

The Art of Accelerating
Change
HCCA Managed Care Conference
February 13, 2018

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Disclosure
We have nothing to disclose.

Methodist Health System

10 Hospitals

31 Family Health Centers

6 Ambulatory Sites (imaging, urgent care)

1,500 beds



About Methodist Health System

- Founded in 1927
- 8,500+ employees
- 1,500+ physicians on staff
- 290+ affiliated physicians
- 536,000 patient visits
- \$140 million in unreimbursed charity care
- One of Dallas Business Journal's Top 10 "Best Places to Work" (13 years running)
- First and only member of the Mayo Clinic Care Network in Texas



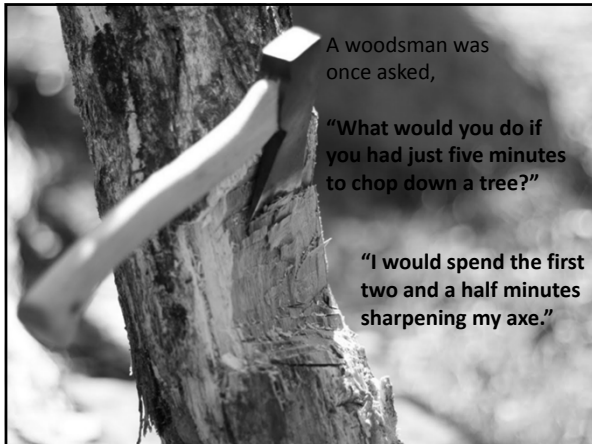
- Fellowships**
 - Gastroenterology
 - Nephrology
 - Surgical critical care
 - Hepato-pancreato-biliary surgery
- Residencies**
 - General surgery
 - Internal medicine
 - Obstetrics-gynecology
 - Family medicine



5

Learning Objectives

- Understand the change management process and individual responses to change
- Describe team development and the importance of structure
- Demonstrate ways to make meetings fun and engaging (ice breakers to promote productivity)



Welcome

- 1 Pick up a sheet of paper
- 2 Draw your favorite cup of coffee or tea

CHANGES AHEAD

What do people draw?

What If You Change Your View Point

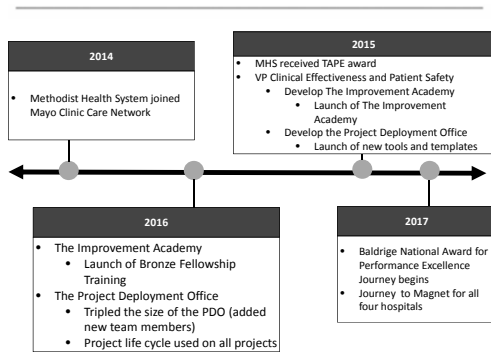


Change Management

Change management is a structured approach to assisting individuals, teams or organizations through the process of change from a current state to a desired state, emphasizing the human and behavioral aspects of change.



MHS Timeline



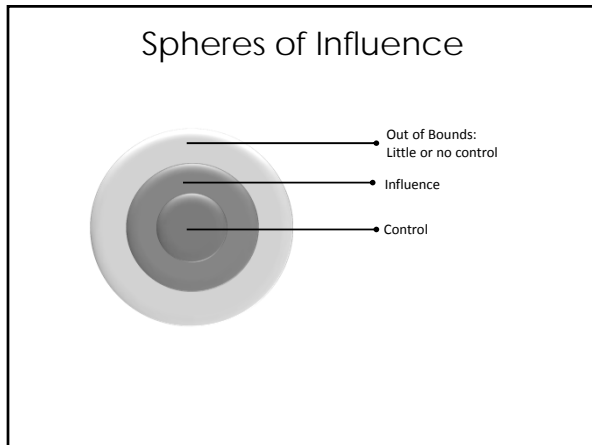
Why should we manage change?

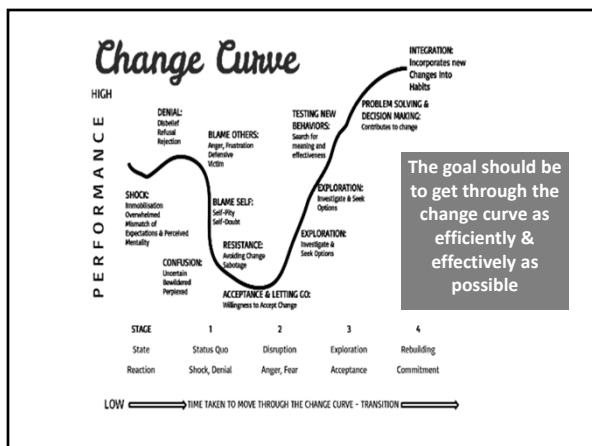
1 Any improvement (or innovation) always represents a change - **we cannot improve anything unless we CHANGE IT**

2 Any change can be perceived as a **THREAT** to someone's sense of security

3 Any threat to personal security can give rise to **RESISTANCE**

4 Resistance is a natural, universal, inevitable **HUMAN RESPONSE TO CHANGE**





Team Development

Stages:

- 1 Forming
- 2 Storming
- 3 Norming
- 4 Performing
- 5 Adjourning



Team Composition

Items to consider when selecting who is on your team:

- Involve key stakeholders, & individuals who are necessary for the completion of the project
- Represent a diagonal slice of the organization
- Involve people willing to make the investment necessary & participate fully
- Base member selection on complementary expertise and skills, not on availability

Think of someone who you have worked with on a team. What made them a good team member?

