



# Using QI to Improve Care in the Time of COVID

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(PQI) www.perinatalQI.org



# **Definition of QI**



"...systematic, data-guided activities designed to bring about immediate, positive changes in the delivery of health care in particular settings."

Baily, M.A., Bottrell, M., Lynn, J., & Jennings (2006). Special report: the ethics of using QI methods to improve healthcare quality and safety. The Hastings Center: Garrison New York, pg. S5.



"We conclude that engaging in quality improvement is **NOT** purely **Discretionary**; health professionals, managers, delivery organizations, patients, and government all have an ethical responsibility to cooperate with one another to improve the quality of care."

Baily, M.A., Bottrell, M., Lynn, J., & Jennings (2006). Special report: the ethics of using QI methods to improve healthcare quality and safety. The Hastings Center: Garrison New York, pg. S6.

## **Problems**



- Gap/Chasm between what we know and what we do
- During COVID-19 there is a gap in what we know to guide what we do
- Be careful that we don't cause more harm than good
- Lack of knowledge regarding how to develop and lead QI initiatives
- Lack of data by race and ethnicity

# Clinicians need but most have not had QI Education & QI Support

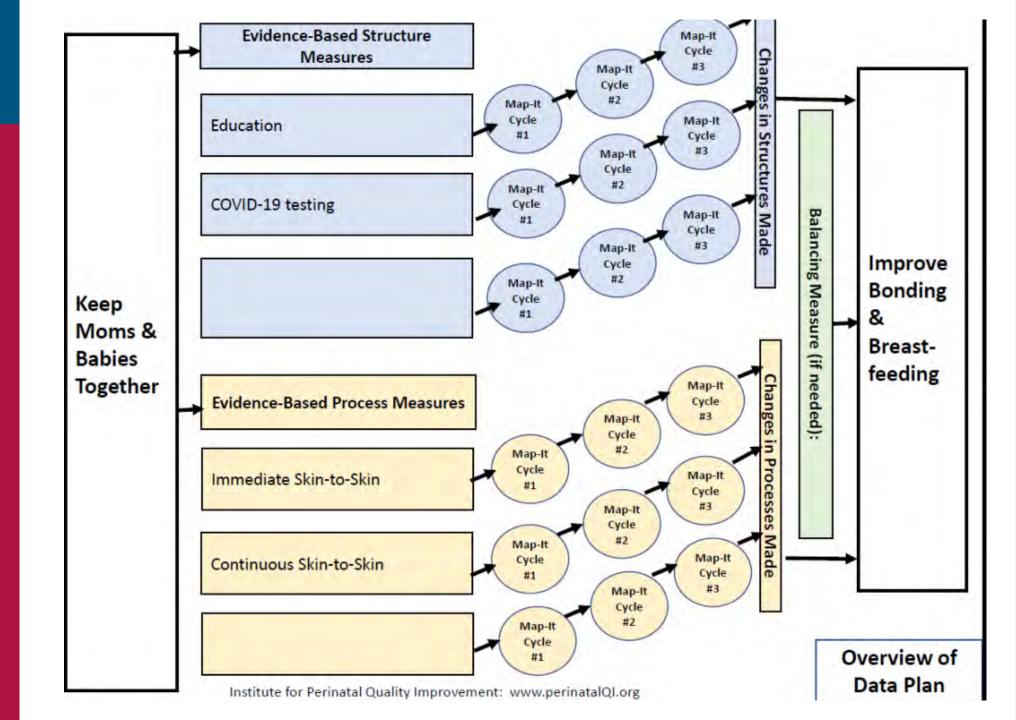


- Implementation Science
  - Implementation Theories, Frameworks
- QI Methods and Concepts
  - QI Process Models
  - QI Ethics
- QI Tools
  - Process Maps
  - Fishbone Diagrams
  - Logic Models
  - Driver Diagrams

# **Create Data Metrics**



- Track data over time
- Track data by race/ethnicity:
  - Work to eliminate disparities and ensure equity. Especially among Black non-Hispanic women, Native American and Indigenous women
  - Identifying disparities is the first step
- Develop Metrics for
  - Structures, e.g., policies & procedures, education, changes in electronic health records
  - Processes, e.g., quantification of blood loss, obtaining an accurate blood pressure within 10 min. of arrival and treating a blood pressure >160/110 within 30-60 min. of arrival, freedom of movement in labor
  - Outcomes e.g., ICU admissions, cesarean births, number of packed red blood cells, peripartum hysterectomies



## www.ihi.org/resources/Pages/Tools/RunChart.aspx

particular changes.

