Sustained^[5,13], Effects Driven Participatory Design

Extended & formative^[1] Infrastructures^[6,9] and Evaluation in HealthIT

- Large scale pilot implementations^[12, 13]
- Ongoing (re-)configurations^[2]
- Local competencies in 'infrastructuring'^[3]

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Sustained PD - design as 'emerging' change







Design Research, Routledge (2010), Figure 14.3, p. 207

(Orlikowski and Hofman, 1997)

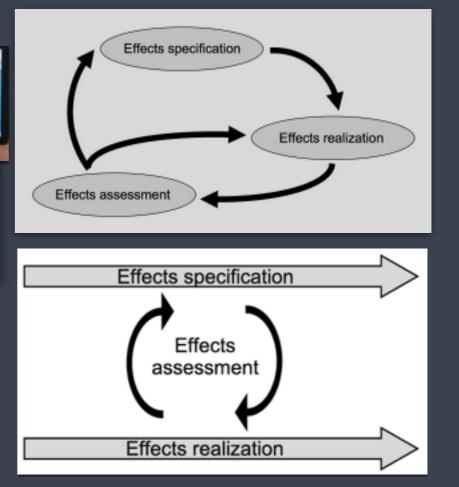
Sustained PD - design as 'emerging' change Traditional PD focus Iterative design Design Design in use idea/vision Evaluation Typical technology evaluation (STS) focus 'Design in use' Designing for 'design after design'

Sustained PD must embrace:

Effects-Driven Participatory Design



Result- and user-driven instrument (approach) for technology supported improvement of (clinical) work practices ^[1]



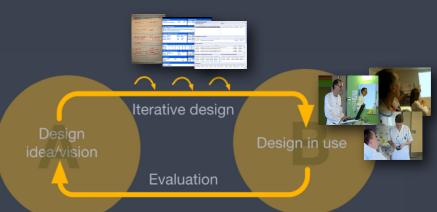
- Developed through action research projects since 2004 ^[2, 3]
- Effects are *specified locally* by clinicians can be related to hierarchies ^[4]
- Effects are realized through local experiments and interventions ^[5, 6]
- Effects are assessed from available data (formative vs. summative) ^[7, 8]

Effects specification hierarchies

Means/end	St. plans ^[5, 8]	Emergency Dept. ^[1, 2]	Fasting and new quality model ^[9, 10]		
National level (Environment: Political demands, organizational culture, national standards, legislation, etc.)	Shared care Knowledge sharing	Emergency department as central entrance to new "Super" hospital structure	Porter's Trippel aim Value = outcomes / cost per patient	Given (stable)	
Regional level (Business Strategy: Relation/ function/response to environment)	Standard plans	Increasing the citizens sense of security when reducing # of emergency departments	Patient-experienced value (less thirst) Fewer complications Shorter recovery time	consistent demands and requirements	
Clinical process (Business Processes: Recurrent, familiar input- output relationships)	Well documented patient trajectories	Safe phase transition between primary and secondary sector (moving the ED to patient)	Pre-medication Pre-operative care Operation		
Clinical activity (Work Process: Critical with regard to IT support)	Emergency department with patient in need of an acute operation	Communication between paramedic and emergency department	Coordination regarding the patient to be operated	Local (agile) quality goals, Interventions a experiments	
Technology support (IT requirements: Functions, information, categories, computations, GUI, standards, etc.)	Templates with checklists	Ambulance system reports to emergency departments - e.g. ECG (apoplexy)	Sharing data between emergency- anesthesia- and operation departments		

