

It's as easy as EBCD!

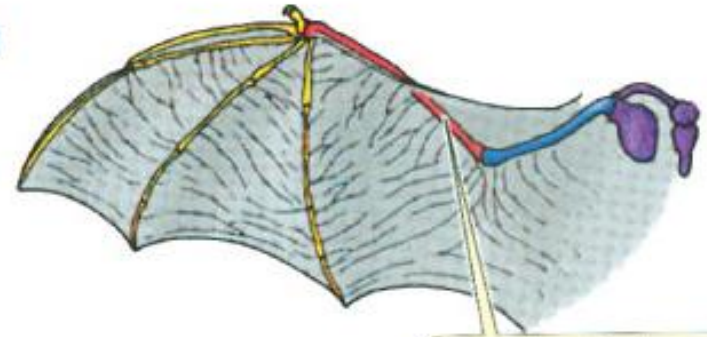


People Powered Quality
improvement

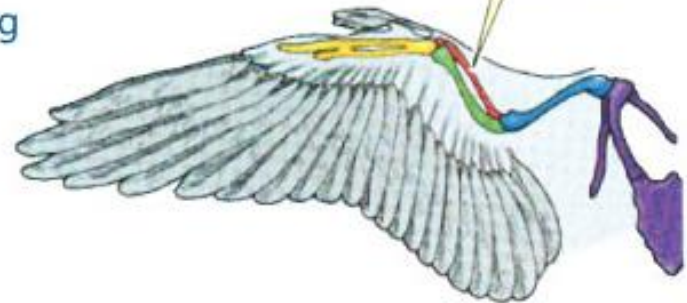
Convergent evolution?

In **evolutionary** biology, **convergent evolution** is the process whereby organisms not closely related (not monophyletic), independently **evolve** similar traits as a result of having to adapt to similar environments or ecological niches

