



Putting the System into Daily Management

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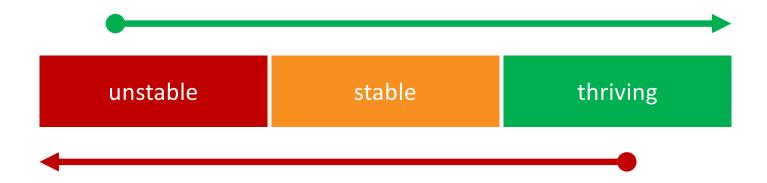


Lucile Packard Children's Hospital Stanford

Today's Session

- The 'why' of Daily Management System
- The 'what' of a Daily Management System
- The 'when' of a Daily Management System







HEALTH SERVICES UNDER SIEGE: THE CASE FOR CLINICAL PROCESS REDESIGN

Redesigning care at the Flinders Medical Centre: clinical process redesign using "lean thinking"

David I Ben-Tovim, Jane E Bassham, Denise M Bennett, Melissa L Dougherty, Margaret A Martin, Susan J O'Neill, Jackie L Sincock and Michael G Szwarcbord

ABSTRACT

mber 2003, the Flinders Medical Centre (FMC), a 500-In November 2003, the Finders Medical Centre (FMC), a 500-bed teaching general hospital in the southern subturbs of Andreide, instanced a program of clinical process redesign across the entire hospital. Redesigning Cent., sa the program is known, st. based explicitly on applying an approach called "fean thinking," in which was developed in the narmafecturing sector, to bedrift out or The FMC provides the whole range of secondary and tentury services of the community but its main fecus as on providing time-required by as community, but its main fecus as on providing timeingent, complex care. The extensive nature of the Redesigning Care ram, and its focus on a specific improvement method, may be of interest to those outside our centre. Redesigning Care can be considered in three broad phases: "getting the knowledge", "stabilis-ing high-volume flows", and "standardising and sustaining".

Phase 1: Getting the knowledge

Phase 1: Getting the knowledge
In 2003, the emergincy department (ED) at FMC saw around
40 Okp patients, 40% of whom were admitted to hospital. In that
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40 once or twice per week during the winter period.
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The hospital management executive is the authorising body for all redesign activities at FMC. The Redesigning Care program itself is managed by a reference group of the most senior hospital executives, plus the redesign team. Clinical leaders from the major clinical divisions take leadership role—

an thinking¹ is an approach to t ies derived from methods devi

 The Flinders Medical Centre (FMC) Redesigning Care program began in November 2003; it is a hospital-wide process improvement program applying an approach called "lean thinking" (developed in the manufacturing sector) to To date, the FMC has involved hundreds of staff from all areas of the hospital in a wide variety of process redesign activities.

- or the nospetal in a wide variety of process receiving a ctivities.

 The initial focus of the program was on improving the flow of patients through the emergency department, but the program quickly spread to involve the redesign of managing medical and surgical patients throughout the hospital, and to improving major support services.
- The program has fallen into three main phases, each of which is described in this article: "getting the knowledge"; "stabilising high-volume flows"; and "standardising and
- assummy . Results to date show that the Redesigning Care program has enabled the hospital to provide safer and more accessible care during a period of growth in demand. MJA 2008, 188: 527-531

sector. Successful modern manufacturers, such as the Toyou Motor Corporation, are concerned with the timely, safe manufac-ture of a drivers range of cars or other goods, in large volume at an high quality. We also faced the challenges of volume, timeliness, diversity, and safey and quality, and after an early successing. Hereing, and safey and quality, and after an early successing. White loam the basis for our whole program of climaci process redenges. White loam thinking remains at the beans of the Redesigning Care program, over time where borrowed from using other manufacturing philosophies.

Getting the technical knowledge
As an improvement team, we needed to "get the technical knowledge" for redesign. Team members read the existing tests on lean husbing," and the team and hoppids aberies managers sport? Jelys with a lean thinking expert from Lean Enterprise Australia. We also recovered generous support from the said of the School of Management as the University of South Australia, where the team plus senior managers also participated in a Diplema in Lean Manufacturing. Though these contacts, we all came to appreciate the complexity of either ravives and manufacturing modernics, and the

Nursing Works: The Application of Lean Thinking to Nursing Processes

Source:

JONA: Journal of Nursing Administration

December 2011, Volume :41 Number 12 , page 546 - 552

- O'Neill, Susan MNS, RN, MRCN
- . Jones, Tina DNurs, RN . Bennett, Denise MBA, RN, RM

This article describes the Nursing Works program at Flinders Medical Centre, South Australia. Program goals were to use lean principles to increase the time direct care nurses spent at the bedside, improve patient outcomes, and make nursing work more efficient and satisfying for staff. Steps incorporating lean methodology are described. Outcomes indicate that lean thinking is an effective improvement methodology and a framework for change management

https://planet-lean.com/melbourne-lean-government-cities/

Case studies May 13, 2014 Denise Bennett

Melbourne - pushing the boundaries of lean government



CASE STUDY - How does lean contribute to making Melbourne one of the world's most liveable cities year after year? Denise Bennett explains the approach followed.

