# Putting quality in the hands of providers: Using Standards Based Management and Recognition (SBM-R) approach for improving quality of Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) at six Consultant Hospitals in Tanzania

### Presenter:

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# **Background**

- Since 2009, the Tanzanian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), in collaboration with Jhpiego—an affiliate of the Johns Hopkins University (under MAISHA Program – funded by USAID), are working to improve the quality of infection prevention and control (IPC) practices in health facilities.
- The initial work started with six hospitals affiliated to medical schools
- These hospitals are Muhimbili National Hospital, Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Center (KCMC), Bugando Medical Center (BMC), International Medical and Technical University (IMTU), Mission Mikocheni Hospital and Dodoma Regional hospital.







- These hospitals are unique in respect to their size and the large number of healthcare workers transitioning through them
- Therefore, improving the quality of IPC in these teaching hospitals will ensure transfer of practical skills to students during clinical practicum







# **APPROACH USED:**

# Standards Based Management & Recognition Approach (SBM-R)

### What is SBM-R?

- Practical management approach for strengthening performance and quality of health services
- Based on use of operational, observable performance standards for on-site assessment
- Must be tied to reward or incentive program

The Four Steps Of SBM-R Process









# Objective

 To present the results of efforts to improve IPC practices at the six consultant hospitals to prevent biomedical transmission of blood-borne pathogens, including HIV







# Methodology

 The Hospitals' Quality Improvement Teams (HQITs) trained on the implementation of SBM-R using nationallyapproved IPC standards

 With technical support from Jhpiego, HQITs carried out a baseline assessment in all hospital departments

 In between assessments, HQITs developed and implemented action plans to address performance gaps, advocate for improved adherence to IPC with HMT, and solicit financing for IPC supplies







### Performance Improvement Model Desired performance Intervention Cause identification Gap analysis and design Actual performance Intervention **Monitoring and** implementation evaluation Model Adapted from the International Society for Performance Improvement

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# **Change Process**

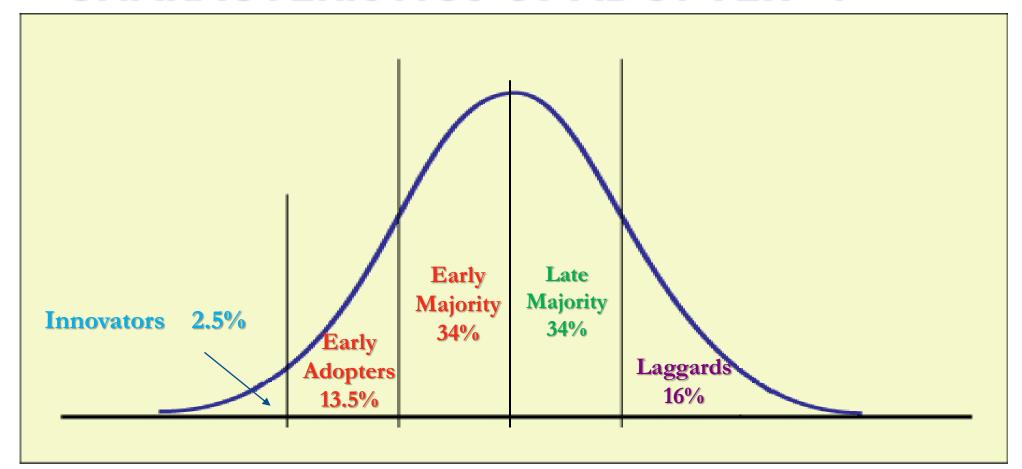
STEPS	PHASES	MODULES
1. Promotion and agreement	PREPARATION AND BEGINNING THE PROCESS	MODULE 1
Measurement of actual performance		
3. Cause analysis	STRENGTHENING OF THE PROCESS	MODULE 2
4. Intervention identification		
5. Implementation		
6. Verification	REINFORCING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING THE PROCESS	MODULE 3
7. Recognition		







### **CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOPTER - I**



### IMPLEMENTING BEST PRACTICES IN HEALTHCARE







# **Change Management Strategy**

- The standards in the tools represent easy and hard challenges
- Changes started with the "low-hanging fruit"
- Hospital Management Team (HMT) and providers started with easiest tasks and then moved to more difficult tasks, developing and increasing their change management skills
- The HQIT continued to observe change process to identify new developments, initiatives and behaviors





# Methodology....2

- Jhpiego in collaboration with Ministry of Health carried out onsite strengthening (competence based/hands-on) to address persistent gaps identified which included
  - ✓ Instrument processing
  - ✓ Health care waste management
  - ✓ Standard precautions (e.g. hand hygiene, PPE), and use of SOPs
  - ✓ Supply of IPC commodities
- Develop a recognition program for rewarding high performing facilities



