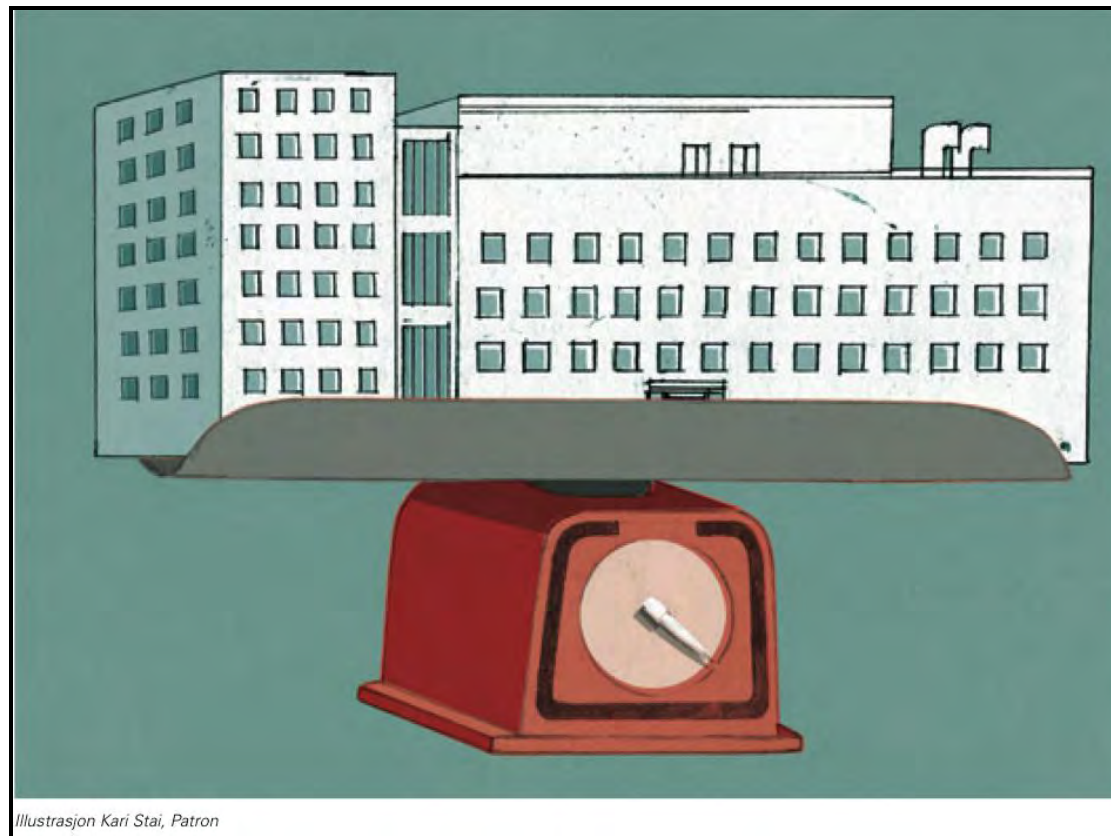


Kvalitetsforbedring av akuttmedisinske tjenester

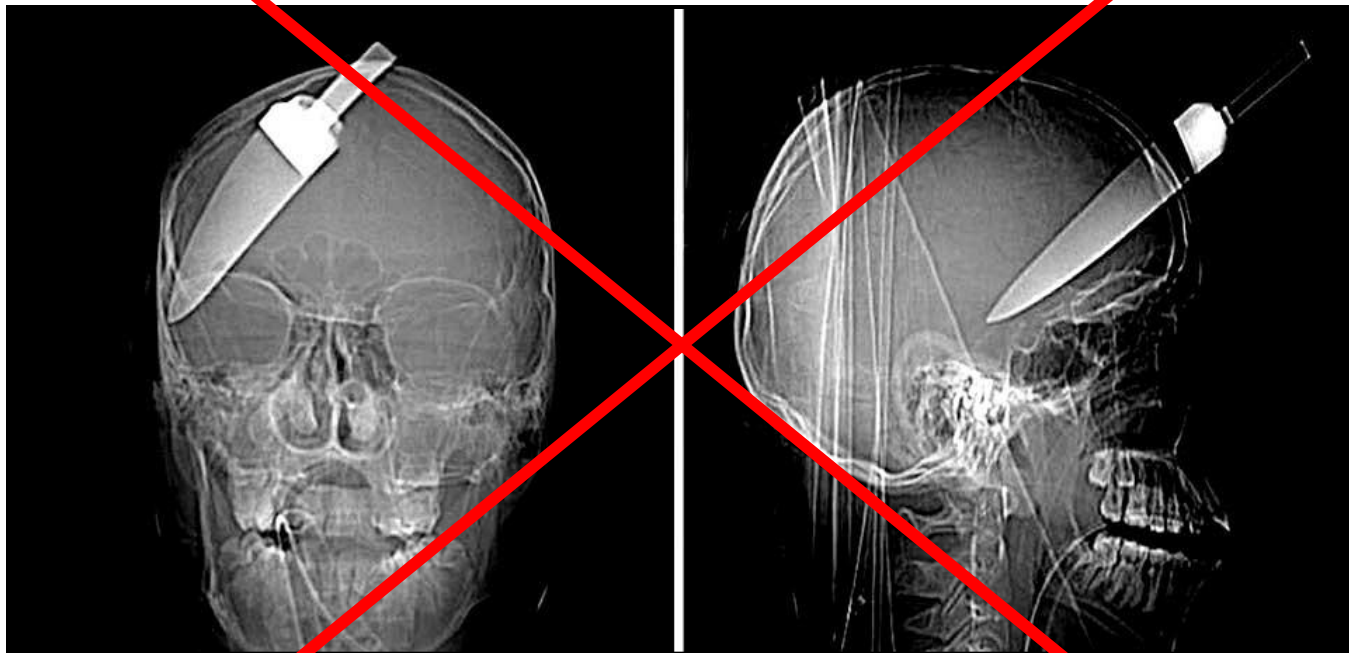
Marius Rehn
Lege / Stipendiat

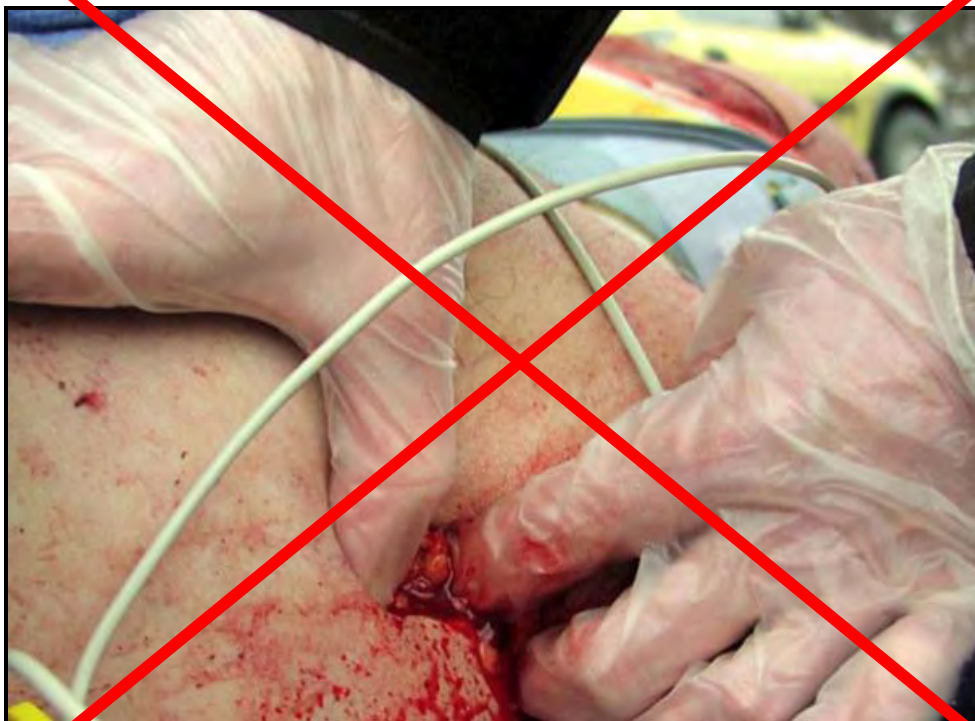
**Stiftelsen Norsk
Luftambulanse**



