

Pathways 101

Evidence-Based Care Management Tools

Some Selected Slides for Participants

Judith Weinstein





General Outline: Care Management Tool Development

- System Basics
- Starting the Process
- Tool Types & Tool Choice
- Overview of Tool Development, Use & Benefits
- Getting Started - Initial Steps
- Maintenance / Evaluation

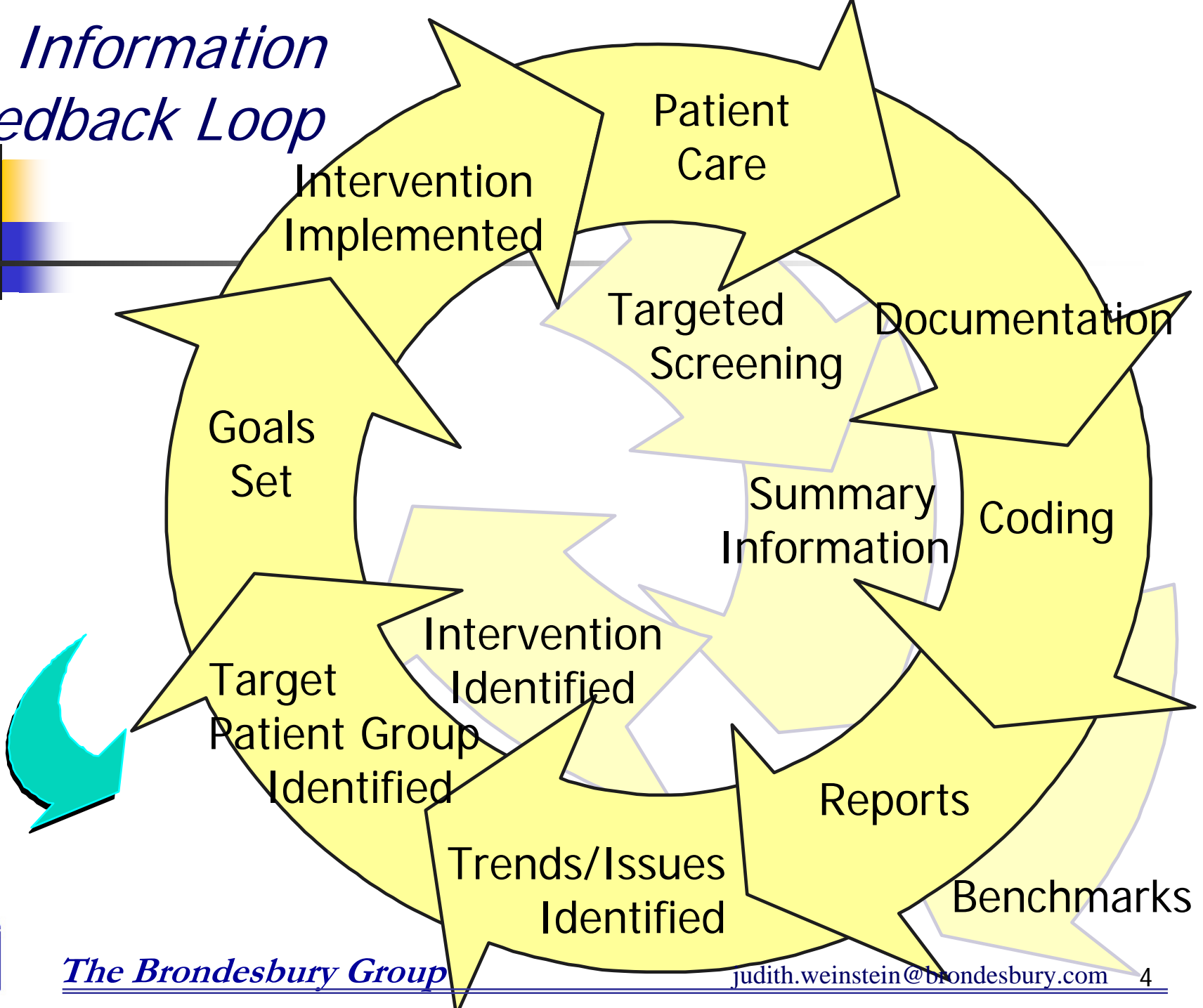


To Do:

