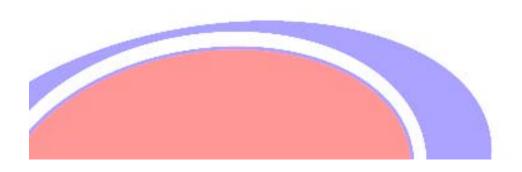


Short break





Phase 2: Stakeholder engagement



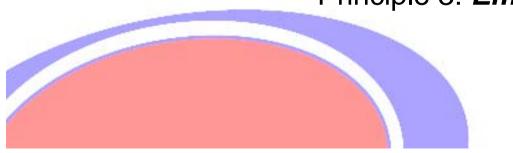


Phase 2: Stakeholder engagement

Principle1: Encourage

Principle 2: Enkindle

Principle 3: *Empower*



Worksheet – Your organisation

- List the stakeholders for the clinical handover improvement program
- Why are they stakeholders?
- How do you engage them?

Our stakeholders

- Senior clinicians
- Junior clinicians
- Clinical managers
- Academics
- Information systems experts
- Information technologists
- Allied health professionals
- Educators
- Change management consultants





Phase 2: Stakeholder engagement

Principle 1: **ENCOURAGE** practitioners to participate



How to get them involved?

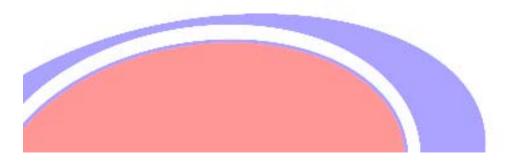






Phase 2: Stakeholder engagement

Principle 2: **ENKINDLE** their passion for clinical handover improvement



What do I want?

What do you want?



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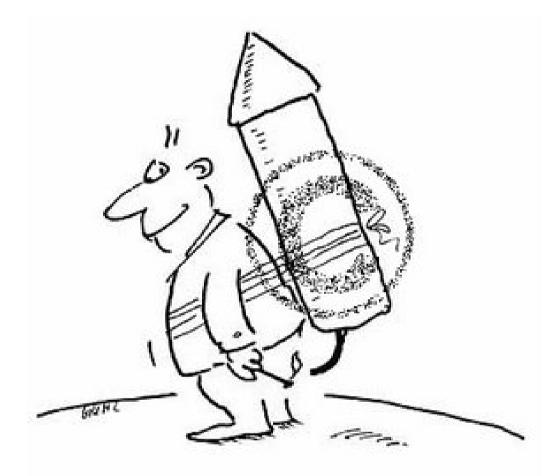




Phase 2: Stakeholder engagement

Principle 3: **EMPOWER** practitioners to make necessary changes





Self Empowerment



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Summary of Phase 2: Stakeholder engagement

- Principle 1: ENCOURAGE practitioners to participate
- Principle 2: ENKINDLE their passion for clinical handover improvement
- Principle 3: EMPOWER practitioners to make necessary changes





Phase 3: Simple Protocol Development





Phase 3: Simple protocol development

Principle 1: Patient-centred

Principle 2: Participant-centred

Principle 3: Practice-centred

Worksheet – Your organisation

- How many protocols does your hospital/organisation have?
- Do you know what they are and where they are?
- Do you know when was the last time they were revised/used/read?



С О Зe Worksheet – Your organisation

- What should a clinical handover protocol look like?
- What are the essential ingredients?
- How do you incorporate external protocols?





Phase 3: Simple protocol development

Principle 1: **PATIENT-CENTRED** protocol to emphasise patient safety improvement

