

D6 #qfd6







Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública





Country showcase: Ireland and Portugal

International Forum on Quality & Safety in Healthcare IHI/BMJ

Glasgow, 29 March 2019

Paulo Sousa – National School of Public Health - Universidade NOVA de Lisboa

Overview

- Contextual information about Portugal;

- Brief characterisation of the main aspects of the Portuguese Healthcare system;

- General description of the Quality structures, agenda and initiatives;

- Challenges and opportunities.

Demographic and economic context



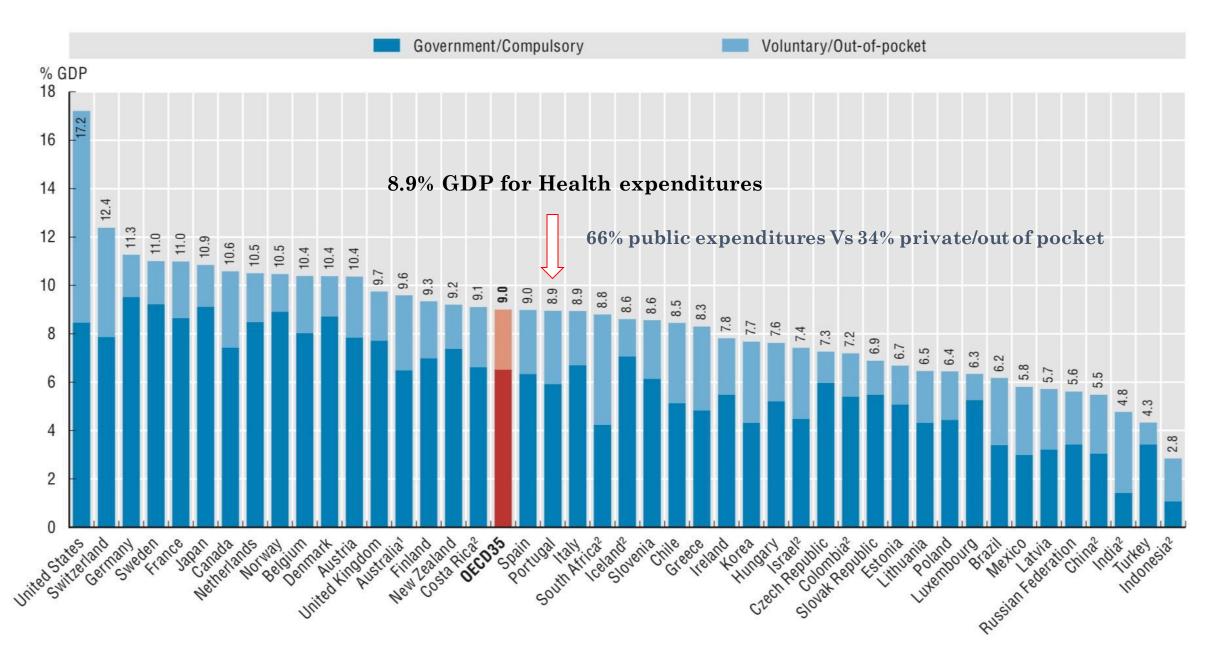
- 10.5 million inhabitants*
- GDP per capita 21,136 US\$ (2017)*
- Life expectancy 81.2 years (84.3 y Vs 78.1 y)**
- Fertility rate (birth per woman) 1.3*
- 22% of Population aged 65 or over (% of total)*

Portuguese Healthcare System

- Based on a National Health Service (NHS), an universal tax-financed system.
- <u>Planning and regulation</u> take place largely at the central level <u>by the Ministry of Health and its institutions</u>, whereas the <u>management of the NHS takes place at the regional level</u>;
- <u>Five Regional Health Administrations</u> responsible <u>for strategic management</u> of population health, supervision of hospitals, management of the NHS primary care centres, and implementation of national health policy objectives
- The Azores and Madeira, as <u>autonomous regions</u>, have broad powers for their own health care planning and management.
- Healthcare providers are a mix of public, private and social/non-profit organisations

Portuguese NHS - Provision of services

- Primary care centres 320 facilities covering a given geographical area and spread all over the country;
- Acute and specialized hospital care 37 hospital centres (110 hospitals) covering a given geographical area;
- Long-term care and palliative care -(10,000 beds);
- 442.6 Physicians per 100,000 population (EU average 349.6)*
- 637.8 Nurses per 100,000 population (EU average 864.3)*
- Concentration in major urban centres and along the coast, leaving country side underserved.



% GDP Health expenditures in 2017 – Source OECD 2018

Quality and Safety structures

- Portuguese Healthcare Regulation Authority

SINAS - aims to assess health care providers in terms of global quality of services.

- Department for Quality in Health (DGH)
 - The National Strategy for Health Quality 2015–2020
 - National Plan for Patient Safety 2015–2020.

5 Regional Health Administrations (monitoring quality indicators – Primary care and hospitals)

- Waiting times (access)
- Hospital acquired infections
- Pressure ulcers
- Falls
- Etc..

Portuguese Healthcare Regulation Authority

- SINAS is intended not only to inform patients on quality of health care services, but also to encourage continuous improvement in the quality of these services.

