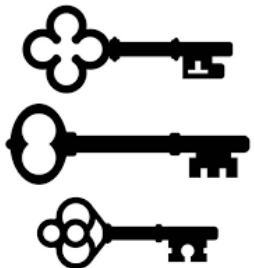


# *From Florence Nightingale to tomorrow – reflections over quality improvement and improvement research development over time.*

2022-09-29

Boel Andersson Gäre MD, PhD, professor, Jönköping  
Academy/JU and Region Jönköping County

E-post: [boel.andersson.gare@rjl.se](mailto:boel.andersson.gare@rjl.se)

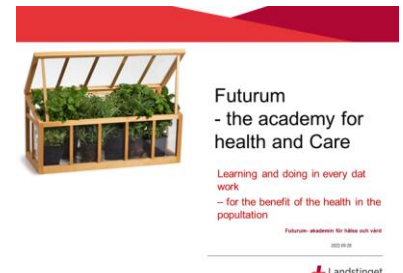
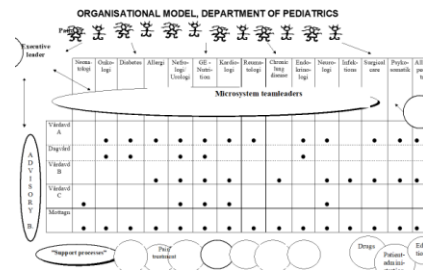


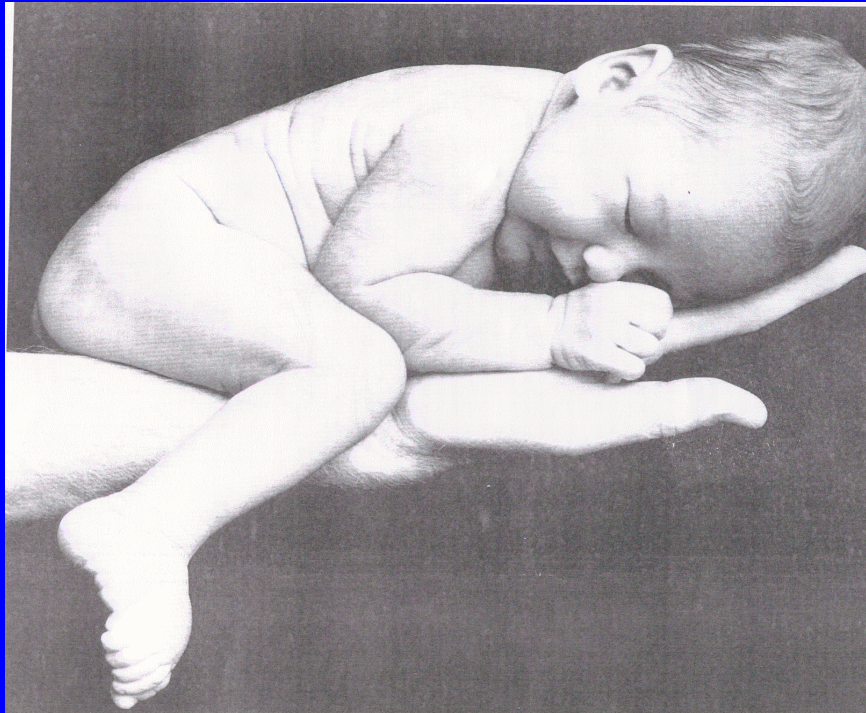
# Declaration of interest

## This is a "very personal narrative" 😊

But - there are some systematic traits:

- This narrative is highly subjective and based in my experiences and perspectives from being a "hybrid"; clinician, leader, teacher and researcher
- I will try to catch some trajectories with illustrations on influences between practice, improvement and improvement research over time and space





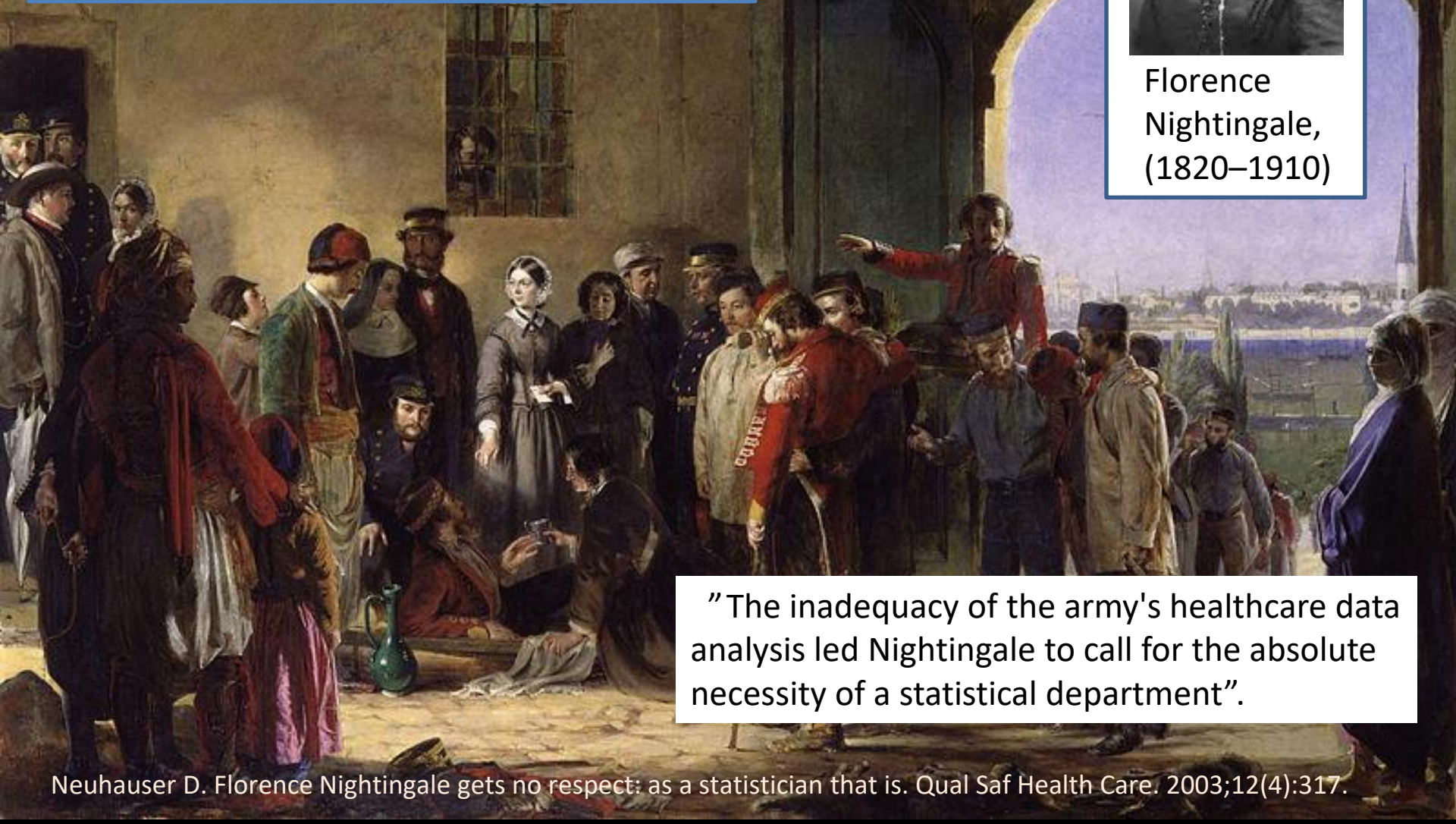
They give me what I need,  
when I need it and in the way I need it ...  
without harm



“The death rate among the patients was worst in February 1855 at **42.7%** of all soldiers admitted. After her sanitary reforms, which started on 17 March 1855, the death rate fell to **2.2%** by June 1855. She showed a causal link between the sanitary reforms and this dramatic fall in mortality.”



Florence  
Nightingale,  
(1820–1910)



“The inadequacy of the army's healthcare data analysis led Nightingale to call for the absolute necessity of a statistical department”.

