Fulfilling Core Competencies:

A CQI Curriculum for Family Medicine Residents

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A Little About Our Program

- ▶ Community-based 8-8-8 program
- Only residents in the hospital
- Prior to 2007, no structured QI efforts or teaching curriculum
 - Family & Community Medicine Rotation
 - Involvement in the CA-ACCC to improve chronic care training in a residency setting → structured Diabetes Management Program & more interest in CQI
- ▶ Implemented Misys EMR in 11/07

Why We Got Started

- External forces (ACGME Requirements):
 - PBL&I: Residents should perform practice-based improvement activities using a systematic methodology
 - Medical Knowledge: Residents should demonstrate knowledge of established clinical guidelines
- Residents:
 - Complained about clinic problems but no outlet
 - FCM projects focused on identifying problems, but not how to fix them
- Personal:
 - Participation in the learning collaborative = a turning point for me

Goals of the CQI Program

- To have residents explore system operations and improvement methodology
- To have residents reflect on the process of change → active engagement in the creation of solutions, an important step beyond just identifying problems
- To have residents learn key concepts of CQI through experiential learning

Design of the Program

- Small group (1-4 resident) seminars led by one faculty member
- PGY-II and PGY-III residents on their ambulatory medicine rotations (2 mos/year)
- Three sessions (half-day, can be consolidated)
- Requires no extra work for faculty or residents beyond time allotted for the sessions

Design of the Program

- Session 1
 - Pretest on CQI elements, self-confidence, interest
 - Didactic overview of CQI concepts
 - Group selection of area of interest & then individual research of guidelines
 - Discussion of the guidelines & review of best process for finding them
 - Creation of chart review tool specific to condition

	Asthma Chart Audit Tool July 2009 Ambulatory Medicine			
	(Based on National Heart, Blood, & Lung Institute Expert Panel Report 3, National Asthma Education & Prevention 2007 Guidelines) Hint: Review the most recent encounter note addressing asthma. Patient population: Patients seen within last 12 months with dx of asthma (seen 2+ times)			
	Name (last, first)			
	DOB (MM/DD/YY)			
	Provider			
	1) Components of history documented? Nighttime awakenings Use of short-acting beta-agonist Interference with daily activities Lung function documentation (i.e.spirometry)	Yes [] [] [] []	No [] [] [] [] []	N/A [] [] [] [] []
	2) Classification of severity documented?			
	Level (if documented)			
	3) Does classification of severity correlate with therapy prescribed? Mild intermittent: SABA prn Mild persistent: SABA prn, Low-dose inhaled CS Mod persistent: LABA + Low-moderate-dose inhaled CS Severe persistent: High-dose inhaled CS + LABA	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	4) Is there an Asthma Action Plan?		D	П
	5) Smoking? If yes, is provider addressing smoking cessation?	0 0	0 0	0 0
	6) Was patient seen for f/u within a 6 mo period (addressing asthma?	O	D	П
	7) Was influenza vaccination done within the past year?	П		П

Design of the Program

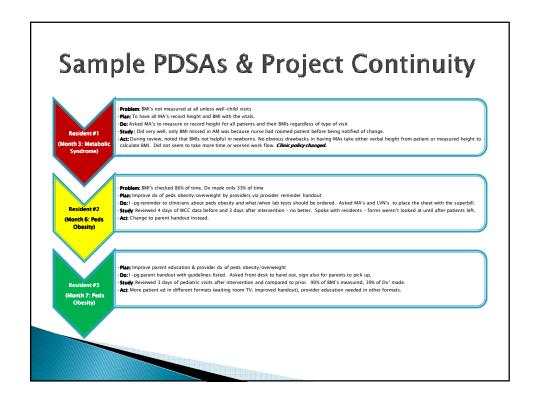
- > Session 2
 - Individual completion of chart audits
 - Group discussion of chart review process
 & input into Excel-based registry
 - Intro to PDSA cycles
 - Identification of individual PDSA cycles for each resident
 - Homework: Try out PDSA cycles in clinic

