

Inova Fairfax Hospital

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Quality Consultant: Critical Care &
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Inova Fairfax Campus

- 833 licensed beds
- 2 million square feet
- 36 Off-site properties
- >7,000 employees
- Quality Staff of 13.5
- Outcomes Staff of 16



What we will cover

- History of Quality Efforts in Healthcare
- What is an Ideal Healthcare System
- Role of the Quality Consultant
- Quality at Inova Fairfax Hospital

The Quality Professional's Perspective

- Do the Right Thing Right, the First Time
- Continuous Process Improvement
- Timeliness
- Reliability
- Efficacy
- Availability
- Affordability
- Standardization
- Freedom from Deficiencies
- Customer Satisfaction

Quality from the Patient's Perspective

- Keep me safe
 - Heal me
 - Be nice to me
- In that order!



Safety + quality + satisfaction = Excellent Care

It is also possible to discuss Quality from the Physician's perspective, from the Payors perspective.

However, I will focus my discussion on the patient's perspective.

Measuring Quality: Romeo and Juliet

- I do remember an apothecary,--
And hereabouts he dwells,--which late I noted
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples; meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones:
And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes,
Green earthen pots, bladders and musty seeds,
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses,
Were thinly scatter'd, to make up a show.

Medical care: purgatives, bleeding, pomanders, charms

Surgical care: Barbers who did rudimentary surgical/dental procedures



I want to thank Dr. Alan Morrison for allowing me to use this slide
You will notice the symbols of “quality” . The crocodile, the observer at the window,
the book and scale.

History of Quality: Florence Nightingale

- Went to Scutari Hospital with 38 nurses
- 3,000 – 4,000 soldiers
- Deplorable conditions 43% mortality
- Set up kitchens, laundry, basic sanitation, nursing
- Mortality dropped to 3%
- Nightingale Fund allowed independent endowment of St. Thomas School of Nursing

FN was the first woman invited to become a member of the Statistical Society in Britain.

She wrote a 77 page book on nursing which became a textbook for schools of nursing

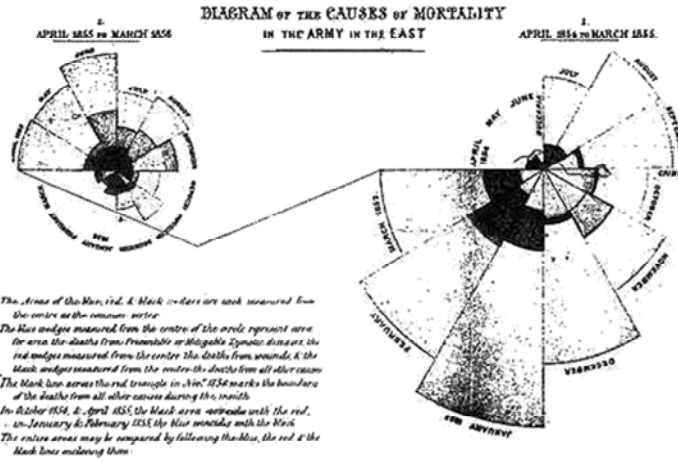
She wrote an 800 page document on care of soldiers in the Army including statistics on mortality

Credited with inventing the “coxcomb” diagram.

Others (Germany and France) had set up “modern” instruction in nursing but she is remembered. Why? Some credit it to her financial independence from hospitals.

Other things going on at that time: Semmelweis, Lister, stethoscope, thermometer, anesthesia, quinine, small pox vaccination.

Florence Nightingale as statistician



Foundation of Process Improvement

- Set Standards
- Measure

Voluntary Standards Formed

- 1913 – American College of Surgeons founded
- 1917 – Minimal Standards for Hospital – five
 - Physicians had to be graduates of School of Medicine
 - Physicians had to apply for Medical Staff privileges
 - Organized Medical Staff had to meet at least annually to review quality of care
 - Medical Record
 - Hospital services supervised by a qualified person

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- **1918 – First inspection**
 - **Only 89 out of 692 hospitals met standards**

The list was burned at midnight in the fireplace of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York.

Pressure to Change: Standards Evolve

- 1950s A time of change
 - Number of standards increases
 - 3,200 hospitals achieve standards
 - American College of Physicians, American Hospital Association, American Medical Association, Canadian Medical Association form the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals
- 1965 Congress passes Social Security and “deems” that hospitals accredited by JCAH are able to participate in Medicare
- 1970s Expansion and Segmentation
 - Nurses, Hospital Administrators, Dentists
 - Required submission of remediation plans

Not to be confused with Demming, Deeming allowed the first “teeth” to be put into standards by tying it to reimbursement

Hospitals could be accredited, accredited with Commendation, not accredited.