Words: Denise Bennett, Lean Program Manager, City of Melbourne

With its cosmopolitan lifestyle, plentiful parks and gardens, well-designed streets and buildings, and a calendar full of major sporting, artistic and culinary events, Melbourne consistently rates at the top or near the top of international liveability indexes.

Employees at the City of Melbourne pride themselves as innovators who routinely reimagine how cities can function better. So it was always going to be interesting when a new outsider CEO arrived, bringing

Redesigning Care explicitly applies lean thinking (1) to health care. Lean thinking is a codification of manufacturing techniques pioneered by the Toyota Motor Company. During a large scale

THIS PAPER DESCRIBES the introduction and early results of the Redesigning Care Program at the Flinders Medical Centre.

Lean thinking across a hospital:

A. Dougherty, Melissa, Szwarchord, Michael Publication: Australian Health Review Date: Thursday, February 1 2007

Centre.

Abstract.

redesigning care at the: Flinders Medica

By: Ben-Tovim, David I., Bassham, Jane E., Bolch, Denise, Martin, Mar

Lean thinking is a method for organising complex production

processes so as to encourage flow and reduce waste. While the principles of lean thinking were developed in the manufacturing sector, there is increasing interest in its application in health ca

This case history documents the introduction and development Redesigning Care, a lean thinking-based program to redesign ca processes across a teaching general hospital. Redesigning Care

produced substantial benefits over the first two-and-a-half year

its implementation, making care both safer and more accessible

Redesigning Care has not been aimed at changing the specifics

clinical practice. Rather, it has been concerned with improving t

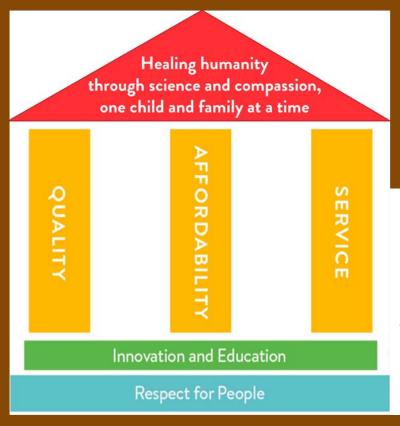
flow of patients through clinical and other systems. Concepts that

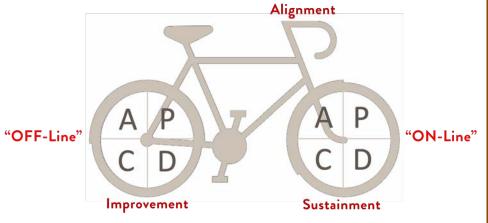
into health care. Lean thinking may play an important role in the

reform of health care in Australia and elsewhere.

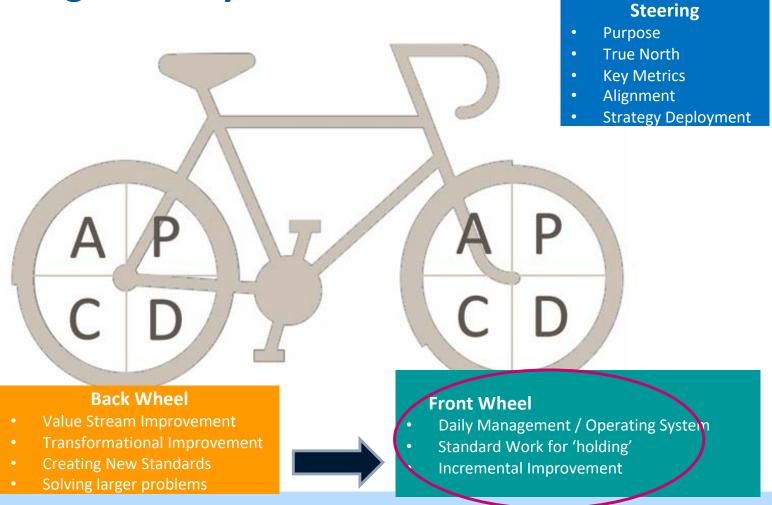
Aust Health Rev 2007: 31(1): 10-15

emerged in the manufacturing sector have been readily translatable





Lean Management System Bike



Daily Management System

- a collection of daily habits, practices with supporting tools
- a combination of daily habits, practices with supporting tools
- a system of daily habits, practices with supporting tools







a lived experience





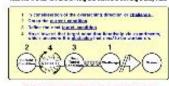








THE IMPROVEMENT KATA PATTERN The improvement Sale is a 4-step person that includes provide your see in province or sale in a 4-step person that includes provide your see in province or sale in a 4-step person that includes a 2-step trace.



