

PATIENT INVOLVEMENT IN SAFETY AND RESILIENCE

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a place of mind THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA Carolyn Canfield independent citizen-patient UBC Honorary lecturer

DISCLOSURES

bias

competing interests

financial conflicts





Nick Francis 1929 - 2008

















Patient safety is a system experience

Patient harm is a patient experience

if you want to know about harm, you've got to ask the patient

ADAPTED FROM James Reason's Swiss Cheese model of accident causation (1990)









Ecosystems are not only more complex than we think,

they are more complex than we CAN think.

Egler, Frank E, The Nature of Vegetation 1977

Explaining failure Contrasting models Dekker, 2008

Old View Thinking

The system is basically safe

Human error is a cause of adverse events

Unreliable people are the biggest threat (random performance degradations)

Progress on safety is restricting the unreliable component [people] through rules, regulations and procedures **New View Thinking**

The system is NOT inherently safe

Human error is NOT an explanation but demands an explanation (human error is a symptom of deeper trouble within the system)

People create safety human error is connected to features of tools and tasks)

Progress on safety is developed with an understanding of the vulnerabilities and strengths_of the system in which people work.

Sam Sheps & Karen Cardiff UBC School of Population and Public Health

"The System"



There is no "safe" care only "safer" care



new Patient Safety: a ^ Definition

"Management of **RISK** over time in order to

MAXIMIZE benefit and

MINIMIZE harm with patients in the healthcare system"

> Vincent, C., & Amalberti, R. (2016) Safer healthcare: Strategies for the real world

managing risk

SAFETY

QUALITY

Resilience is the intrinsic ability of a system to adjust its functioning so that it continues to achieve its intended goals in spite of expected and unexpected disruptions.

Adapted from "Resilience Engineering in Practice" Erik Hollnagel 2010





Co-produced Evidence Based Practice

Graphic courtesy of International Centre for Allied Health Evidence University of South Australia 2016



Where's the patient?!







Closed Hierarchical Organization Network of Relationships

"the citizen-patient"















Citizen-Patient Communities



Strength in Diversity





THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Honorary Lecturer



champion



team member







instructor

coach





Per Capita Cost IHI Triple Aim

BMJ Quality & Safety

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Editorial

The Quadruple Aim: care, health, cost and meaning in work

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In 2008, Donald Berwick and colleagues provided a framework for the delivery of high value care in the USA, the Triple Aim, that is centred around three overarching goals: improving the individual experience of care; improving the health of populations; and reducing the per capita cost of healthcare.1 The intent is that the Triple Aim will guide the redesign of healthcare systems and the transition to population health. Health systems globally grapple with these challenges of improving the health of populations while simultaneously lowering healthcare costs. As a result, the Triple Aim, although originally conceived within the USA, has been adopted as a set of principles for health system reform within many organisations around the world.

The successful achievement of the Triple Aim requires highly effective healthcare organisations. The backbone of any effective healthcare system is an engaged and productive workforce.2 But the Triple Aim does not explicitly acknowledge the critical role of the workforce in healthcare



Dr Lucian Leape



Sikka R, et al. BMJ Qual Saf 2015;0:1–3. doi:10.1136/bmjqs-2015-004160























- ✓ skills
- ✓ respect
- ✓ awareness
- ✓ competence
- ✓ trust
- ✓ calmness
- ✓ accountability
- \checkmark intuition
- ✓ communications
- ✓ interdependence
- ✓ and more!



Thank you! *Questions?*



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