Surveys were “announced” and paid for. Cottage industry developed around accreditation readiness services and education. Often quite expensive and of variable quality themselves. Often by current surveyors who set up their own consulting businesses.

JCAH was the “only game in town”.

Pressure to Change: Standards Evolve (TJC)

- **Develop Standards for Different Types of Organizations**
 - Hospitals
 - Behavioral Health
 - Ambulatory Care
 - Home Care
 - Critical Access (Rural) Hospitals
 - International
- **Develop Disease Specific Standards (as of 2002)**
 - Stroke
 - Cystic Fibrosis
 - Renal Disease

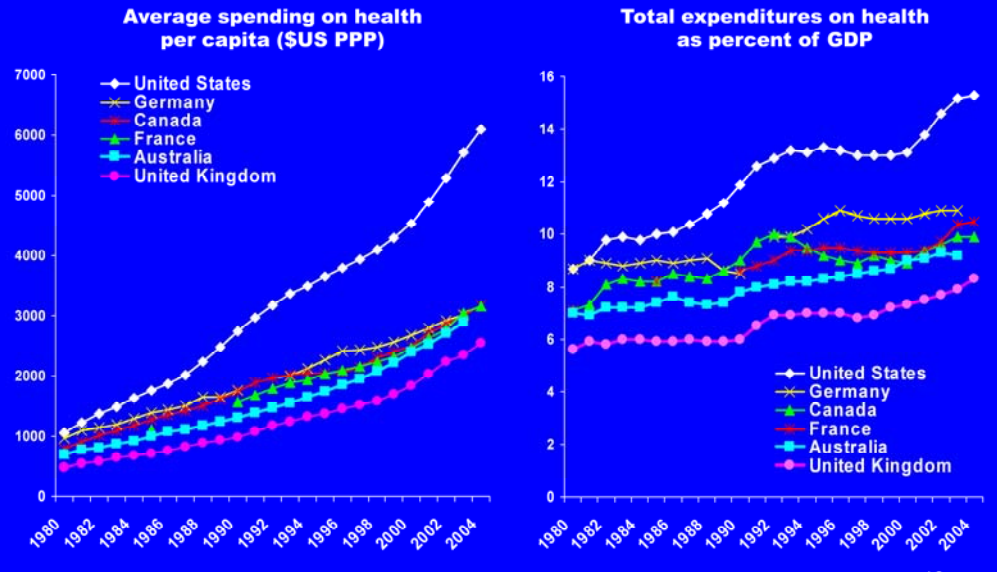


The Joint Commission evaluates and accredits more than 15,000 health care organizations and programs in the United States. An independent, not-for-profit organization, The Joint Commission is the nation's predominant standards-setting and accrediting body in health care. Since 1951, The Joint Commission. The Joint Commission's comprehensive process evaluates an organization's compliance with these standards and other accreditation or certification requirements. Joint Commission accreditation and certification is recognized nationwide as a symbol of quality that reflects an organization's commitment to meeting certain performance standards.

Standards Proliferated in Many Areas

- Rights and Ethics
- Provision of Care
- Medication Management
- Infection Control
- Performance Improvement
- Environment of Care
- Leadership
- Medical Staff
- Nursing
- Human Resources

International Comparison of Spending on Health, 1980-2004



Data: OECD Health Data 2005 and 2006. 16
 Source: Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance, 2006 16

Wake Up Call in Public and Private Sectors

- Fee for Service
 - Rewarded utilization
 - No incentives for quality
 - Discount in exchange for volume
- Prospective Payment – Public Sector
 - DRG (Diagnosis Related Groups)
- Prospective Payment – Private Sector
 - HMO's
 - Capitation

Explain briefly how DRGs work.

Standards Evolve

- **Joint Commission 1980s “Agenda for Change”**
 - Response to Criticism
 - First “Public” members
 - Outcome Measurements: Core Measures 1987 - 2001
 - Sentinel Events

Sentinel events are not synonymous with medical errors: Not all events are the result of medical error. Not all errors result in SE.

SE: results in death, serious physical or psychological harm or risk thereof. There must be an immediate investigation and action plan. There were 10 categories of SE: Hemolytic transfusion reaction, retained foreign object, surgery on wrong body part or wrong patient, rape, abduction, discharge of infant to wrong parent, neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, excessive radiation dose, unanticipated death of a normal full term baby,

Different Approaches

- **TJC**

- Primary
 - Processes of care, continuum, communication, continuous improvement
- Secondary
 - Inspection, deficiencies



- **CMS**

- Primary
 - Inspection, deficiencies
- Secondary
 - Processes of care, continuum, communication, continuous improvement



Was it enough?