Dimensions - Clinical excellence, patient safety, patient-centred, patient satisfaction

Prestador	Excelência Clínica	Segurança do Doente	Instalações e Conforto	Focalização no Utente	Satisfação do Utente
Casa de Repouso de Coimbra	1/16 áreas	2/2	经	3/2	\$\frac{1}{2}
Casa de Saúde da Boavista	declinou dec	declinou avallação	declinou avaliação	declinou ovaliação	declinov avaliação
Casa de Saúde de Amares	declinou devalação	25	祭	5/5	**************************************
Casa de Saúde de São Lázaro	3/16 áreas	decitnou avaliação	declinou avalação	declinou gyaliação	declinou avaliação
Casa de Saúde de São Mateus	2/16 áreas	祭	经	**************************************	**
CH Baixo Vouga, EPE - Hospital Distrital de Águeda	dimensão não avaliada 0/16 áreas	於	\$	2/2 1/2	於
CH Baixo Vouga, EPE - Hospital Infante D. Pedro	7/16 åreas	於	结	**	於
CH Baixo Vouga, EPE - Hospital Visconde Salreu de Estarreja	dimensão não avaliada 0/16 áreas	5/5 1/2	35	2×	**************************************

Department for Quality in Health (DGH)

- The National Strategy for Health Quality 2015–2020
- National Plan for Patient Safety 2015–2020.
- Accreditation (model ACSA)
- National Standards
- Assess of Safety Culture
- National programme for the prevention and control of infections and antibiotic resistance (Epidemiological surveillance of Healthcare-associated infection and AMR European level ECDC).
- National "Reporting system" of adverse events and incidents (repository)

Gulbenkian Report "The Future for Health in

THE GULBENKIAN CHALLENGES

- Reducing hospital acquired infections halving rates in 10 hospit
- · Slowing growth in diabetes preventing 50,000 people getting th
- Helping the country become a leader in early childhood health ar

 measurable improvements in the health and well-being of childre





The Future for Health

everyone has a role to play

[including the one reflected on this cover]

Context - HAI as a Public Health problem/issue

- **Prevalence of 10.5% Vs EU average 5.7%** (ECDC, 2013)
 - 29.3% HAI respiratory
 - 21.1% HAI urinary
 - 18,1% SSI
 - 8.1% Central Line Blood Stream Infection
 - others
- "Patient and hospital characteristics that influence incidence of adverse events in acute public hospitals in Portugal: a retrospective cohort study." **HAI 39.7%**, Sousa, P. et al Int J Qual Health Care, 2018, 1–6 doi: 10.1093/intqhc/mzx190
- Estimated costs for Portugal € 280 million /year In: The Future for Health in Portugal, 2014

Infections studied and settings

CLABSI and VAP (ICU)

• CAUTI (general ward)

• SSI—Colon-recto; Gallbladder (General surgery) Knee and Hip prosthesis (Orthopaedics)

Rationale for these Infections

- Magnitude epidemiologic; clinical, economical and social impact;
- Recent data available at the epidemiological surveillance (baseline);
- **Direct relation** with Quality of Care;
- International comparison (which helps to evaluate and compare—Benchmarking)
- **Avoidable** (could be preventable)



The beginning... (May 201!

- Definition of the Executive and Scientific board (structure of coordination, and consulting)
- Support of the MoH
- Aligned with the PPCIRA
- International Partner
 Institute for Healthcare
 Improvement (IHI)
- Tender to select Hospitals Centres (voluntary and leadership)

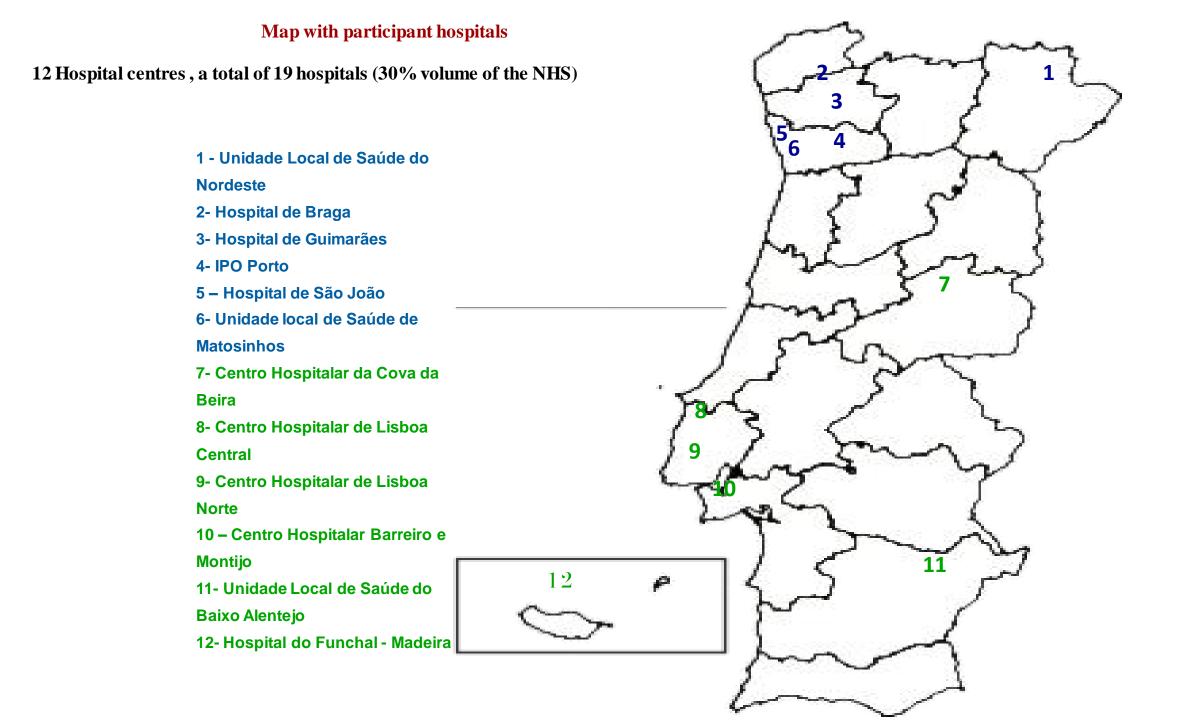
STOP infeção hospitalar!