- Target
- Integrate
- Develop
- Implement
- Maintain
- Evaluate
- Update

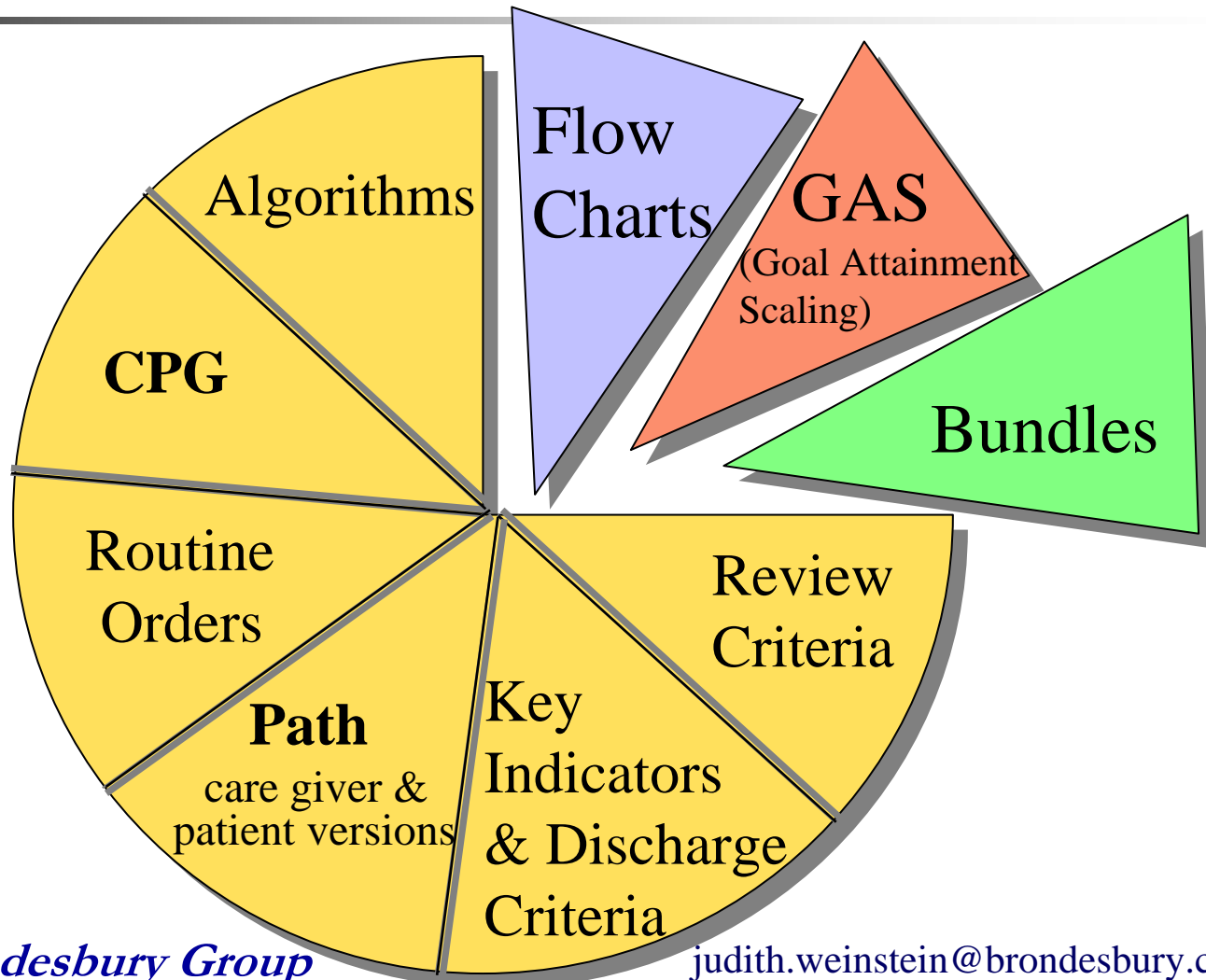


An Information Feedback Loop



Integrated Tools Now

Evidence-Based, Proactive, Care Management Tools



What tools to support consistent assessment, planning & goal setting?

Decide "Which Tools?"

4 Hour Sepsis Bundle Without Shock.
(Applies to severe sepsis. See definitions)

- Presumptive diagnosis is made within 2 hours
- Serum lactate measured with severe sepsis.
- Antibiotics administered within 1 hour of a presumptive diagnosis of severe sepsis.

Sepsis: A documented or suspected infection with one or more of the following:
Fever
Hypothermia
HR >90 or <2SD above the normal for age
Tachypnea
Altered mental status
Hyperglycemia >120 in absence of diabetes
Leukocytosis
Leukopenia
Normal wbc with >10% immature forms
Plasma C-reactive protein >2 SD above normal

GUIDELINES & PROTOCOLS
APPROPRIATE IMPLEMENTATION

Diabetes Care
Pitected SGLT

Scope
The guideline describes the care of patients with diabetes mellitus, covering not only the treatment of diabetes but also prevention and screening for diabetes. It is intended for use by all health professionals who are involved in the care of patients with diabetes. The guideline is intended primarily for family practitioners.