- We created standards
- We measured to these standards

To Err is Human

- Published 2000 by Institute of Medicine
- Adverse events occur in 2.9 to 3.7 % of hospitalizations
- 33.6 million hospitalizations per year in United States
- 44,000 to 98,000 adverse events per year
- Adverse events result in death 6.6 to 13.6 %
- Death due to medical errors as 8th leading cause of death



The seminal publication about Quality and Safety in the United States.
Met with disbelief by some.

Responding to IOM

Reduction in Federal reimbursement by 2% for not submitting data on Core Measures: How often a hospital adheres to evidence based clinical practice for heart attack, heart failure, pneumonia, surgery (2003)

Transparency: Public website to display Core Measures results (2005)
www.hospitalcompare.hhs.gov

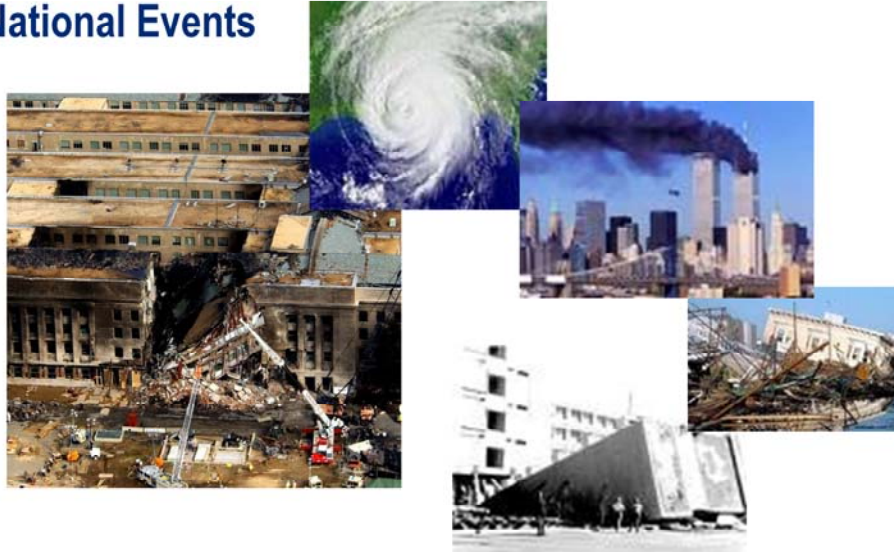
Reduction in Federal reimbursement by 2% for not submitting HCAHPS patient satisfaction data (2007)



No longer just an organizations capacity to provide care, but their actual ability to do so.

Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems

National Events





Many of these organizations proliferated since 2000 and the IOM report. Often they are led by people of passion.

Josie King was a toddler that died. If you saw the Good Housekeeping magazine in October 2009, her mother had an article. She has written a book about her experience.

IHI was founded by Donald Berwick. He is a physician that became energized about Quality after his wife was hospitalized.

Leapfrog is an organization founded by Lucien Leape and it involves purchasers of healthcare (Boeing, UPS)

Components of an “Ideal” Health Care System

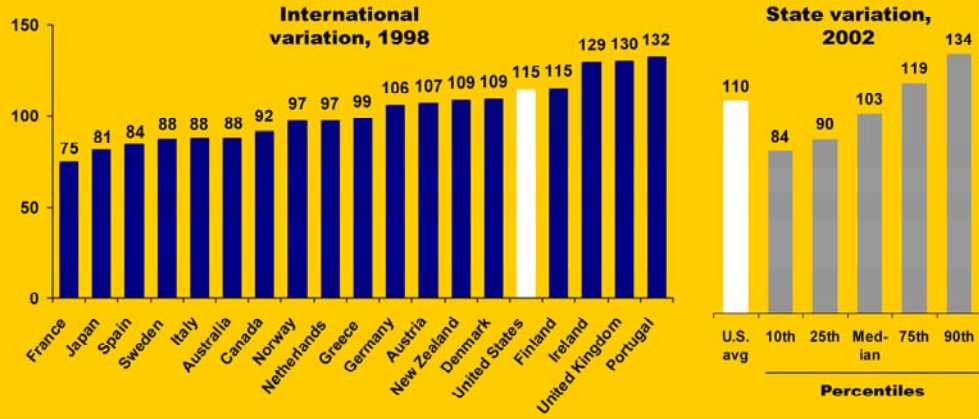
1. Long, healthy, productive lives
2. Quality
3. Access
4. Efficiency
5. Equity
6. Capacity to innovate and improve

