

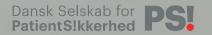




Using behavioural insights to strengthen your change theory

Practical applications for improvement





Workshop overview...

- C Problem Change (in healthcare) is HARD
- Solution Improvement Science (provides a systematic approach to testing & implementing change)
- Problem Improvement Science has limitations (exploring & understanding the psychological mechanisms of change)
- Solution Behavioural Insights (Understanding of how we think, which helps us to understand how we behave)

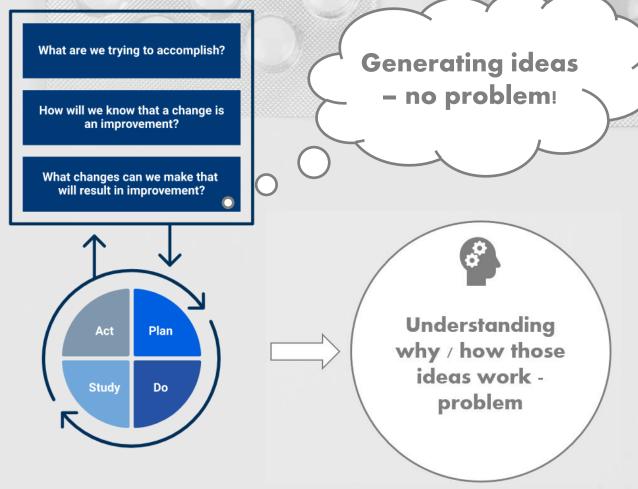
Practical example - Increasing use of oral over I/V antibiotic use





The problem - solution - problem situation...