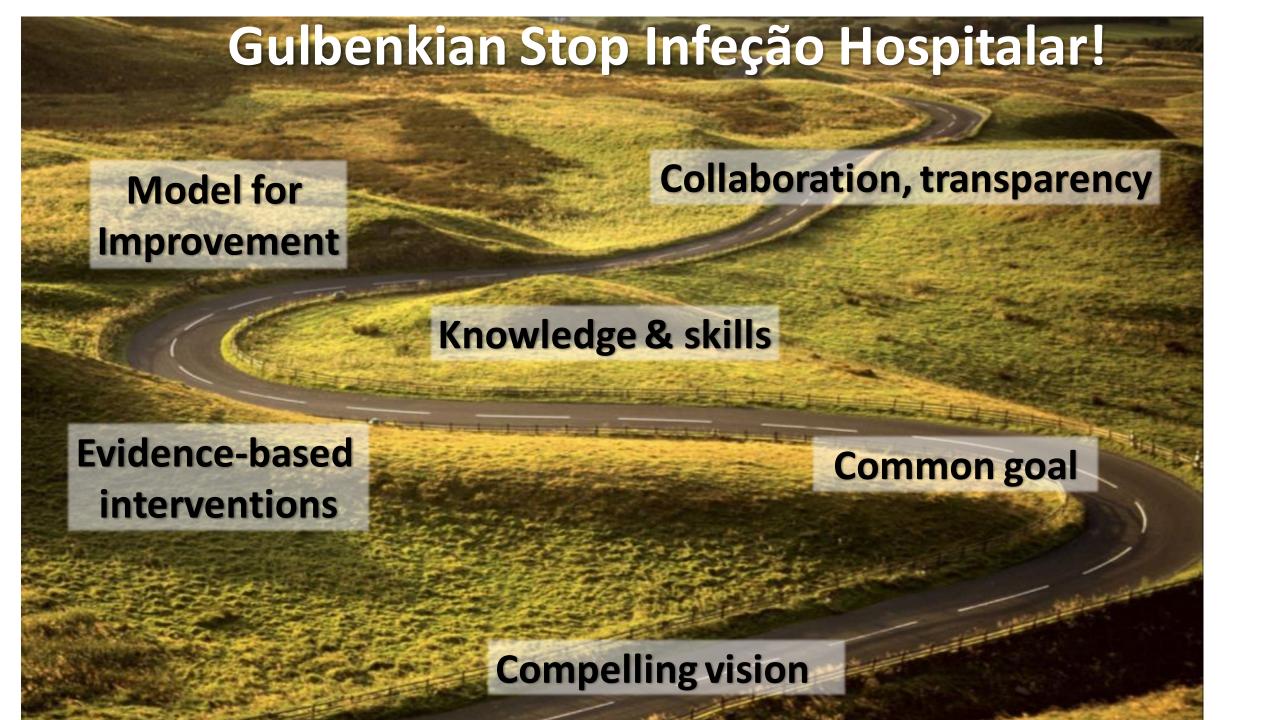
UM DESAFIO GULBENKIAN





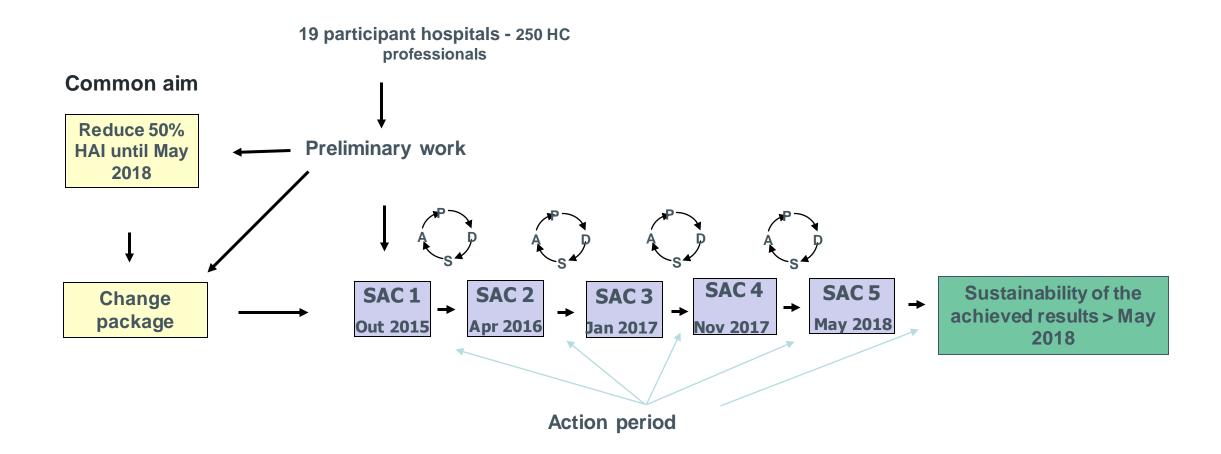






Logical model - Breakthrough Series Collaborative

(36 months)



Coaching: Monthly reports, virtual meetings, learning sessions and site visits

Measure and learning plan

i) Monitoring the progresses:

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MUSIQ - Assess local aspectsPPS Monitoring the progress of project
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- ii) Evaluate Safety Culture HSOPSC da AHRQ (3 waves)
- iii) Indicators: monthly report

Process (compliance to bundles, walk rounds, etc...)

Outcome (rate of infections, density incidence per 1,000 days; opportunities between infections, etc..)