#### Directions

- The PDF tool document contains instructions for run charts and control charts, examples, and a template.
- . The Microsoft Excel file provides a template to create run charts and consists of two worksheets: the first allows you to enter data and creates a run chart as you enter data; the second provide instructions on how to use a run chart to test for effective changes. (Developed by IHI faculty Richard Scoville, PhD, and used in numerous IHI workshops and Collaboratives.)

## DOCUMENTS



Run Chart and Control Chart



Run Chart Excel Template

### FEATURED VIDEOS

Control Charts (Part 1)

Control Charts (Part 2)

Quality Improvement Essentials Toolkit >>

Scatter Diagram >>

### VIDEO RESOURCES

- Science of Improvement "Whiteboard" Videos: Run Charts (Parts 1 and 2)
- . On Demand: Using Run and Control Charts to Understand Variation

### UPCOMING PROGRAMS

Finding and Creating Joy in Work »

March 11, 2020 | IHI Online Course with Coaching

Patient Safety Executive Development Program »

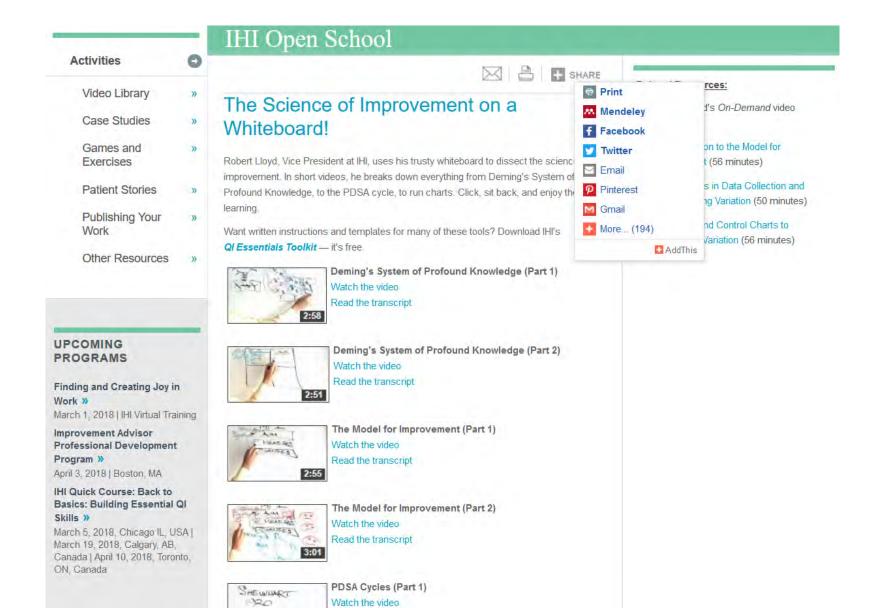
March 12-18, 2020 | Boston, MA

Quality Improvement Practicum »

Begins March 17, 2020 | Online Course with Coaching

## **IHI Open School Resources**

www.ihi.org/education/IHIOpenSchool/resources/Pages/BobLloydWhiteboard.aspx



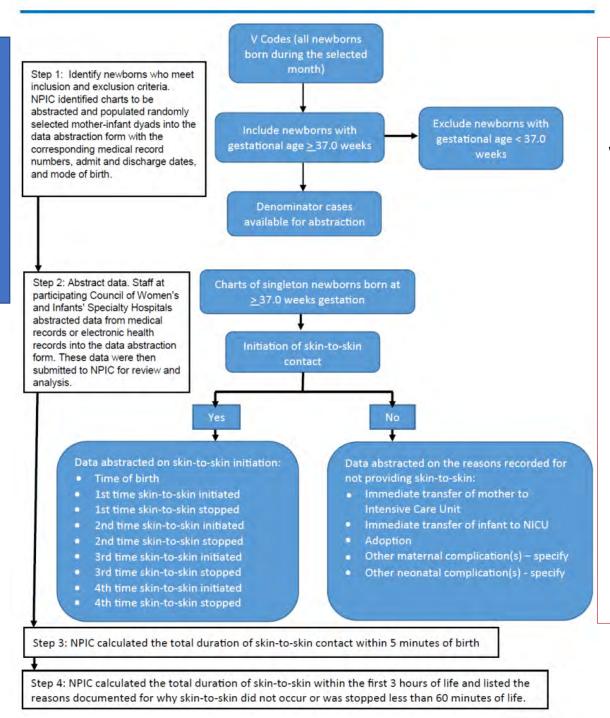
# **COVID-19 CDC Breastfeeding Guidelines**