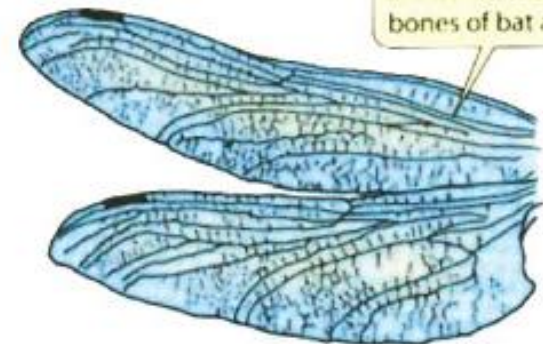
Bat wing



Bird wing



Insect wing





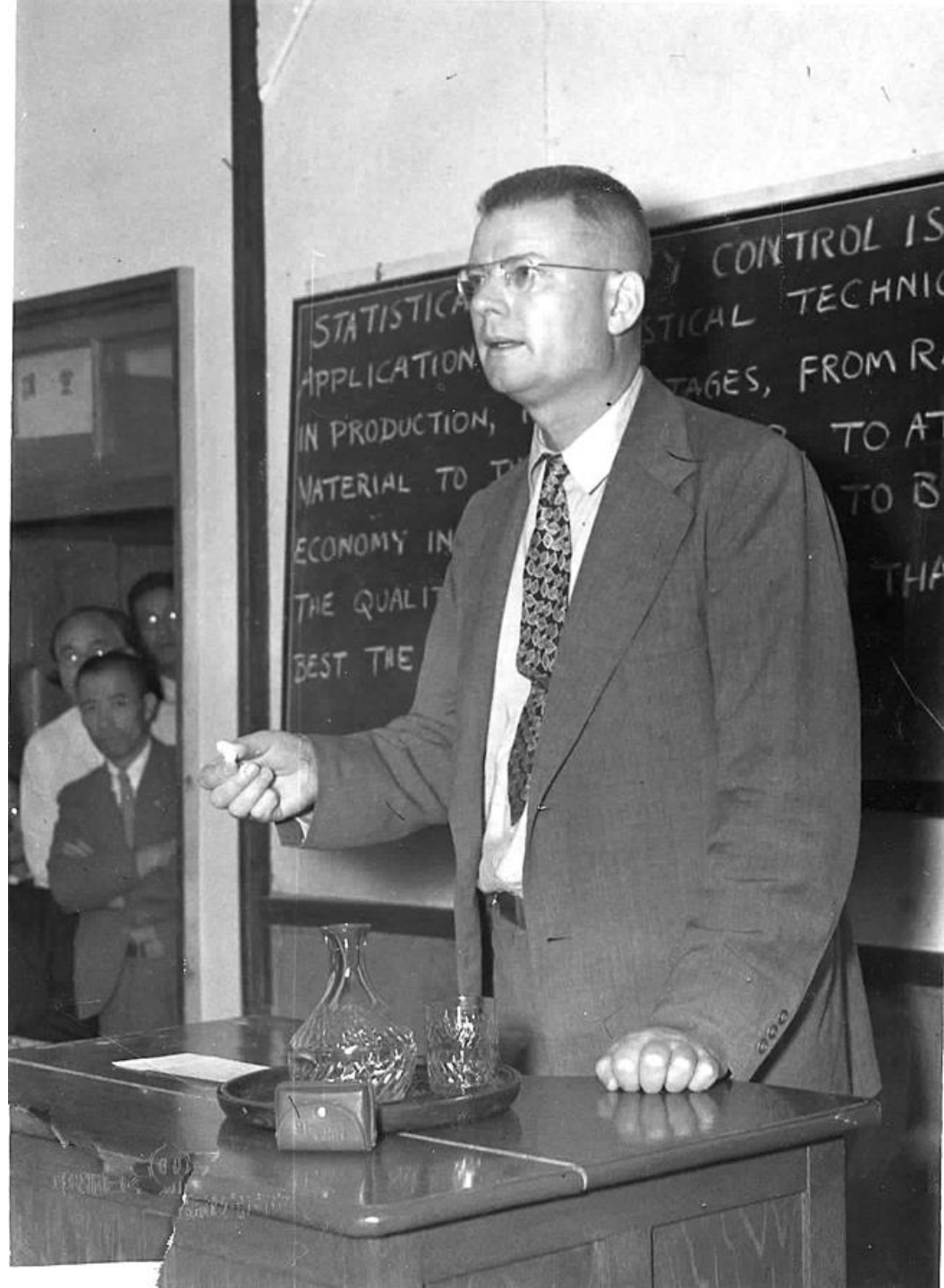
Dr D.M. Berwick
Era 3 medicine for
healthcare

Avoid professional prerogative at the expense of the whole: From Era 1, doctors, nurses, inherited privilege. It's still there. It's the trump card of prerogative over needs, over the interests of others. 'It's my operating room time.' 'I give the orders.' 'Only a doctor can.' 'Only a nurse can.' These are habits and beliefs that die very hard, but they're not needed. They're in our way.

Listen. Really listen: Coproduction, patient-centered care, what matters to you — they're encoding a new balance of power: the authentic transfer of control over people's lives to the people themselves. That includes, and I have to say this, above all, it has to include the voices of the poor, the disadvantaged, the excluded. They need our mission most

**“The greatest waste...
is failure to use the
abilities of people... to
learn about their
frustrations and about
the contributions they
are eager to make.”**

W. Edwards Deming
Out of the Crisis p57



Fugitive data....



Original research

Making soft intelligence hard: a multi-site qualitative study of challenges relating to voice about safety concerns

Graham P Martin¹, Emma-Louise Aveling², Anne Campbell³, Carolyn Tarrant¹, Peter J Pronovost⁴, Imogen Mitchell⁵, Christian Dankers⁶, David Bates^{7, 8}, Mary L

Author affiliations

Abstract

Background Healthcare organisations held by their own personnel. We concerns.