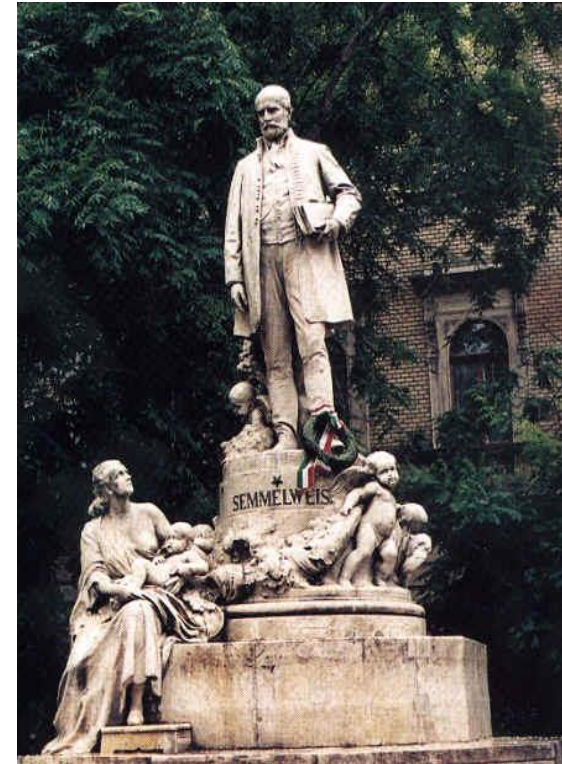
# Some reflections on improvement

“Every system is perfectly designed for the results it gets”

Knowledge by itself is not enough.

We also need to understand how work is done and how we can change it.

All change is not improvement – but all improvement requires change....and we need to learn the difference from results/feedback

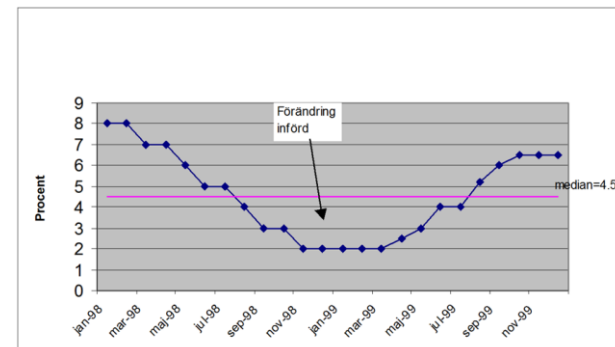
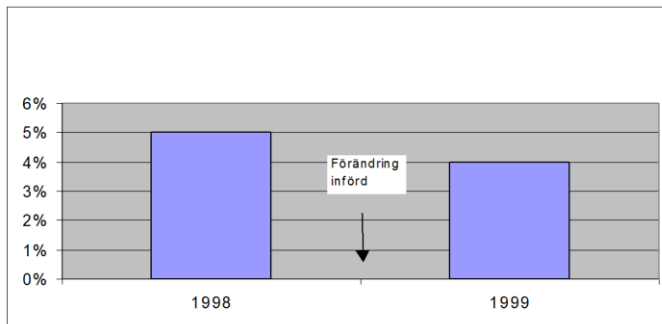
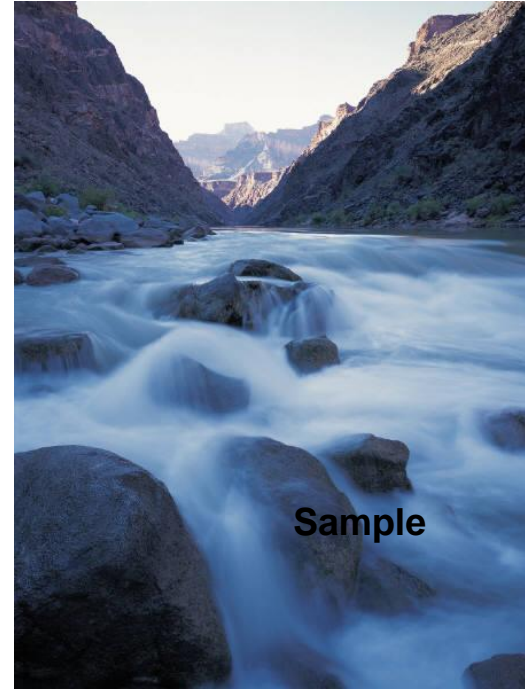


Ignaz Semmelweis, 1818-1847  
Known for: Introducing hand disinfection standards





# To Study Change is Complex - **Time** is always present



*“If you want truly to understand something,  
try to change it.”*



Kurt Lewin (1890-1947),  
“the father of modern  
social psychology”.



# Improvement and Improvent science



Improvement

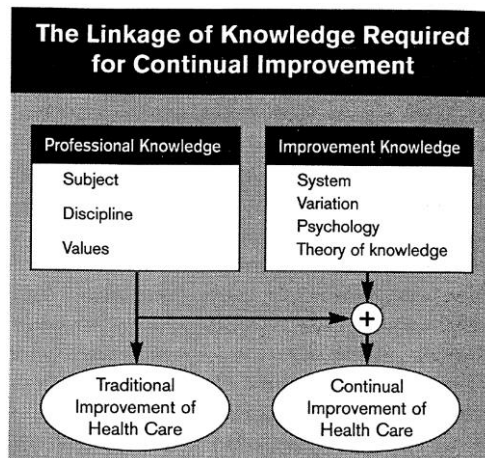
Florence Nightingale



Improvement  
research



Ignaz Semmelweis



Batalden & Stoltz; 1993



Ernest A Codman



Donald Berwick



Linda Headrick



Maureen Bisognano



Linda Cronenwett



Gwen Sherwood



Jane Barnsteiner

How do we use improvement knowledge? How does it work, what works for whom and where? How do we improve improvement?



Avedis Donadonian



W. Edwards Deming



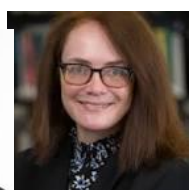
Paul Batalden



Brent James



Trish Greenhalgh



Mary Dickson-Woods



Paul Bate  
Glenn Robert

And many colleagues from the Nordic countries who are here today ☺

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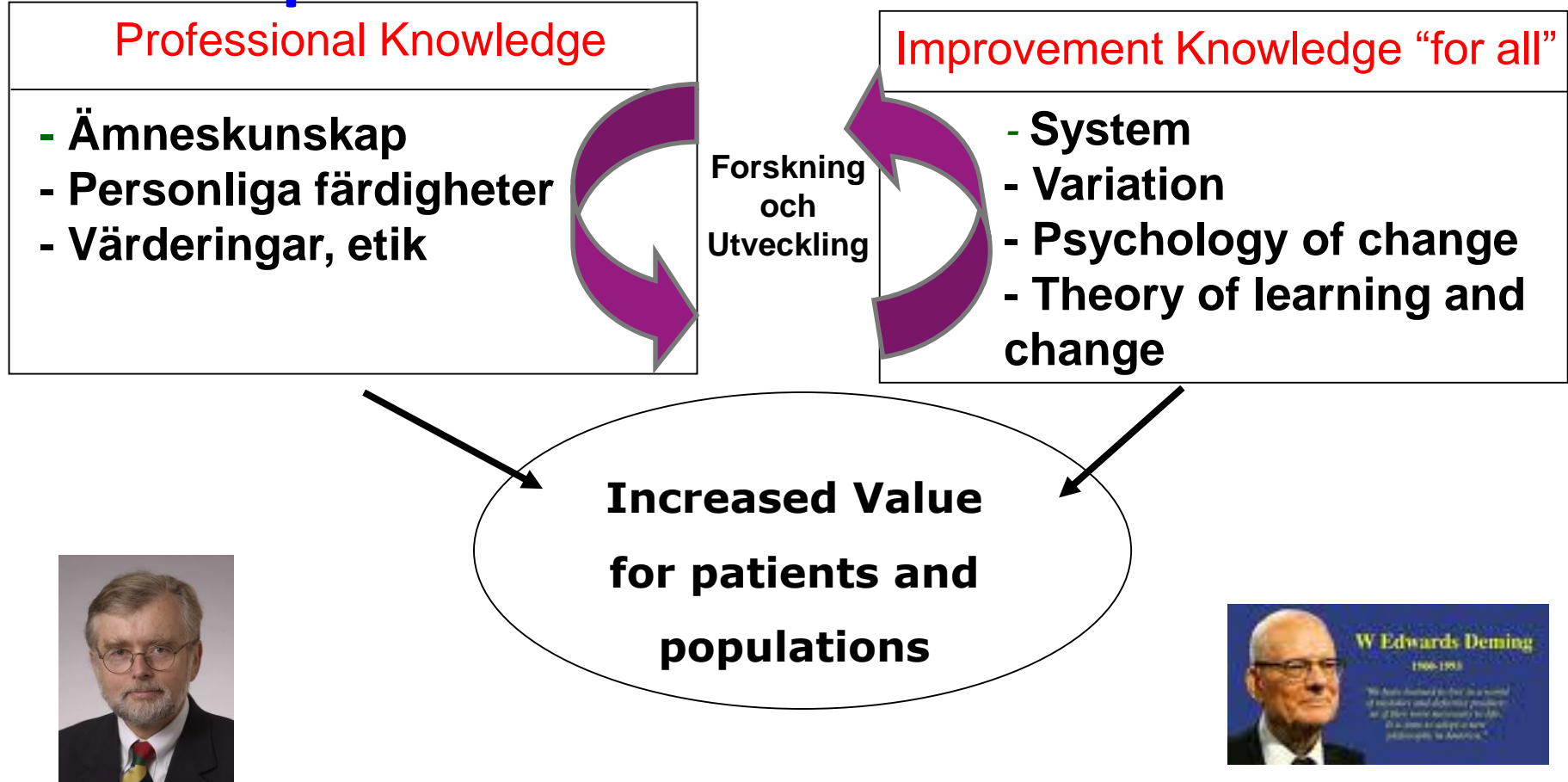
For Improvement of Health and Welfare