- If you are breastfeeding and have symptoms of or confirmed COVID-19, take steps to avoid spreading the virus to your baby:
- Wash your hands before touching your baby
- Wear a face mask, if possible, while feeding at the breast
- Wash your hands before touching pump or bottle parts and clean all parts after each use

https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/breastfeeding-specialcircumstances/maternal-or-infant-illnesses/covid-19-andbreastfeeding.html AAP Guidelines
Recommend
separation of
moms and
babies

Data are needed to track processes & outcomes

www.aappublications.org /news/2020/04/02/infant covidguidance040220 It is easier to use tested measures



Bingham, D., Boisvert, M.E., Webb, A., Muri, J. (2019).**Feasibility of AWHONN's** immediate and continuous skinto-skin nursing care quality measures. Journal of Gynecologic, Obstetric, and Neonatal Nurses, 48, pp. 516-525.

# Example of Skin-to-Skin Numerator & Denominators



- Denominator
  - # of full term (>37 weeks) healthy newborns (exclude babies admitted to the NICU)
- Numerator
  - # of full term healthy newborns who are placed skin-to-skin within 5 minutes of life (immediate)
  - # of full term health newborns who remained skin-to-skin for at least 60 minutes (continuous)

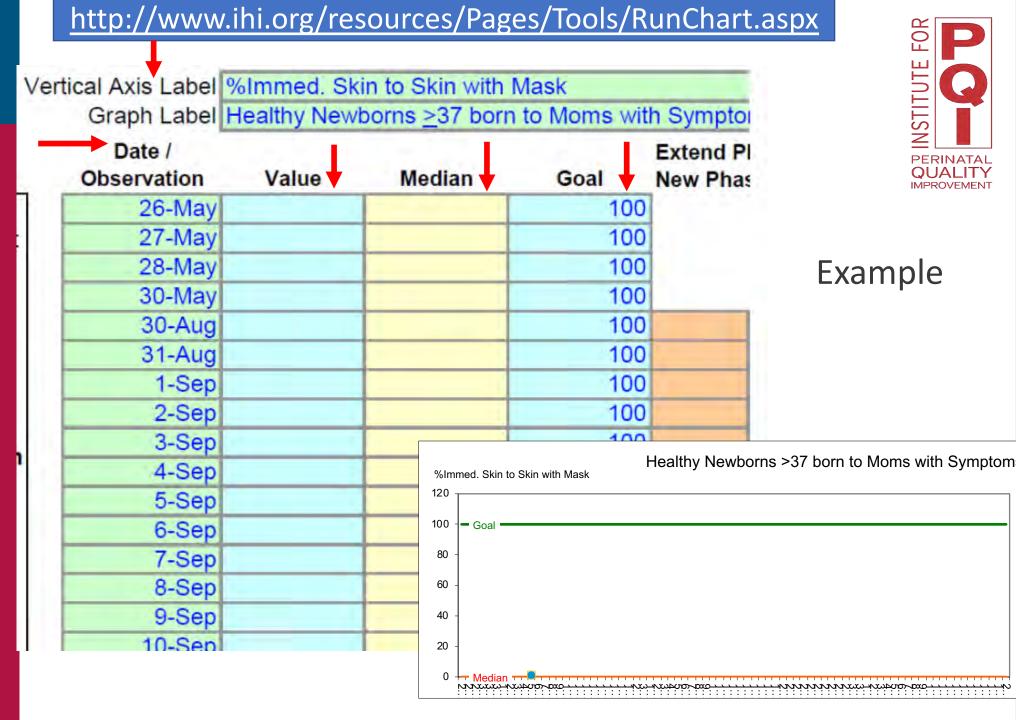
Track data by race/ethnicity, mode of birth, shift, clinicians, etc.

On Monday, 5 infants were placed skin-to-skin

On Monday, 10 healthy infants > 37 weeks were born

50% of infants born were placed skin-to-skin

Race/Ethnicity:
On Monday, 5 babies were born to White women & 5 babies were born to Black women. 0% of the babies born to Black women were placed skin-to-skin



# Goals and Benchmarks



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Midwifery

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/midw



#### Commentary

Setting perinatal quality and safety goals: Should we strive for best outcomes?

