





## Interprofessional Training and Practice at Duke

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### Overview

- Provide an overview of "Duke Medicine"
- Describe a framework for providing safe and reliable care
- Discuss the importance of interprofessional collaboration and high-performing teams in healthcare
- Review case studies at Duke
- Share challenges and successes of interprofessional education and training for healthcare professionals





### Duke Medicine

- Duke University Health System, School of Medicine and School of Nursing
- Duke University Hospital, 2 community hospitals, primary care network, ambulatory services, home health and hospice
- Duke University Hospital
  - 1000 bed academic flagship hospital, Magnet designation
  - 8,650 nurses
  - 1,500 physicians
  - GME training for 950 residents and fellows in 74 programs
  - Over 1,600 volunteers





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### Duke Tradition

- Traditional culture of AMC
  - Described by D Kirch, AAMC President's Address 2007
  - Autonomous, expert-centered, hierarchical
  - High-achieving, competitive
  - Punitive
  - Human factors: fatigue, burn-out
- Leaders – the best and brightest clinicians
  - Medical directors
  - Charge nurses, Clinical operations directors
  - No training, figure it out
- Clinical science
  - Major research center; randomized control trials
  - Quality department responsible for "improvement"



### Framework for Safe, High Quality Care

LEADERSHIP	CULTURE - COLLABORATIVE	LINK TO UNIT LEVEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect is: Non-negotiable &amp; mutual</li> <li>• Psychological safety is assured</li> <li>• Everyone is fallible</li> <li>• All concerns are important</li> <li>• Supportive, learning culture</li> <li>• Management of behavioral choices</li> <li>• Excellence is expected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The game plan is always known</li> <li>• Brief and re-brief</li> <li>• Communication is clear</li> <li>• Closed loop</li> <li>• SBAR – structured communication</li> <li>• Learning is continuous</li> <li>• Debriefings</li> <li>• Conflicts are resolved</li> <li>• Critical Language</li> <li>• Critical Conversation</li> <li>• Situational awareness is maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testing is continuous</li> <li>• Rapid cycle improvement</li> <li>• Lean</li> <li>• Six sigma</li> <li>• Clinical team has knowledge</li> <li>• Clinical</li> <li>• Improvement</li> <li>• Use structure and resources support performance improvement</li> </ul>

### Starts with Leadership: Attributes of the Right Stuff

- Most important factor in predicting success of safety improvement initiatives was quality of leadership
- Organizations highly successful in safety were also successful in operational performance
- What does it take to be a good leader?
  - Engage at all levels of the organization
  - Understand crucial aspects of human performance and relationships
  - To continuously improve performance and achieve superior results, culture must change – meaning behavioral change

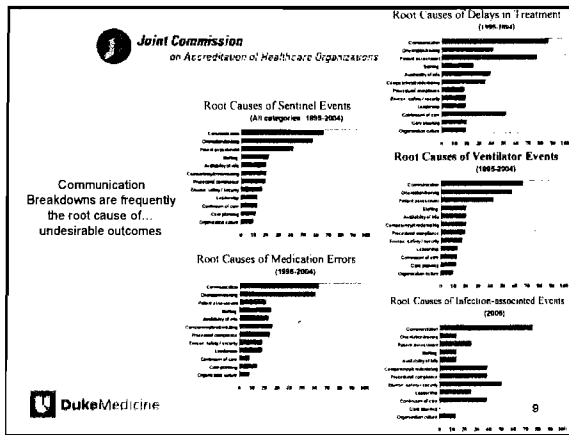



## Achieving Safe & Reliable Care

- Culture: collaboration and teamwork
  - Healthcare is highly complex
  - Clinical environment has evolved beyond limitations of individual performance
  - Effective teamwork and communication are essential, yet not taught in school
  - Many assumptions regarding effective communication and teamwork



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## Greenberg et al, *J Am Coll Surg* 2007 Patterns of Communication Breakdowns Resulting in Injury to Surgical Patients

- 444 surgical malpractice claims
  - 4 liability insurers
- 60 cases with communication breakdowns resulting in harm to patient
  - Pre-op, intra-op and post-op
  - 74 verbal communications (1 transmitter, 1 receiver)
  - 60 failures to notify someone, i.e. an attending, of critical info
  - 59 responsibility ambiguity
  - 35 handoff breakdowns
- "Serious communication breakdowns occur across the continuum of care."

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## Communication breakdowns and adverse events at Duke Hospital

- Root Cause of Sentinel events at Duke Hospital similar to that reported to TJC
- Communication failures have resulted in harm to:
  - Patients undergoing surgery: wrong site
  - Patients on our medical floors and ICUs
    - Wrong medication, wrong procedure
  - Wrong newborn infant received vaccine
- Need for knowledge and tools to improve communication, collaboration and teamwork behaviors

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## Teamwork Climate is the consensus of Frontline Care Provider assessments Related to Collaboration

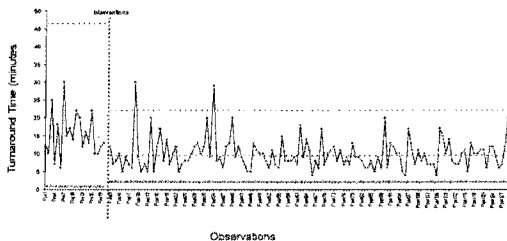
- Example Teamwork Climate Scale Items:
  - In this clinical area, it is difficult to speak up if I perceive a problem with patient care
  - Disagreements in this clinical area are resolved appropriately (i.e. not who is right, but what is best for the patient)
  - The physicians and nurses here work together as a well-coordinated team