Balanced (rate of re-intubation, etc...)

iv) Costs estimation (Business Case)

Summary of resutlts

i) Increased the % compliance of bundles for prevention CLABSI, CAUTI and VAP to around 95% (insertion and maintenance CVC and Urinary Catheter)

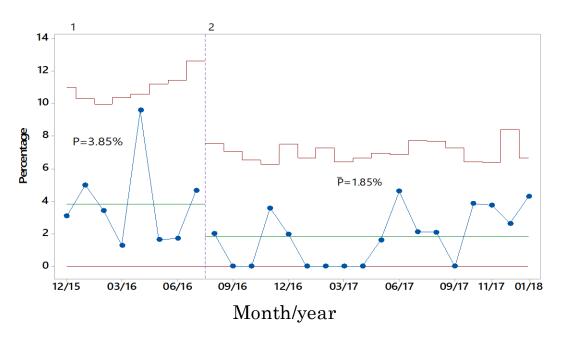
ii) Reduced CLABSI by 56% from 2.7 to 1.2/1000 catheter days;

iii) Reduced CAUTI by 55% from 8.2 to 4.0/1000 catheter days;

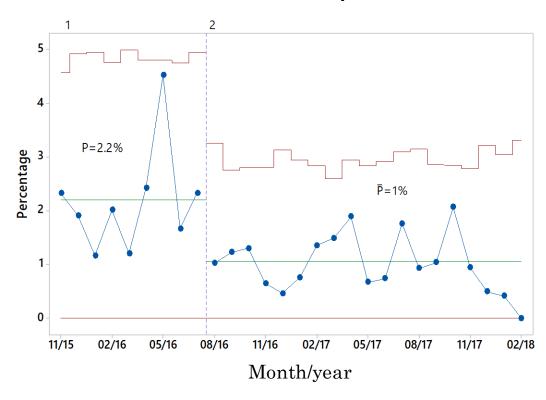
iv) Reduced VAP by 51% from 9.1 to 4.5/1000 ventilator days

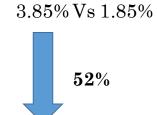
Outcome indicators

Rate of SSI Gallbladder (Cholecystectomy)



Rate of SSI orthopaedic





No improvements in SSI colon-rectum- 17.5%



Other gains achieved

- a) Reinforcement of team work (multidisciplinary briefings, Multiprofessional visits, etc..);
- b) Increase patient and family involvement;
- c) Increase of <u>Leadership commitment</u>;
- d) Systematic data collection and analysis;
- e) Sharing of results with all team members and group reflection
- f) Greater focus on process design optimisation of processes
- g) Reinforcement of intra and inter <u>networking between hospitals and teams</u>.

Challenges and opportunities

- Political lack of awareness of the importance of QI and safety initiatives (investment instead of a expenses).
- Reinforce a culture/practice of collecting and analysing data in order to measure and assure
- Quality and therefore to help driving improvements;
- Risk management approach in a more proactive way (reactive)
- Put <u>Infections and AMR</u> in the agenda as a <u>real priority</u> (not just in theory/speech)
- <u>Dissemination of Stop Infeção Hospitalar!</u> to all Hospitals of HC system and spread this methodology to other healthcare areas/issues.

You are all invited to Lisbon...



Further details - https://imps2019.ensp.unl.pt/

www.ensp.unl.pt

Healthcare and Quality Improvement in Ireland IHI Glasgow 2019

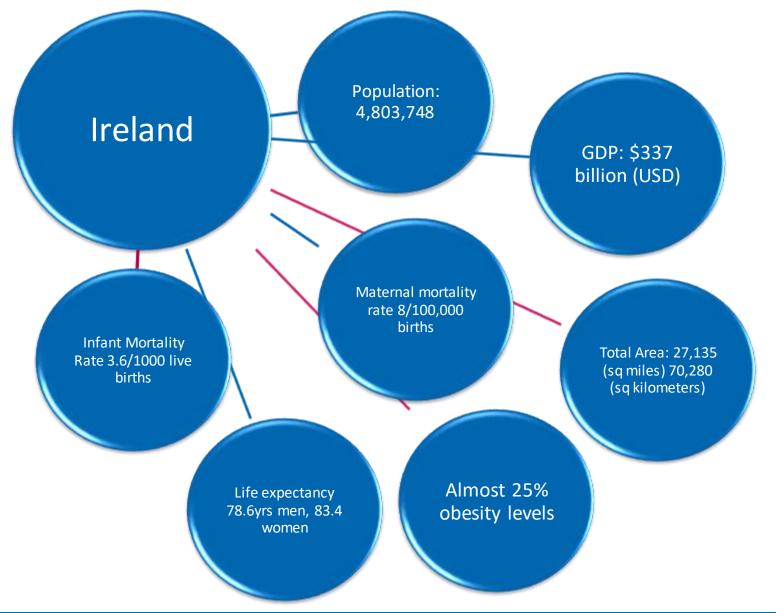


Dr. Philip Crowley
National Director Quality Improvement
Health Service Executive
Ireland





















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Our staff and leadersh

- 110,000 employees
- Centralised command and control!
- Recruitment and retention



Funding

- 13 bn euro budget
- Inflation,
- Struggle to break even



Politics

- Minority government
- Political pressures,
- Short term planning





How we work?

