

Levers for change in healthcare systems:

The role of performance measurement and reporting

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Chief Executive Officer, Bureau of Health Information Conjoint Professor, Centre for Primary Health Care and Equity, UNSW Healthcare systems are complex and supporting them with knowledge is as fundamental as it is challenging

Levesque, Sutherland & Corscadden 2013



- 1 Concepts
- 2 Knowledge organisations
- 3 Enablement
- 4 Insights



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What do we mean by Performance?
Knowledge?
Enablement?



Performance happens when structures, resources, providers and patients interact in real contexts

Levesque, Sutherland & Corscadden 2013



The difference between theory and practice is larger in practice than in theory

Hollnagel, Braithwaite & Wears 2013



If actors perform on stage, athletes perform on the field, surgeons perform in surgical theatres and nurses perform at the bedside or in community centres

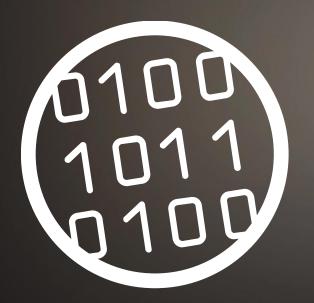


Levesque, Sutherland & Corscadden 2013









Data

Data represents the codification of real phenomena into a form that can be analysed





Information

Data becomes information by interpretation





Knowledge

Knowledge signifies understanding of real things or abstract concepts that data and information have enabled to decipher and analyse



Hospital mortality

Unmet needs

Safety

Adverse events

Accessibility

Costs

Resources

Prevalence

Health risks

Satisfaction

Avoidable deaths

Disability

Quality of life

Coordination

Health literacy

Team climate

High users

Duplications



The application of performance indicators may involve simply reporting data to actors for accountability purposes, or it may involve, in addition, taking action to stimulate change

Leatherman 2002

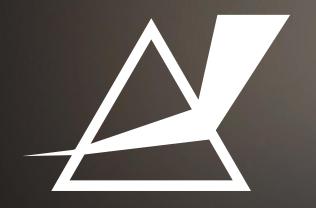




Action

Knowledge supports action through behaviour and decisions





Change

Healthcare systems constantly change in terms of structures, processes and their outcomes



