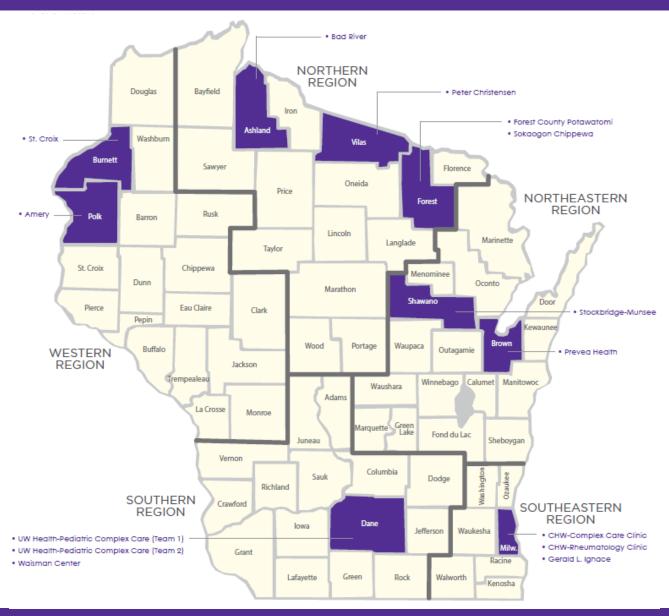
Advancing Family-Centered Care Coordination QI Project

Learning Community

February 26, 2019

Agenda

Welcome & Introductions	12-12:10
Using QI Framework to Advance Use of Shared Plans of Care (SPoC)	12:10-12:35
 Learning Communities 	
Driver Diagram	
Life QI Platform	12:35-12:55
Overview	
PDSA Sample	
Wrap up & Next Steps	12:55-1:00
 Mar 5: Family Representative Call 	
 Week of March 4: Q1 surveys distributed to teams 	
Apr 5: Q1 surveys due	
 April 23: In-person Summit meeting (Crowne Plaza, Madison) (registration available soon) 	



Health Center	Population
nealth Center	Population
Amery Hospital and Clinic	Children with emotional/behavioral challenges
Bad River Tribal Health Center	Youth in foster care due to opiate- addicted parents
Children's Hospital of WI- Complex Care Clinic	Children with medical complexity who are 12 yrs old or older
Children's Hospital of WI- Rheumatology Clinic	Children/adolescents with chronic rheumatic disease
Forest Co Potawatomi Health and Wellness Center	Children/youth diagnosed with global developmental delays and/or Autism Spectrum Disorder
Gerald L. Ignace Indian Health Center	Children with ADHD
Peter Christensen Health Center	Children with chronic special health care needs including behavioral health

Health Center	Population
St. Croix Tribal Health Clinic	Children with special health care needs including emotional or behavioral health
Sokaogon Chippewa Health Clinic	Children with medical complexity/behavioral health
Stockbridge Munsee Health and Wellness Center	Children with asthma (0-18 yrs old)
UW Health AFCH – Pediatric Complex Care Program (Ehlenbach)	Children with medical complexity
UW Health AFCH – Pediatric Complex Care Program (Sodergren)	Children with medical complexity (ages 12-21)
Waisman Center – Newborn Follow-up Clinic	Children less than 36 mo of age who spent time in neonatal intensive care units



Aim to Improve Family Centered Care Coordination for CYSHCN

USING SHARED PLANS OF CARE

AIM:

85% of families will agree or strongly agree that the Shared Plan of Care helps ensure more of their child's needs are met.

What is a Shared Plan of Care?

Essential Elements:

- 1. Medical summary (including providers involved in care)
- 2. Family strengths and preferences
- 3. Negotiated actions (family goals and clinical goals, timelines, and persons responsible)

Other necessary attachments – may include emergency plans, chronic condition protocols, other relevant legal documents such as IEPs or 504 plans.

Why SPoC? For Whom?

- >20% of WI children and youth have some type of special health care need anticipated to last at least a year and requiring services and supports beyond those of other children
- Fragmentation of care is common, and families often shoulder a disproportionate share of the care coordination burden
- Care plans developed with families may help reduce hierarchical relationships between health care providers and parents, improve reciprocal information exchange, and strengthen relationships

Wisconsin report from the 2001/12 National Survey of Children's Health.

Adams S, Cohen, E, Mahant S, et al. Exploring the usefulness of comprehensive care plans for children with medical complexity (CMC): A qualitative study. BMC Pediatrics. 2013; 13:10.

