Age and Ageing 2018; **0:** 1–7 doi: 10.1093/ageing/afy175

REVIEW

Age and Ageing to introduce a new category of paper: healthcare improvement science

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Key points

- Quality in Healthcare means:
 - > safer
 - > effective
 - > patient-centred
 - > timely
 - > efficient
 - > equitable
- Improving quality needs a scientific approach
- This is core business for most readers of Age and Ageing.
- We will describe what potential authors and readers can expect from the newly launched QI section of the Journal.



Why do we need improvement science?

- Despite efforts, there is a gap between what should happen and what does happen.
- There is variation which suggests it can happen
- Making things work against the grain may not last
- Research based "interventions" sometimes obscure the context and success factors, which may vary in translation
- Healthcare is not Toyota and methods are now adapting and developing in heathcare settings



Why do we need papers on it in AA?

- BGS members are doing improvement
- Trainees are required to do it, (well or badly)
- Experience and Conference abstracts show quality is variable and methods chosen not always suitable
- There is some good and relevant work published elsewhere
- There is an appetite: papers are being submitted



What type of activities could you report?

1. With a focus on change and how it happened

- Developing and implementing a new service
- Introducing a new process/system into a service
- Improving the performance of an existing service
- Investigating the value of aspects of the service

What type of activities could you report?

2. With a focus on how QI methods work, or not

- Describing how you understood your care processes
- Approaches to involving patients in QI, especially if frail or cognitively impaired
- Exploring how best to apply PDSA in clinical settings
- Investigating various ways of presenting and analysing data

Methods you may use

- Improvement models
- Process mapping
- Experience based design (PPEI)
- Driver or Action Effect Diagrams
- PDSA
- Statistical process control analyses

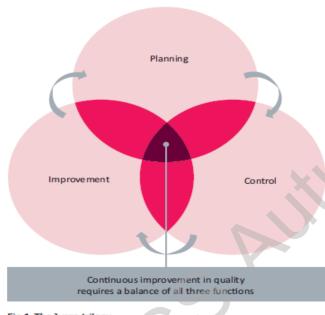


Fig 1. The Juran trilogy.

Leatherman s et al . Future Hospital Journal 2016: 3(3):182-7

to develop an effective approach to improving quality. How these functions are currently discharged within the NHS, and

Box 1. Modified NHS Quality Framework.

- Set direction and priorities new
 Setting clear quality priorities and an agenda for the system based on policy initiatives from the Mandate and other national reports (eg State of Care), and desired outcomes and performance data.
- Bring clarity to quality
 Setting standards for what high quality care looks like across all specialties.
- Measure and publish quality combined Harnessing information to improve quality of care through performance and quality reporting systems that provide feedback to providers of care at systemic, institutional or individual levels, and information to users and commissioners of services for accountability and choice.
- Recognise and reward quality
 Recognising and rewarding improvement in the quality
 of care and service through financial and non-financial
 recognition (eq enhanced reputation or prestige).
- Safeguard quality
 Regulation to improve healthcare, to guarantee minimum acceptable standards and to reassure the public about quality of care.
- Building capability updated
 Improving leadership, management, professional and institutional culture, skills and behaviours to provide quality assurance and improvement.
- Stay ahead expanded
 Developing research and innovation and planning to provide progressive, high-quality care.

NARRATIVE REVIEW



From tokenism to empowerment: progressing patient and public involvement in healthcare improvement

Josephine Ocloo, Rachel Matthews²

BMJ Qual Saf 2016; 25: 626-632



SYSTEMATIC REVIEW



Systematic review of the application of the plan-do-study-act method to improve quality in healthcare

Michael J Taylor, 1,2 Chris McNicholas, 2 Chris Nicolay, 1 Ara Darzi, 1 Derek Bell, 2 Julie E Reed 2

BMJ Qual Safety 2014; 23: 290-98



Statistical process control Using statistical process control to improve the quality of health care M A Mohammed To achieve continuous quality improvement "it is not enough to do your best ..."

Qual Saf Health Care 2004; 13: 243-245



Other stuff you could read



International Journal for Quality in Health Care, 2016, 28(2), 150–165 doi: 10.1093/intqhc/mzv123 Advance Access Publication Date: 24 January 2016



Article

Article

Lean interventions in healthcare: do they actually work? A systematic literature review

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Int J Qual Health Care 2016: 28(2):15-165



Other stuff you could read

International Journal for Quality in Health Care 2014; Volume 26, Number 3: pp. 321–329 Advance Access Publication: 5 May 2014 10.1093/intqhc/mzu047

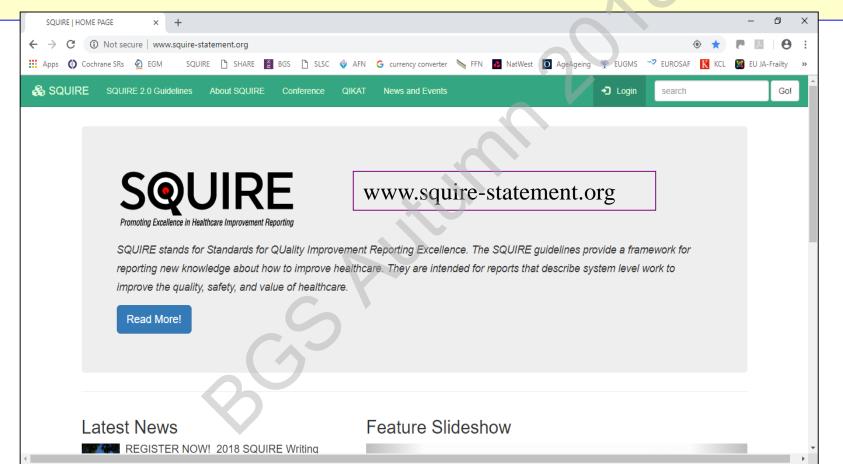
Harnessing implementation science to improve care quality and patient safety: a systematic review of targeted literature

JEFFREY BRAITHWAITE¹, DANIELLE MARKS¹ AND NATALIE TAYLOR^{1,2}

Int J Qual Health Care 2014;26:321-329



Guidance you should use for the paper



The SQUIRE Glossary

Revised Standards for Quality Improvement Reporting Excellence (SQUIRE 2.0) September 15, 2015

Text Section and Item Name	Section or Item Description
	The SQUIRE guidelines provide a framework for reporting new knowledge about how to improve healthcare
	 The SQUIRE guidelines are intended for reports that describe <u>system</u> level work to improve the quality, safety, and value of healthcare, and used methods to establish that observed outcome were due to the <u>intervention(s)</u>.
	A range of approaches exists for improving healthcare. SQUIRE may be adapted for reporting any of these.
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Some terms defined in the SQUIRE Glossary

- Problem definition (and how you decided)
- Rationale (theories, assumptions etc)
- Context (structures, culture, patients etc)
- Intervention
- Measures and analysis
- Conclusions (and caveats)



Examples of SQUIRE in practice



Explanation and elaboration of the SQUIRE (Standards for Quality Improvement Reporting Excellence) Guidelines, V.2.0: examples of **SQUIRE** elements in the healthcare improvement literature

Goodman D et al BMJ Qual Saf 2016:



Thank you for listening

....any questions?