1. Infant mortality, Life expectancy, days lost from work, days lost from school
2. Appropriate, safe, timely, coordinated, evidence based: immunizations, screening, diabetes, mental health, dental care, AMI, pneumonia, asthma, readmission rates, mortality rates, adverse drug events, infection rates, lab errors, “Bundles” to improve care.
3. Wait time to see MD, Use of ER for routine care, availability of specialists
4. % spent on administration, % spent on health care or premiums (greater than 10%), Costs for common conditions, duplicate tests,
5. % Uninsured and underinsured, for all other measures are there disparities by age, race, ethnicity, region.
6. Nurse vacancy rates, turnover rates, \$ spent on research, Schools of nursing, pharmacy,

Mortality Amenable to Health Care

Mortality from causes considered amenable to health care is deaths before age 75 that are potentially preventable with timely and appropriate medical care

Deaths per 100,000 population*



* Countries' age-standardized death rates, ages 0-74; includes ischemic heart disease.
 See Technical Appendix for list of conditions considered amenable to health care in the analysis.
 Data: International estimates—World Health Organization, WHO mortality database (Nolte and McKee 2003);
 State estimates—K. Hempstead, Rutgers University using Nolte and McKee methodology.

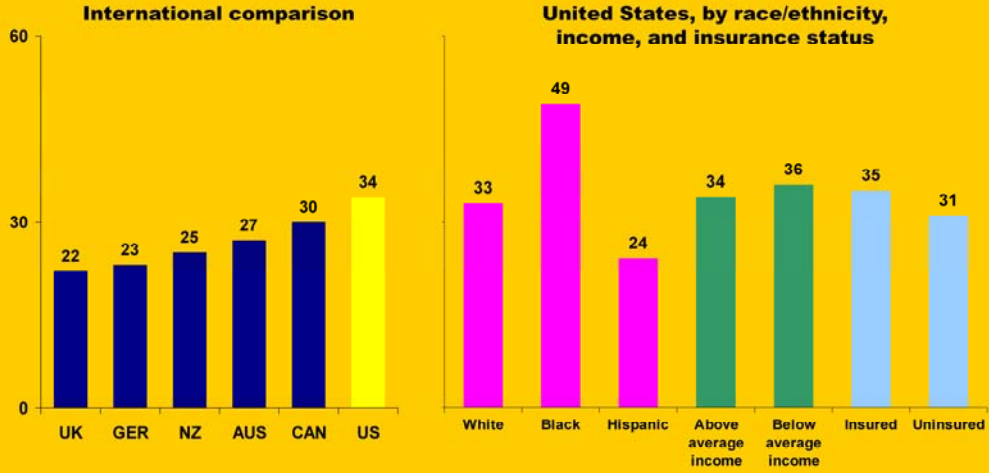
Source: Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance, 2006

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Indicator of long and healthy life

Medical, Medication, and Lab Errors Among Sicker Adults, 2005

Percent reporting medical mistake, medication error, or lab error in past two years



UK=United Kingdom; GER=Germany; NZ=New Zealand; AUS=Australia; CAN=Canada; US=United States.
Data: Analysis of 2005 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults; Schoen et al. 2005a.

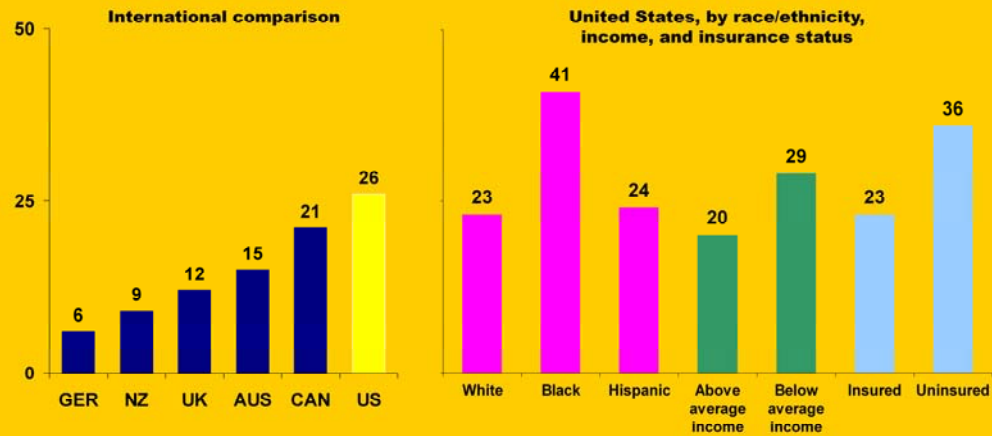
Source: Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance, 2006

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Indicator of quality

Went to ER for Condition That Could Have Been Treated by Regular Doctor, Among Sicker Adults, 2005

Percent of adults who went to ER in past two years for condition that could have been treated by regular doctor if available



GER=Germany; NZ=New Zealand; UK=United Kingdom; AUS=Australia; CAN=Canada; US=United States.
Data: Analysis of 2005 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults; Schoen et al. 2005a.