Case: EPR - large scale pilot implementation

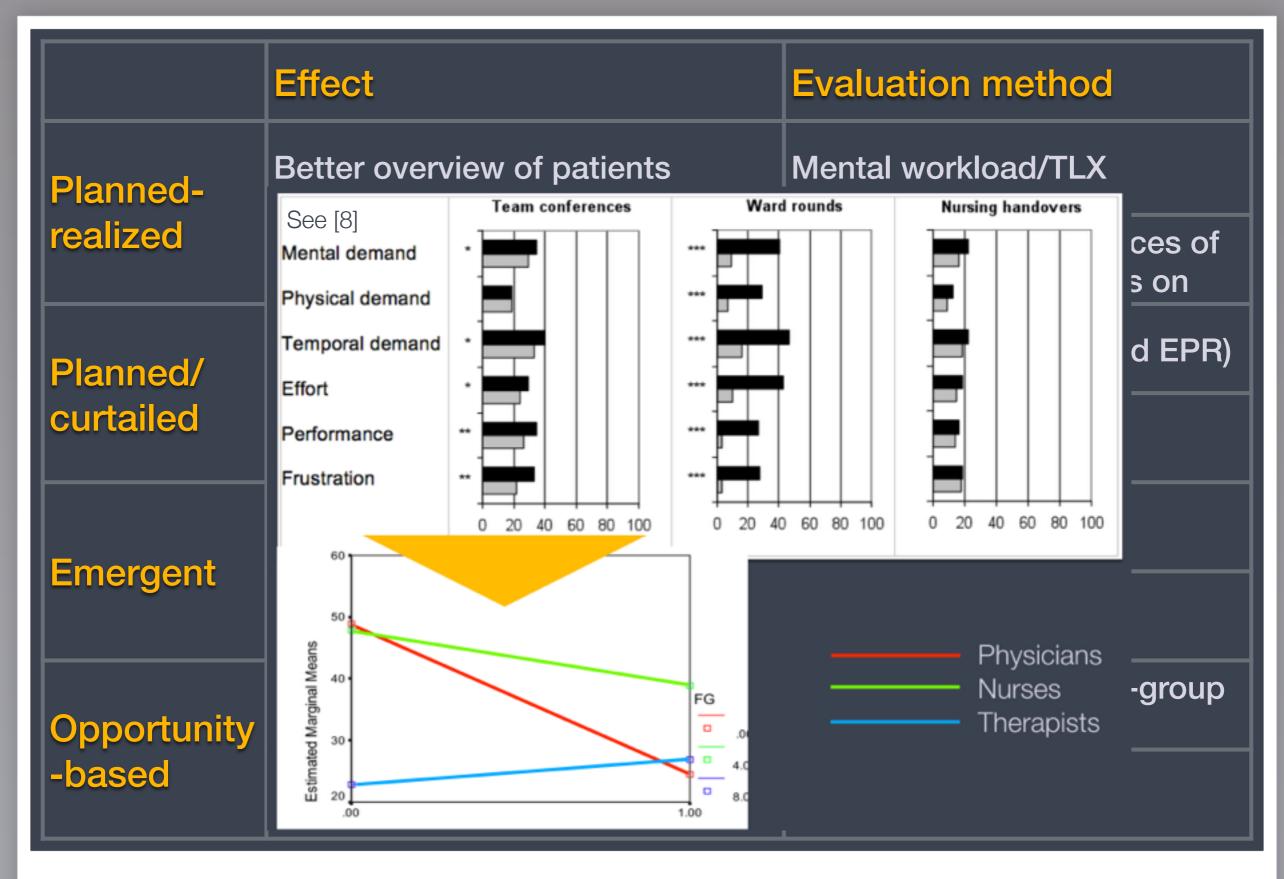
- Fully integrated EPR (243 screens, 300K patients, 26M records) configured in workshops with clinicians
- EPR in real use 24 hours a day in one week
- All Clinicians used EPR (no paper records used)
- 'Back-office' using Wizard-of-Oz techniques



Publised in [5, 8, 12, 13, 14] Documentary movie:

- In <u>Danish</u>
- In English
- 38% (183 out of 482) design ideas from users during 5 days of real use

Activity	CSC	Region Zealand	Stroke unit	Researchers
Preparations	1996	527.4	237.5	240
Training and paper-record measurements	64	0	65	71
Trial period	534	141.6	70	58
Other	197	0	0	48
Total	2791	669	372.5	417



Case: ED - ongoing (re-)configuration



Emergency Department

Centralized healthcare with higher specialization. More 'warm hands'

Optimized patient flow and logistics in and between wards

Improved resource coordination and prioritizing related to patient flow

Improved overview of incoming and current patients

List of all incoming and current patients, resource allocation, plan, status, etc.