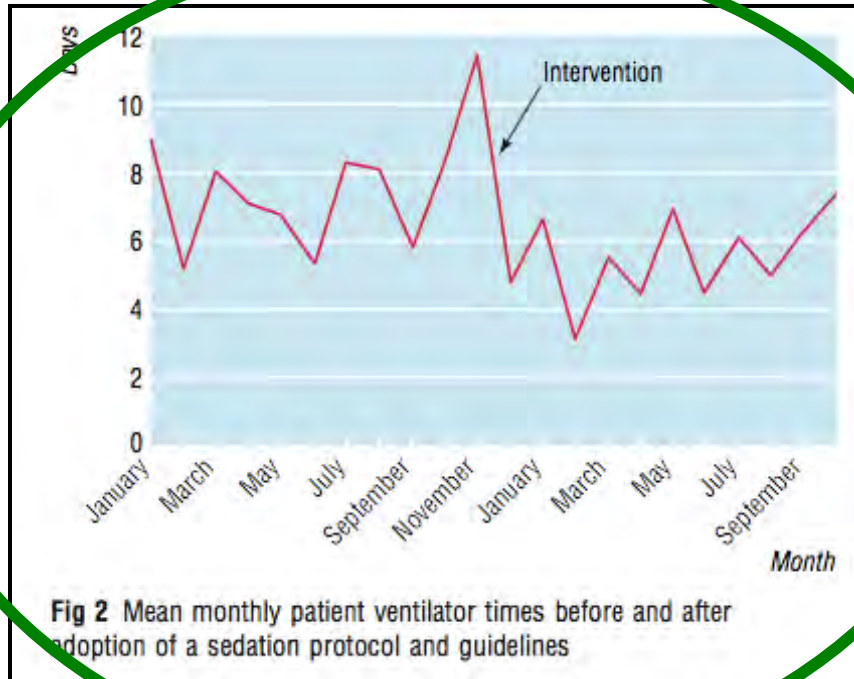
Illustrasjon Kari Stai, Patron











Kvalitetsforbedring



Illustrasjon Dave Cutler/© Images.com/Corbis/SCANPIX

Kvalitetsforbedring



Du har to oppgaver når du kommer på jobb:



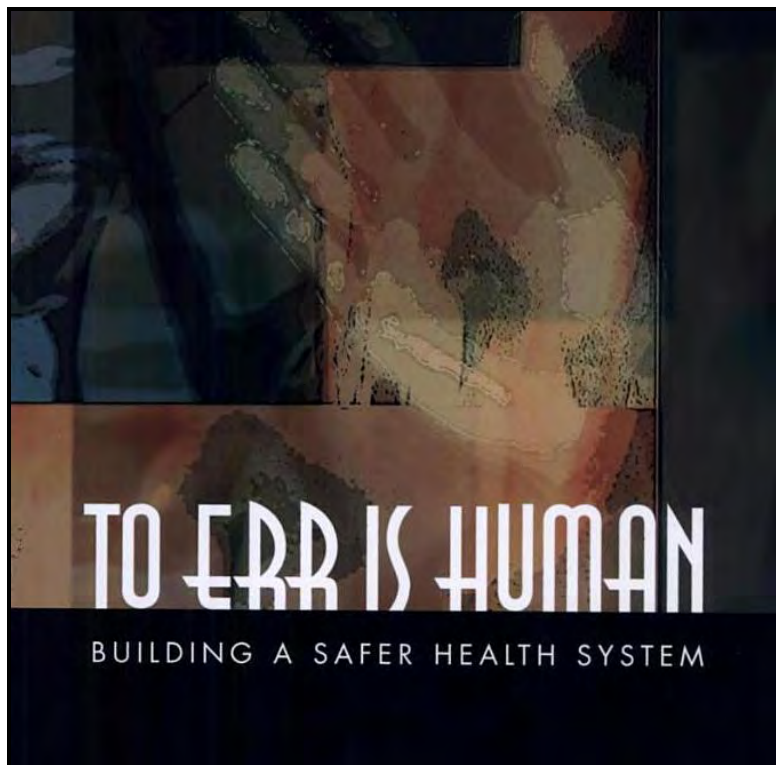
1) Gjøre jobben din



2) Gjøre den bedre



Batalden PB, et al, Qual Saf Health Care 2007;16:2–3



Medisinske feil:

**Kan være den 8nde
ledende dødsårsaken i
USA**

Verdensmester i helseutgifter, men ikke helse?