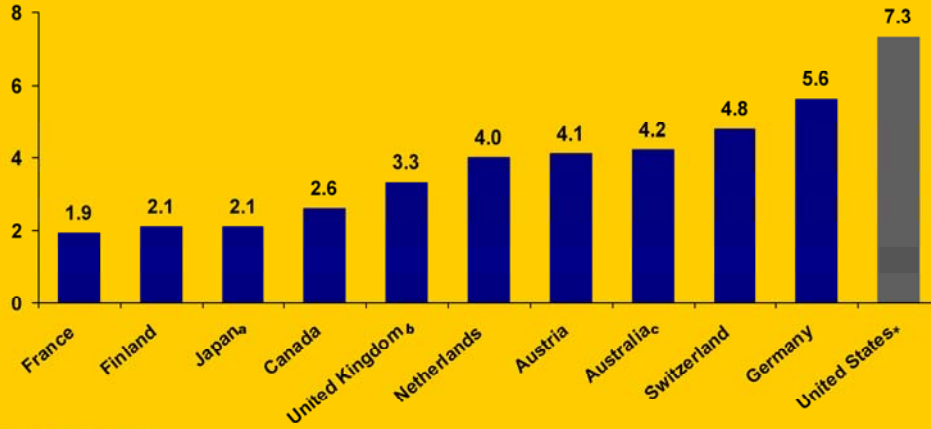
Source: Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance, 2006

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Indicator of Equity

Percentage of National Health Expenditures Spent on Health Administration and Insurance, 2003

Net costs of health administration and health insurance as percent of national health expenditures



^a 2002 ^b 1999 ^c 2001

* Includes claims administration, underwriting, marketing, profits, and other administrative costs; based on premiums minus claims expenses for private insurance.

Data: OECD Health Data 2005.

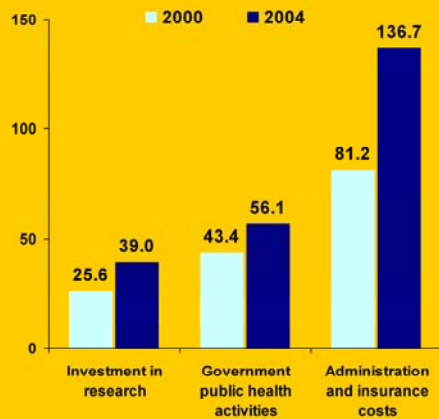
Source: Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance, 2006

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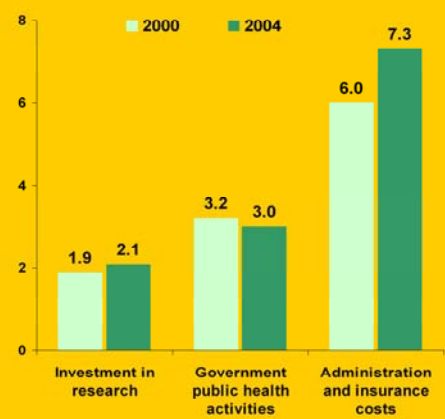
Indicator of Efficiency

National Health Expenditures Invested in Research and Spent on Public Health Activities Compared with Administration and Insurance Costs, 2000 and 2004

Dollars (in billions)



Percent of national health expenditures



Data: CMS Office of the Actuary, National Health Statistics Group; and U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Bureau of the Census (Smith et al. 2006).

Source: Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance, 2006

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Indicator of capacity to improve and innovate

Scorecard-Related Publications

- Cathy Schoen, Karen Davis, Sabrina K. H. How, and Stephen C. Schoenbaum, "U.S. Health System Performance: A National Scorecard," *Health Affairs* Web Exclusive (Sept. 20, 2006):w457–w475. Available online at:
<http://content.healthaffairs.org/cgi/reprint/25/5/w457>
- Commonwealth Fund Publications:
 - Commonwealth Fund Commission on a High Performance Health System, *Why Not the Best? Results from a National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance* (Sept. 2006).
 - Cathy Schoen and Sabrina K. H. How, *National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance: Technical Report* (Sept. 2006).
 - Cathy Schoen and Sabrina K. H. How, *National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance: Complete Chartpack and Chartpack Technical Appendix* (Sept. 2006).