# Improvement

# Knowledge domains for health professionals



Efter Batalden & Stoltz, 1993 efter W Edwards Deming



# What is a System?

”A system is a **network of interdependent** components that work together to try to accomplish the aim of the system....

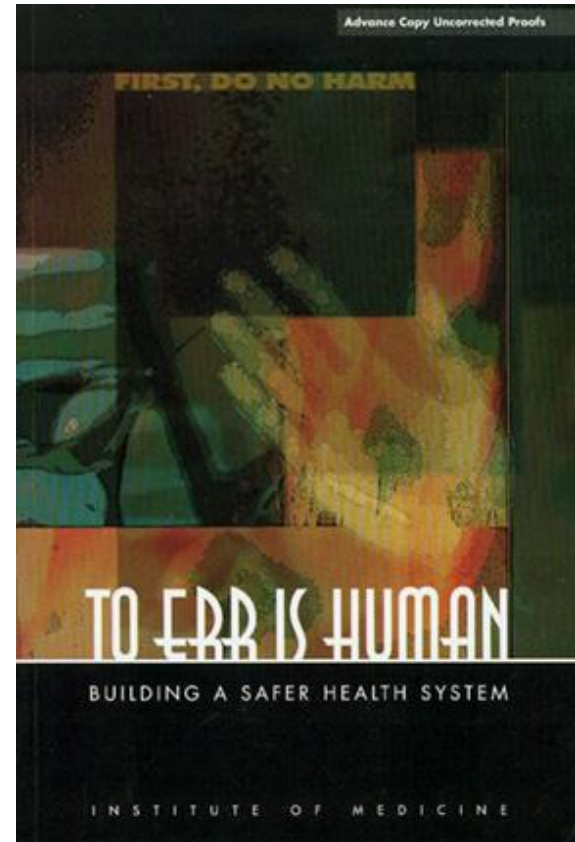
The secret is cooperation between components toward **the aim** of the organization. **We can not afford the destructive effect of competition...**”



# To Err is Human...

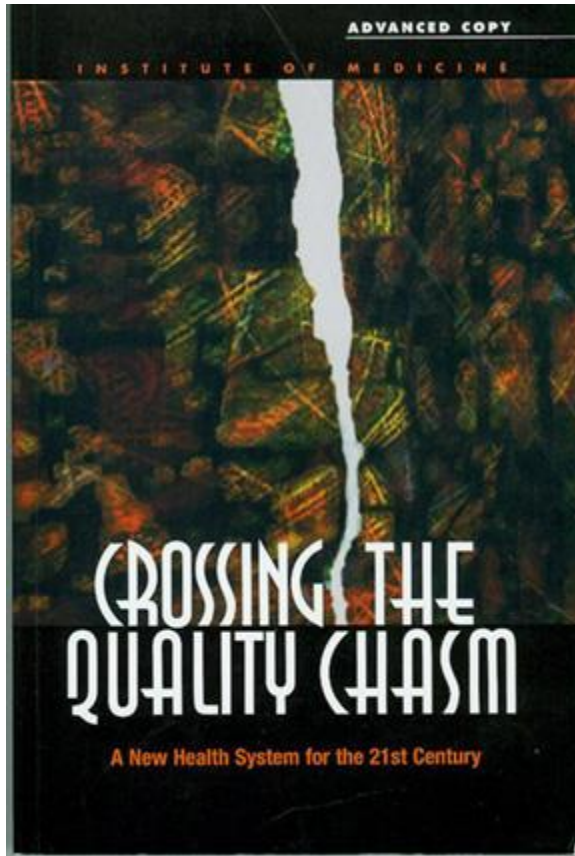
- 7% of hospitalized patients experience a serious medication error.
- 44,000-98,000 Americans die in hospitals each year from care injuries.

Not only in the US – Sweden 6 years later...



IOM,  
2000

# Crossing the Quality Chasm



IOM, 2001

- Serious problems in quality.
- The problems come from poor systems ...not bad people.

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# ”Good quality”



...Healthcare for the population which is

- safe
- evidence based
- person centered
- effective
- equal
- timely

Hur utveckla kvaliteten i vården?