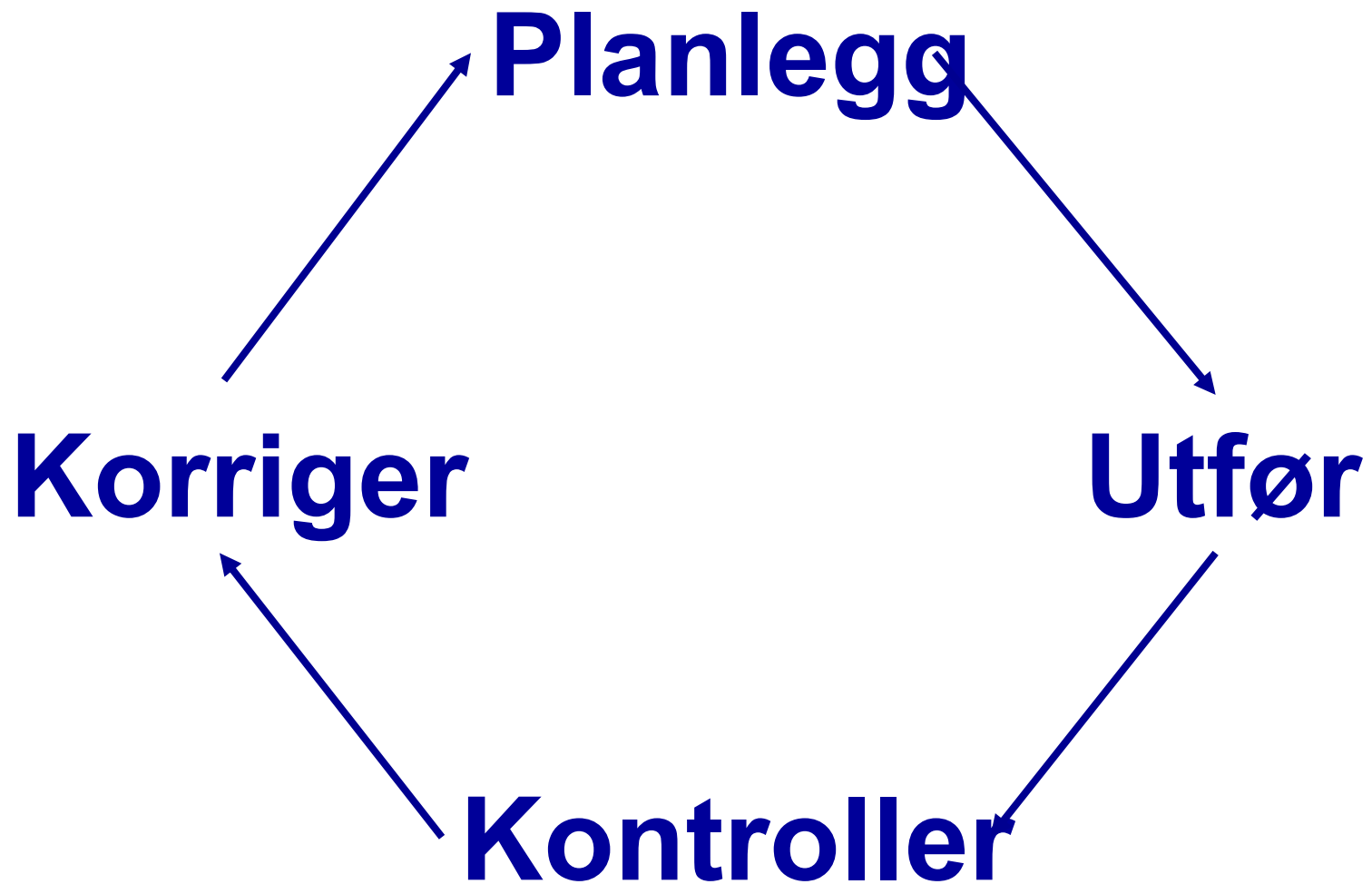


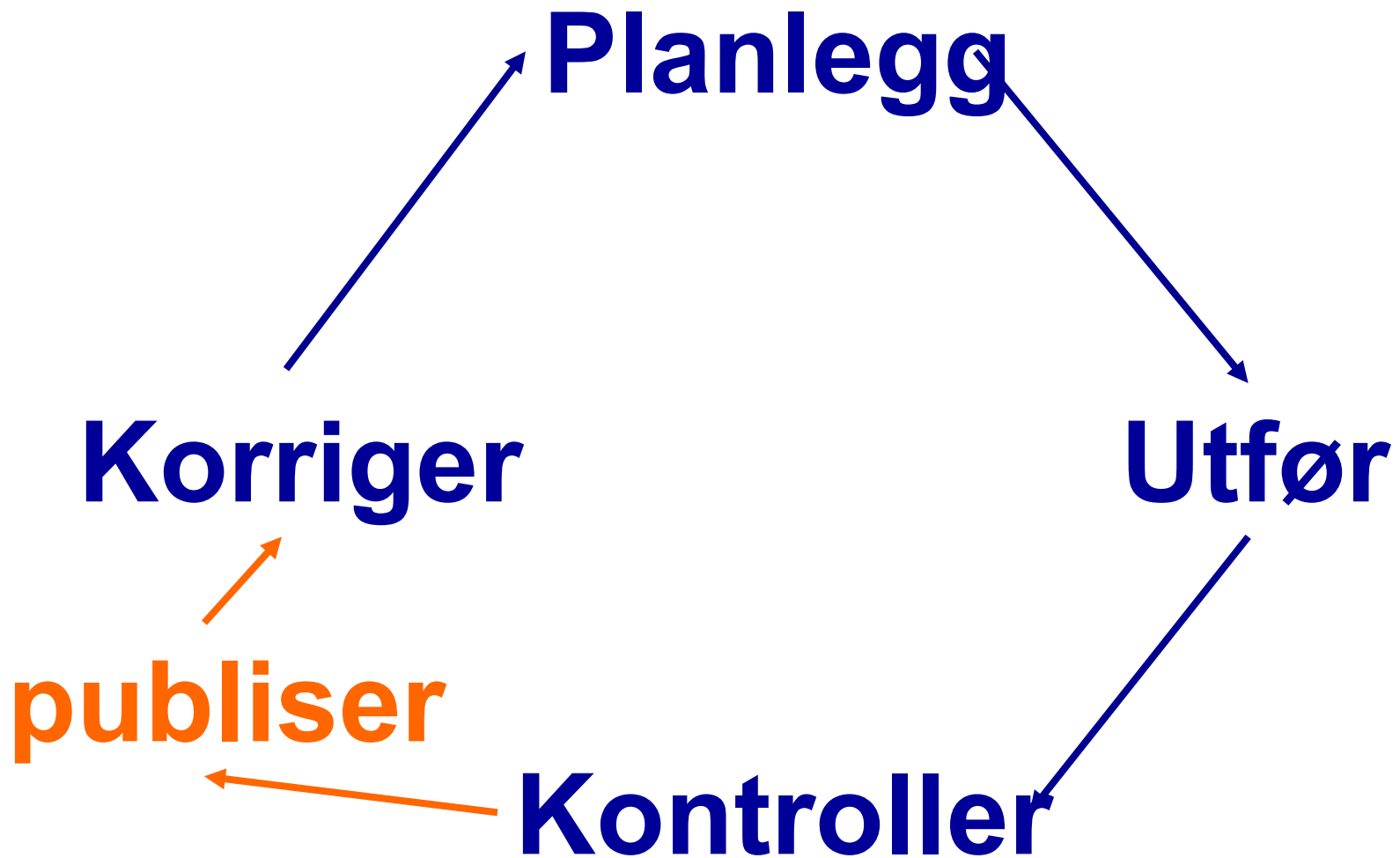
Auerbach AD, et al, N Eng J Med, 2007; 357: 608-13

Kohn LT, et al, To err is human: building a safer health system, 2007; National Academy Press

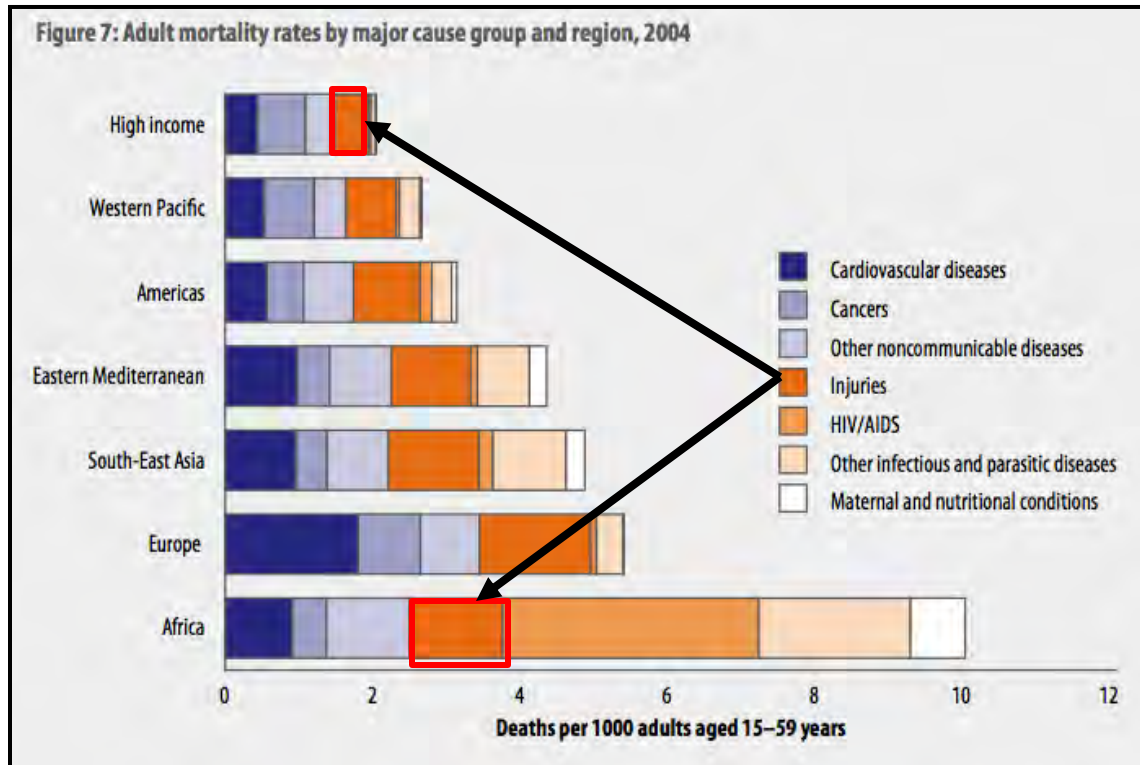
Old Way versus the New Way








Etisk forpliktelse.....