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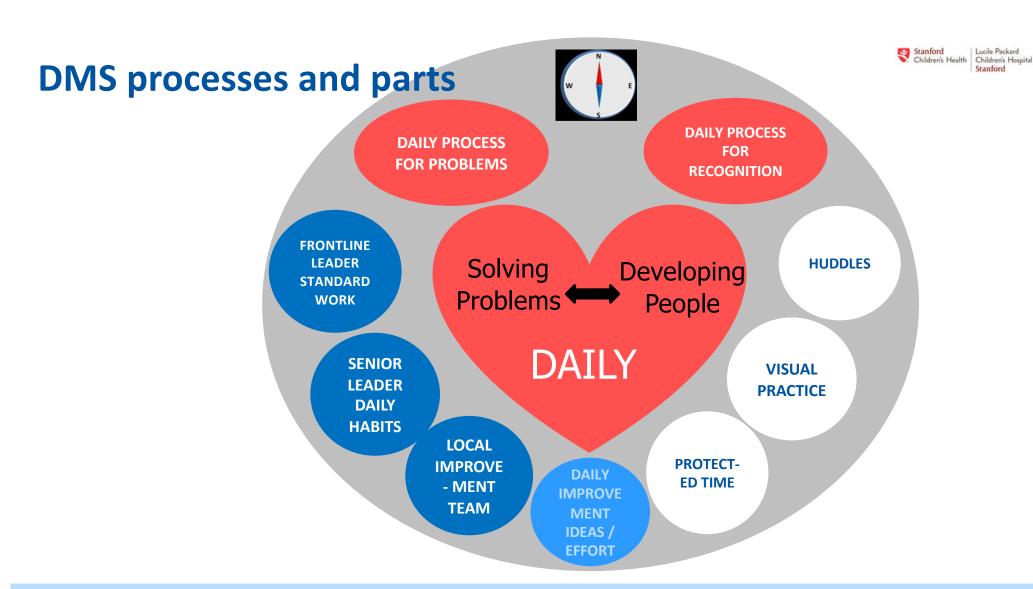
we for any, even ten her madead to an

Work element – fine movement

Work sequence

Process Sequence (Agreed Way of Working) Kata

The continuum of standard work



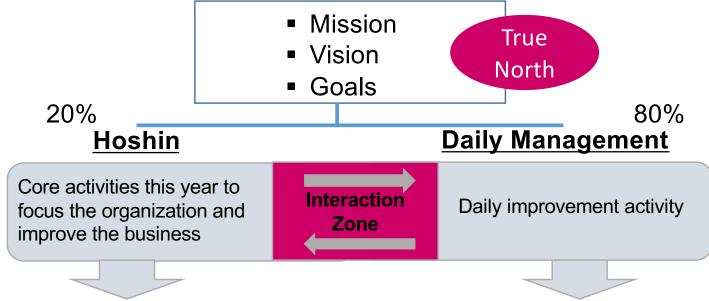
Reflection Tool: Daily Management System

Area	Brief Descriptor	0	1	2	3	Other thoughts /
		None	Some elements in some places (<50%)	Some elements in most places (>50%)	All elements or better than described	reflection
True North, cascading	The organisation has clarity about direction with measures that					
metrics and area level	indicate progress. These measures are translated to dep't or team level. Daily work contributes to achieving these goals. Process					
connected goals	measures and outcome measures support the effort.					
Processes for Solving	A system exists for identifying problems when they occur and					
Problems	reporting them daily if they can't be addressed real time. Problems triaged and addressed locally or escalated. Use PDCA / A3 thinking					
Processes for Staff	Daily embedded process to recognise staff for their work –					
Recognition	recognise behaviour that aligns with desired culture. Recognition not based on 'superhero behaviour. Connects from the front line to the CEO.					
Front-line leader	Standard work exists to ensure teams deliver value to customers					
standard work	and people are developed. Structure exists for >50% of day. Coaching of staff is evident and connected to problem solving practices					
Senior Leader Daily Habits	Daily habits that support the management system, including Go See to understand and check. Coaching of frontline leaders to develop them.					
Local Improvement Team	Dep't / service level teams who assume responsibility for improvement, support front-line and and tackle those problems / improvements that can't be addressed as part of the work. Provide coaching.					
Daily Improvement	People raise ideas for improvement or take on local problem solving					
Ideas	and there is a system to support them to do this. There is a culture where the team's ideas are sought, respected and valued					
Tiered Huddles	Daily huddles that start at the front line and cascade up to CEO / COO level in 3-5 levels. Reflection, Recognition, Readiness					
Visual Practice for DMS	Visual boards that support DMS practices including goal deployment					
Protected Time	Time set aside to keep frontline leaders with their teams focusing delivery of care / service. Senior leaders go to Gemba.					