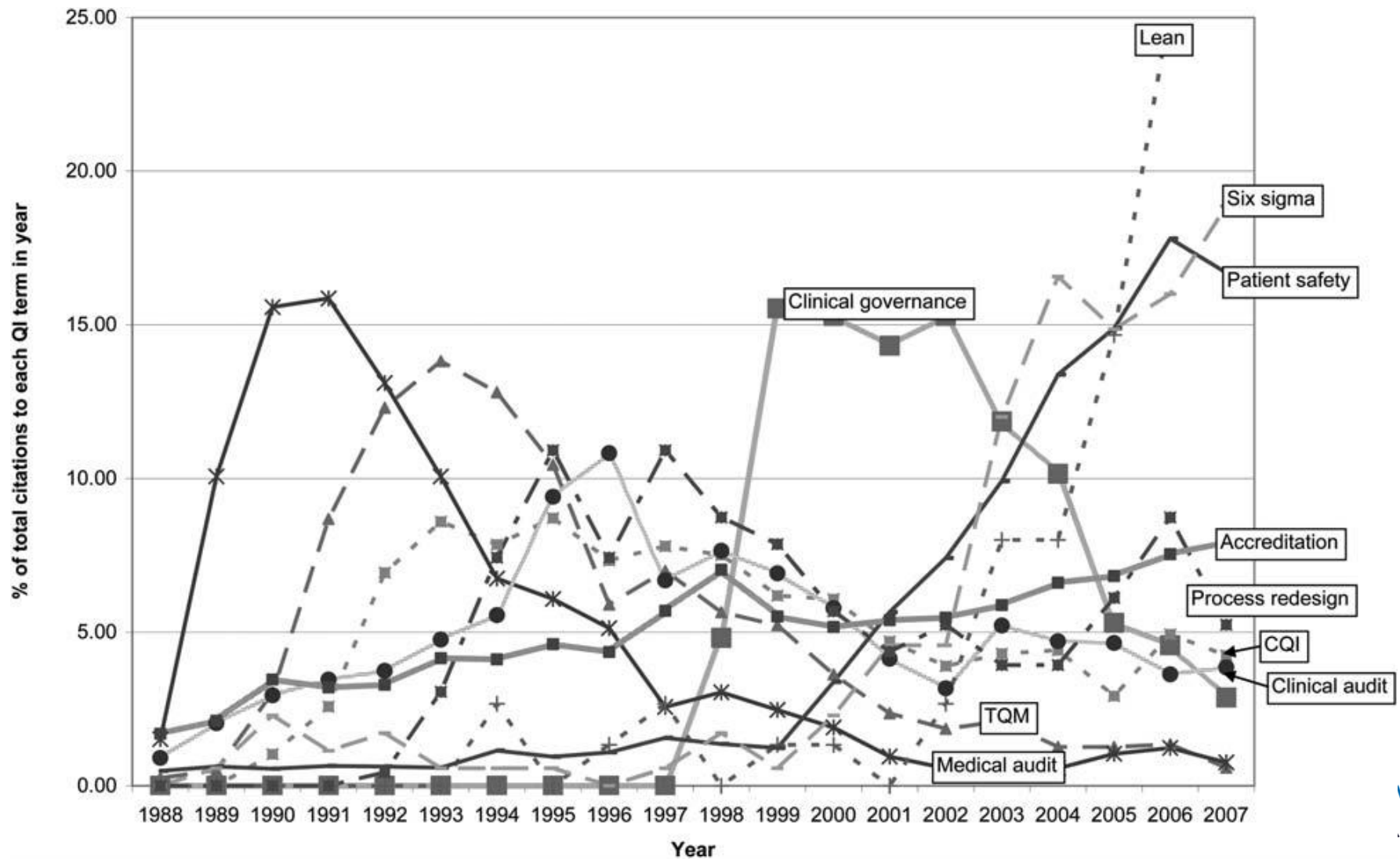
OM SOSFS 2005:12





# Pseudoinnovation: the development and spread of healthcare quality improvement methodologies

Kieran Walshe: International Journal for Quality in Health Care 2009; Volume 21, Number 3: pp. 153–159



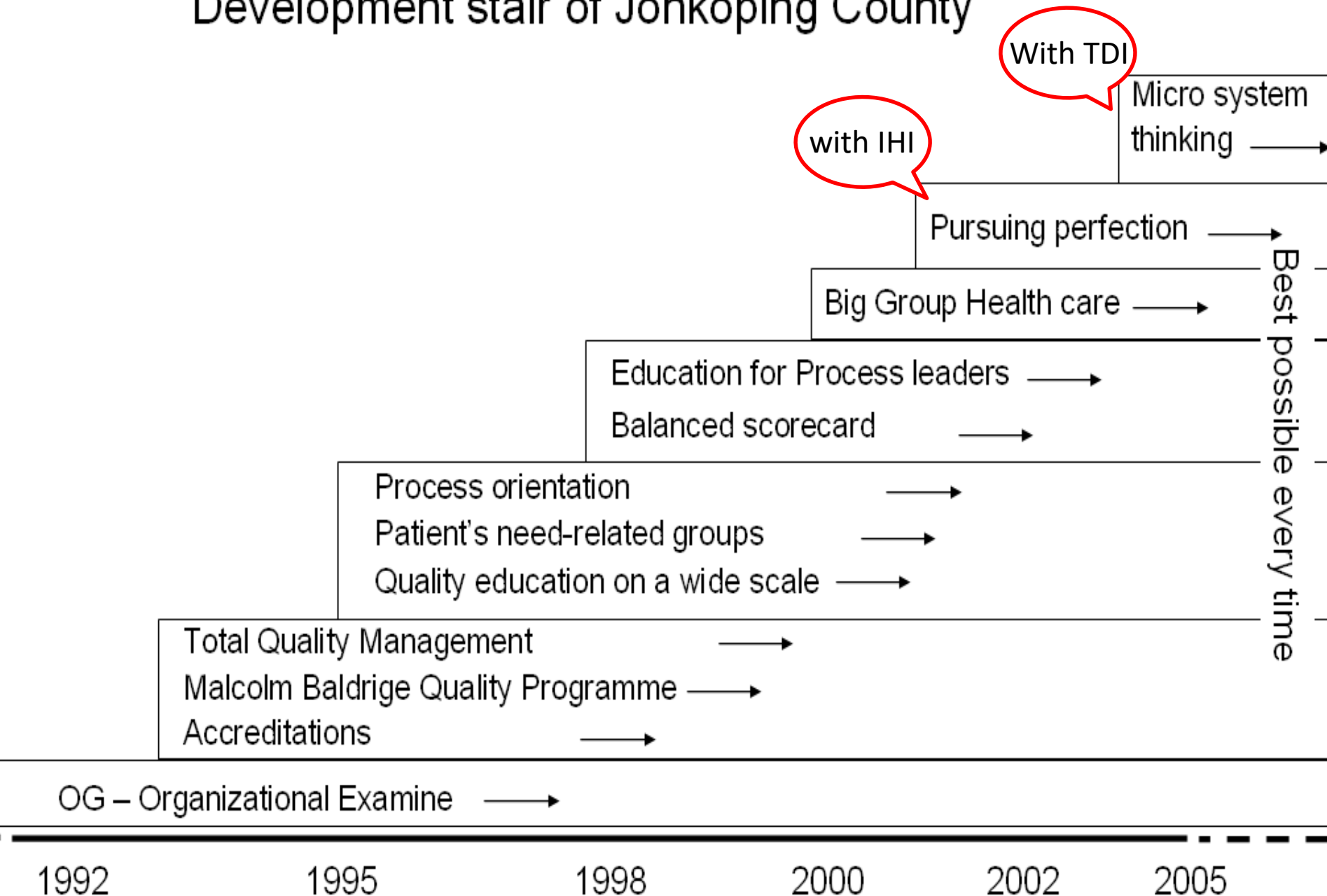


Vision:

For a Good Life in an Attractive County

with "Quality as Strategy"

# Development stair of Jönköping County



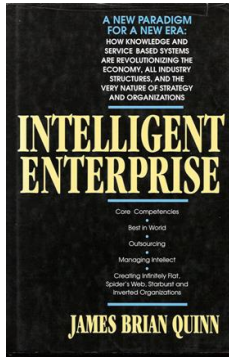




***"To be among the best,  
you need to be best on  
getting better"***

Agneta Jansmyr, former  
CEO in RJL

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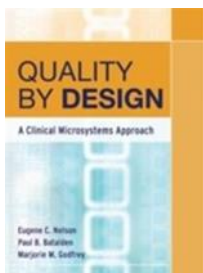


“Why are some service organizations enjoying explosive growth and margins?”

He found that the big focus on the  
“smallest replicable units”, front office  
“fixated with frontline perfection” was key