 = Oss

 = Dem

Guidelines for trauma quality improvement programmes



Def:

The optimization of resources—
including knowledge, practical skill
and material assets to produce
good health



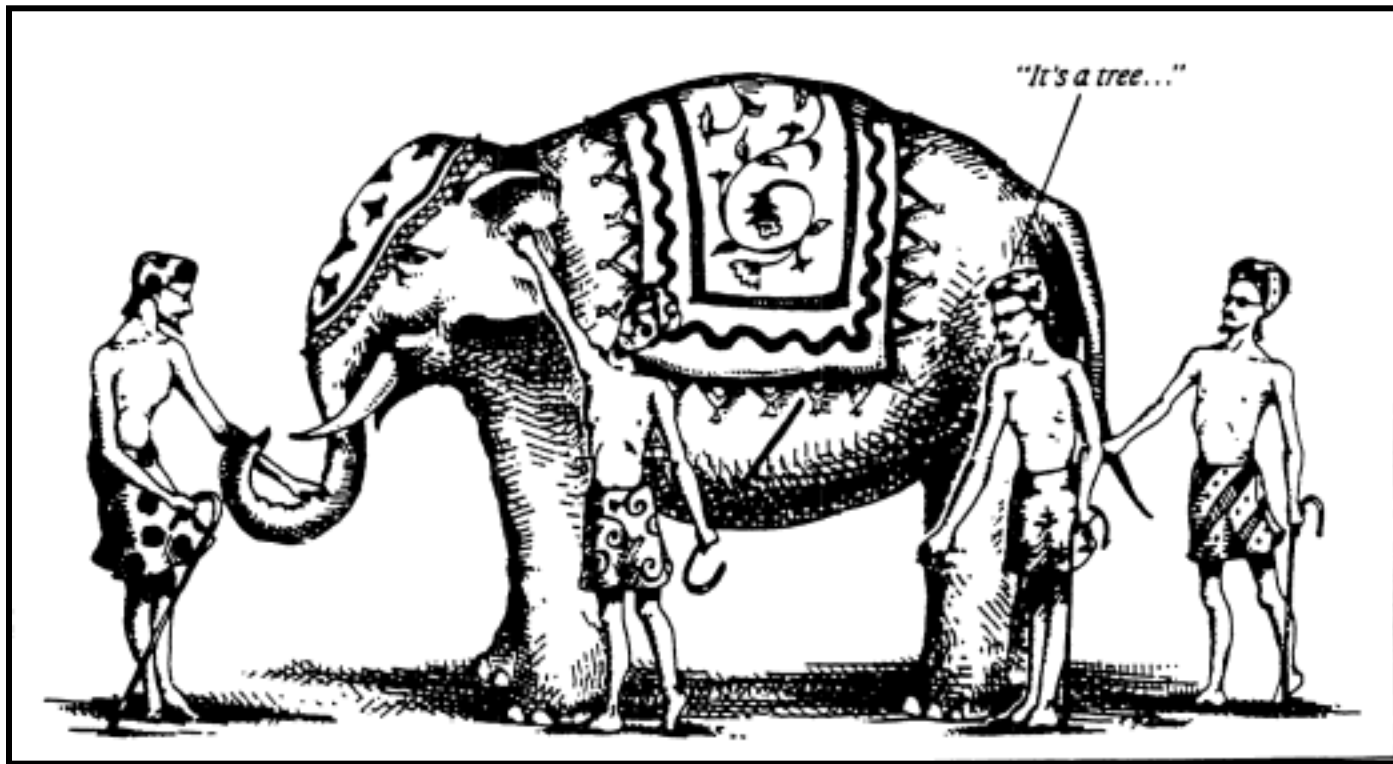
**WHO, Guidelines for trauma quality improvement
programmes, WHO; Geneva: 2009**

Kvalitet = ?