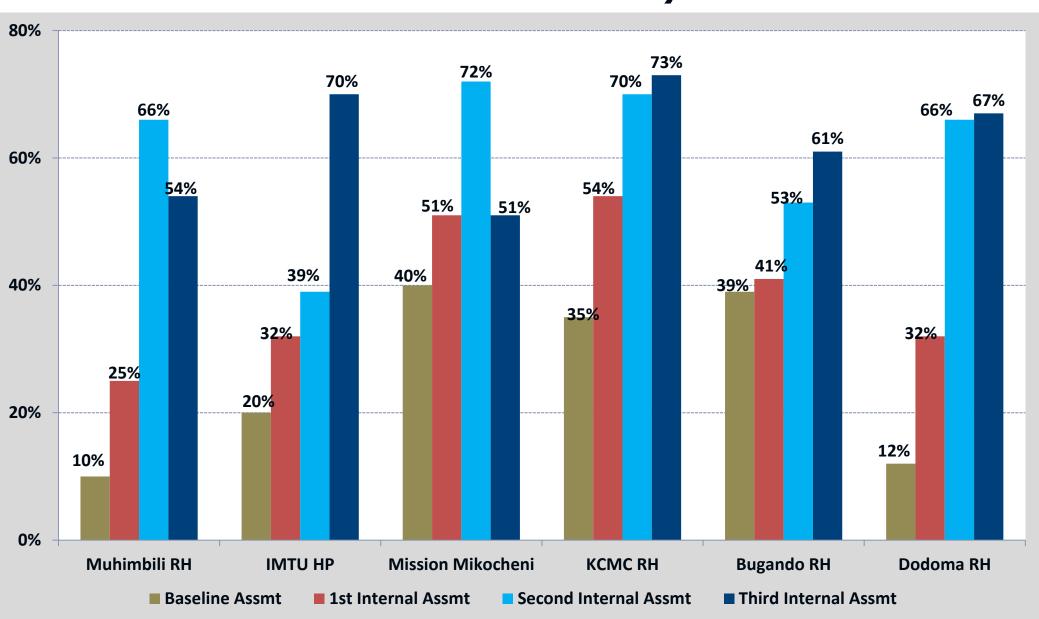




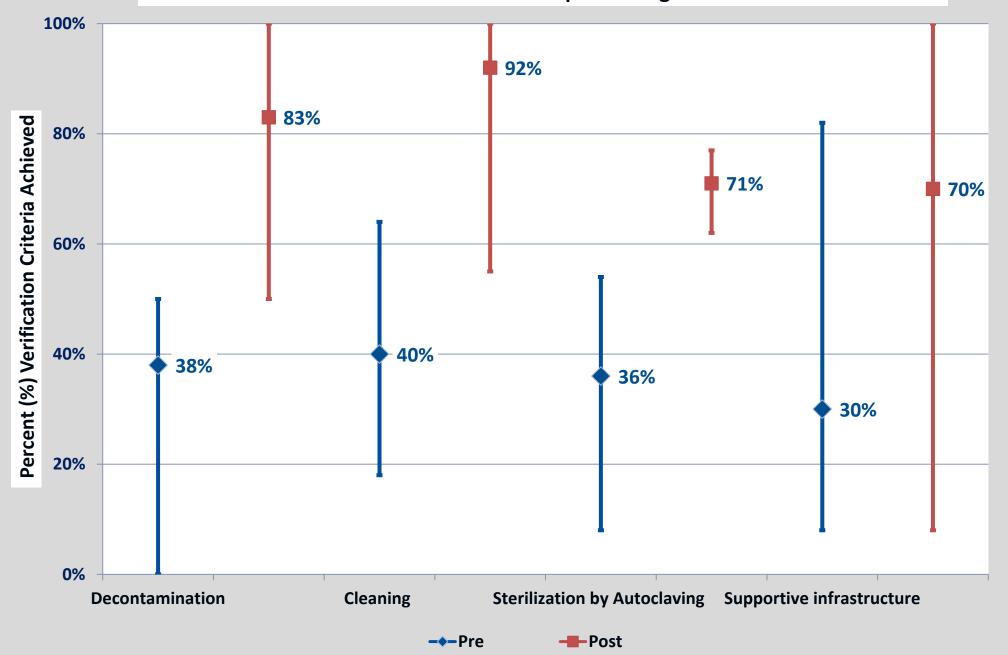
### Results

- Assessment results have shown improvement from overall average scores of 26% - 63% amongst the 6 hospitals by June 2012.
- Specific improvements were seen in the areas of hand washing, instrument processing, and housekeeping, use of SOPs.
- The average improvement score on instrument processing practice increased from 37% pre assessment to 82% post assessment
- Most of the hospitals have started internal recognition systems
- The Ministry of Health recognizes and rewards highperforming facilities

# Assessment results for 6 teaching hospitals (May 2010 - June 2012)



The average (range) improvement for 6 hospitals in achieving verification criteria for instrument processing



### **Conclusions**

- SBM-R a simple and easy to implement approach to quality improvement of IPC in that it allows the HQITs to lead the initiative and develop change management skills.
- Four-step process
- Not as complicated as it may sound
- Puts the power in the hands of local providers and managers making the process of quality improvement more sustainable.
- We expect this approach to improve infection prevention and control practices to all facilities and hence force reduce the burden healthcare acquired infections







# THANK YOU

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### **Health Facility Level**

- Management
- QIT members
- Staff







### **Central Level**

MoHSW support team and national trainers/assessors

### **Donors**

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