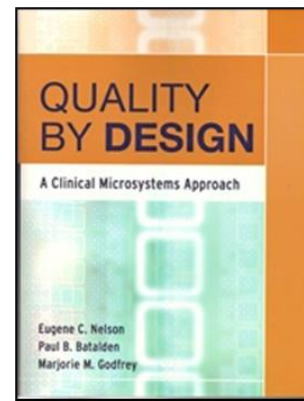
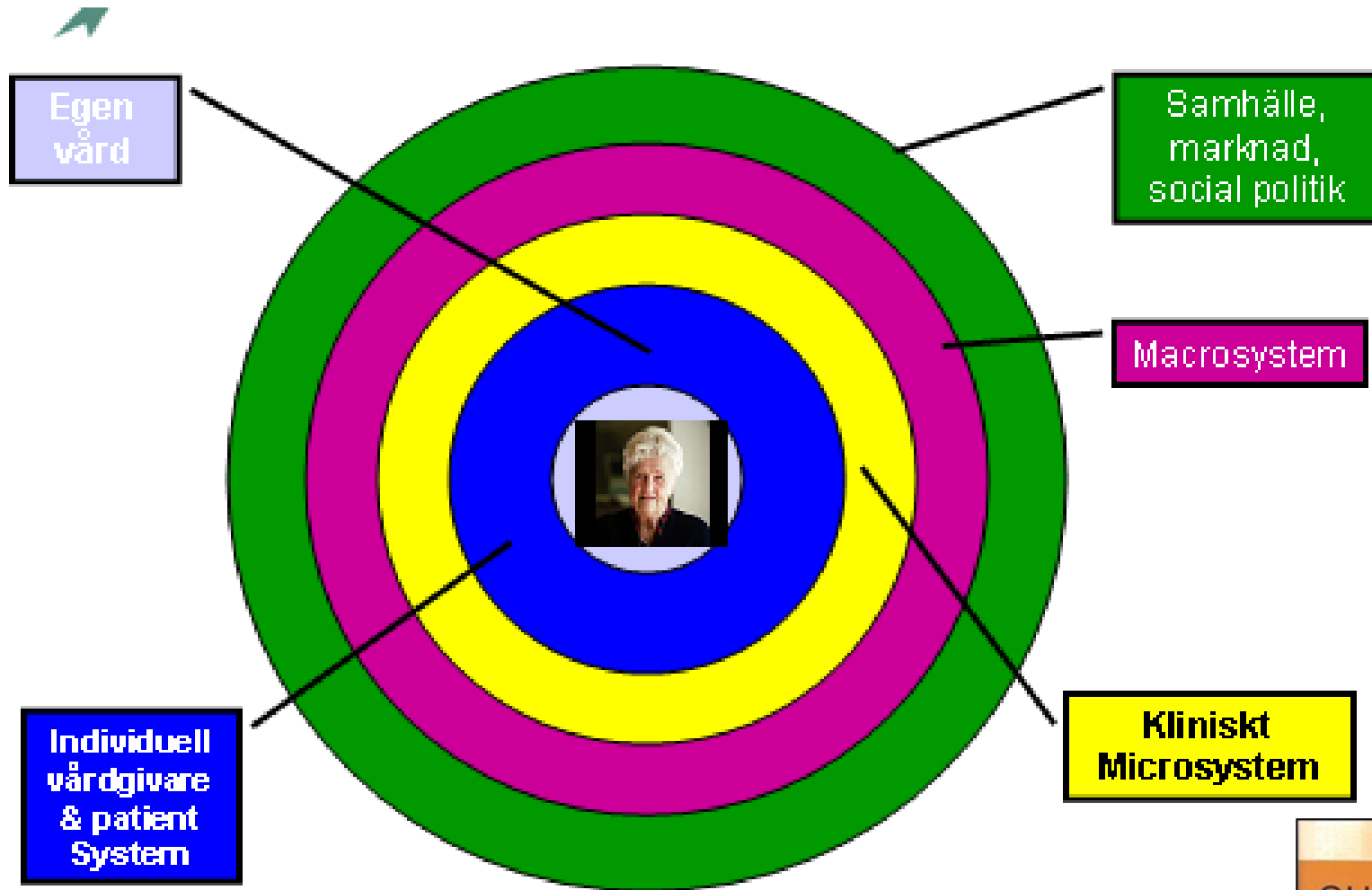
Brian Quinn’s question for healthcare service was inviting...

What was the “smallest replicable unit”  
of healthcare service?



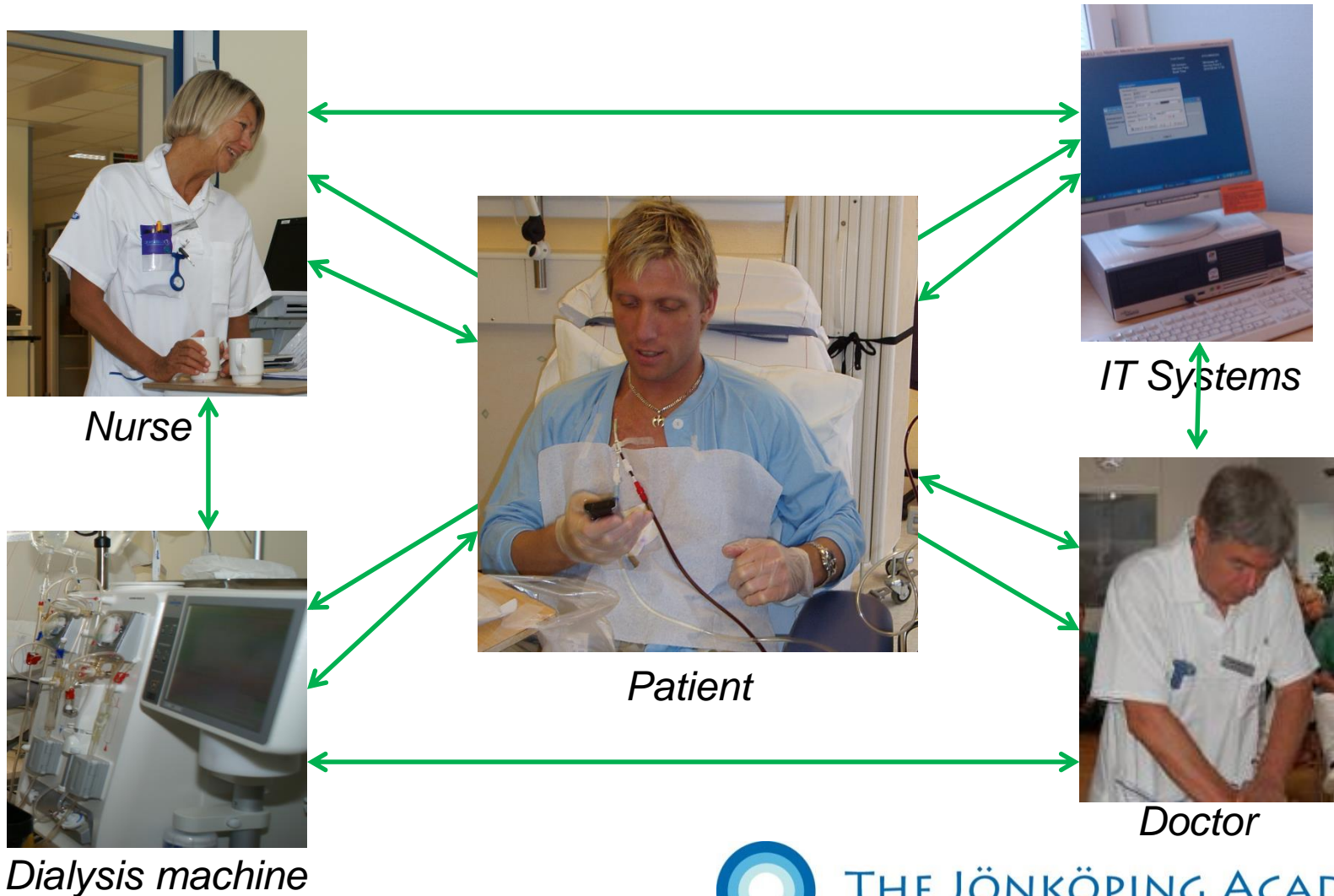
Paul Batalden and TDI took this question seriously