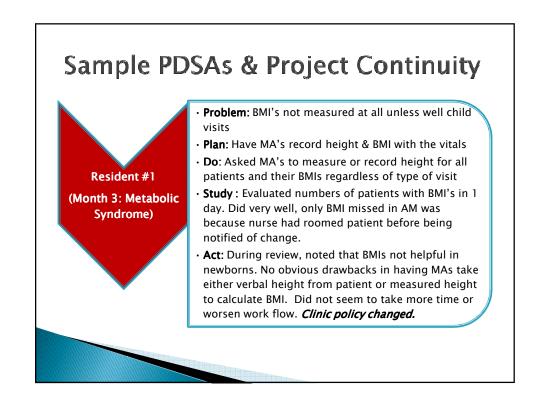
Design of the Program

- Session 3
 - Individual analysis of PDSA's
 - Group discussion of PDSA's
 - Discussion of panel management, registries, and EBM in practice
 - Post-test on CQI elements & condition-specific quidelines
- Quarterly CQI presentations during noon lecture (15 min/team x 3 teams) to present findings & changes recommended/made

Evaluating the Program

- Pre- & post-tests of residents
- Qualitative feedback from residents
- Chart review (pre & post)?





Sample PDSAs & Project Continuity



- Problem: BMI's checked 86% of time, Dx made only 33% of time
- Plan: Improve dx of peds obesity/overweight by providers via provider reminder handout
- Do:1-pg reminder to clinicians about peds obesity and what/when lab tests should be ordered. Asked MA's and LVN's to place the sheet with the superbill.
- Study: Reviewed 4 days of WCC data before and 3 days after intervention no better. Spoke with residents forms weren't looked at until after patients left.
- · Act: Change to parent handout instead.

Sample PDSAs & Project Continuity

Resident #3 (Month 7: Peds Obesity)

- Plan: Improve parent education & provider dx of peds obesity/overweight
- Do:1-pg parent handout with guidelines listed. Asked front desk to hand out, sign also for parents to pick up.
- Study: Reviewed 3 days of pediatric visits after intervention and compared to prior.
 90% of BMI's measured, 39% of Dx' made.
- Act: More patient ed in different formats (waiting room TV, improved handout), provider education needed in other formats.

Feedback from Residents

- On the CQI concept
 - Like the idea of CQI
 - Great process to learn
 - More doable than usual "research"
 - · Pleasant break from usual residency stuff
 - Makes me think how workflow occurs, how systems change
 - Enjoy when we review the PDSA cycle & how to implement it...every time it reinforces my understanding

Feedback from Residents

- On the structure of the program -
 - Nice to have time built-in for doing chart reviews & PDSA's
 - Would be nice to have time for a 2nd PDSA cycle
 - Nice to have continuity in topics from month to month, projects are building on each other
- On the overall program -
 - Has increased my awareness of chronic disease guidelines
 - Quality is improving in the clinic
 - Wonderful program! Will continue to use this knowledge

Added Program Benefits

- On the systems level
 - Change in the clinic (BMI, tape measures, labeling of annual visits in EMR, asthma action plans searchable in EMR)
- On the educational level -
 - · Better understanding of clinical guidelines
 - Rich discussions due to small group, multi-year format
 - · Residents teaching each other, as change agents
 - Residents learning more about workflow issues, clinic systems
 - Different from other educational methods

Challenges

- Requires faculty champion & investment of time
- Scheduling is difficult, hence sometimes not following usual format
- Helpful to have chronic disease management software to provide patient lists (Cognos) & EMR to facilitate chart reviews
- Flexibility needed when residents are not synced (some on first month, others on 2nd or 3rd month)

Back to the PBL&I Competency

- Residents are expected to develop skills and habits to be able to meet the following goals:
 - √ identify strengths, deficiencies, and limits in one's knowledge and expertise;
 - ✓ set learning and improvement goals;
 - √ identify and perform appropriate learning activities;
 - systematically analyze practice using quality improvement methods, and implement changes with the goal of practice improvement;
 - √ incorporate formative evaluation feedback into daily practice;
 - ✓ locate, appraise, and assimilate evidence from scientific studies related to their patients' health problems;
 - √ use information technology to optimize learning; and,
 - ✓ participate in the education of patients.

Our Conclusions (so far...)

- Residents can learn the skill of constructing CQI projects within the framework of PDSA cycle
- Residents are eager to make improvements
- Patient care likely has been enhanced
- Both PBL&I and Medical Knowledge Core Competencies can be addressed through such a curriculum

Questions?

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