- Hospital care free for all
- Too many small hospitals
- Family doctor care free for 40% based on income - care not integrated well between primary care and hospitals
- Public/private mix inequity
- 50% have private health insurance and can skip queues for specialist care



- New 10 year health plan agreed by all health parties universal access to primary care/build community service/integration
- New hospital groups and community health organisations - Regional Integrated Care Organisations
- New technologies
- Demand is growing demographic, risk factor challenges

















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Building a Seirbhís Sláint
Better Health Níos Fearr
Service á Forbairt
National Quality Improvement Tea



Access blocks ED and OPD

Medical, nursing and AHP recruitment

Limited measurement of quality

Lack of reliability

Variation everywhere you look

Centralisation in health care = failure

Sustaining improvement

Media Coverage

Brexit

Surgeons operated on wrong organs in 19 cases of blunders

HSE apologises over baby deaths

> €320k payout as hospital says sorry over death from dehydration

Challenges



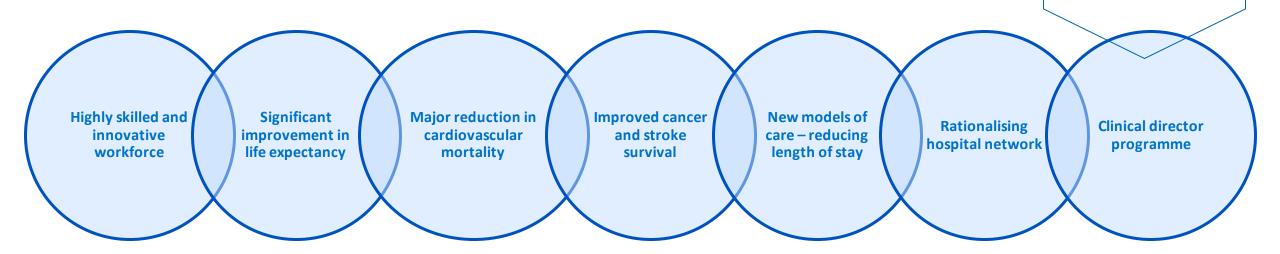






Positives

- Nurse leadership well developed
- Junior doctor leader programme
- Allied health professionals developing

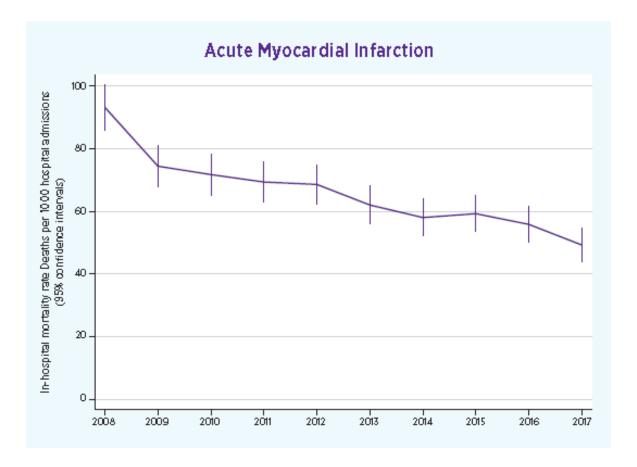


However...

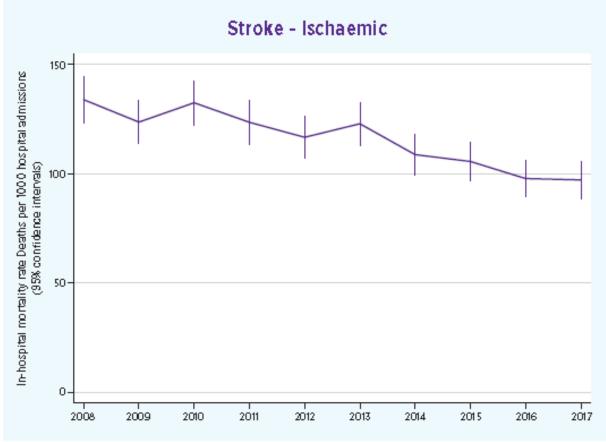








NAHM National Audit of Hospital Mortality



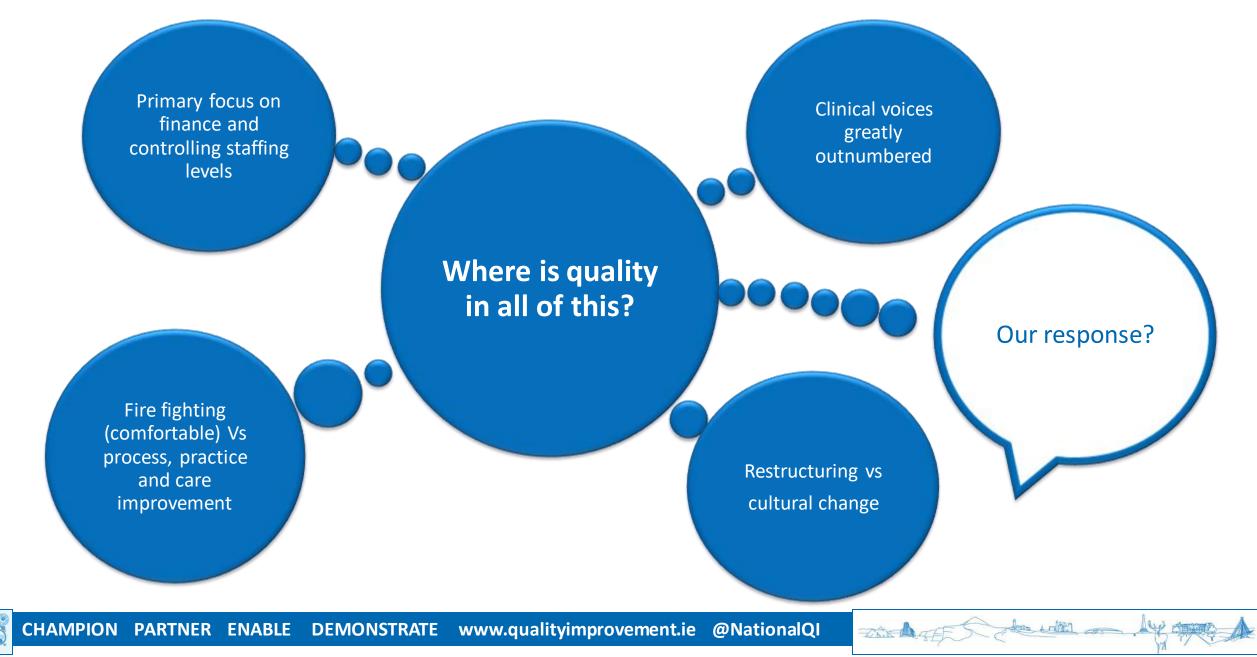
















Framework for Improving Quality



Working on all 6 drivers

Leadership

collective/distributive, training leaders

Person and family

person centred care, patient activation, patient participation in decisions

Staff engagement

front line action to improve, Schwartz Rounds, National Staff Engagement Forum Build QI **knowledge and skills**Diploma