# The Microsystem – where value is created





# A Microsystem – the Self Dialyses Unit



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# Before



## Microsystem

Patients/families and professionals

## Meso

Linked  
Microsystems  
Support, R&D, IS

## Makro

Governance

Processes

# Tomorrow



the "Together" model,  
since 2012

## Integrated care models for health

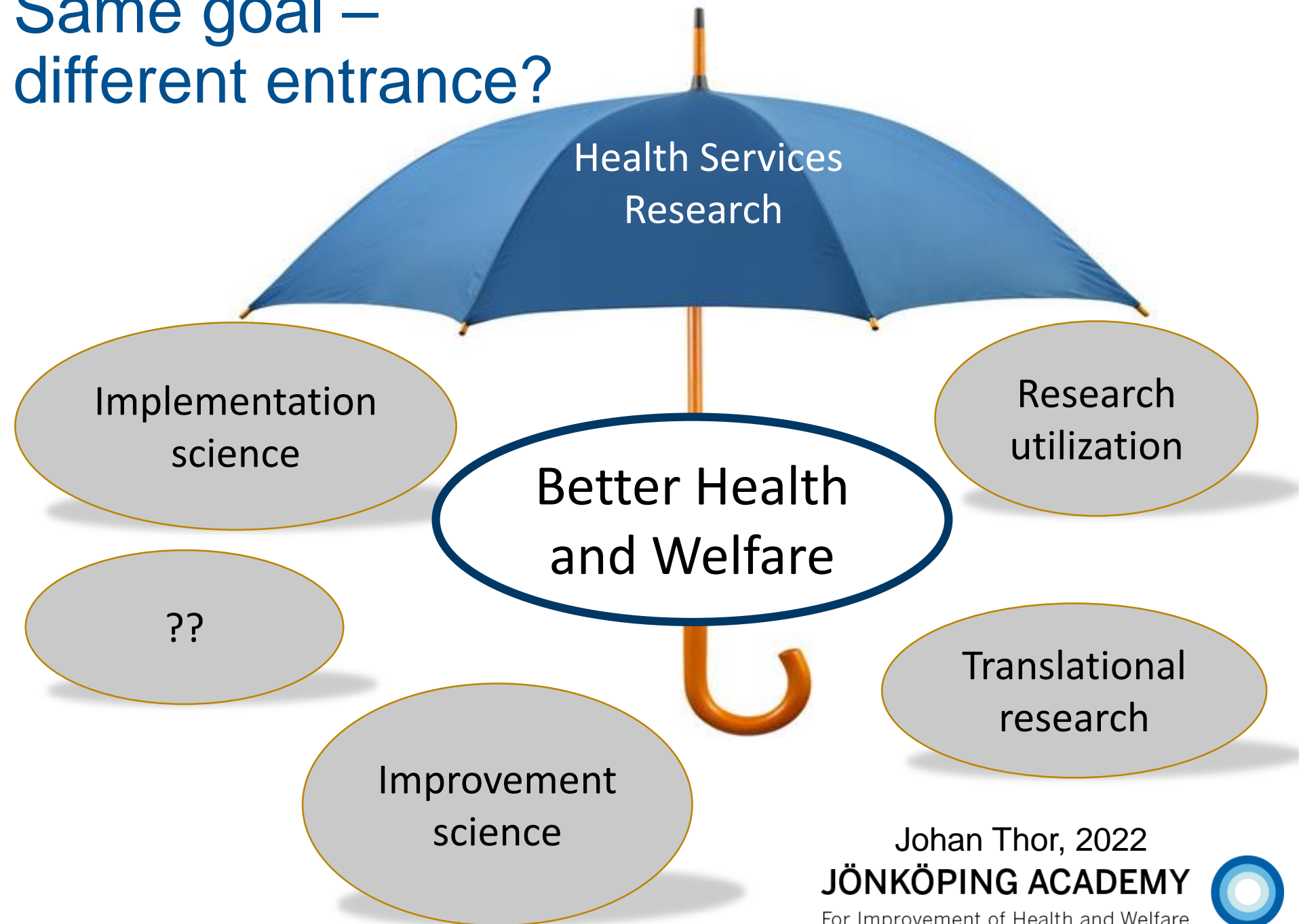
# Welfare Services – a complex system?



# Improvement Science



# Same goal – different entrance?



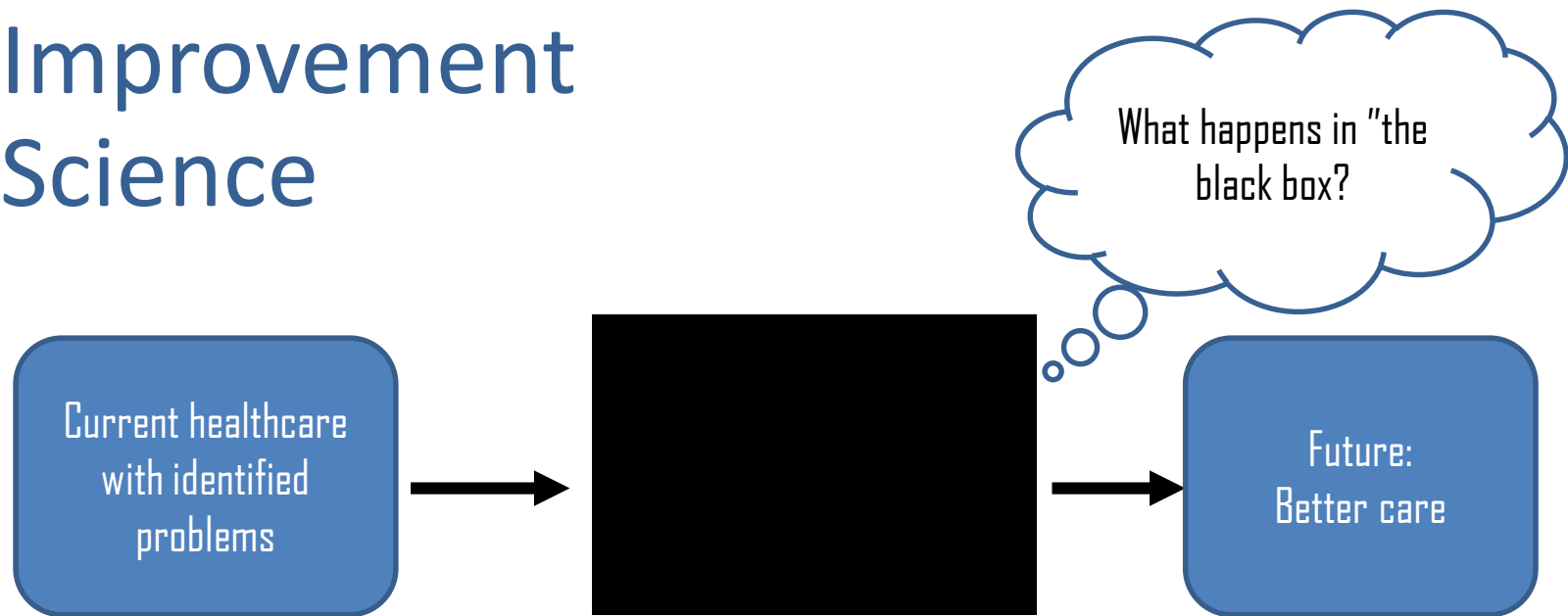
Johan Thor, 2022

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# Improvement Science

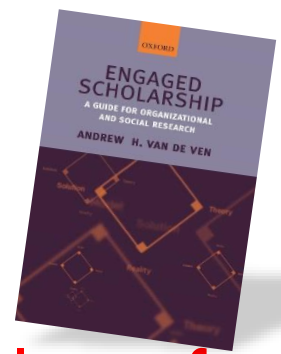


*"In fact, many quality improvement interventions are black boxes that are difficult to reproduce in new contexts. Improvement science now needs to start the difficult task of the systematic accumulation and synthesis of knowledge".*

Marshall et al., (2013)



# Engaged Scholarship



- The gap between theory and practice: a problem of *knowledge production* rather than of transfer
- *Engaged scholarship*, an approach to generating knowledge that **advances both science and practice**: “**a participative form of research** for obtaining the different perspectives of key stakeholders (researchers, users, clients, sponsors, and practitioners) **in studying complex problems.**”



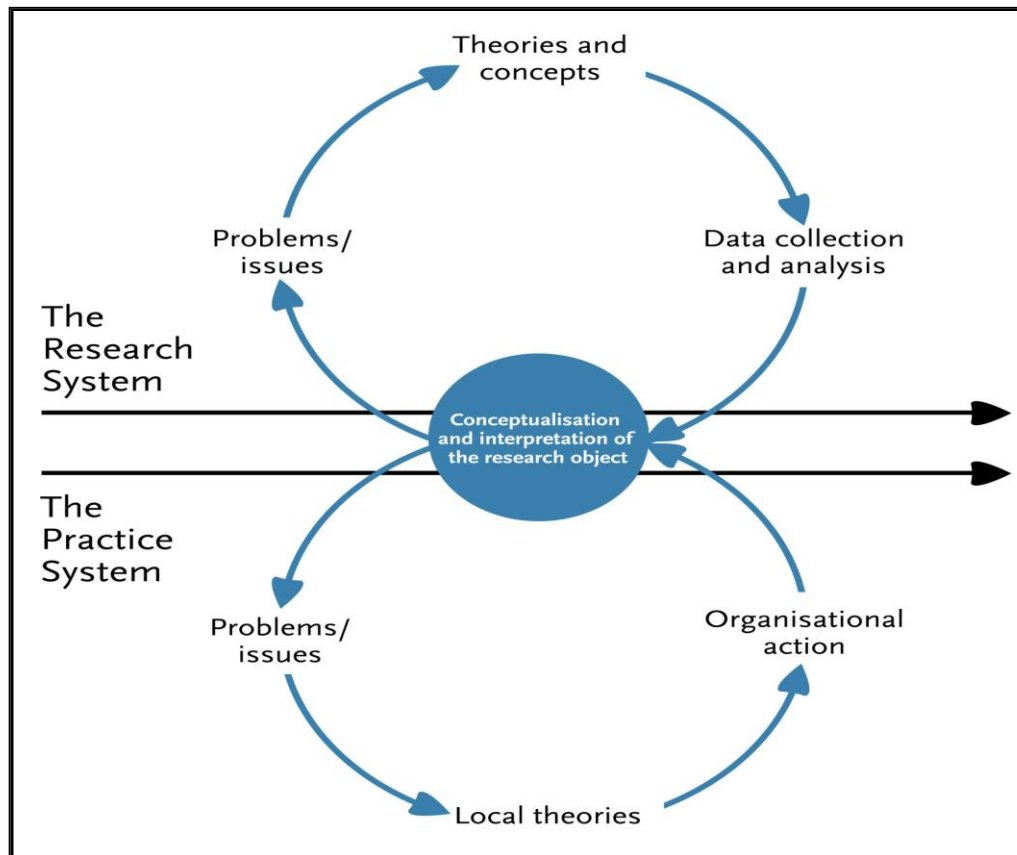
Van de Ven, AH. Engaged scholarship: a guide for organizational and social research. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press; 2007.