Approach

- Learning Community = cohort of clinical care teams (including families) using quality improvement (QI) methods to reach aim
 - Facilitated by WISMHI
- Over 12 months, teams participate in learning community calls and in-person event
- Participating pediatricians earn Maintenance of Certification credit
- FOCUS: Developing SPoC that help ensure more of child's needs are met

Learning Community Roles



- Implements all phases of the project
- Establishes and facilitates calls and in-person event
- Communicates updates and results to teams
- Offers targeted, as needed coaching



CYSHCN Program

- Provides grant funding to SPoC projects and WISMHI
- Directs focus of work
- Integrates work into broader CYSHCN programming
- Communicates what has been learned to national partners



- Participate in learning community
- Attend calls and inperson meeting
- Actively involve families in project
- Receive feedback reports & coaching
- Earn professional certification

Why QI to Improve Clinical Care?

Less effective

- Educational materials for health professionals
- Didatic educational meetings

More effective

- Multifaceted interventions/QI
- Academic detailing
- Interactive educational workshops

H Bauchner, L Simpson, J Chessare. Changing Physician Behaviour. *ADC* 2001;84:459-462.

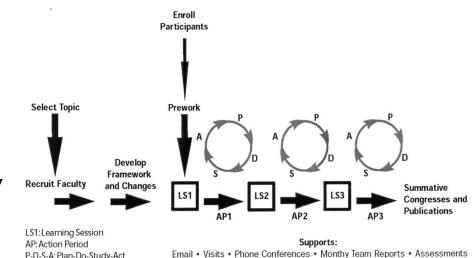
LA Bero, R Grilli, J Grimshaw, E Harvey, A Oxman, MA Thomson. Closing the gap between research and practice: an overview of systematic reviews of interventions to promote the implementation of research findings. *BMJ*1998;317:465-468.

F Mostofian, C Ruban, N Simunovic, M Bhandari. Changing Physician Behavior: What Works? *AJMC* 2015;21:75-84.

What is a Learning Community?

P-D-S-A: Plan-Do-Study-Act

- Modeled on the Institute for Healthcare Improvement's **Breakthrough Series**
- Short-term (months) learning system that brings together teams seeking improvement in a focused topic area
- Components
 - Shared learning: face-to-face and/or virtual Learning Sessions
 - Structured goals, tests of change, data collection/analysis with feedback to teams
- Based upon the **Model for Improvement**
- Excellent track record of achieving dramatic results

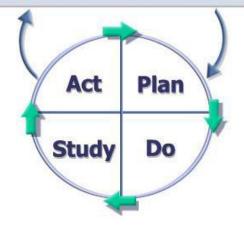


The Model for Improvement



How will we know that a change is an improvement?

What change can we make that will result in improvement?