Think of a time when you were on a high a high functioning team? Why was that team high functioning?

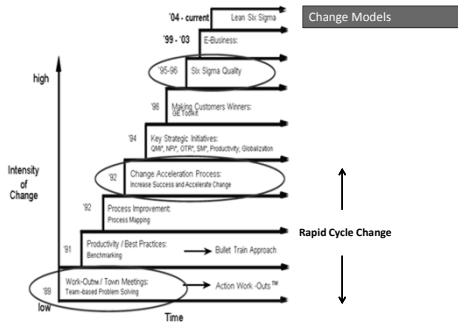
Tips for Successful Engagement

- Develop a structured format for projects
- Create roles and responsibilities for team members
- Team feedback of results
- Proactive feedback to stakeholders
- Facilitate culture change

Resist the Temptation

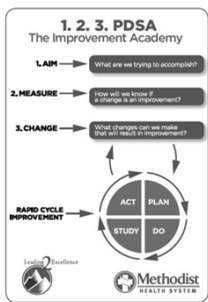


Change Models



1. 2. 3. PDSA

What is your improvement model?



Project Lifecycle



SMART



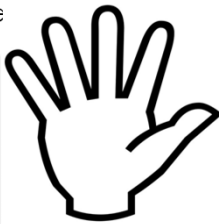
Time-specific and measurable + the AIM should define the specific population of patients or other system that will be affected. (Example: Reduce ICU mortality by 20 percent within 9 months.)

AIM STATEMENT

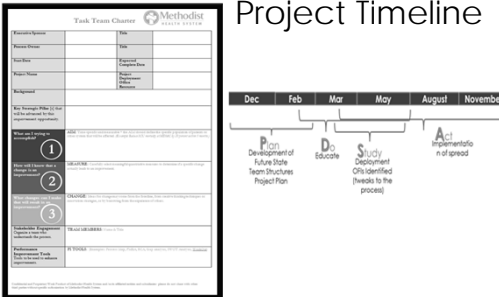
Fist to 5

- Team members utilized fist to 5 to determine conse

- 5..... I think this is the best decision
- 4..... This is good
- 3..... I like some of it, but not ALL
- 2..... I don't like it, but I will go along
- 1..... I don't like it
- Fist.. I object & block consensus




Team Charter Project Timeline



The image shows a 'Task Team Charter' form from the University of Maryland System. The form includes fields for Mission Statement, Vision, Project Name, and a list of team members. Below the form is a project timeline diagram with months from Dec to November. Key milestones are marked: 'Plan' (Development of Future State Organizational Project Plan) in Dec, 'Do' (Evaluate) in Mar, 'Study' (Deployment Options Identified (needs to be precise)) in May, and 'Act' (Implementation of spread) in August.

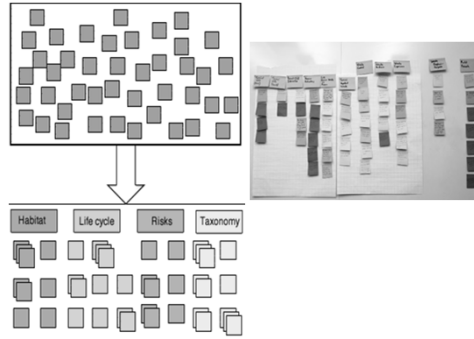
Brainstorming

1 idea per sticky note



A photograph showing a large, dense pile of grey sticky notes, illustrating the brainstorming process.

Affinity Diagram

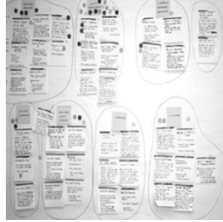


The diagram illustrates the Affinity Diagram process. It starts with a box containing many small, unorganized sticky notes. An arrow points down to a structured diagram where the notes are grouped into four categories: 'Habitat', 'Life cycle', 'Risks', and 'Taxonomy'. A photograph on the right shows a physical example of this process with sticky notes pinned to a board.

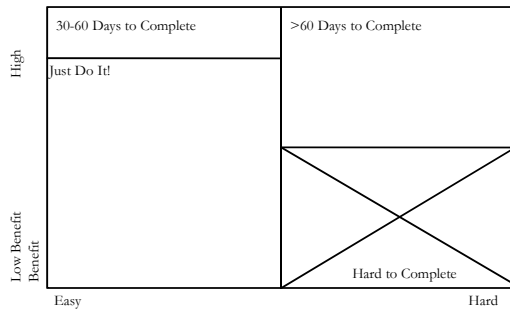
Dot Voting

Use Dot Voting to identify top choices.

- This method allows a group to narrow the options and to focus on what's important.
- Give everyone 3 votes. This is important, because multiple votes helps people make clearer decisions, without having to pick "just one."
- Each person marks their vote by placing a dot on a sticky. Note that you can use multiple votes on one sticky.
- Have everyone vote at the same time. This reduces the political overtones of "voting." Folks will concentrate on their own votes instead of watching how their colleagues are voting.



Payoff Matrix



ICE Breakers

- Ice breakers help with project facilitation and engaging teams
- Allows the project facilitator the opportunity to identify individual traits of team members
- Helps build team comradery

Fun Ice Breakers



- Fun Fact
- Snack making station
- 3 truths and a lie
- Would you rather
- Colors Personality Test
- Pig Personality