Debra Bingham, DrPH, RN, LCCE (Perinatal Consultant, Former Executive Director)

President-Elect of Lamaze International, California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC), USA

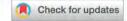
#### Introduction

The first steps toward improving perinatal are to identify where the problems are and do solutions. Yet, there are a limited number of popularity and safety that are widely used, inhill for learning. There is also criticism that the quality and safety may not be tracking the

## Call to Action

ajog.org

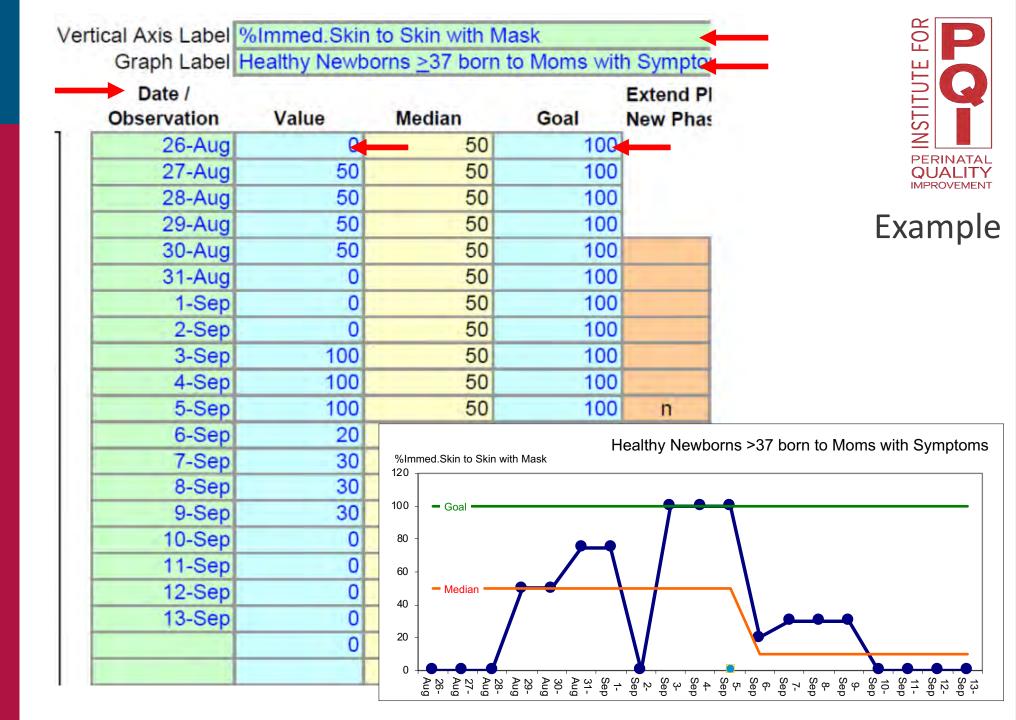
# Changing the conversation: applying a health equity framework to maternal mortality reviews



Michael R. Kramer, PhD; Andrea E. Strahan, PhD; Jessica Preslar, BS; Julie Zaharatos, MPH; Amy St Pierre, MBA; Jacqueline E. Grant, MD, MPH; Nicole L. Davis, MPH, PhD; David A. Goodman, MS, PhD; William M. Callaghan, MD, MPH

## Population patterns of maternal mortality

Each maternal death is a tragic loss for families and communities. At a population level, maternal mortality rates may reveal critical flaws and shortcomings in health systems, communities, and soci**THE PROBLEM:** Maternal mortality in the United States has increased in recent years, and racial and geographic disparities are unacceptably large. Conventional clinical risk factors for maternal mortality are important for risk stratification of individuals but do not adequately explain maternal mortality rate differences between racial and geographic populations. This knowledge gap limits implementation of effective efforts to eliminate inequity in maternal mortality.



Vertical Axis Label %Immed.Skin to Skin with Mask Graph Label Healthy Newborns >37 born to Moms with Sympton Date / Extend PI Observation Value Median Goal **New Phas** 100 50 26-Aug 0 **PERINATAL** OUALITY 0 50 100 27-Aug 50 100 28-Aug Example 50 50 100 29-Aug 30-Aug 50 50 100 75 31-Aug 50 100 75 50 1-Sep 100 2-Sep 0 50 100 100 50 3-Sep 100 100 50 100 4-Sep 100 5-Sep Healthy Newborns >37 born to Moms with Symptoms %Immed.Skin to Skin with Mask 20 6-Sep 120 30 7-Sep 100 Goal 30 8-Sep 80 9-Sep 30 10-Sep 60 0 Median 0 11-Sep 40 0 12-Sep 20 0 13-Sep 





# Thank you!

For more information go to: www.perinatalQl.org

Or email info@perinatalQI.org