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# A Model for Knowledge Creation through Interactive Research “Research With”



A research approach  
with a threefold task;

1. the **scientific** task
2. the **practice-oriented** task
3. the **educative** task

P-E Ellström, 2007



# Improvement & Implementation

## Improvement

- Starts in the organisation and its goal to meet patients' and families' needs in improved ways
- Follows the organisations' ability and capacity to meet set goals regarding patient outcomes and costs

## Implementation

- Starts from knowledge which has shown better care and health but is not used systematically
- Follows the degree of use of available best knowledge and related effects.

[Bridging the Silos: A Comparative Analysis of Implementation Science and Improvement Science](#). Frontiers in Health Services. 2022;1(1):13.







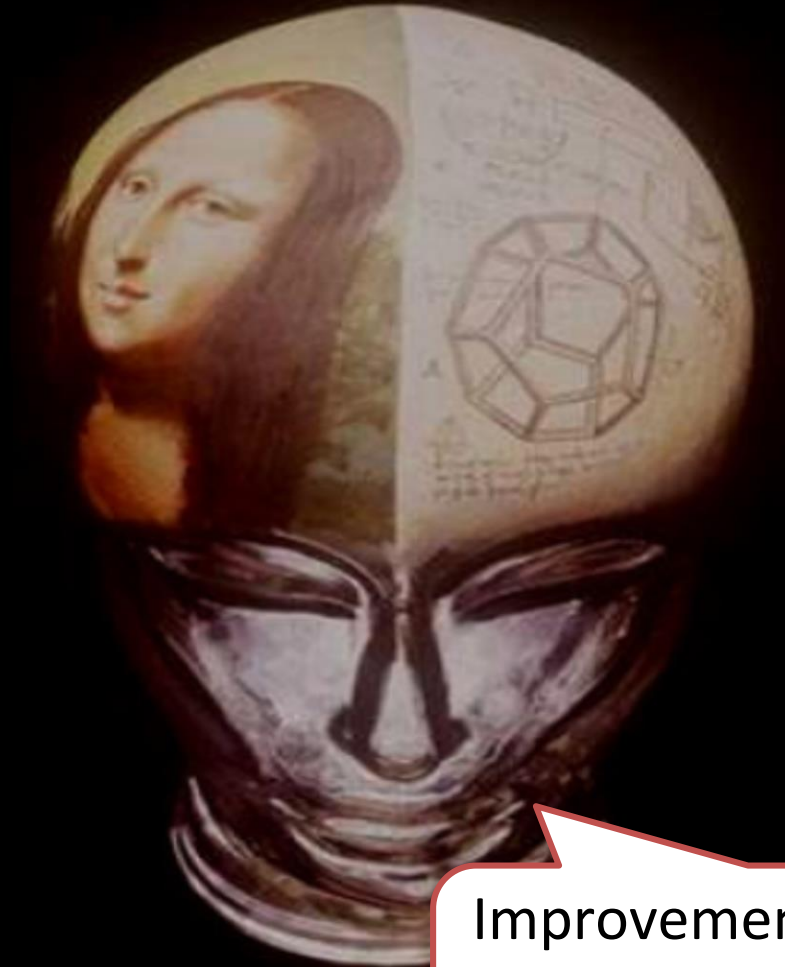
# Human as well as technical factors and processes

The sociology and organisation of improvement



Organisation, culture, language & cognition, identity, leadership, structure, strategy, citizenship etc

Bate P, Mendel P, Robert G, et al. Organizing for quality: the improvement journeys of leading hospitals in Europe and the United States: Oxford ; New York: Radcliffe; 2008.



The science and technology of improvement



Scorecards, metrics, measurement systems and technology, clinical pathways, EBM

Improvement is "a human and organizational accomplishment".

2013

## Attention paid to challenges



Fulop N, Quaser

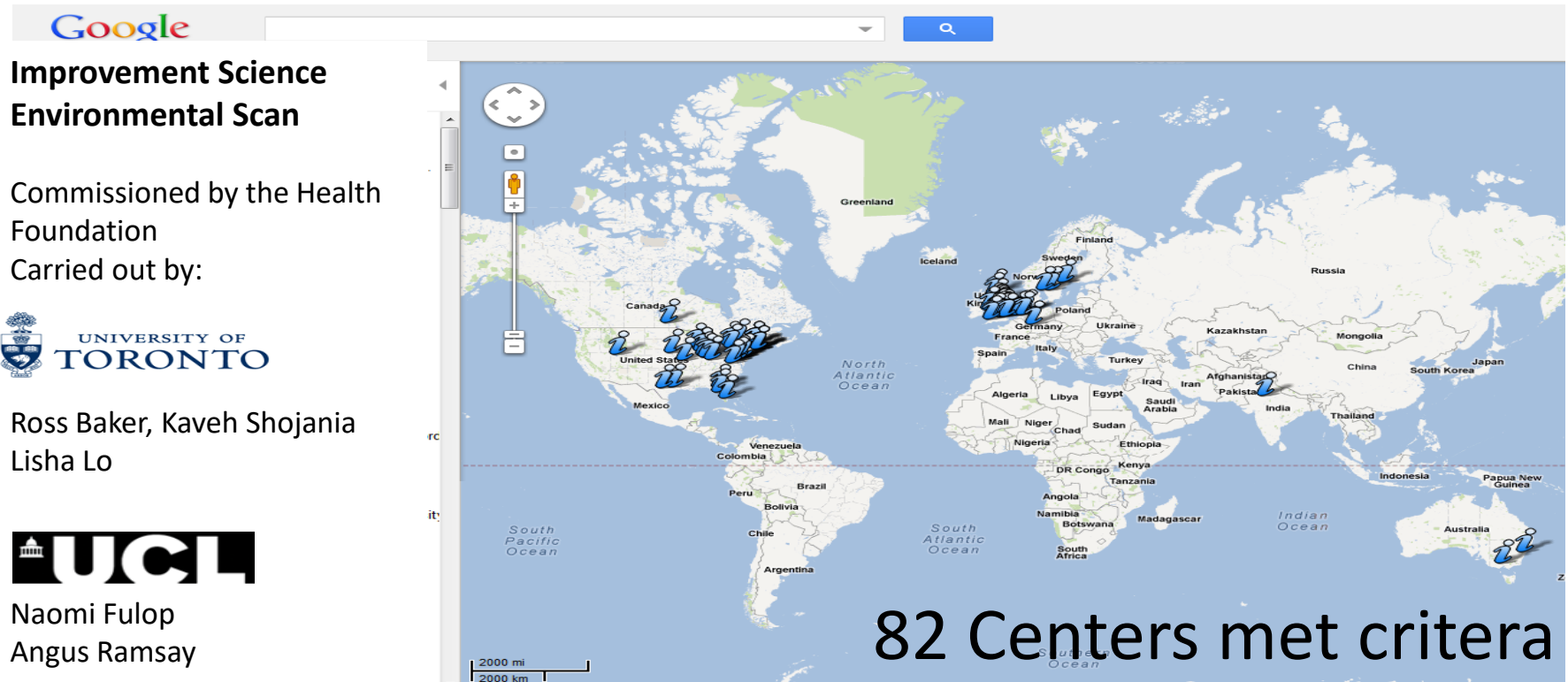
UCL, King's College London, Imperial College London, Jönköping University Sweden, Erasmus University Netherlands, ISCTE Portugal, Stavanger University Norway