Cross- Benchmarking fertilisation

Peer learning

Nudge

Contract management

Regulation

Monitoring

Hug

Awareness

Shove

Continuous education

Training

Provider feedback

Judge

Self-regulation

Quality improvement

Push

Monitoring

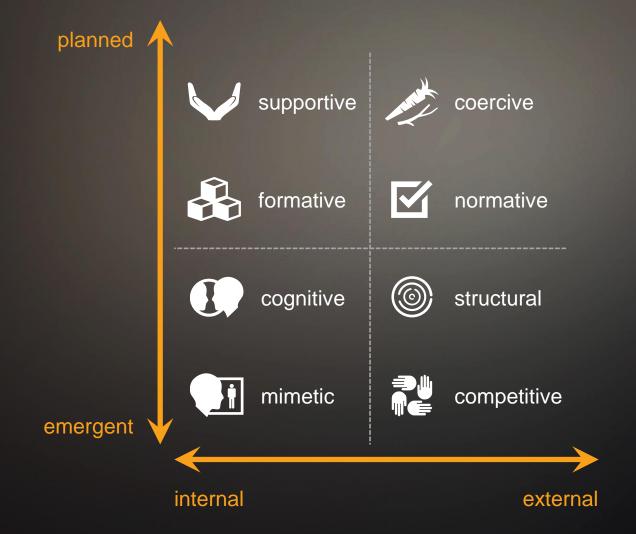
Pay for outcomes

Peerpressure

Pay for performance

Incentive





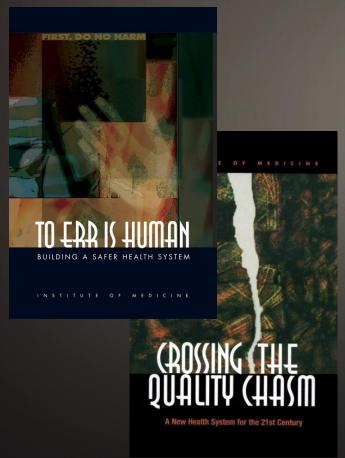


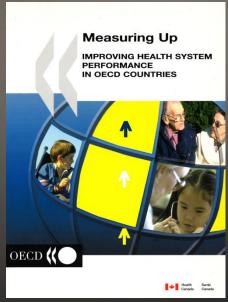


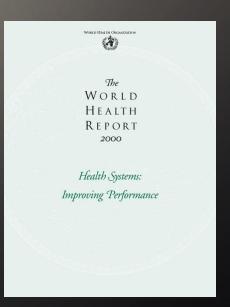
Multimodal approaches have the biggest impact

OECD 2002











Ontario Care
Quality Council

USA Institute for Health Improvement

RAND Corporation

Bureau of Health Information (BHI)

National Health Performance Authority (NHPA)

Centres for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA)

ince It (AMA) Australian

Independent Hospital Pricing Authority

UK Care Quality Commission

Australian Commission for Safety and Quality in Healthcare

The Nuffield Trust

National Quality Forum (NQF)

The King's Fund

Leapfrog Group

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA)

Ambulatory Care
Quality Alliance (AQA)

Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) Hospital Quality USA Accountable Care Organisation Alliance (HQA)

Quebec's Health and Welfare Commissioner

La haute autorité de santé France

Dr Foster

Canadian Institute of Health Information



Goals pursued and national context influence the mix of health system stewardship functions required to achieve health system goals

Veillard 2012

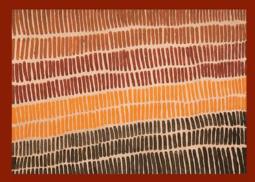






Final Report of the Special Commission of Inquiry Acute Care Services in NSW Public Hospitals

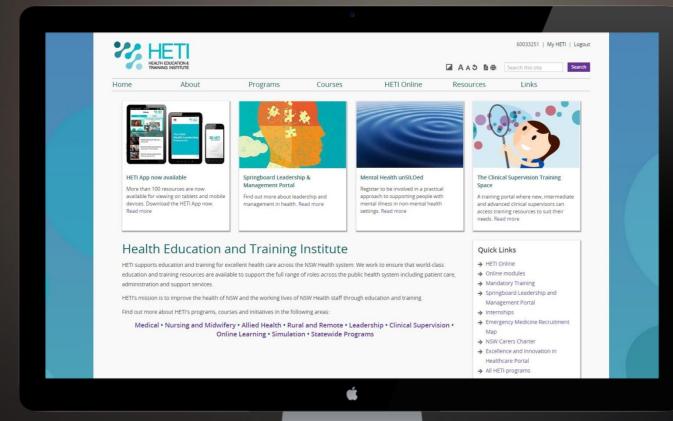
Overview



Peter Garling SC 27 November 2008



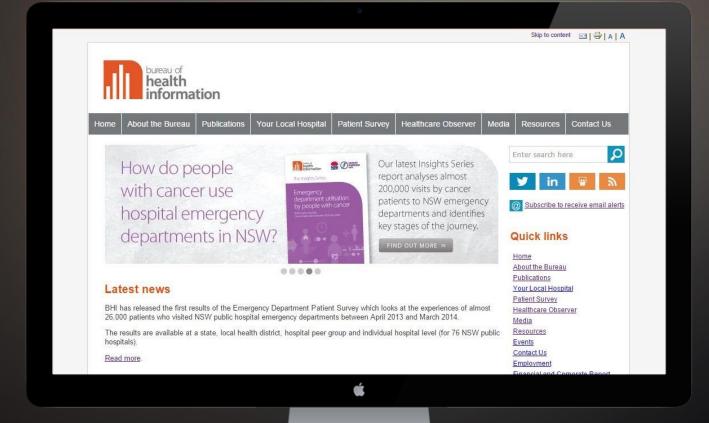














BHI reports

- Annual performance report
- Hospital Quarterly
- Insights into Care
- Patient Perspectives
- Snapshots, briefs, dashboards and profiles





The public reporting of information about the health system and hospital performance is essential for the future of NSW Health.