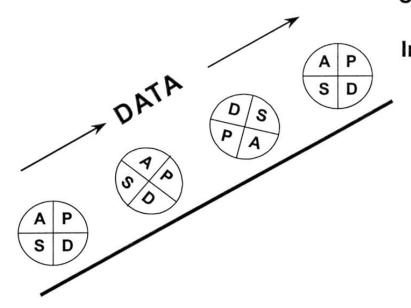


AIM

MEASUREMENT

TESTS of CHANGE

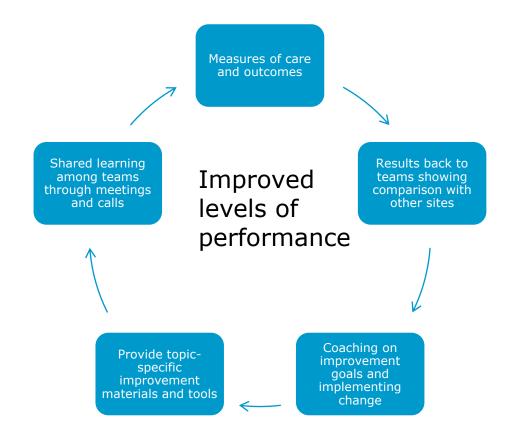
Repeated Use of the PDSA Cycle



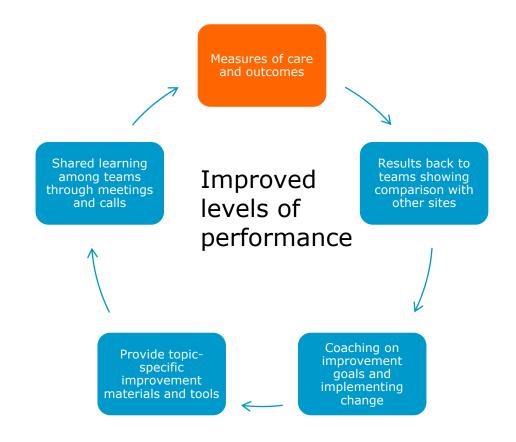
Changes That Result in Improvement

Hunches Theories Ideas

Clinical Practice-Based Improvement



Clinical Practice-Based Improvement



Family of Measures

MEASURE	GOAL
 Families agree/strongly agree SPoC helps ensure more of their child's needs are met 	85%
 Care team meetings including family member 	75%
 Families agree/strongly agree that SPoC helps them tell other service providers (schools, child care providers) about their child's needs 	60%
 Teams neutral/disagree/strongly disagree use of SPoC helps their team communicate more efficiently 	<20%

2019 Advancing Family-Centered Care Coordination using a Shared Plan of Care Learning Community QI Project

AIM	Drivers	Tests of Change Ideas
By December 31, 2019, 85% of families will agree/strongly agree that the SPoC helps ensure more of their child's	Clinicians and care team members understand value of SPoC	 Different versions of shared plans of care (previous vs plans containing 3 essential elements) Use of SPoC with different groups within selected population (different levels of education, different economic resources, different condition severity) Review best practice literature on development and use such as "Achieving a Shared Plan of Care with Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs." Partner with Family Voices, Regional Centers, Parent 2 Parent to provide support and resources for families
needs are met	Families and youth understand value of SPoC	 Use of strategies for communicating with families when enrolling in pilot, developing SPoC (such as <u>letters of introduction</u> or recruitment, scripts for inperson conversations, <u>cover pages on SPoC</u> to explain how families might choose to use document) Explain "personal goals" section of SPoC using accessible language ("What matters to you?"/"What's important to you?" versus "What are your goals?") Dedicated staff member to explain and develop SPoC Promote WI Family Voices' <u>Coordinating your Child's Health Care</u> training among enrolled families
	SPoC improves the quality of communication	 Use strategies to empower families to communicate with other health systems, agencies about the SPoC (test scripted language) Share SPoC with emergency department clinicians and care team members, hospitalists, other clinical care providers Share SPoC with school professionals, child care providers, early intervention Develop and pilot a consent form to share the SPoC
	Clinic has established processes for SPoC development, implementation and updating	 Frequency of regular team meetings (Q2 wk. vs Q mo. vs other) Team meetings are scheduled at convenient times/locations for families Frequency of SPoC updates (Q3 mo. vs Q6 mo. vs other) Roles for care team members in SPoC process (test different members leading different parts of process) Families are engaged to provide feedback about SPoC clinic activities



Email address				
Password				
Forgotten your password?				
Log in				
Logging in to Life QI United States				
Change region				
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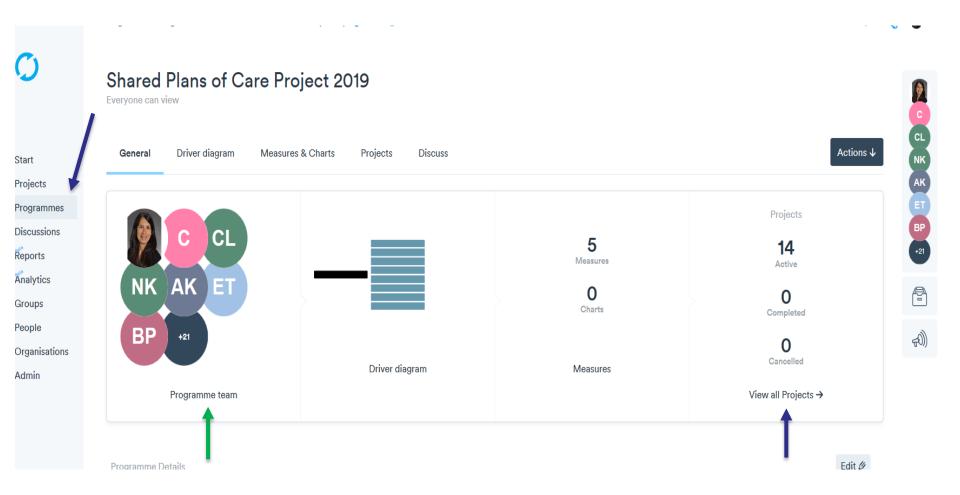
Log in with SSO

Don't have an account?