These Fund publications are available for free download on The Commonwealth Fund's Web site at www.cmwf.org.

Where are we now with Quality: Financial Accountability

- 1987 - 2002: Hospitals were required to collect data and report on standardized – or “core” – performance measures. Failure to report results in reduced reimbursement.
- Core Measures
 - Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)
 - Heart Failure
 - Pneumonia
 - Surgical Care
 - Asthma

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Where are we now with Quality: Financial Accountability

- 2008: Reduced reimbursement for HACs
- Hospital Acquired Conditions
 - Specific types of Infections
 - Injury during hospitalization (fall, burn)
 - Retained foreign body
 - Skin breakdown stage III or IV
 - Wrong surgery
 - Blood transfusion mis-match
- “Never” events

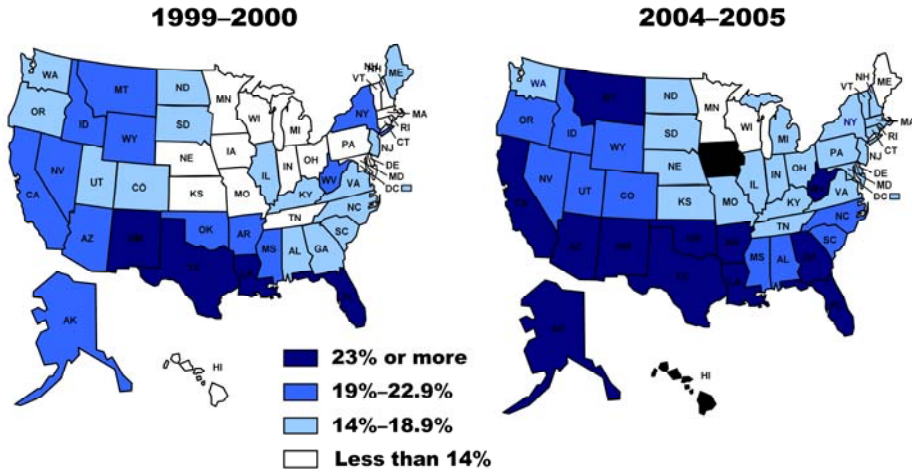
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Where are we going?

- Pressure on Federal Government to act
- Many different stakeholders
 - Providers
 - Payors (Government, Private)
 - Regulators
 - Suppliers
 - Patients/Families
- Recognition of the cost of poor quality
- Leverage use of technology

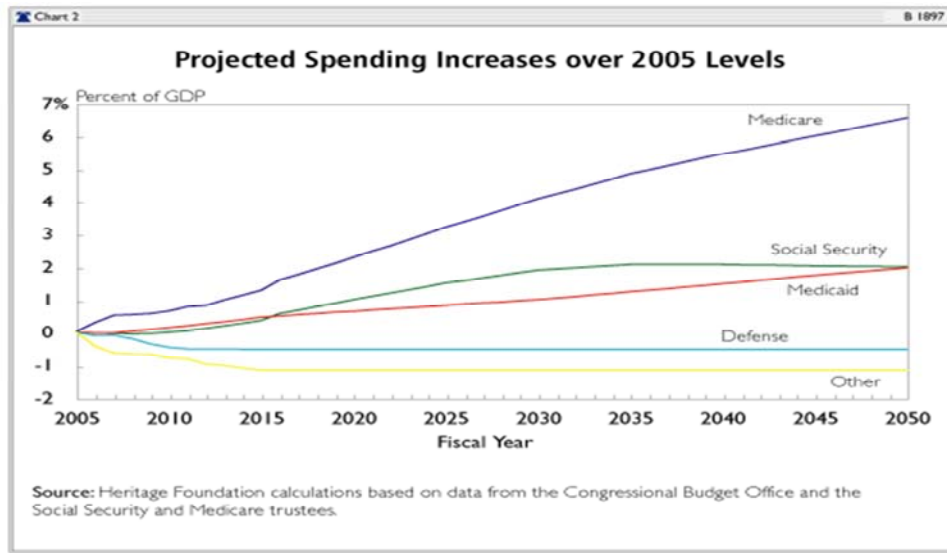
Percent of Adults Ages 18–64 Uninsured by State



Data: Two-year averages 1999–2000 and 2004–2005 from the Census Bureau’s March 2000, 2001 and 2005, 2006 Current Population Surveys. Estimates by the Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Source: Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard on U.S. Health System Performance, 2006

Federal CMS (Medicare/Medicaid)