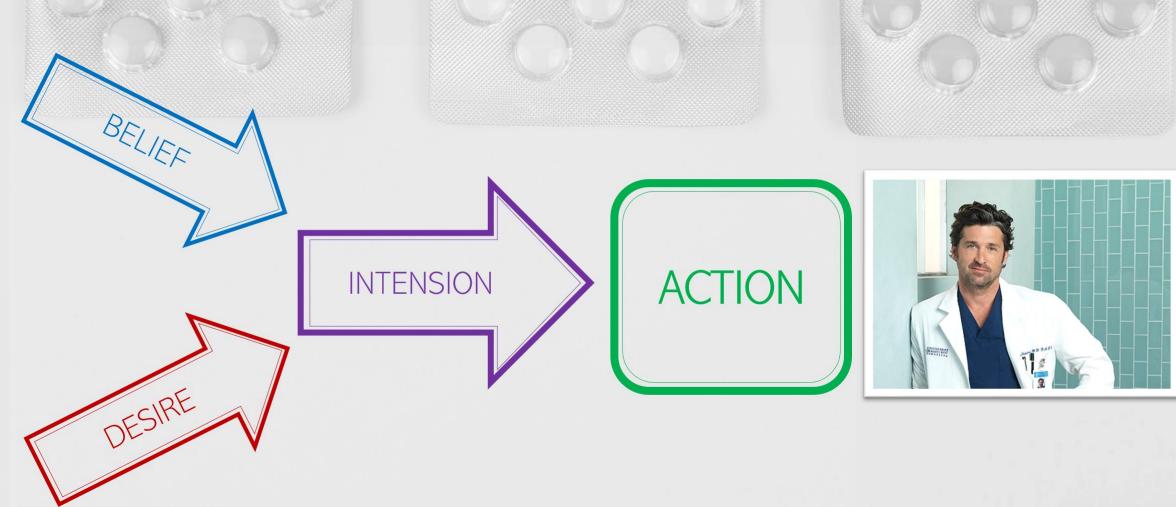








Folk psychology: Belief - Desire - Intension Model of Agency







Folk psychology: Incentivisation

Eliminate choice: Regulate

Negative incentives: Cost / resource implications

Positive incentives: Financial / rewards

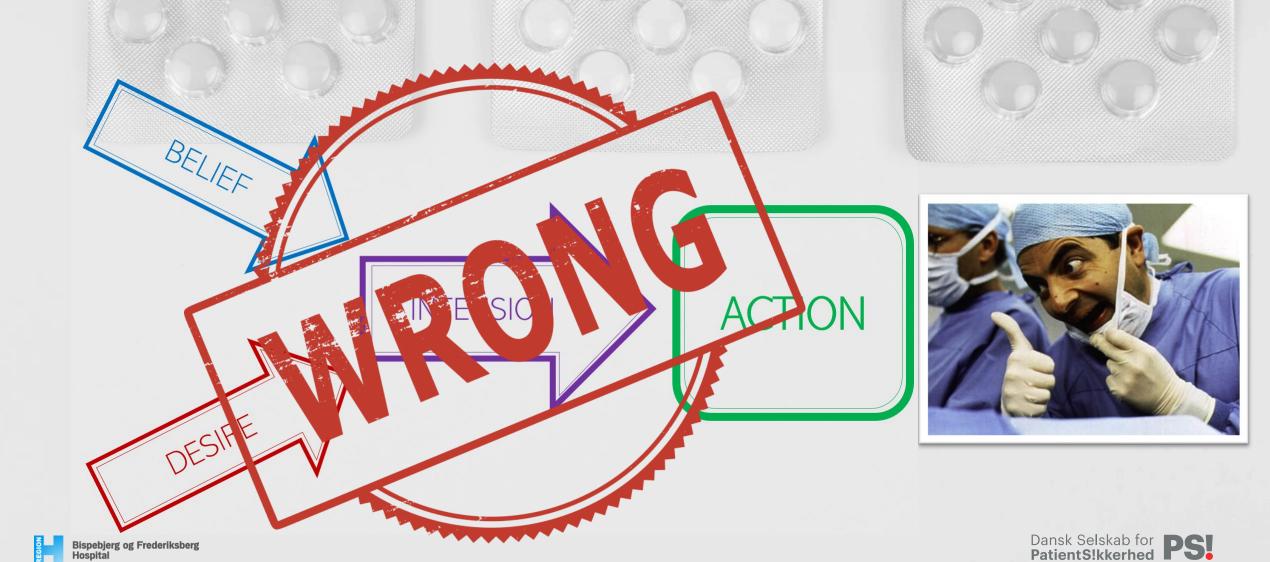
Persuation: Communication

Information: Communication





Folk psychology: Belief - Desire - Intension Model of Agency



A model to guide our understanding of behaviour

System 1

'First reaction'

Fast, automatic, impulsive, associative, emotional and unconscious

LIMBIC



System 2

'Thoughtful'

Slow, deliberate, reflexive, intentional, analytical, rational and logical

NEOCORTEX





What is 'Behavioural Insights'?

Behavioural insights (BI) is an inductive approach to policy making that combines insights from psychology, cognitive science, and social science with empirically-tested results to discover **how humans actually make choices**.