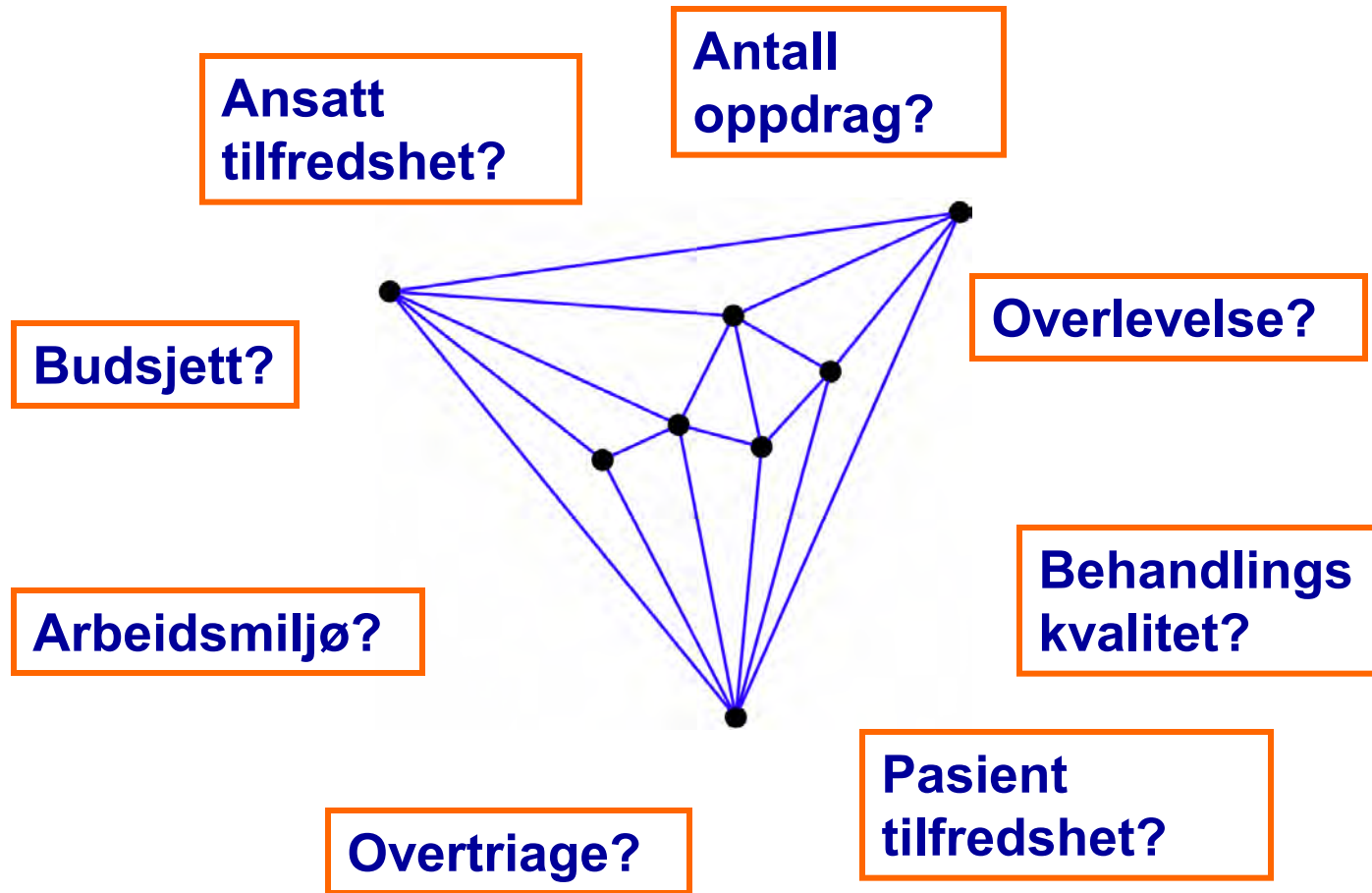




Sammensetning av kvalitetsindikatorer; triangulation



Sammensetning av kvalitetsindikatorer; triangulation



What are the highest priorities for research in emergency prehospital care?

Helen Snooks,¹ Angela Evans,¹ Bridget Wells,¹ Julie Peconi,¹ Marie Thomas,¹ Malcolm Woollard,² Henry Guly,³ Emma Jenkinson,⁴ Janette Turner,⁵ Chris Hartley-Sharpe,⁶ on behalf of the 999 EMS Research Forum Board

1) Kvalitetsindikatorer

2) Slag

3) Alternativer til transport til sykehus

The “top 10” priority topics were:

- ▶ Development of emergency medical services (EMS) performance measures other than response times for use in performance management, audit and research.
- ▶ Prehospital clinical management of stroke.
- ▶ Safety, costs and benefits of alternatives to conveyance to hospital.
- ▶ Development of patient-focused clinical outcomes measures.
- ▶ Methods for combining information on prehospital care and patient outcomes across ambulance service and other healthcare organisations.
- ▶ Developing interventions to appropriately manage the increase in 999 calls.
- ▶ Evaluation of mechanical aids for cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- ▶ Nasal route for administration of pain relief.
- ▶ Alternatives to ambulance response or transport to emergency departments (EDs) for stroke.
- ▶ Clinical prehospital management of confused/aggressive patients with head injuries.