It is the single most important driver (or lever) for the creation of public confidence in the health system, engagement of clinicians, improvement and enhancement of clinical practice and cost efficiency.

Garling Report



Wait times lag behind

Hunter hospitals miss state targets

By ASHLEIGH GLEESON

THE Hunter's busiest hospitals have again fallen below department wait times after a urgent issues like earaches or with December 2013. jump in patient demand, new sprained ankles.

At John Hunter Hospital. emergency department within people attending for nonfour hours in the three months to December 2014, maintaining the figure achieved in the ous conditions. same period the previous year despite an extra 760 patients.

It meant the hospital, which saw 18,750 people over the ments more efficient. quarter, again fell below the NSW target of 81 per cent of the emergency team, with the four hours.

Maitland Hospital cleared 66 per cent in the four-hour window, despite also facing increased demand, while Calvary Mater and Belmont hospitals made slight improvements on 2013.

The waiting times were not helped by the 6600 people who attended the four emergency departments for nonurgent matters like minor cuts or abrasions. And 23,000 patients attended for semi-



Hunter New England's acting director of acute opera-64 per cent of patients left the tions, Karen Kelly, said that urgent matters put a strain on clinic, along with an ear, nose staff trying to treat more seri- and throat visiting medical

She also noted a number of make emergency depart-"At John Hunter Hospital

patients leaving emergency in support from staff and services across the hospital, has been working hard to improve performance and embed the longlasting changes which will lead to continued good results in the emergency department, Ms Kelly said.

The information was contained in the Bureau of Health Information's Hospital Quarterly, which also looks at elective surgery waiting times.

The report, issued on Wednesday, showed improv were made with John Hunter

surgeries, which recorded a 40 per cent drop in patients waiting for operations at the end of last year compared

Hospital general manager Debbie Bradley said three doctors were appointed to work exclusively in the ear, nose and throat outpatient officer surgeon.

The report also showed changes implemented to total hip replacement average wait times at John Hunter had blown out to 166 days, almost double that in 2013.

Ms Kelly pointed out that it was recommended patients should receive that kind of surgery in 365 days.

"Demand for orthopaedic services in Hunter New Engand Health is high," she said "Strategies have been imple mented to help manage this

demand, including distributing patients across specialists and hospitals that have capacity to provide care sooner.

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New data reveals surgeries on rise

performed on time between April and june this year. In all, 328 operations were performed, mostly for general surgery but also for gynaecology, ophthalmology and orthopsedic procedures. Comparatively. Tamworth Comparatively. Tamworth electroscopic and the state of the certification of the control of the certification.

The results are testament to the hard work of doctors and ... hospital staff

operations), followed by knee re placements (54) hip replace ments (26) and 12 cholecystec tomles. In all, 2,312 patients were ad-

mitted for surgery at Armidale Hospital, with most admitted for

Comparatively, Immoverhis Bart Sprain (1994) and the Hospital (needed at Part Per all Minister Hillian Statement and Comparative According to the Hospital (1994) and the Hospital (needed at Part Per all Minister Hillian Statement and Comparative According to the Hospital (1994) and the Hospita

Health report shows consistent turnaround improvement

LISA WACHSMUTH

PATIENTS have had shorter waiting times at hospital emergency departments across the Blawarra and Shoalhaven in the past quarter, according to new figures. Almost 40,000 people visited

EDs across the health district from October to December 2014 with 71 per cent leaving within four hours, according to the Bureau of Health Information's (BHI) Hospital Quarterly Report. That figure is an improvement

on the September quarter, when 67 per cent of people left the

636,000 people visited emergency departments throughout NSW from October to December.

district's EDs within the four-hour BHI chief executive Dr Jean-

Frederic Levesque said more than He said the total time nationts

spent in the emergency depart-

ment was the shortest recorded for any October to December quarter over the past five years. Despite more patients visiting

emergency departments, the report shows patients are spending less time in the emergency depart ment overall," Dr Levesque said. That was true at the individual hospitals throughout the Hlawarra Shoalhayen.