Measure for improvement

SPCs, funnel plots

Governance

quality committees, walk-rounds



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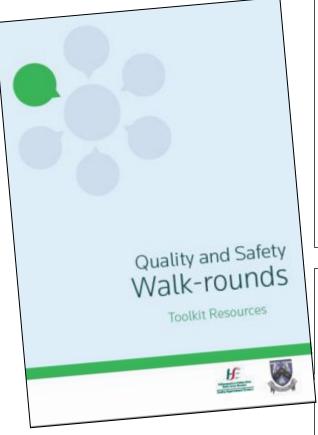




www.hse.ie/eng/about/Who/QID/



Quality & Safety Walk-Rounds



Exposure to Leadership WalkRounds in neonatal intensive care units is associated with a better patient safety culture and less caregiver burnout

J Bryan Sexton, ^{1,2} Paul J Sharek, ^{3,4,5} Eric J Thomas, ⁶ Jeffrey B Gould, ^{3,4,7} Courtney C Nisbet, ^{3,4} Amber B Amspoker, ^{8,9} Mark A Kowalkowski, ^{8,9} René Schwendimann, ^{2,10} Jochen Profit^{3,4,7}

Providing feedback following Leadership WalkRounds is associated with better patient safety culture, higher employee engagement and lower burnout

J Bryan Sexton, ^{1,2} Kathryn C Adair,³ Michael W Leonard,^{4,5} Terri Christensen Frankel,⁴ Joshua Proulx,⁴ Sam R Watson,⁶ Brooke Magnus,⁷ Brittany Bogan,⁸ Maleek Jamal,⁹ Rene Schwendimann,¹⁰ Allan S Frankel⁴

www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/qid/governancequality/resourcespublications











New approaches

All staff lead













Minding our staff - Schwartz Rounds





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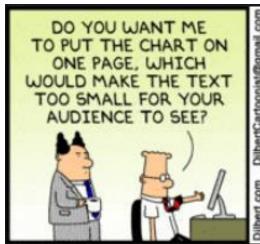




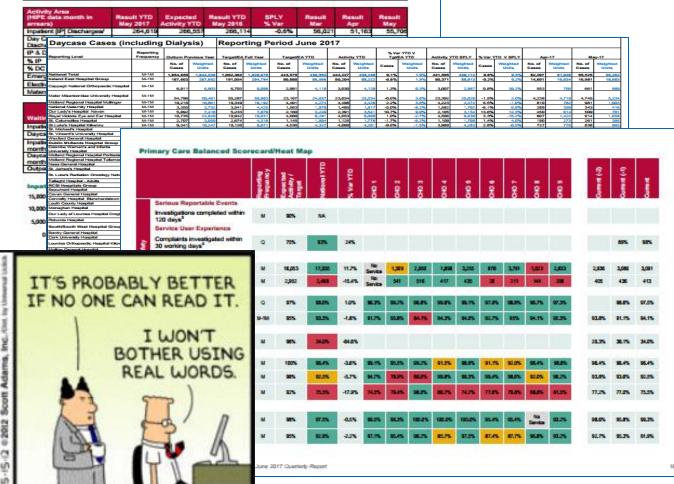




Measurement for Improvement?









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Acute Hospitals



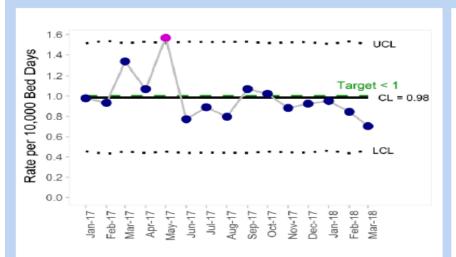








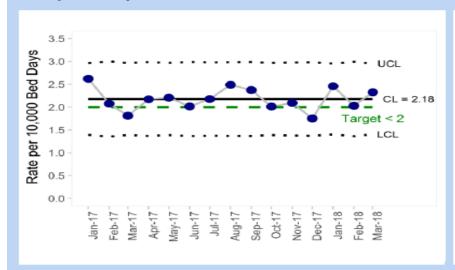
Hospital acquired cases of S. aureus bloodstream infection per 10,000 bed days used



Overall national performance within the last 9 months is stable and close to target

- The average rate of hospital acquired cases of S. aureus bloodstream infection since January 2017 is 0.98 cases per 10,000 bed days used. This equates to an average of 30 cases per month.
- The variation from month to month is within the expected range, i.e. the rate is stable, with the exception of May 2017 where the rate was above the upper control limit indicating that rate was higher than expected by chance alone.
- While the average rate is just below the target, it can be expected that the monthly rates will fluctuate between approximately 0.4 and 1.5 per 10,000 bed days due to normal variation.

Hospital acquired new cases of C. difficile infection per 10,000 bed days used



Overall national performance is stable but number of cases exceed the target. This indicates that action to improve should be directed at the whole system

- The average rate of hospital acquired new cases of C. difficile infection since January 2017 is 2.18 cases per 10,000 bed days used. This equates to an average of 67 cases per month.
- The target since 2017 is less than 2 cases per 10,000 bed days (a reduction from the 2016 target of <2.5)
- The variation from month to month is within the expected range, i.e. the rate is stable.
- It is expected that the monthly rate will fluctuate between 1.4 and 3 cases per 10,000 bed days by chance alone.