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### OR – ICU Hand-Off Turnaround Time

Mistry K, et al. AHRQ Advances in Patient Safety, 2008



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### OR – ICU Hand-Off Improvements

Mistry K, et al. AHRQ Advances in Patient Safety, 2008

- Turn-around time was reduced from 15.3 minutes to 9.6 minutes ( $p < 0.001$ )
- Critical lab draw time reduced from 13.0 minutes to 2.4 minutes ( $p < 0.001$ )
- Percent of chest radiographs completed within 15 minutes of arrival to PCICU increased from 60% to 94% ( $p < 0.01$ )
- Most importantly, decrease in serious safety events related to handoffs from OR to PCICU

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### Improving Collaboration to Decrease CA-BSI

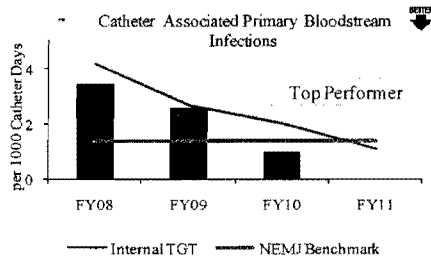
- Implement IT safety systems
  - Computerized SRS
  - CPOE, EHR
  - Automated Surveillance
  - Bar Coding, Smart Pumps
  - Patient Portal
- Standardize, align processes
  - Implement best practices
  - Use of checklists
    - CA-BSI Bundle

Why we need checklists



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### Duke University Hospital



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### Interprofessional Education for Students in the Health Professions


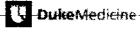
- Growing body of evidence to suggest interprofessional collaboration and teamwork are important for patient safety, outcomes
- How are we training next generation healthcare professionals?
- Personal experience...



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### Interprofessional Education

- 2007 grant funded interprofessional, inter-institutional study
- Duke/UNC SoN and SoM
- Using TeamSTEPPS in lecture, ARS, role play and high fidelity simulation


### TEAM TRAINING EVALUATION KIRKPATRICK'S EVALUATION MODEL

**Level 4 – Results:** whether the training has affected process or outcomes such as increased production, improved quality, reduced adverse events, decreased costs, or return on investment.

**Level 3 – Behavior:** whether participants change their behavior back in the workplaces a result of training.

**Level 2 – Learning:** whether the training results in an increase in knowledge, skills or attitudes.

**Level 1 – Reaction:** how did participants react to the training?

- Healthcare acquired infection rates.
- AHRQ Patient Safety Indicators.
  - Adverse drug events.
  - Length of stay.
  - Patient satisfaction.
  - Staff satisfaction.
  - Nurse turnover rates.
- Observation of teamwork behaviors during routine patient care.
- Teamwork knowledge test.
- Survey of attitude toward teamwork.
- Survey of self-perceived communication skills.
- Post-training reaction survey

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### Teamwork Knowledge Results

Training condition	Pre-test	Post-test
Simulation	~9.0	~10.5
Role play	~9.0	~10.0
ARS	~9.0	~10.5
Lecture	~9.0	~10.0

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### Teamwork Attitude Survey Results

Pre-to-Posttest GLM Analyses of Variance					
	Evaluation Measure		F	df	p
1	CHIRP Attitudes – All Four Cohorts	Time	48.71	1, 370	.000
		Time x Cohort	.325	3, 370	.808
2	CHIRP Attitudes – Small (A/B) v Large (C/D)	Time	48.52	1, 372	.000
		Time x Cohort	.068	1, 372	.794
3	CHIRP Attitudes – Sim versus Role Play	Time	26.03	1, 126	.000
		Time x Cohort	0.779	1, 126	.379
4	CHIRP Attitudes – ARS versus Lecture	Time	29.27	1, 244	.000
		Time x Cohort	.273	1, 244	.602

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### Conclusions of Study

- Training significantly improved student
  - knowledge of TeamSTEPPS curriculum
  - attitudes toward interdisciplinary teamwork
- No significant difference between four different educational delivery methods
- Students reported positive experiences and asked for more opportunities for interdisciplinary education

*Hobgood, Frush, et al. Teamwork training with nursing and medical students. Does the method matter? Results of an interinstitutional, interdisciplinary collaboration QSHC. 2010 Apr 27.*

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## Interprofessional Education



- Duke interprofessional sessions during Capstone
  - Scheduling difficulties: evening sessions
  - Team based learning; key interaction of medical and nursing students in small groups
- UNC Interprofessional Teamwork and Communication (IPT) Course
  - Semester long course; SoM, SoN, SoPh
  - Lecture, simulation, TBL; Faculty development
- Emory
  - Interprofessional team training: SoM, SoN, PA, PT
  - 460 students, 88 facilitators
  - Communication, Role Identity, Team Identity

## Summary



- Growing evidence to link effective teamwork behaviors and collaboration with good patient outcomes, safe patient care
- Duke, others' experience supports focus on interprofessional training in healthcare
- Important to understand culture survey results and assess need for teamwork training
- AMCs have great opportunity to "mold" behavior and create new norms, rather than changing old patterns
- Challenges to IPE in healthcare professions include scheduling logistics, faculty development and role models