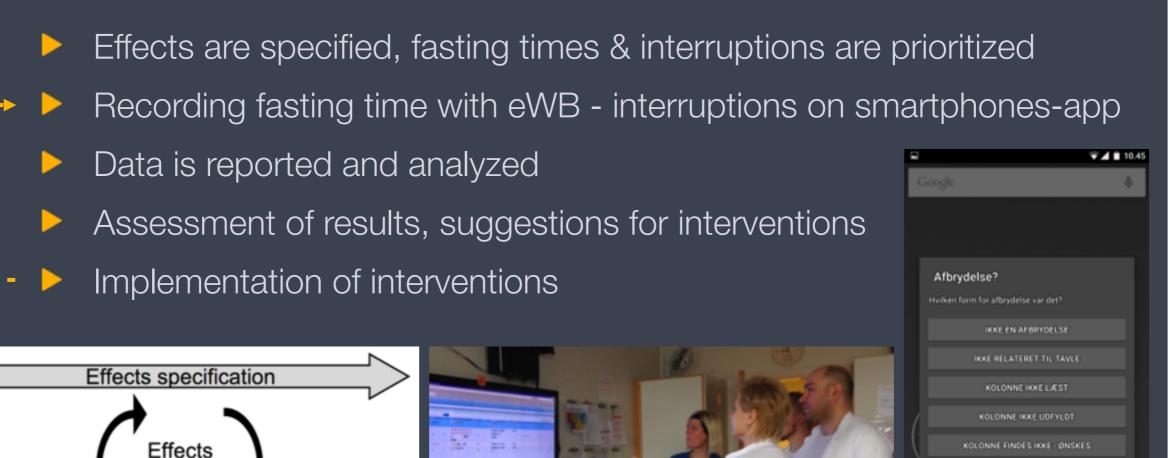
© Jesper Simonsen

Eff	Effects assessment							
			Access to the state of the stat	arm Hand	* * * * * * * * * *	nin/nurse	e/shift	
	N = 663 shifts		Physi	cians	<u> </u>	Nur	ses	
	See [7, 15]	I	Before	After		Before	After	
	Patient room		19	20	***	17	28	
	Coord. Center	**	52	59	**	55	44	
	Other	***	29	20		27	28	

Case: Fasting time & Interruptions

- local competencies in 'infrastructuring'

Publised in [6, 10] Forthcoming in [9, 11]



assessmen

Effects realization

Kirurgiske operationer (OP A)