Snooks, H et al, EMJ, 2009; 26: 549-50

The Development of Indicators to Measure the Quality of Clinical Care in Emergency Departments Following a Modified-Delphi Approach

Patrice Lindsay, BScN, MEd, Michael Schull, MD, MSc, Susan Bronskill, PhD,
Geoffrey Anderson, MD, PhD

ACAD EMERG MED • November 2002, Vol. 9, No. 11

TABLE 2. Clinical Indicators of Emergency Department (ED) Performance Chosen by the Expert Panel*

Clinical Condition	Outcome	Indicators	Need for Risk Adjustment
Asthma	Mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of asthma-related patient deaths in the ED 	No
	Morbidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time from arrival in the ED to first documented treatment for an acute exacerbation 	No

Verdi = ?



$$\text{Verdi} = \frac{\text{Kvalitet}}{\text{Kostnad}}$$



ACS, Trauma Performance Improvement; 2002

$$\text{Value} = \frac{\text{Kvalitet}}{\text{Kostnad}}$$

Øke verdien:

Øke kvaliteten

og/eller

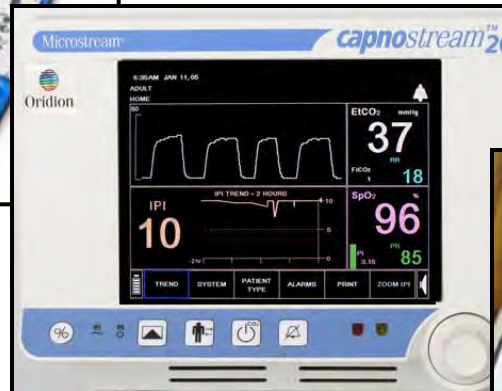
senke kostnadene



Kvalitet

Verdi = _____

Kostnad



Kurs



Mere kostbart

A

B

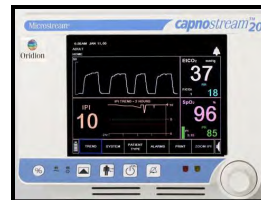
Mere kvalitet

Mindre kvalitet

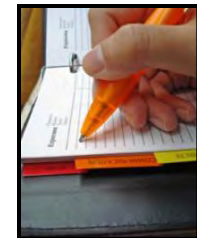
C

D

Mindre kostbart



Kurs





Kurs





Kurs



**Det teller ikke
–med mindre du kan telle det**



**Kvalitetsforbedringsarbeidet
starter den dagen man
starter å telle**





Traumeteam Ja/Nei

Precision of field triage in patients brought to a trauma centre after introducing trauma team activation guidelines

Marius Rehn^{*1,2}, Torsten Eken³, Andreas Jorstad Krüger^{1,4},
Petter Andreas Steen^{2,5}, Nils Oddvar Skaga^{1,6} and Hans Morten Lossius¹



55% Overtriage
10% Undertriage



35% overtriage
2% undertriage

~~VS~~



66% overtriage
17% undertriage



“The hard work and motivation of clinicians, although important are not enough, and specially not enough to understand and address system issues”



**Guidelines for
trauma quality
improvement
programmes**



**WHO, Guidelines for trauma quality improvement programmes, WHO; Geneva: 2009
ACS: 2006**

Principles fundamental to the success of a QI programme

Planlagt

ramme must be scheduled, planned and organized.

There must be a dedicated clinician leader who takes the lead in ensuring quality and is in
with power and authority by the hospital administration (i.e. authority and accountability
essential components of QI).

Ledelse

Tverrfaglig

multidisciplinary in nature and achieve buy-in from all participants.

Peer review processes must be uniform, nonpolitical and honest, and
evidence-based medicine.

Vitenskapsbasert

Konstruktiv

st be critical, but not destructive. A fair and nonpartisan approach that respects
d role of the deliverers of health care is essential.

The programme must be driven by predefined objective criteria and outcome def

Målrettet

Ressurser

e, logistical support, and investment are needed to ensure the improvement of

Hard data must be incor

Gode data

Data collection must be ongoing.

Datainnsamling

Løsningsorientert

incorporate methods not only for *identifying* problems, but also for *fixing*
ed "corrective strategies".

The programme should measure what is
they have had their intended effect – of

Fullføre prosessen

confirm that

The programme should be implemented with a commitment for sustained activity and
impro a analysis and corrective strategies.

Langtidsforpliktelse

Kvalitetsforbedring i akuttmedisinske tjenester

Gode kvalitetsindikatorer

Prioritere
forbedringstiltak
etter verdiavkastning

Måle effekten av
dine tiltak



**Flere år til livet...
...mere liv til årene**