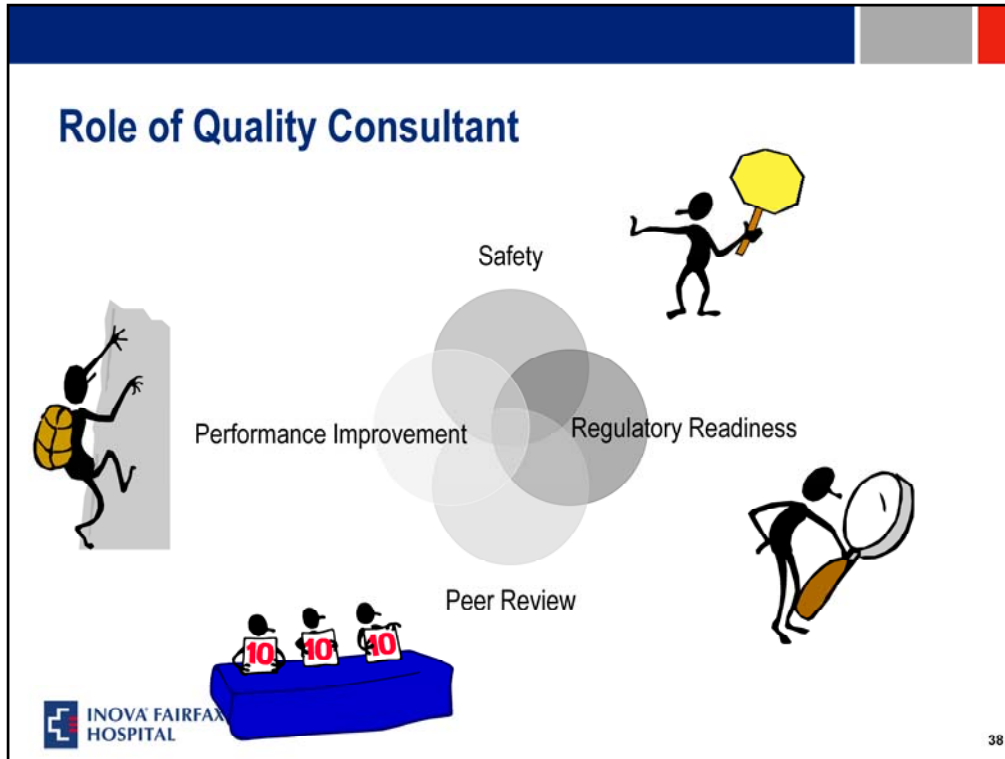


Quality from the Patient's Perspective

- Keep me safe
 - Heal me
 - Be nice to me
- In that order!



Safety + quality + satisfaction = Excellent Care



If this is what needs to be done then how does that relate to what I do as a Quality Consultant

Role of Quality Consultant - Safety



- Safety Huddle – weekly / daily message
- Safety Coach program
- Safety phone
- Red rules
- DNU abbreviations
- HAM SALAD

Role of Quality Consultant - Safety



- Rapid Response Team (RRT)
- Environment of Care Tours
- Safety Culture Survey
- Medication Safety Oversight Committee
- Site visits from one Inova facility to another

Role of Quality Consultant - Safety



- Tubing Mis-connection project
- Safety Fair
- Data analysis for trends
- Data mining and display
- Root cause analysis
- Board and Administrative Ownership is KEY

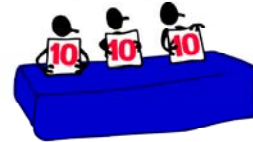
Role of Quality Consultant – Performance Improvement

- LEAN
- PDCA: Plan – Do – Check - Act
- Collaborative Learning Communities
 - 100K Lives Campaign, Sepsis, Flow, Organ Donation
- Team Facilitation
- Bundle Compliance Teams
- Clinical Effectiveness Teams



Role of Quality Consultant – Peer Review

- Care Science, Crimson Initiative
- Mortality, Morbidity
- Indicator Development
- Case Finding, Screening, Investigation
- Chart preparation, Data entry, Minutes
- Ongoing Professional Practice Evaluation (OPPE)
- Focused Professional Practice Evaluation (new)
- Focused Review
- Credentialing Report



For example in OB they look at hemorrhage, low apgar score

In Surgery they look at unplanned return to OR, infection

In Medicine, pneumonia, unplanned upgrade in care

In Diagnostic areas: confirmatory double read

Role of Quality Consultant – Regulatory Readiness

- **Federal** - CMS (Medicare and Medicaid) can survey announced or unannounced.
- **State** - State surveys hospitals every two years with 48 hours notice; can also survey or investigate complaints unannounced
- **County** - Fire Marshall can survey unannounced
- **The Joint Commission** – Starting in 2006, TJC surveys became unannounced. Survey every three years; also conduct random unannounced surveys.
- **Other** - There are a variety of other regulatory bodies that also conduct surveys - CARF, NRC, CAP, etc.