Recommendation 1 Patient self-management 1

Diabetes care hinges on the commitment of the patient to diabetes self-management following education, clinical advice, and continuous clinical monitoring.

When you are admitted to the hospital

What Matters	When you are admitted to the hospital	First 1 or 2 days
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You know or understand why you're in hospital You know what you're expected to do while you're in hospital You know how to get help if you need it You know how to get home safely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You know what you're expected to do when you get home You know how to get help if you need it You know how to get home safely

Jan 2012

Bundle

Patient Pathway

Tools Planned

Client Grouping	Assessments recommended	Flow
CP / Quad with Speech / Breath Control Issues		
Challenge Area		
Speech at Grade 1	✓	

CPG Path

Flow Chart

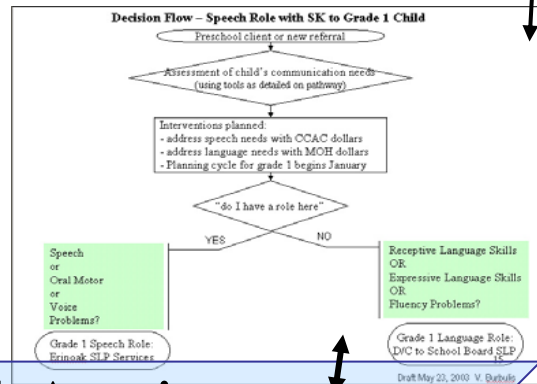
Pathway

Assessment Tool / Process

In Canada, 4% of adults are at this level

Nutritional Analysis

	Energy	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate	Fiber	Sodium	Potassium	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Vitamin B6	Vitamin B12	Vitamin C	Vitamin E	Vitamin K
Standard Deviation	1000	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10



Goal Attainment Scaling

Pathway for Client Group:

	Assessment (see Table 1, Appendix for Multiple Assessment)	Intervention	Maintenance (maintain goal when met)	Discharge Criteria
Speech Language Pathologist				
Physiotherapy				
Safety				
Personal Care				
Productivity				

Draft format for Pre-School Pathway: rows to be determined as per needs of group

Key Indicators/ Discharge Criteria





About "Bundles"

1. The science for the components of the bundle is so solid that the action is a generally accepted practice and when not practiced is the result of process failures
2. Components of the bundles need to share the same time and space
3. The use of each component of the bundle can easily be a yes or no.
4. The whole bundle (the components taken together) can easily be described by a yes or no.
5. The function the bundle describes needs to be a fairly frequently occurring item

<http://www.qualityhealthcare.org/IHI/Topics/CriticalCare/Sepsis/EmergingContent/SepsisBundle.htm>

Bundles, Roger Resar MD, Oct 14, 2003



Definition

Pathway:

“A multidisciplinary tool, which makes explicit the usual patient problems and activities that must occur to facilitate the achievement of expected patient outcomes in a defined length of time.”

As adopted by the Durham Region Path Work Group



Doing It ...

- The Goal for this Patient Pathway is ...
- The Patient's Flow through the episode is ...
- The Tools to coordinate the patients experience are ...
- The Tools will look like...



System Versus Program Considerations

System - sets the process

- development
- path format
- variance / outcome summary
- tool maintenance (who types & copies)

Program - uses the process

- implementation of process
- application to targeted areas
- feedback on necessary system changes





What will be happening for patients/ clients using this process:

- How many
- For whom
- How fast

Linking with:

- GAS/Documentation
- CQI
- Accreditation Standards





Evaluation of a Patient Case Path

- Is there a goal
- Are there objectives
- Are the references up to date and reliable
- Are related routine orders referenced
- Are related CPGs the most recent version
- Is the format clear in displaying information & guiding the use of the path
- Are Key Indicators & Discharge Criteria identified
- Has the path been reviewed re utilization