Quality and safety in European Hospitals. UK, Portugal, Holland, Norway Sweden

## Improvement Science Development Group (ISDG)

## Map of Improvement Science Centres <http://tinyurl.com/ISCworld>



# The Vinnvård Research Programme



Vårdalstiftelsen, Vinnova, SALAR and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, 2008

## Four major goals:

1. To increase **the use of research-based knowledge**
2. To develop **innovative ways of organizing** work in health and social care
3. To stimulate the development of **institutional learning**
4. To **establish research** regarding how to lead, manage and develop practices in health and social care organizations at Swedish universities





## Some results from the Vinnvård program

3 University centers

> 30 PhD theses

> 200 publications

International collaboration

8 fellows in improvement science

Arenas for learning, sharing and  
collaboration in practice and academia

New programs in education



# Characteristics of Improvement Sciences

## Approaches/Designs/Methods

- Participative research; Action, Interactive...
- "Pragmatic worldview"
- Dynamic, Iterative, Emerging, Cyclic, over time
- Evaluation; Learning, Realistic, Developmental...
- Multidisciplinary/multiprofessional
- Mixed methods
- Case methodology
- Coproduced with stakeholders



Andersson Gäre, 2020

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## The Mission of Jönköping Academy

Jönköping Academy's mission is to conduct research and education in improvement science and leadership for change. Jönköping Academy also supports the application of new knowledge (and innovation) in practice, for the renewal and improvement of health- and welfare services.



[www.jonkopingacademy.se](http://www.jonkopingacademy.se)



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# What is in the air for the future ?

# Situation



***Twenty-five years after the founding of the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI). Much had been tried, learned. Will the future be like the past?***

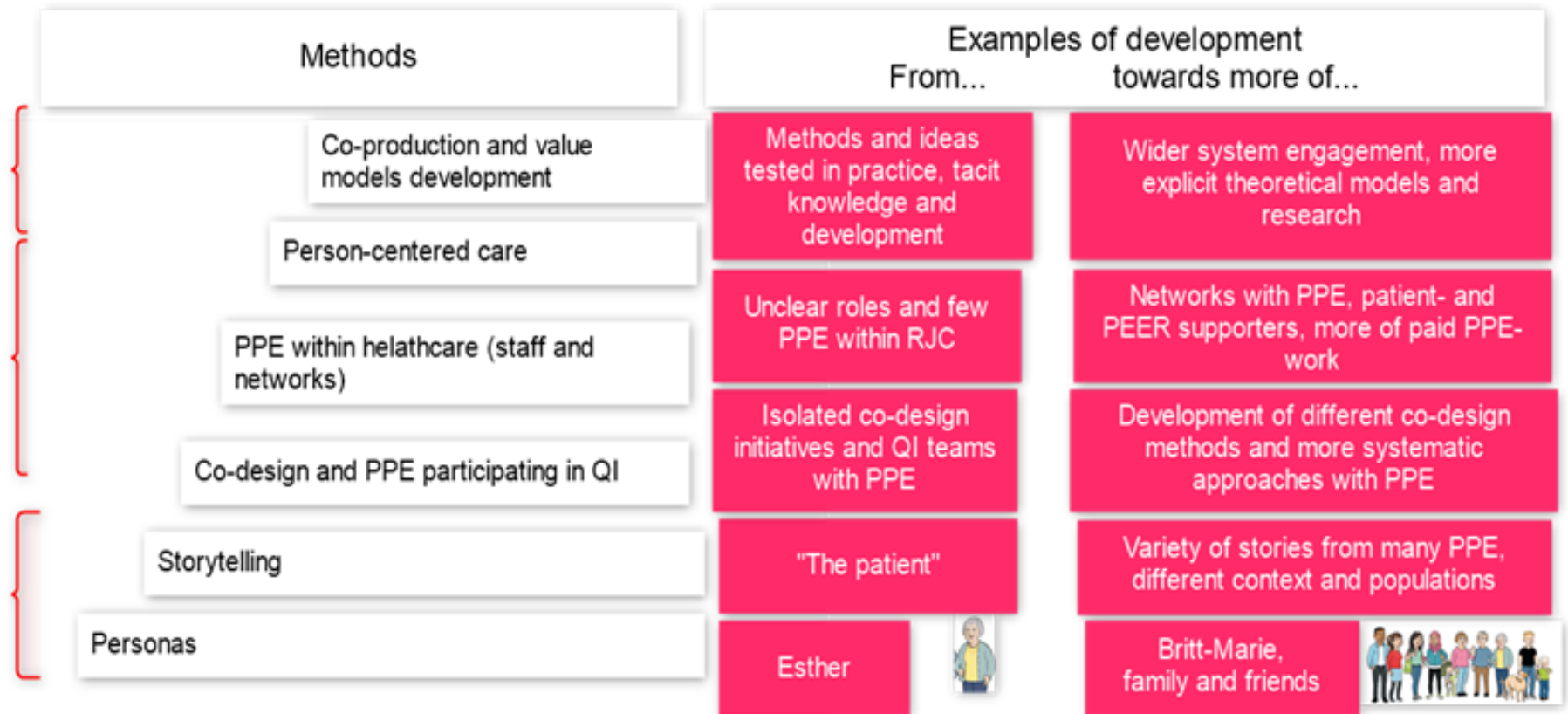
## Imagining & exploring some implications

Q 1.0	Q 2.0	Q 3.0
<i>Thresholds</i>	<i>Organization-wide systems</i>	<i>Coproduction of health</i>
“How might we establish thresholds for good healthcare service?”	“How might we use ‘enterprise-wide systems’ for best disease management?”	“How might we improve the value of the contribution that healthcare service makes to health?”
Illustrative themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Standards</li><li>• Inspection</li><li>• Certification</li><li>• Guidelines</li></ul>	Illustrative themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Systems, processes</li><li>• Reliability</li><li>• Customer-supplier</li><li>• Performance measurement</li></ul>	Illustrative themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Service-making logic</li><li>• Ownership of “health”</li><li>• Kinship of coproducing persons</li><li>• Integration of multiple knowledge systems</li><li>• Value-creating architecture</li></ul>

Not 1.0 vs 2.0 vs 3.0  
Rather 1.0 + 2.0 + 3.0



# A System Journey towards Coproduction



# “Healthcare Service Coproduction” enables new ways of creating value:

*Solve problems:*

- **Value shop**—customized response to particular need
- **Value network**—responding at scale for a population

*Make products:*

- **Value chain**—standardized sequential processes

# Learning Healthsystem

A learning health care system is one in which science, informatics, incentives, and culture are aligned for continuous improvement and innovation, with best practices seamlessly embedded in the care process, patients and families active participants in all elements, and new knowledge captured as an integral by-product of the care experience.”

Roundtable on Value & Science-Driven Health Care - IoM

2012



## 2. The purposes, benefits and value of developing and using data-driven technologies

### A. Purpose, value and benefits



#### Principle

Data-driven technologies should be designed and used for clearly defined purposes that uphold the social values<sup>16</sup> of the NHS and benefit individuals, the NHS, or society.

#### *In doing so, they should*

1. Enable fair access to their benefits by all social groups.
2. Realise the value of patient data created as part of NHS care.
3. Not be used for direct marketing or similar commercial activities.

#### *and, depending on their purpose, they should*

4. Preserve and enhance direct contact between healthcare professionals and patients.
5. Enable safe and effective health and social care.
6. Support people to manage their own health.
7. Enable research and innovation.

ne purposes, benefits and value of developing and using data-driven technologies





# **The Global Challenge Planetary Health**

**Complex problems need complex solutions**

There is no "quick fix" -  
but a need for deep and broad awareness and knowledge

- and **capability for change**

"There is a crack in everything, that's how  
the light gets in"

Leonard Cohen



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Thank you to Paul Batalden, Johan Thor and Ann-Christine Andersson for letting me use some of your very helpful illustrations!