At Wollongong Hospital, 71 per cent of patients left the ED within four hours in the December quarter, compared with 66 per cent in the previous quarter.

Seventy per cent of those presenting to Shellharbour Hospital ED left within the timeframe

in October to December, as opposed to the 65 per cent of patients

doing so from July to September At Shoalhaven Hospital the figure for the latest quarter was 61 per cent, compared with 59 per cent in the September quarter

"Under Labor in 2010, just 47 per cent of patients were leaving the emergency department at Wollongong Hospital in four hours it is now 71 per cent," NSW Health Minister Jillian Skinner

"This is a remarkable improve-

ment, mirrored by many local hospitals, which demonstrates patients in the Illawarra are receiv ing best care under the Baird government.

"It is fantastic to see hospitals like Wollongong making this progress now as the improvements will only continue when the \$106 million redevelopment of the nospital is complete.

There were more than 54,000 elective surgeries performed across NSW in the past quarter, with 97 per cent on time

Long wait for improvement

Hospitals lifting emergency reponse

MATT BAMFORD

WAITING times for serious cases in emergency departments can be up to three times longer in some Sydney hospitals than others, a quarterly performance review to be released today reveals.

The Bureau of Health Information found the state's most efficient hospital for category 2 cases from arrival at emergency to treatment was St Vincent's in Darlinghurst with an average of just four minutes.

Comparatively, the same category emergency patients in the Shire can wait up to 13 minutes for urgent treatment at Sutherland Hospital.

Category 2 patients are classed on the Australasian Triage Scale as those with imminently life-threatening in-

juries, in severe pain or needing time-critical treatment such as chest pain. severe burns or psychotic behaviour. Category 2 patients should begin treatment within 10 minutes of presenting at emergency departments.

The report found that overall, between April and June this year, more than 600,000 patients attended emergency departments - a 3 per cent rise on the same period last year and the highest recorded

for the quarter in two years. Of those, more than 168,000 were admitted to emergency, a 5 per cent increase on the same time last year.

The report showed the states's public hospitals were doing better across the board. with 72 per cent of patients leaving emergency departments within four hours - a

6 per cent improvement from April to June 2013.

Bureau of Health Information chief executive Dr Jean-Frederic Levesque said for those patients with more common injuries, like sprained ankles, waiting times had dropped across the state.

"There has been improvements for triage categories four and five, for whole of NSW, Category five has gone from 147 minutes (average wait) a year ago down to 133 minutes," Dr Levesque said.

Waiting times for elective surgery were on target, with 97 per cent of patients receiving surgery within the recommended time period and every patient needing urgent surgery receiving it on time.

"Hospitals have improved against most performance measures," Dr Levesque said.









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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

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- + Research

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- Child protection and violence prevention
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- Programs

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- + Media releases
- + Newsletters
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- + Fact sheets/ brochures
- + Reports
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- + Events
- Maternity and newborn training
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- + Educational Resources