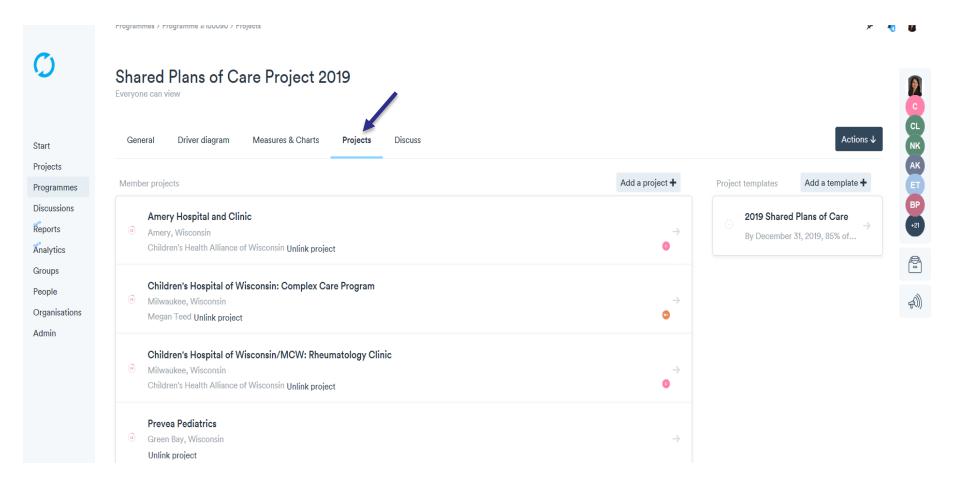
https://us.lifeqisystem.com/login/

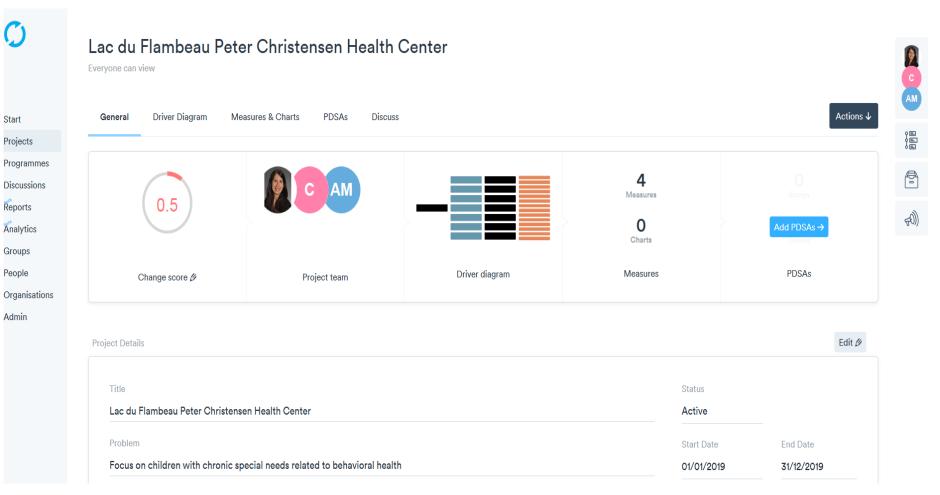


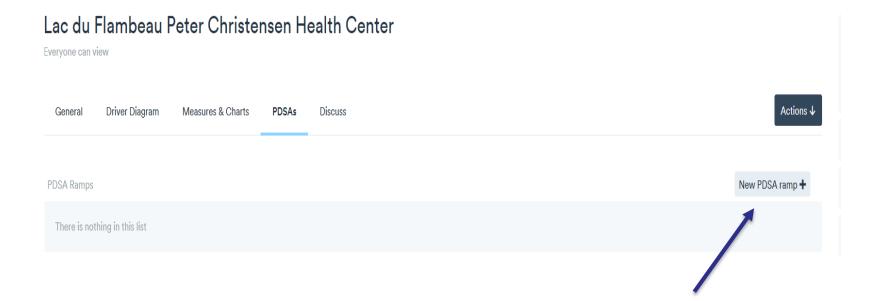
Get help with programmes • Programmes Programmes Search... Start a new program 2019 NPM Developmental Screening By December 31, 2019, 69% of sites listed in RedCap will be conducting developmental screening. Geeta Wadhwani Children's Health Alliance of Wisconsin 2018 Local Public Health Department Data By December 31, 2019, 69% of sites listed in REDCap will be conducting developmental screening. Geeta Wadhwani Children's Health Alliance of Wisconsin Shared Plans of Care Project 2019 By December 31, 2019, 85% of families will agree/strongly agree that the SPoC helps ensure more of their child's needs are met. Geeta Wadhwani Children's Health Alliance of Wisconsin