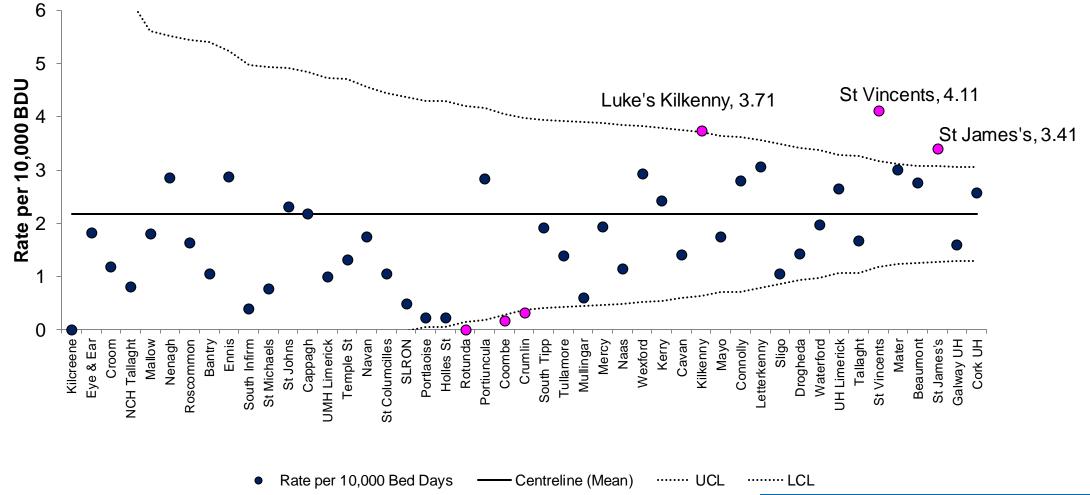






HSE Performance Profile Q2 2018: HCAI Analysis

Rate of hospital acquired new cases of C. difficile infection by hospital, July 2017 - June 2018











Advances in QI in Ireland

Decontamination improvement programme

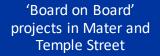
> Diploma in Leadership and Quality in staff trained and QI projects delivered

3-year quality improvement programme in **Disability Services**

Person centredness facilitator development programme – over 60

Healthcare - over 530

teams











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Improving the Medication Safety in a Children's To Increase Social Inclusion for Individuals in Implementing a Discharge Summary for Deceased Hospice by Reducing the Risk of Harm from Internal Improving the Lung Cancer Patient Pathway Community Staffed Residences **Patients** Prescribing Errors Improving care in an adult intellectual disabilities (ID) Reduce the Incidence of Medication Errors at St Decision-making Process for Long-term Care Patients South Doc Antibiotic Prescribing Improvement Project service through effective documentation of in the Mater Hospital Francis Hospice Dublin healthcare needs in the care plans of 28 residents To provide early access to information (to support Optimising Available Capacity of Physiotherapy future independent living) for young people with an My Clothes Matter To Me Using Data to Support improvement Service enduring mental illness...

Breast MRI Waiting List Improvement Initiative

Quality Improvement: The Deteriorating Child -

Initiative and Collaboration

To Increase the Average Number of Patients Being

Managed in the Maternity Day Unit

Why are we waiting - access to pulmonary rehabilitation

service from 22.4 months to 4.3 months.

Expanding the SABR Lung Treatment Service in St.

Luke's Radiation Oncology department at St. James

Hospital

Patient Handover in General Paediatrics

Improving Quality

Identification of the Underlying Causes of Acute

Ischaemic Stroke and TIA through the use of

appropriate investigations

CHATTERING: Clinical Handover Among Teams To

Ensure Risks Identified and No Child Gets missed

Good to Go: The Introduction of Nurse Led Discharge

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Reduction in unnecessary admissions to a paediatric

ward using an ambulatory model of care

Refusals to travel, patient empowerment and

documentation improvement in the National

Ambulance Service: A QI Project

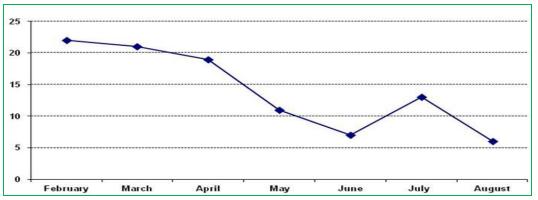
Improving the Care of Stroke Patients at St Vincent's

University Hospital

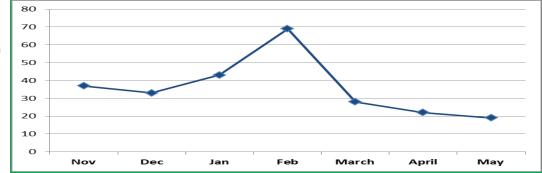
Outcome PUTZ Phases 1-3



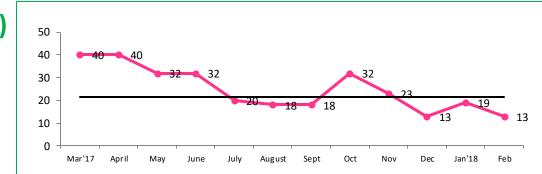
Phase 1 (73%)



Phase 2 (49%)



Phase 3 (67.5%)



