



Many Hands Make Light Work:

NSAP Improvement lessons from
the frontline

Brisbane – 27th August 2010

This project is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing under the National Palliative Care Program

National Standards Assessment Program (NSAP)

- National, standardised program to self-assess against the 13 national palliative care standards
- Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) program
- **NOT** an accreditation/certification program, - contributes/ provides evidence towards services' accreditation process
- Tool to support palliative care services to move towards best practice (all patients/all the time)



National Standards Assessment Program

Improving quality in palliative care



NSAP Multi-disciplinary Self-assessment Workbook



National Standards Assessment Program Guide



Standards make a difference

Improving quality of care at the
end of life



Working together

The role of community
in quality palliative care



Project Status

- National roll out commenced July 2009
- 142 services registered nationally
- Various stages of completion
- 69 reports received as at 30/6
- Peer Mentor Program has commenced
- Phase 2 funding from DoHA.

What have we learnt so far about care and improvement through participation in NSAP?

What services do really well

9/88

More than 90% services rated QE 'often' or 'always'

QE		%
10.1	Service supports/promotes continuity of care	95.4
4.5	Discharge plans discussed with pt. & family	93.2
10.10	Accommodation of language, dietary and ritual practices	93.2
2.2	Treatment and care are individualised	90.9
6.1	Pt concerns, hopes, fears are addressed openly and appropriately	90.9
6.2	Care plan is revised for terminal phase	90.9

Where can we improve?

27/88

More than 30% services rated QE less than 'sometimes'

QE		%
1.5	Patient determines the involvement of family in decision-making	34.1
7.5	National standards included in education	47.7
8.1	Policies and procedures to guide bereavement	38.6
8.3	Families clinically assessed to determine risk of complicated bereavement	40.1
8.5	Families need to support is reassessed on ongoing basis, including after death	34.1
10.4	Community profile compared with service profile	42.8
11.2	Regular, routine and reported QI activities	31.2

Where can we improve?

27/88

More than 30% services rated QE 'sometimes' or less

QE		%
4.2	Formal agreement with service providers	52.3
10.4	Regular assessment of unmet need	50.0
11.5	Clinical audit program	47.7
1.2	Patient priorities are discussed and ACP documented	45.4
2.5	Validated clinical assessment tools are used	40.9
5.1	As assessment of carer needs, desired involvement and ability	34.1
8.6	Culturally appropriate resources on loss & grief	34.1

Knowing – Doing Gap

Pseudo-action deceptions

- Thinking that knowing is sufficient for success
- Thinking that talking (meetings, committees, reports etc) is action
- Thinking that measuring things is action or contributes to performance
- Thinking that making a decision is the same as taking action
- Thinking that planning is the same as action

(Pfeffer- Sutton (2000))

Top 10 priority improvement action areas

Ranking	Improvement Area	% services
1	Implementing Research /Quality Improvement	71%
2	Supporting Carers and families	68%
3	Care planning	67%
4	Patient assessment	65%
5	Staff education	64%
6	Bereavement	64%
7	Patient & family Feedback	52%
8	Supporting staff	51%
9	Coordinating care	42%
10	Referral	41%

Priority 1: Quality Improvement and Research

Ranking	Specific Improvement Actions	T=89
1	Clinical Audit	25%
2	Building a Quality Culture	17%
3	Developing & Collecting clinical indicators	9%
4	Improving PCOC data collection	9%
5	Death review / M&M	8%
6	Benchmarking	8%
7	Evidence/Research translation	6%
8	Patient/Family reported outcomes	3%
9	Participating in research	3%
10	Other	3%

Priority 2: Supporting Carers

Ranking	Specific Improvement Actions	T=89
1	Information for carers/family	46%
2	Assessing the needs of the carer	20%
3	Educating carers	8%
4	Identifying carer support resources	4%
5	Providing after hours support	4%
6	Documenting family meetings	4%
7	Documenting carer preferences/wishes	2%
8	Educate MDT re carer support resources	2%
9	Other	5%

Many hands make light work – finding opportunities to work together

Collaboratives

Participants

- learn improvement techniques,
- exchange insights and advice
- generate enthusiasm
- Generate a shared sense of commitment to achieving common improvement goals and outcomes.

Establishing a collaborative

Steps:

- Choose a problem – common priority areas
- Provide modest funding for 2–3 experts to be present at a meeting
- Publicly involve others, especially services with common improvement motivations
- Exclude no-one
- Develop a tool to address the problem

A word on tools vs. guidelines

- Guidelines tolerate outdated habits and idiosyncratic practices
- Tools should have a quadruple purpose:
 - Outline what should be done
 - Record that tasks have to be done
 - Facilitate audit
 - Promote dissemination, stickiness and use of these principles

Benefits of working together

- Change **of** a system rather than **in** a system
- Patients benefit from improved outcomes
- Clinicians benefit from intrinsic rewards from participation
- Clinicians almost universally report enjoying the experience of interacting with colleagues on focused clinical issues

Early opportunities

- Carer and family information
- Care planning
- Clinical assessment tools
- Clinical audit
- Education
- Bereavement

A final word of warning!



“The battle of hearts and minds was proving too difficult, so I thought we’d just make do with heads.”

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More information?

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