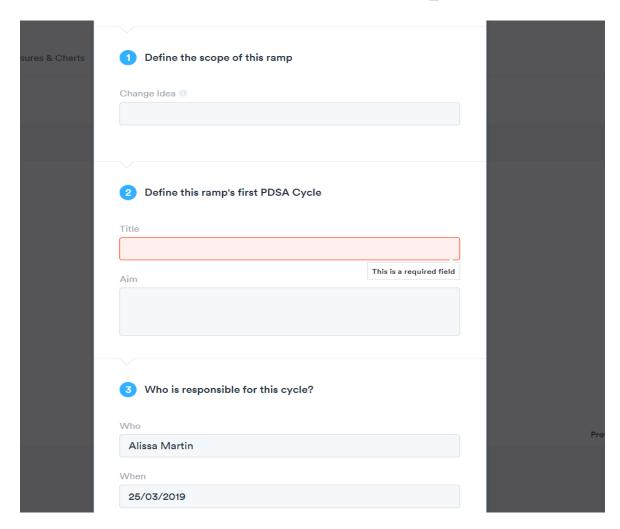
Project Teams



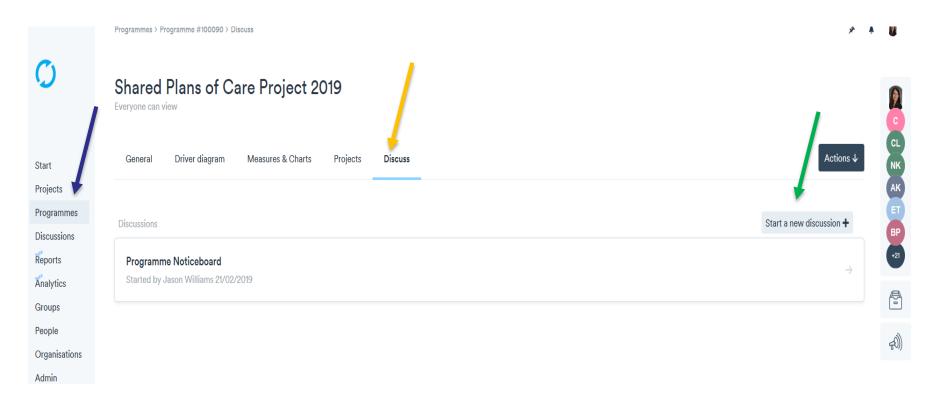


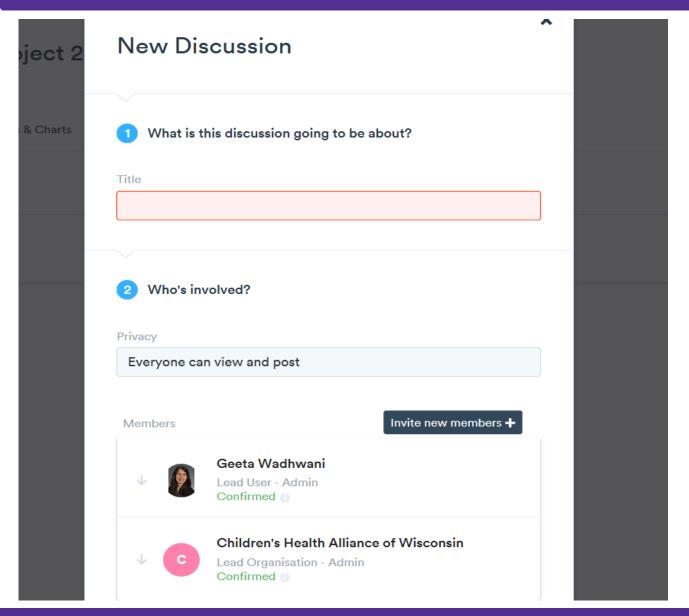


PDSA Ramp



Discussion Posting and Resource Sharing







Reminders

- Mar 5: Family Representative Call
- Week of Mar 4: Q1 surveys sent to teams
- Apr 23: In-person Summit, Crowne Plaza, Madison (registration available this week)
- Sign up for Life QI!

Thank you!



Colleen Lane (clane@chw.org)