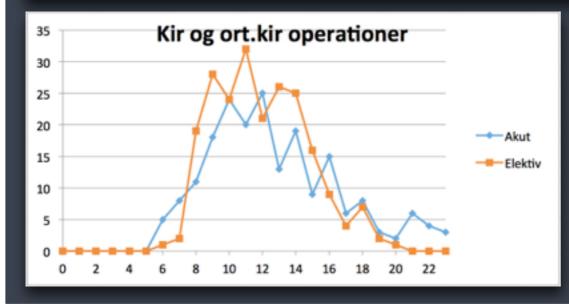
Periode: 11.05 - 14.08, 2015

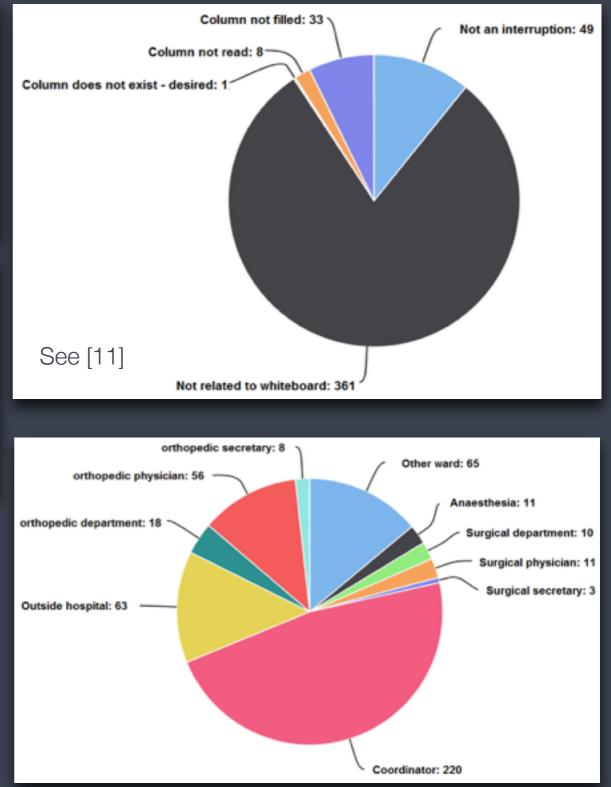
	Fastetid (timer)		Fastetid registreret		Antal operationer	
Akut		13,34	57	17%	345	
	Alder<70	13,49	35	15%	228	
	Alder>=70	13,10	22	19%	117	
Elektiv		11,67	132	43%	305	
	Alder<70	11,77	103	44%	235	
	Alder>=70	11,31	29	41%	70	
Total		12,17	189	29%	650	

Ortopædkirurgiske operationer (OP D)

Periode: 11.05 - 14.08, 2015

	Fastetid (timer)		Fastetid regis	Fastetid registreret		Antal operationer	
Akut		13,13	143	33%	434		
	Alder<70	12,73	72	29%	245		
	Alder>=70	13,54	71	38%	189		
Elektiv		13,68	84	56%	149		
	Alder<70	13,53	36	49%	74		
	Alder>=70	13,79	48	64%	75		
Total		13,34	227	39%	583		





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CCC Workshop on Evaluation June 2016

Date	Activity	Effects specification
		Information available on whiteboards Recording fasting time at wards
Phase 1: effects specification		Nursing record/another system
Sep 18	Workshop with 5 clinicians and a hos	
Sep 26	Workshop with 10 clinicians and a ho	// // Hospital practice managing fasting time
Nov 7	Workshop with 7 clinicians to specify	Elective vs. acute patients
Dec 12	Workshop with 9 clinicians to prioriti	
Phase 2: effects re	alization	Patient practice of managing fasting time Fasting Anticipated problem of recording information: 'erroneous' long fasting times?
Feb 17	Meeting with super users to kick off	
Feb 20*	Meeting with super users	Control and lack of control of fasting
Feb 26	Observation at surgical department t	
Feb 27	Observation at operating ward to get	
Mar 6*	Meeting with super users	Patient treatment and experience
Mar 17*	Workshop with whiteboard vendor to	Experimental approach to intervention
Mar 27*	Meeting with super users	See [9] Changing physicians' behaviors
Apr 10	Meeting with super users	
Apr 24	Meeting with super users	Figure 4. Relations traced during the meetings held on February 20 and March 6, 2015.
May 8	Meeting with super users	
May 22	Meeting with super users	
Phase 3: effects assessment		Who is asking the patient when he/she started fasting?
Jun 4	Meeting with super users	Recording by secretary or nurse
May 11 - Aug 14	Fasting times recorded and visualiz	Practice of patient-responsible nurse
May 18 - Jun 30	Observation at the surgical department	Procedure for elective patients
Aug 21	Meeting with super users to discus	Recording by nurse or physician
Sep 4*	Meeting with super users and depa	Culture/hierarchy of nurses and physicians
Phase 4: effects re	alization	The project aim Standard
Sep 13 - Oct 4	Observation of whiteboard meetin	procedure Visibility of fasting time makes physicians prioritize patients
Sep 18	Meeting with super users	Strategic implementation of procedure Young versus older physicians
Oct 2	Meeting with super users	
Oct 23	Meeting with super users	Procedure for acute patients Transform procedure into standard guideline
Nov 5	Meeting with super users	Regional "D4" guideline
Nov 16 - Dec 15	Observation of whiteboard meetin	
Dec 11	Meeting with super users	Figure 6. Relations traced during the meeting held on March 27, 2015.

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