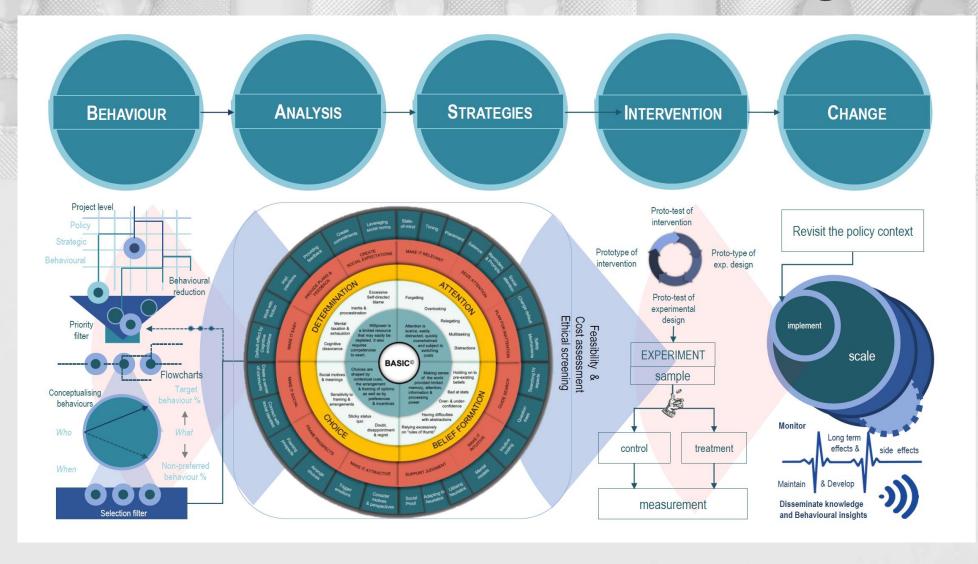




The BASIC model of behavioural insights







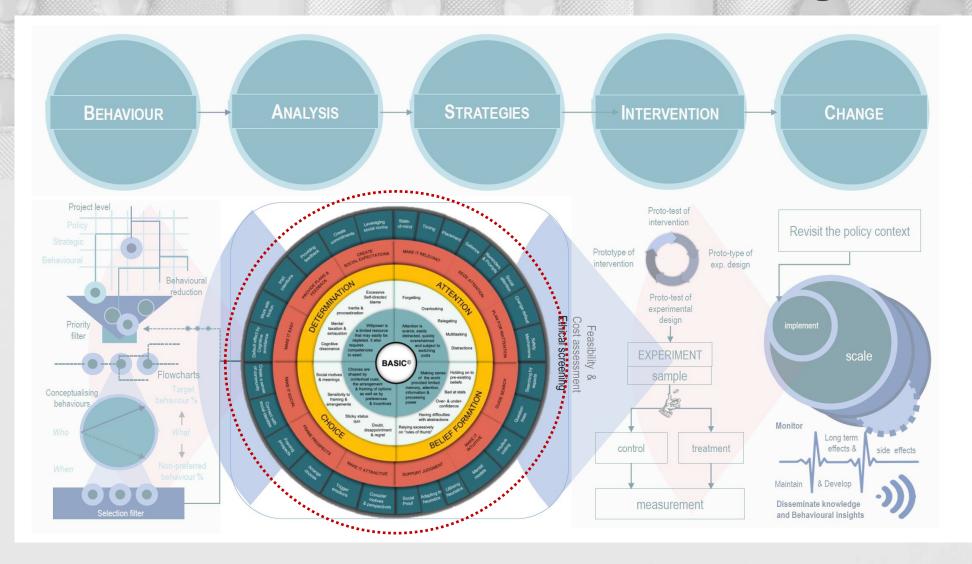




The BASIC model of behavioural insights







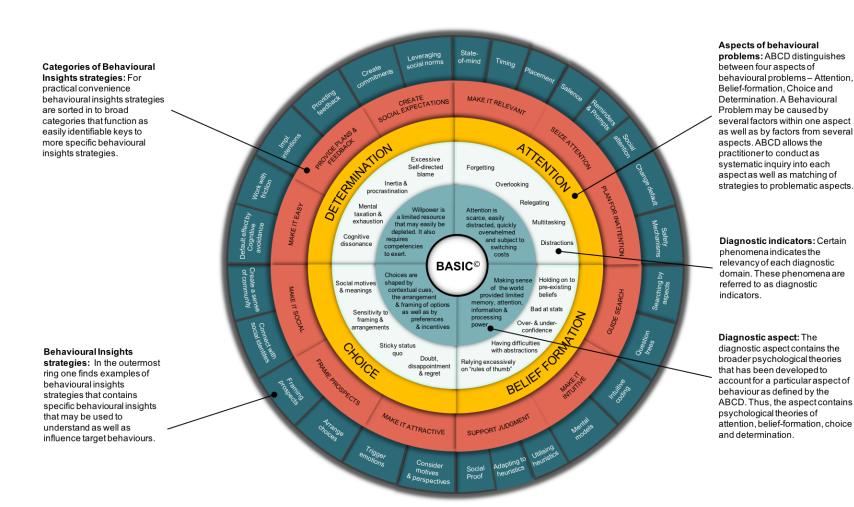




The ABCD diagnostic tool











Project: Setting

Bispebjerg Hospital, Copenhagen

2021/22

Pre-work for a larger Improvement Project





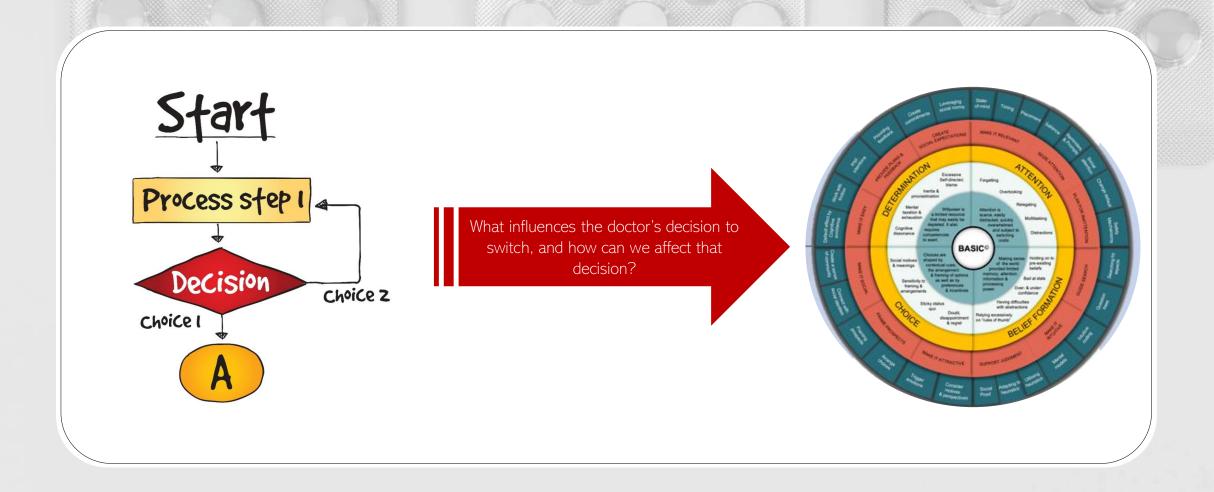


Project: Aim Reduce the average number of days a patient is treated with IV antibiotics by 10%





Project: Change ideas







Project: Behavioural Flowchart R Afternoon medication and The patient arrives Attention: clinical stabillity (Default) at the bed unit. The Evening/night shift is assessed patient is assessed Prepare for initiated in by a doctor (often in administered to the bedrounds the Acute Department nurse, but they do Doctors meet not review antibiotic Writes cont. IV Attention: for bedrounds by the Decide to in the medical computer. Assess one switch patient at a time. antibiotic Oral treatment Dansk Selskab for PatientS!kkerhed Bispebjerg og Frederiksberg

Project: Identifying strategies (Using the ABCD wheel)



The Default

Patient has already started IV upon arrival at the bed unit



Nothing in the process brings attention to the patients who are ready to switch



High complexity (mental taxation)

Doctors assess a large amount of information (clinical progress, C-reactive protein, blood tests, microbiology etc.)



Risk of default bias