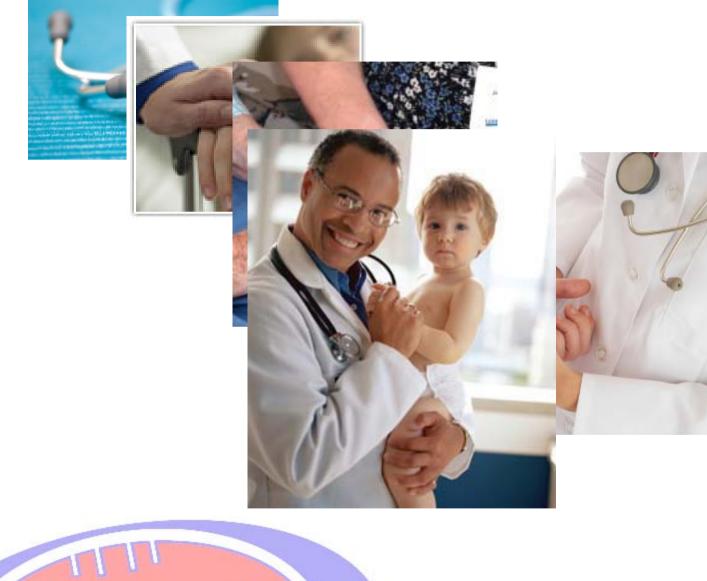


Principle 1

- Should the patient be involved?
- How should the patient be involved?
- How to identify patients correctly?
- Provide adequate information
- Transfer of responsibility and accountability through patients



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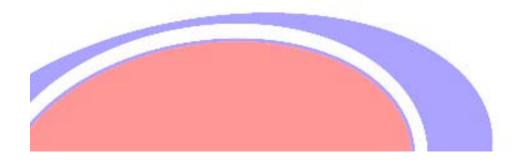






Phase 3: Simple protocol development

Principle 2: **PARTICIPANT-CENTRED** protocol to ensure uptake

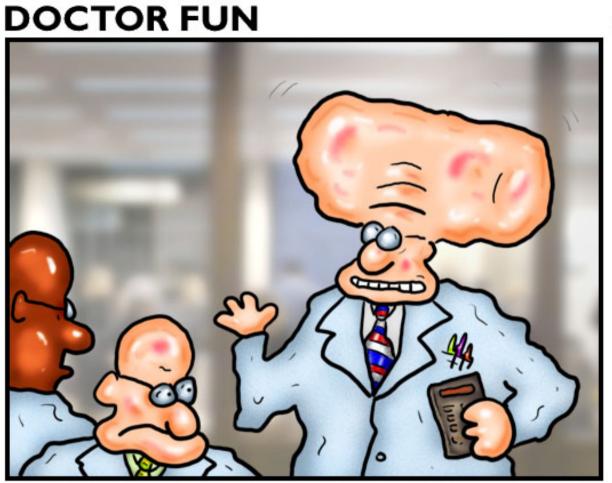


Principle 2

- Can practitioners learn that quickly?
- Can they remember the protocol?
- Will they find it useful?



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19 Aug 2004

David Farley, d-farley@ibiblio.org

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Dougie annoyed the other theoretical physicists with his wasteful and unnecessary sport utility brain.



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Phase 3: Simple protocol development

Principle 3: **PRACTICE-CENTRED** protocol to ensure successful clinical application



Principle 3

- Can they use the protocol?
- How can they use the protocol?
- Are we maintaining good value?





Make sure things are fit for purpose

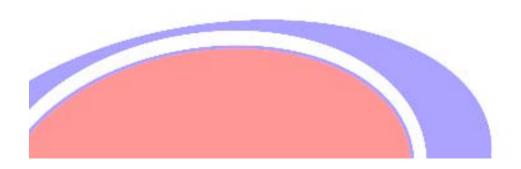
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Flexible standardisation





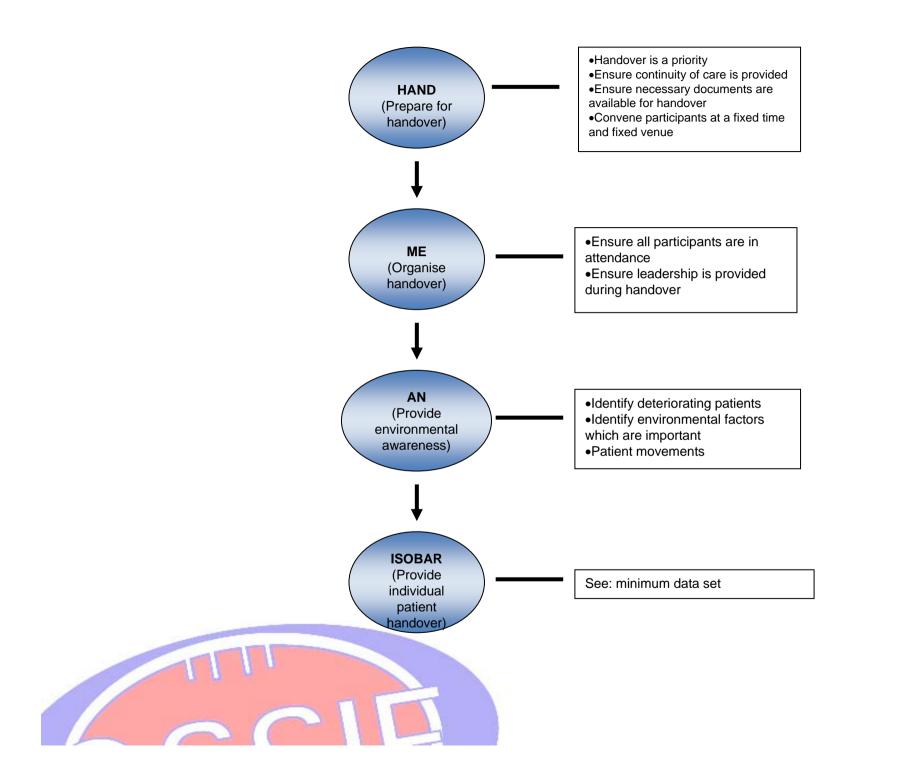
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Step 1: \rightarrow Preparation