Methods Qualitative study involving participants from a wide range of end of care. Data analysis was by

Results Leaders reported that the expression of concerns by employees



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Beyond metrics? Utilizing 'soft intelligence' for healthcare quality and safety

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ABSTRACT

Formal metrics for monitoring the quality and safety of healthcare have a valuable role, but may not, by themselves, yield full insight into the range of fallibilities in organizations. 'Soft intelligence' is usefully understood as the processes and behaviours associated with seeking and interpreting soft data—of the kind that evade easy capture, straightforward classification and simple quantification—to produce forms of knowledge that can provide the basis for intervention. With the aim of examining current and potential practice in relation to soft intelligence, we conducted and analysed 107 in-depth qualitative interviews with senior leaders, including managers and clinicians, involved in healthcare quality and safety in the English National Health Service. We found that participants were in little doubt about the value of

THE JOHARI WINDOW

Known to Self

Not Known to Self

Known
to
Others

KNOWN SELF

Things we know
about ourselves
and others know
about us.

BLIND SELF

Things others
know about us
that we do not
know.

Not
Known
to
Others

HIDDEN SELF

Things we know
about ourselves
that others do
not know.

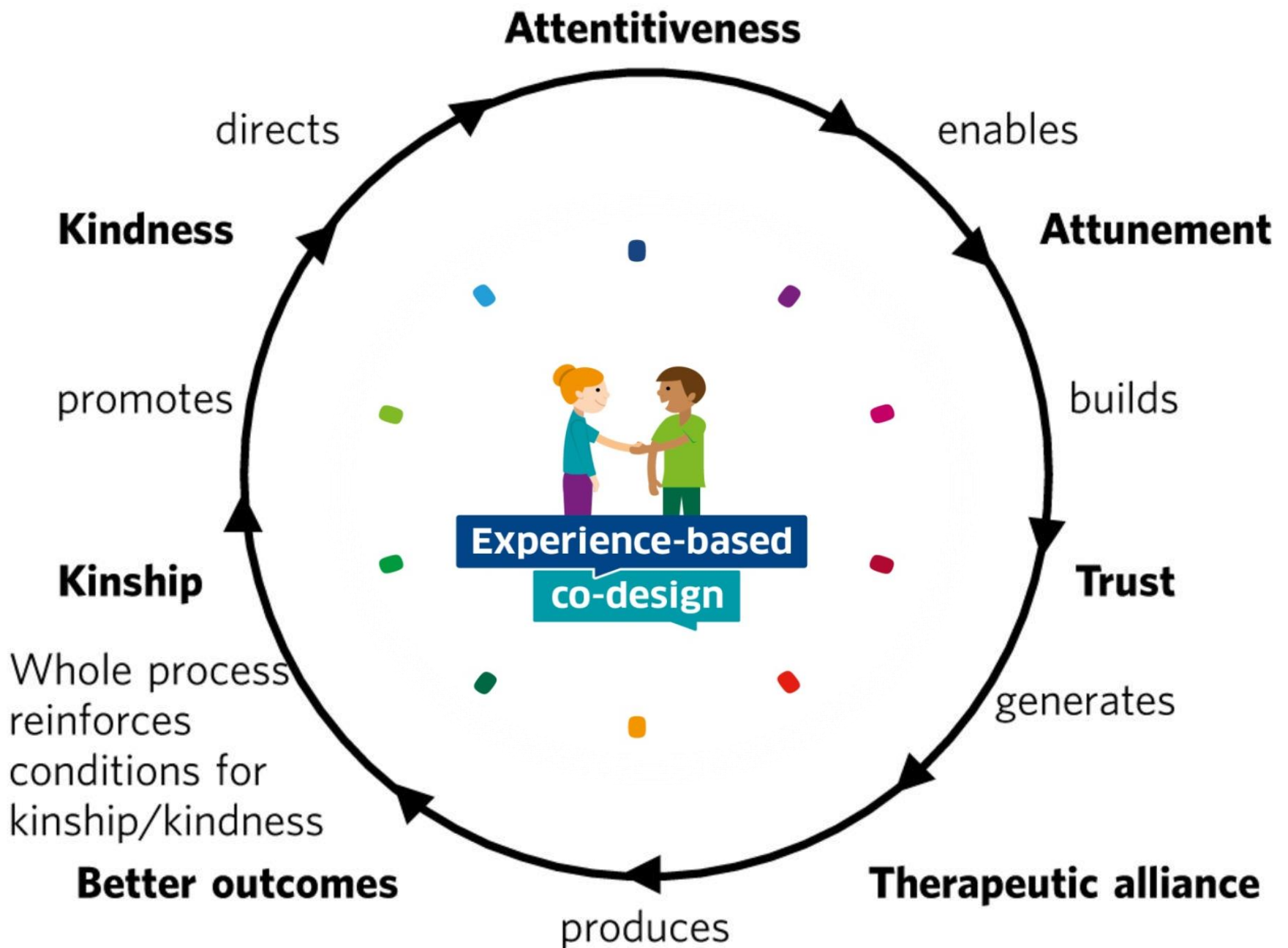
UNKNOWN SELF

Things neither
we nor others
know about us.





Swensen, Kabcenell, Shanafelt. J Healthcare Management.61:2;105-127 2016
Maslach, Leiter. World Psychiatry. 2016;15(2):103-111. (Vigor, Dedication + Absorption)



Intelligent Kindness: reforming the culture of healthcare (Ballat and Campling 2011)

ANALYSIS

SPOTLIGHT: PATIENT CENTRED CARE