The tendency to stick with the default choice due to inattention or cognitive avoidance



Project: Identifying strategies (Using the ABCD wheel)



The Default

Patient has already started IV upon arrival at the bed unit

Seize attention

- Social attention
- Use reminders and Prompts
- Make it salient



Make it easy (reduce mental taxation)

- Reduce (cognitive) friction
- Guide decisions

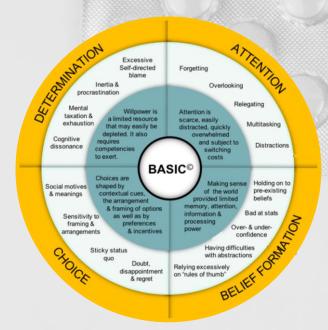


Risk of default bias

The tendency to stick with the default choice due to inattention or cognitive avoidance



Exercise: Use ABCD wheel to give each quote a 'theme'



DETERMINATION

Inertia & procrastination

It is Friday, I'll wait until Monday

If I switch, the patient will be discharged

Do I know the oral substitute?

I'll just write "Cont.
IV" in the patient
record

I have previous experienced that the patient got worse

I don't want to risk

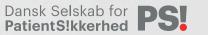
the health of the

patient

IV is better than oral tablets

Maybe I should wait to see the effect?





Project: Driver diagram

Aim

Primary Drivers

Secondary Drivers

Change ideas

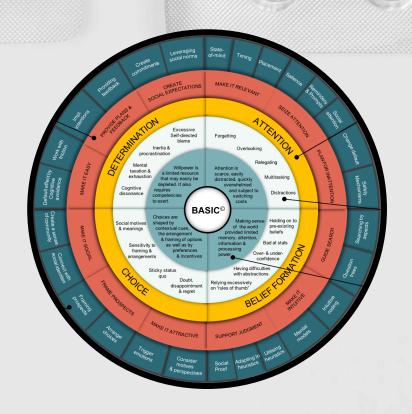
Reduce the average number of days a patient is treated with IV antibiotics by 10%

Seize attention

Reduce cognitive friction

Work with belief formation

Reduce risk aversion







Take home message

To know what works, we need to know why it works!

It is possible to use tools and knowledge from BI to supplement the MfI, to increase our understanding of what change ideas are most relevant and effectful.