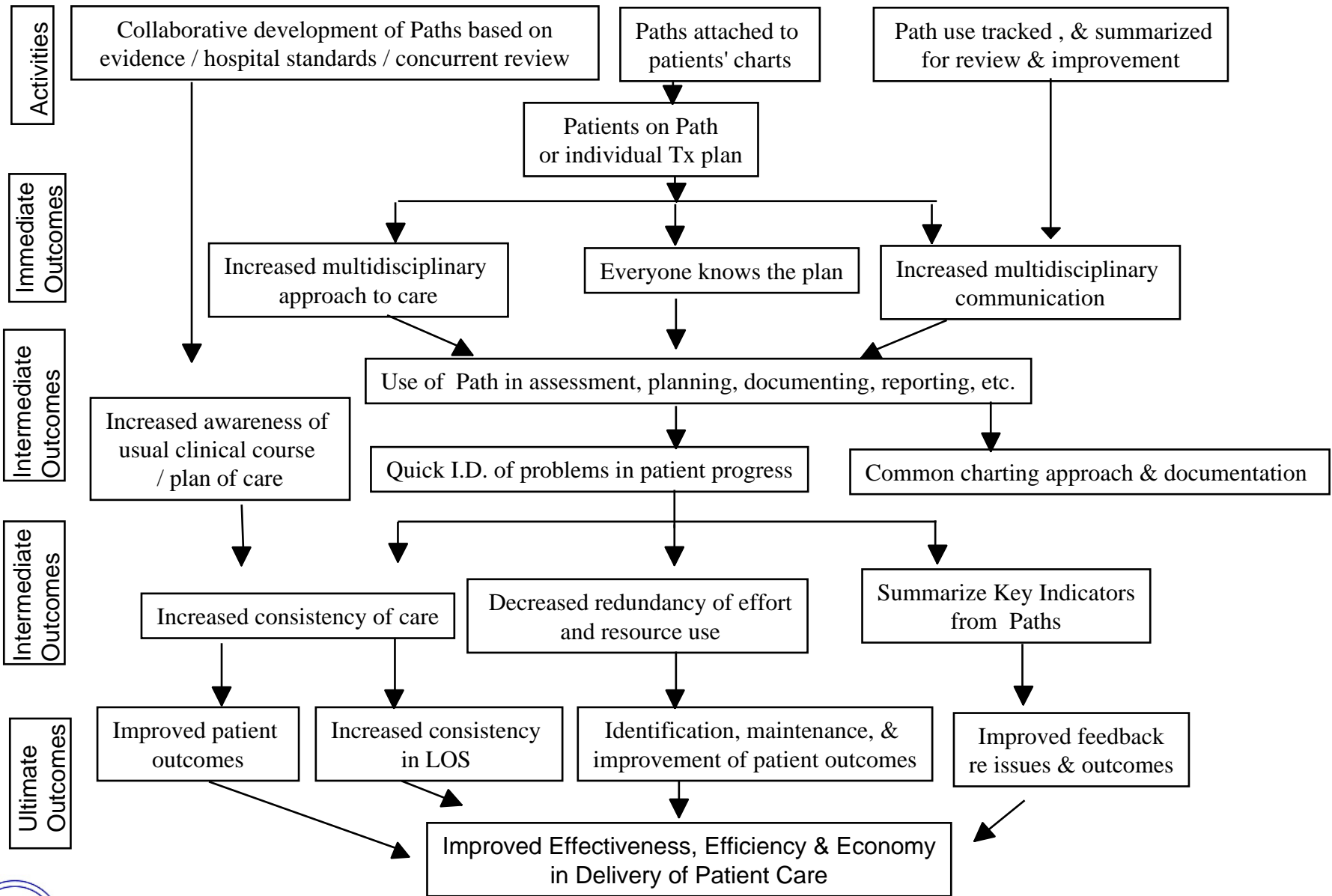


Evaluation of Pathway Implementation

- What are you evaluating? Process? Outcomes?
- Is there a Program Logic Model guiding evaluation?
- Have the implementation activities actually occurred?
- What has happened that you wanted to happen?
- What else happened?
- Do you want to know all about it or if there is progress?



PATHWAYS & RELATED TOOLS - ACTIVITIES & OUTCOMES



Judith Weinstein, 2003 based on a PLM developed for Case Management, Oshawa General Hospital, 1993: update 1998, Dec 2003





Evaluation of Pathway Use

- Longitudinal tracking (CQI Process)
 - Utilization information
 - Financial/workload
 - Patient satisfaction
- Targeted examination
 - Benchmark comparisons (LOS)
 - Variances
 - Clinical Outcomes / Objectives





Do It !

Immediate Intermediate Ultimate

Goal Improved

All objectives Improved

Better documentation/summaries

Increased Consistency in Care

Quick ID & action with problems

Increased activity in plan of care

Increased awareness of usual clinical course

Used in assessment, planning, documentation

Team involved

Path developed and reviewed by criteria

The Brondesbury Group

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In Summary...

A Systematic Approach:

- Identified Patient Groups
 - Tools to Support Clearly Defined Strategies
 - Available Reports
 - Linkage of Tools to Community
 - Support of Ongoing Research & Research Application
 - Ongoing Evaluation & Improvement





Questions?



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