Patients and staff as codesigners of healthcare services

Glenn Robert and colleagues describe an approach that aims to ensure that healthcare organisations realise the full potential of patients—the biggest resource they have for improving the quality of care

Glenn Robert *professor*¹, Jocelyn Cornwell *director*², Louise Locock *associate professor and director of applied research*³, Arnie Purushotham *professor*⁴, Gordon Sturmey *patient participant*⁵, Melanie Gager *follow-up sister*⁶

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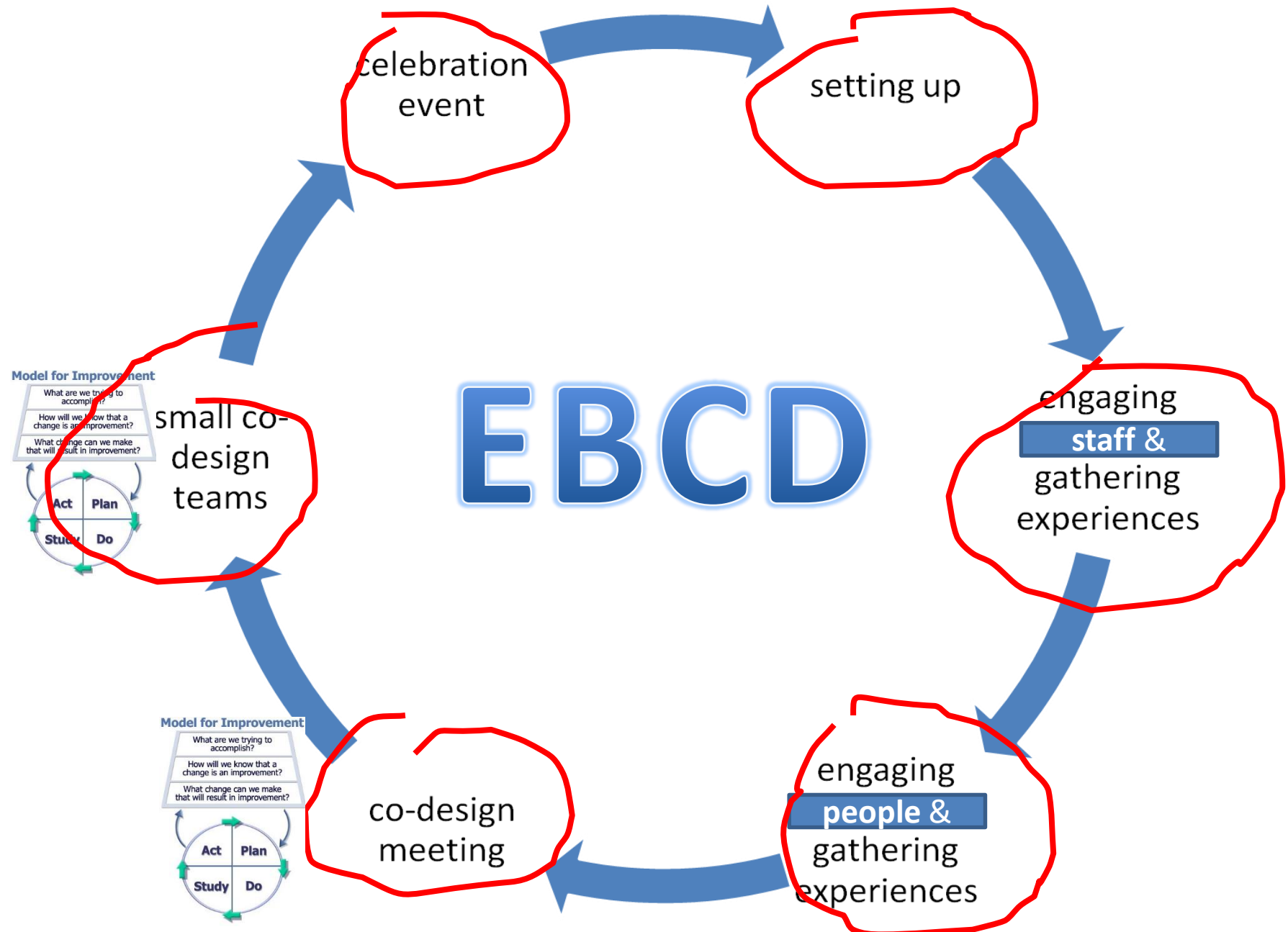
Over a decade ago Don Berwick suggested that healthcare “workers and leaders can often best find the gaps by listening very carefully to the people they serve and their families.”¹ Health professionals are now familiar with approaches—surveys, storytelling, focus groups, online feedback (to name a few)—that can help them listen. A minority