Role of Quality Consultant – Regulatory Readiness

- Periodic Performance Reports (PPR)
- Strategic Surveillance System (S3)
- Outcomes Data: Core Measures, SCIP, Vermont – Oxford, NDNQI
- Complaint Investigations
- Mock Surveys (Dress rehearsal)
- Gap analysis



Role of Quality Consultant – Challenges

- Paper Records
- Changing regulatory environment
- “Blue” Rules
- Competing Priorities
- Integrating new technology
- New Stakeholders
- Demanding populations
- Ethical issues – End of Life
- Leadership “buy in”



Why is Quality Important to Inova Fairfax Hospital?



- Our Mission: To improve the health of the diverse community that we serve, through excellence in patient care, education and research
- Our Vision: To be the best healthcare system in the world
- Our Core Values:
 - Caring for and about people
 - Innovation
 - Community responsibility

We are a not for profit hospital

We want to be a place where physicians want to practice, employees want to work, patients want to receive care, that the community wants to support.

Inova Fairfax Accomplishments



Health Grades

One of the top 50 hospitals in the United States for the 2nd consecutive year.

Ranked Best in Virginia for Cardiology Services for two years in a row (2009-2010)

Ranked Best in Virginia for Treatment of Stroke for three years in a row (2008-2010)

Recipient of HealthGrades' Stroke Care Excellence Award for five years in a row (2006-2010)

Ranked Best in Virginia for GI Medical Treatment for two years in a row (2009-2010)

Recipient of HealthGrades' Gastrointestinal Care Excellence Award for six years in a row (2005-2010)

Inova Fairfax Accomplishments

- American Nurses Credentialing Center
 - Magnet Status since 1997
 - First Magnet Hospital in DC region,
 - One of 102 nationally
- US News and World Report
 - Top 50 hospitals for GYN, Urology, Heart and Heart Surgery



Inova Fairfax Accomplishments

- Health and Human Services
 - Medal of Honor for Organ Donation
- Joint Commission Disease Specific Certification
 - Primary Stroke Center
 - VAD (Ventricular Assist Device)
 - Transplant
- American College of Surgeons
 - Level 1 Regional Trauma Center
- Working Mother Magazine
 - Top 100 Employers

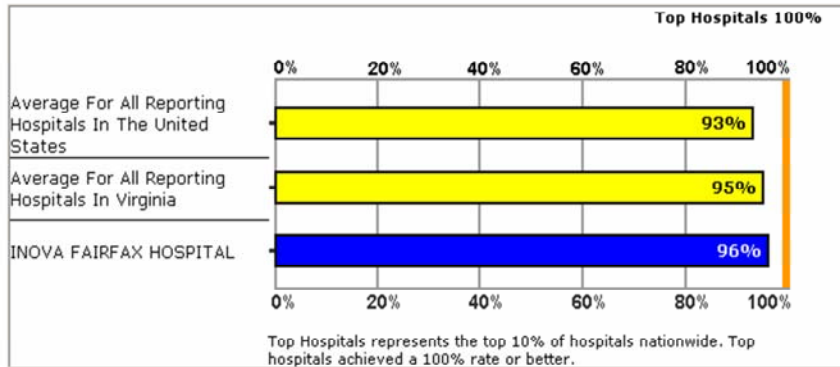


www.hospitalcompare.hhs.gov

Graph 1 of 8

Hide **Percent of Heart Attack Patients Given Aspirin at Arrival**

The rates displayed in this graph are from data reported for discharges July 2006 through June 2007.



Data prepared for:
**INOVA FAIRFAX
HOSPITAL**

HOSPITAL COMPARE - HCAHPS

September 2009 release

		Your Hospital	National				
HCAHPS - Discharges from January 2008 to December 2008		Score	Av era ge	25th PCT L	Med ian	75th PC TL	Total N
Would patients recommend the hospital to friends and family?	YES, patients would definitely recommend the hospital	70%	68%	61%	68%	75%	3,765
	YES, patients would probably recommend the hospital	25%	26%	21%	26%	32%	3,765
	NO, patients would not recommend the hospital (they probably would not or definitely would not recommend it)	5%	6%	3%	5%	7%	3,765
Number of Completed Surveys		300 or More					

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Questions