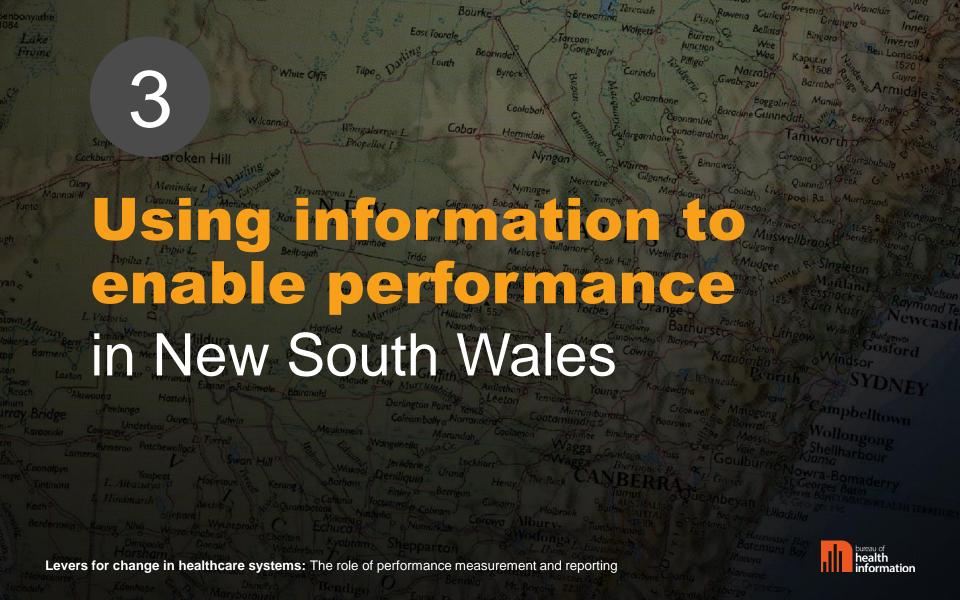












Coercive and cognitive levers

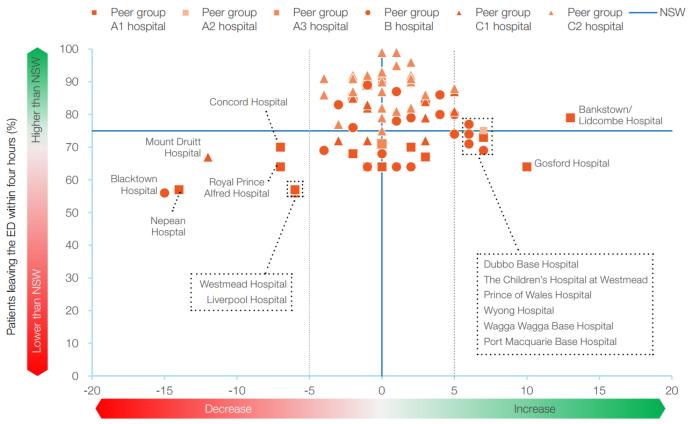
The example of hospital timeliness performance measures