In healthcare the term codesign refers to patients and carers working in partnership with staff to improve services.¹⁴ Here we focus on one particular approach called experience based codesign (EBCD),¹⁵ a six stage process that usually takes 9 to 12 months to complete:

1 of 5

1. Setting up the project

The Experience-based Co-Design process

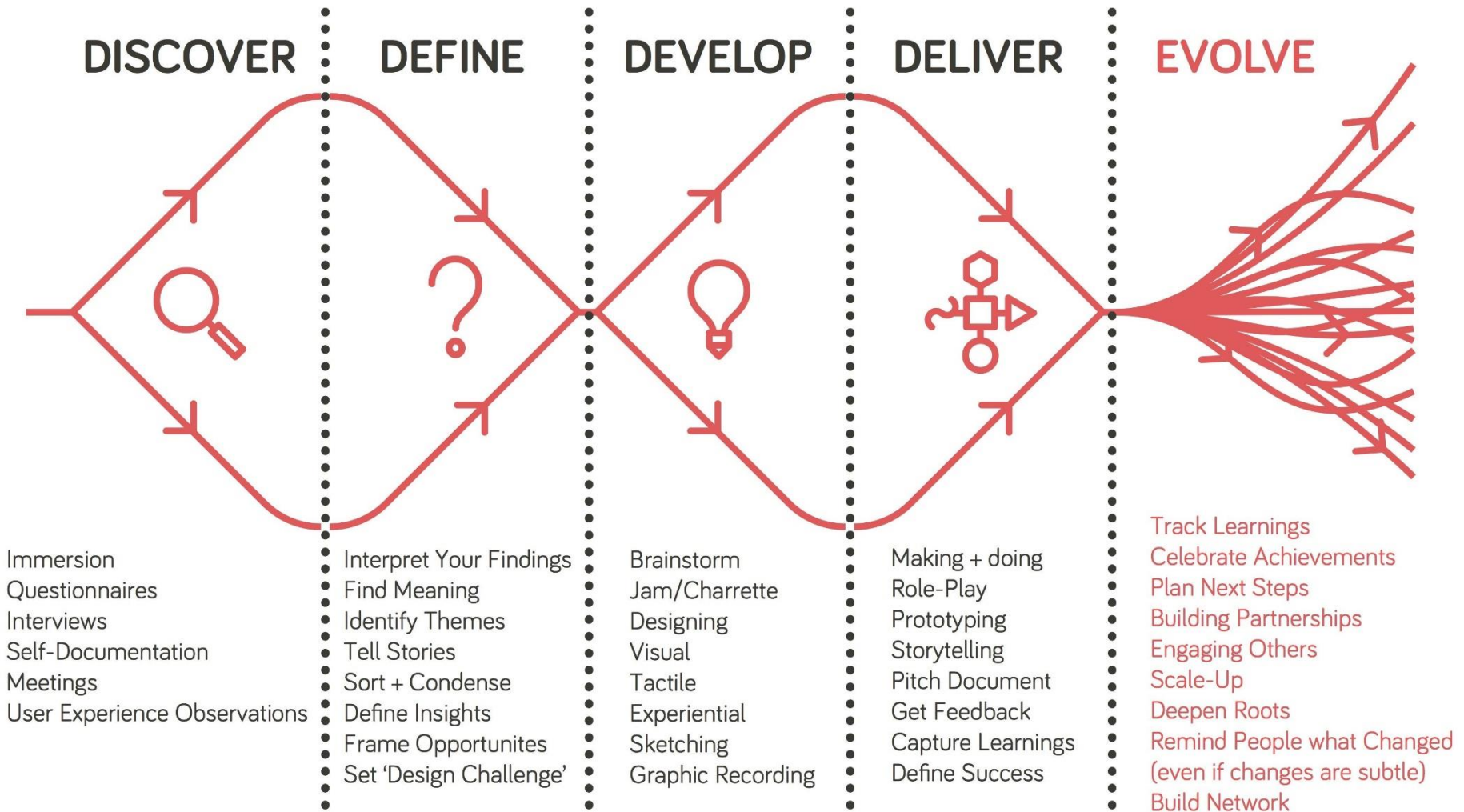
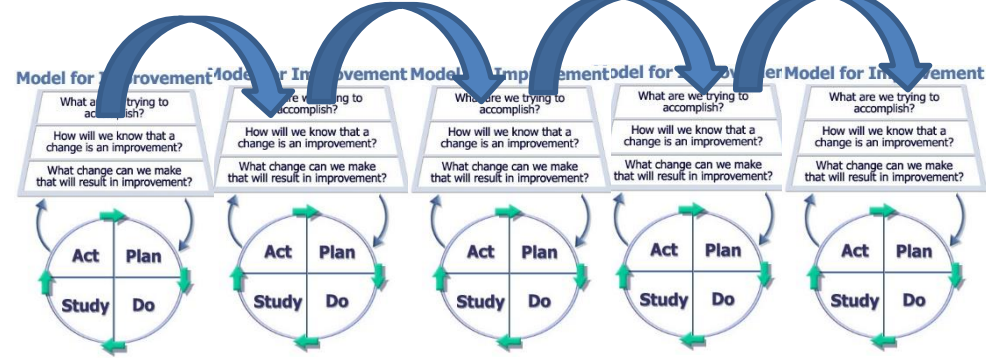