- Hey, it's handover time!
- Allocate staff for continuity of care
- Nominate participants, venue and time
- Document on written sheets and patient notes



Step 2: $ME \rightarrow Organisation$

- Make sure all participants have arrived
- Elect a leader



Step 3: AN \rightarrow Environmental

- Alerts
- Notice



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Step 4:

ISOBAR \rightarrow Individiual patient \overleftarrow{p}

- Identification of patient
- Situation and status
- Observation(s) and MET call
- Background and history
- Action(s) and accountability to senior

Responsibility and risk management

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Summary of Step 3: Simple protocol development

- Principle 1: PATIENT-CENTRED protocol to emphasise patient safety improvement
- Principle 2: PARTICIPANT-CENTRED protocol to ensure uptake
- Principle 3: PRACTICE-CENTRED protocol to ensure successful clinical application



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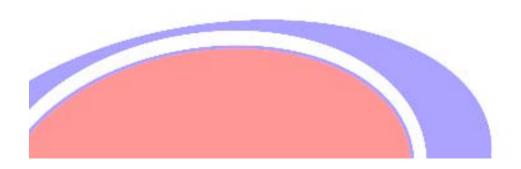


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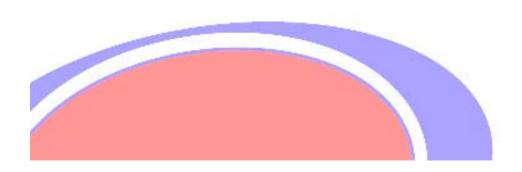


Short break





Phase 4: Implementation





Principle 1: Improvement

Principle 2: Intensive

Principle 3: Innovative



Worksheet – Your organisation

- What should you consider in the implementation of a standardised process and content for handover?
- How do you achieve these steps?
- How can you ensure success?





Phase 4: Implementation

Principle 1: *IMPROVEMENT* in clinical handover process and content



Lessons learnt

- Handover is more than just information transfer!
- Consider other factors/changes such as shifts, space etc
- Consider information artefects and their impact



Flexible standardisation





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Lessons learnt

- Senior support essential
- Risk management
- One step at a time!
- Clear communication and trouble shoot



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Phase 4: Implementation

Principle 2: INTENSIVE training and support

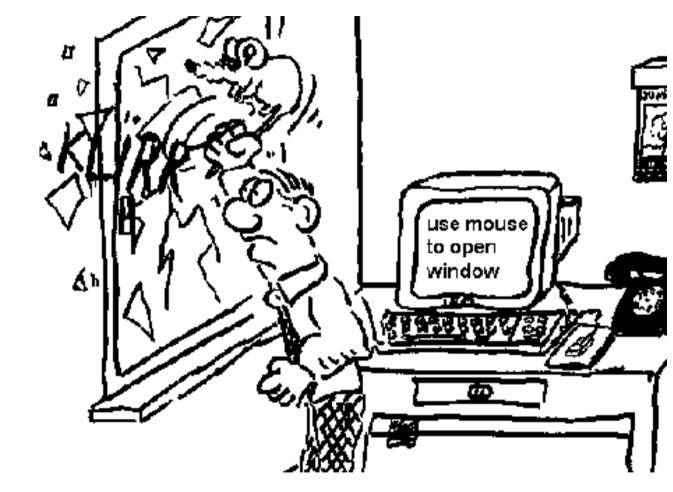


Principle 2

- Innovative delivery → electronic means might not work perfectly in this phase.
- Train the trainer if your organisation is big
- Local resources, time and people