Percentage of patients leaving in four hours – hospitals

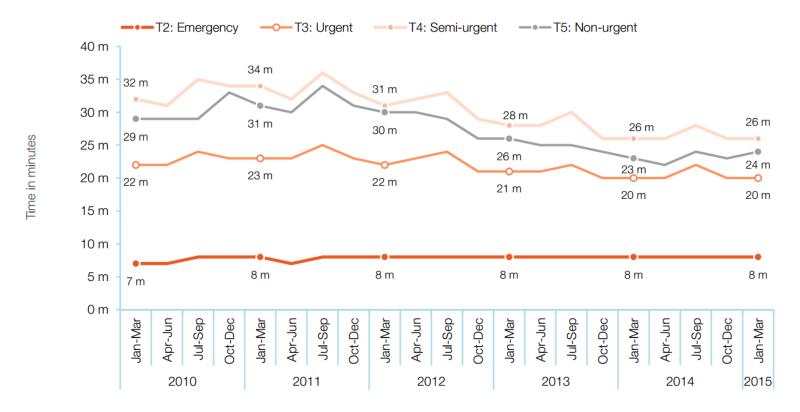




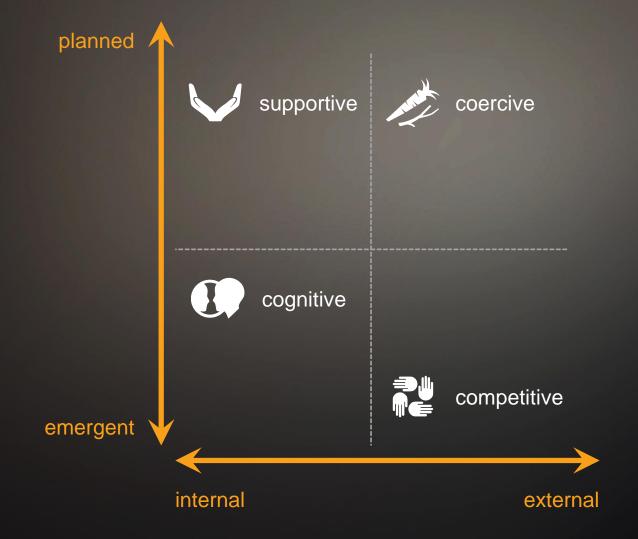


Time from presentation to treatment – NSW

Median time from presentation to starting treatment, by triage category, January 2010 to March 2015









Normative and supportive levers

The example of mortality







30-day mortality following hospitalisation











Altogether, the five conditions included in this report account for around 20% of hospital mortality

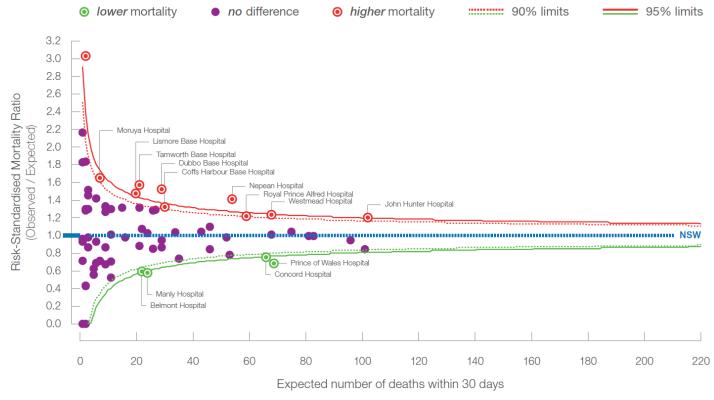


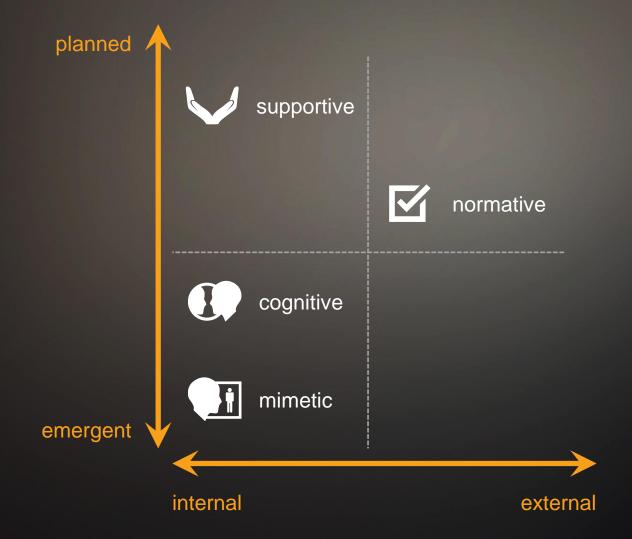
The vast majority of NSW hospitals did not have higher than expected mortality					
Hospitals higher than expected	7	10	2	5	4
Neither higher or lower than expected	\$ 66		🤲 70 ·	· · 🚵 68	33
Hospitals lower than expected	3	4	2	6	1



30-day mortality following hospitalisation – hospital outliers

Figure 14: Ischaemic stroke 30-day risk-standardised mortality ratio, NSW public hospitals, July 2009 – June 2012 $^{\Delta\mu}$







Normative and structural levers

The example of Cancer ED performance measures





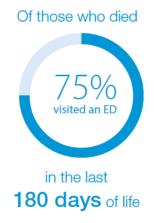


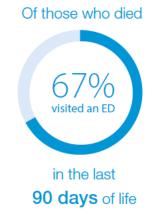
ED use at the end of life – NSW

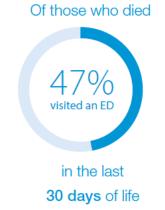
Patterns of ED visits near the end of life