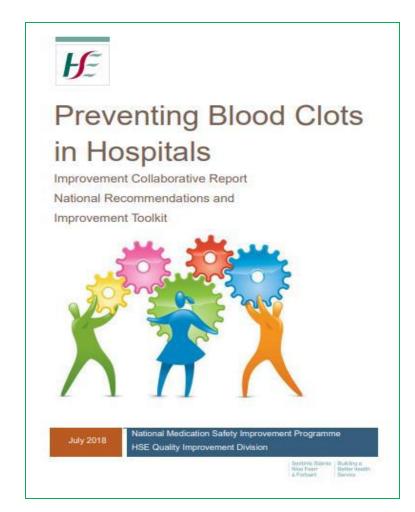


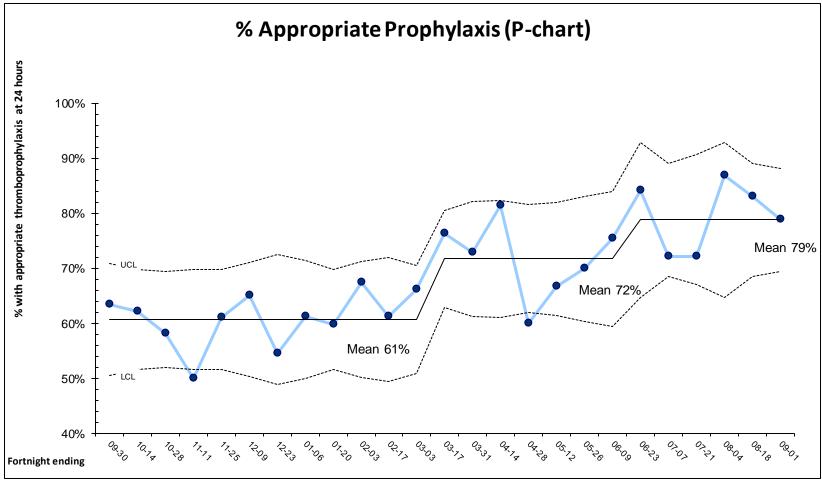
onalQI =





Improving Quality

















QI journey in Ireland 2011

Quality and Patient Safety Directorate

2018 Sustainable QI National level



THE LOURDES HOSPITAL INOUTRY

...2006

2008



Quality Improvement Division

Quality Assurance and **Verification Division**

2015

QPS



2019/2020



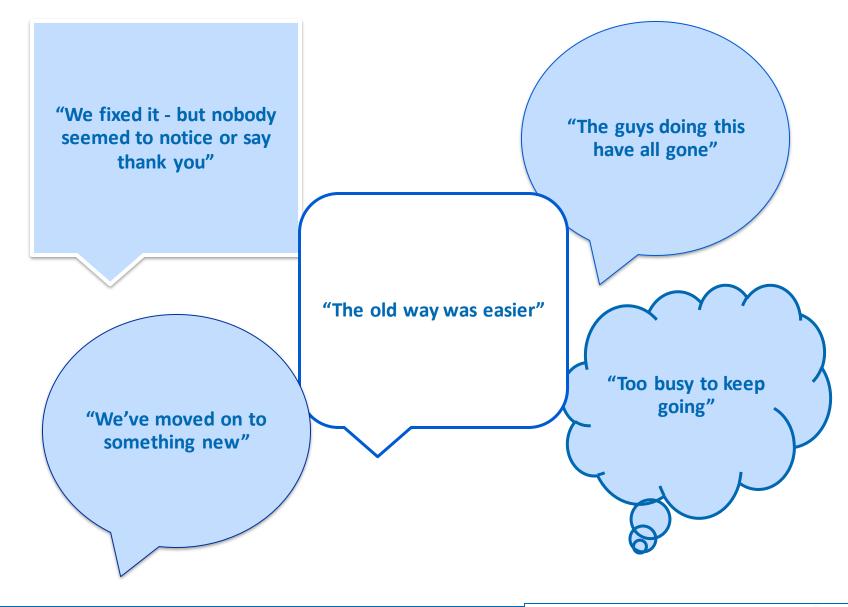








Challenges for Sustainability













Why has improvement been difficult to sustain?

- National QI lacked focus too responsive
- Lack of dedicated improvement leads in the system
- Overwhelming focus on risk/safety

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- Service pressures distract from improvement
- Leadership not focussed on QI
- Initiative leads get moved on discontinuity





Towards sustainability

A national QI strategy

Use the framework

Engage leadership

Alliance with HR – drive collective leadership

Develop QI training available to all staff

Partnership with patients

Build system QI capacity by mobilising QI graduates

Develop networks of improvers

Make intelligent measurement easy



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Three-year Strategic Plan

Strategic Plan 2019 - 2021 (Draft)

- We want to partner with people who work in and use our services to achieve measurably better and safer care in a targeted way
- To help us understand how, we are engaging with stakeholders on we can support everyone with a role in improving quality











Our strategic objectives

Sustainable QI sustainable improvements in quality

Partner on

Falls

Pressure Ulcers

Medication Safety

QI for healthcare boards











School of QI

Build capability for QI

QI Connections

and connect for QI

Communicate

Evidence for Improvement

generate evidence for learning and improvement

Use and











National QI new ways of working?

Develop clear QI counterparts in delivery organisations as basis for partnerships for improvement

Group Safety improvement programmes PUTZ, medication, decontamination, falls, EWS, Sepsis – build local capacity







Network development, webinars

Partnerships and academic linkages



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Trinity College Dublin Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath The University of Dublin



















Conclusions

Areas of priority focus include

Applying sustainable QI interventions

Dedicated improvement capacity close to the frontline

Collective leadership

Connecting and resourcing those trained in QI

Globally we need to learn from each other...

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Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds, cannot change anything.

George Bernard Shaw











Some of our resources













Building a Seirbhís Sláin
Better Health Níos Fearr
Service á Forbairt
National Quality Improvement Tea





To learn more...

See www.qualityimprovement.ie or

engage with us on twitter...



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@NationalQI

@Crowley_Philip