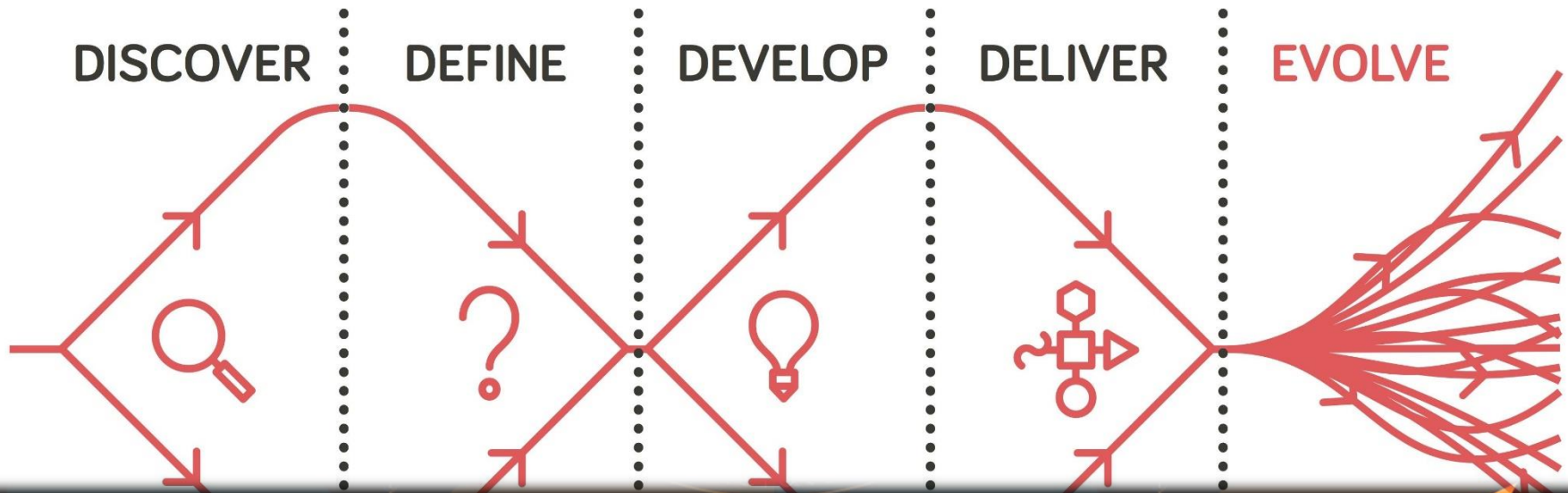
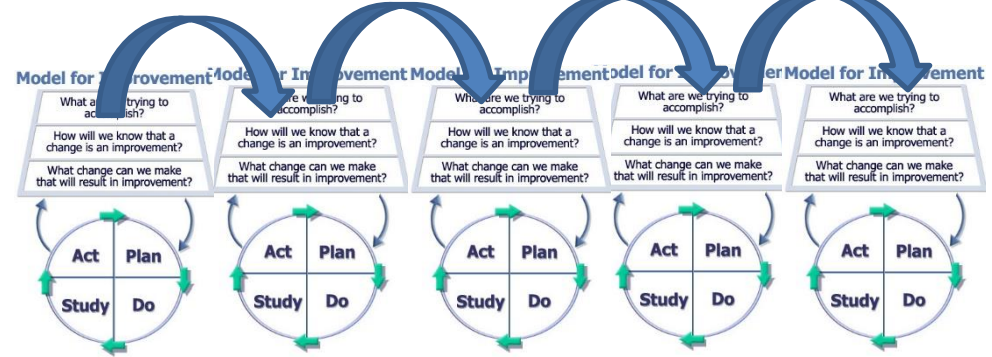
Experience Based Co-Design Toolkit:

<https://www.pointofcarefoundation.org.uk/evidence-resources/>

Experience Based Co-Design



Experience Based Co-Design



What is that like?

Going out, seeing for our selves, and listening to others provides empathy and context around people and their experiences.



What is the needle we should try to move?

The right measurable outcome is based on understanding the needs, perceptions, and experiences of those we are attempting to serve.



How might we...?

Multiple directions are explored, building on one another, to get to unique and desirable solutions.



How do we know this will work?

Testing an idea with minimal resources will lead to a better understanding of the problem and the impact your solution might have more quickly.

The Co-Design Meeting

1. **Watch film** of people's experiences

2. **Hear** what people with lived exp have prioritised

3. **Hear** what people who provide service have prioritised

4. **Jointly agree** priorities for improvement

5. **Form co-design groups** to start making testing improvements