Suggested outline

- Patient safety and medical errors
 - Rationale
 - Systems
 - Human behaviour / socio-cultural issues
- Handover is high risk (case study)
- Handover is a priority



Suggested outline

- Local SOP
- Local MDS
- Techniques to improve communication
- Aids/assistance
- Implementation



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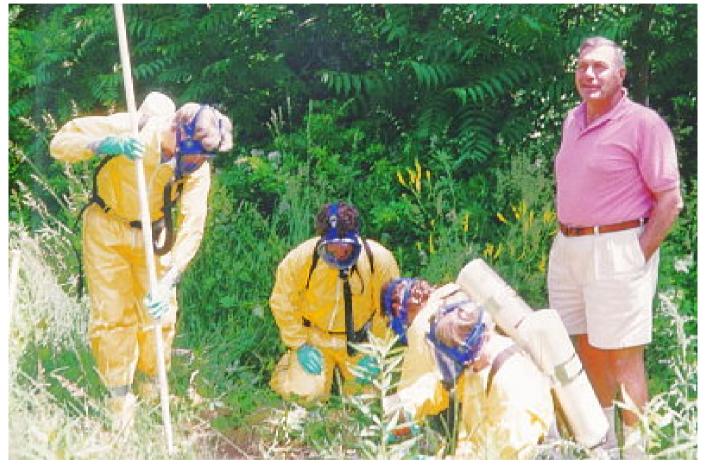


Lessons

- Resource intensive
- Requires people who are enthusiastic!!
- Use local resources (nurse educators, MEOs etc)







Lead by Example: Do What I do versus Do what I say





Phase 4: Implementation

Principle 3: INNOVATIVE implementation





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Innovate: But remember Not everything will work

Principle 3

- Marketing, promotion and branding
- Safety = handover
- Positive re-inforcement



Don't forget the bees!





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Lessons learnt

- People who are keen initially, might not be keen at all
- People who are not keen initially, might be your best advocate
- Marketing, promotion and branding

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Lessons learnt

- Important to link safety = handover
- Encourage and engage practitioners
- Enforce the image of FUN, INNOVATION and PERFECTION





Another way to encourage thinking Outside the Square

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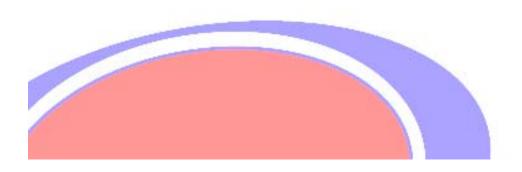


Summary of Phase 4: Implementation

- Principle 1: *IMPROVEMENT* in clinical handover process and content
- Principle 2: INTENSIVE training and support
- Principle 3: INNOVATIVE interventions









Principle 1: *Enhancement*

Principle 2: *Education*

Principle 3: Evolution



Worksheet – Your organisation

- List evaluations that you are going to carry out
- Why do you want to evaluate those parameters? Are they reflective of real life clinical practice?
- How do you maintain the changes implemented?





Principle 1: **ENHANCEMENT** of the process through evaluation and iteration



Principle 1

- Why are you evaluating?
- What are you evaluating?
- Who are you evaluating?
- When are you evaluating?
- How do you use that for improvement (research vs practice)?



Lessons learnt

- QI activities and make sure everyone know why
- Timing is important
- Evaluation must inform future development





Principle 2: **EDUCATION** provision to practitioners on a continual basis



Principle 2

- All new staff needs to be educated
- Experienced staff requires ongoing education
- Incentives
- New practices/tools/technology
- E-learning







Re-stating the obvious is sometimes a good idea



Principle 3:

EVOLUTION of the process to ensure accurate reflection of current practice



Principle 3

- Every 6 month, revisit the issue
- Process, content, policy, protocol and practice
- Awareness campaign and something to loo forward to??





Lessons learnt





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Summary of Phase 5: Evaluation and maintenance

- Principle 1: ENHANCEMENT of the process through evaluation and iteration
- Principle 2: EDUCATION provision to practitioners on a continual basis
- Principle 3: EVOLUTION of the process to ensure accurate reflection of current practice



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- Stakeholder engagement
- Simple protocol
- Implementation
- Evaluation and maintenance

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