One in 5 people with cancer died within a year of diagnosis

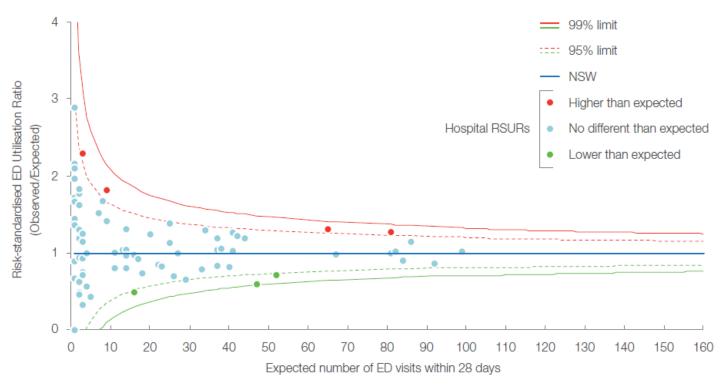




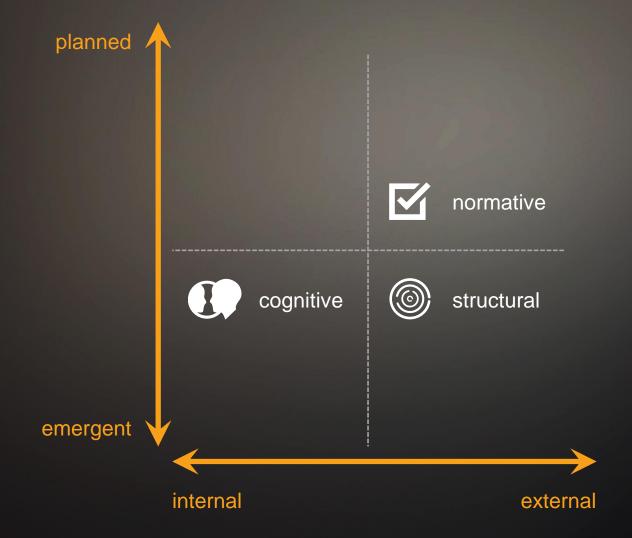


ED use for cancer patients – hospital outliers

Figure 22 Colorectal cancer risk-standardised utilisation ratios (RSURs), ED visits within 28 days of discharge from hospital, NSW public hospitals, adults diagnosed with colorectal cancer, 2006–2009°









4

Insights from the NSW experience



No organisation can use all levers all the time...some levers are synergistic, some are in tension



Small organisations are more agile and responsive... lack economies of scale and depth of resources



Specialisation brings focus and concentration of expertise... brings the risk of fragmentation and duplication



Splitting and overlapping responsibilities enable emulation, competition and diversity and brings resilience



Multiple organisations can create confusion and impose burdens on stakeholders

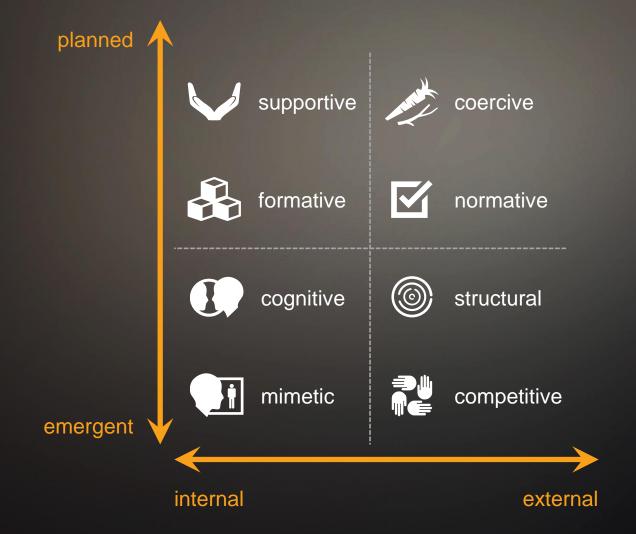


A knowledge organisation acts in a negotiated space



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Thank you!