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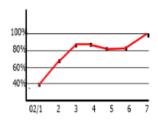
True North



Large, significant activities to:

- Help the organisation towards true north
- Take business in new direction
- Drive significant change to daily management

Business' daily incremental improvement activities managed through KPI



Slide accessed via LEI source ?author



True North

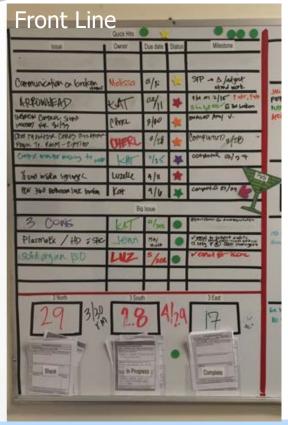
- Can we contribute directly to the organizational goal?
- 2. Can we contribute indirectly to the organizational goal?
- 3. What goal for (quality) will contribute to our local true north?



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Daily Process for Problems

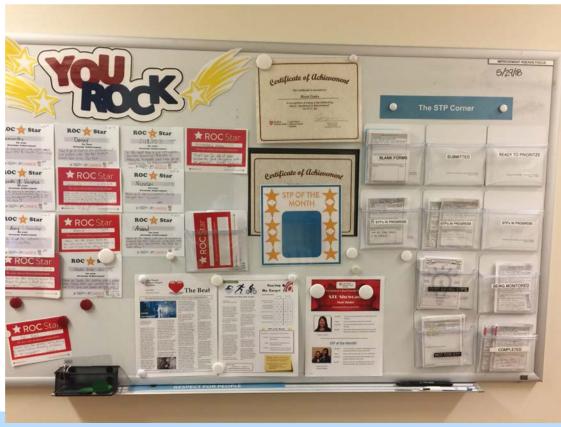








Daily Process for Recognition

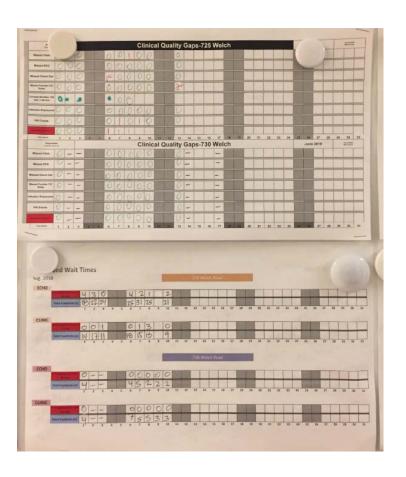




Solving Developin MOSELS Problems People WARNER BOATES SOLVING DAILY VOINI MANNER MANNE

Huddles, Protected Time and Visual Practice



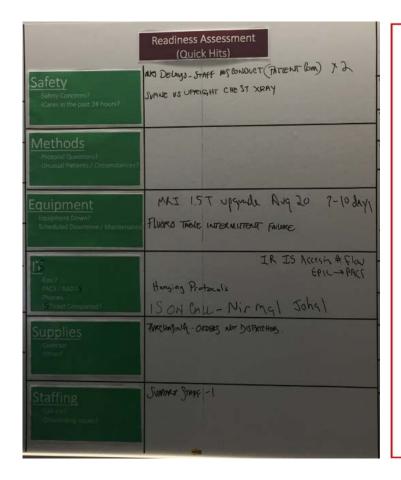






Huddles, Protected Time and Visual Practice





PQMS Fact Sheet

Respect for People: Protected Time 8:00 am to 10:00 am

Respect for People is a foundational principle at Stanford Children's Health and we hope to reflect this in our daily processes and routines. Every day we strive to serve our patients without harm and without delay. To support daily readiness we are adopting meeting free protected time for leaders to focus on daily management practices to support their teams without distraction. This is respectful to our patients and our staff.

What is 8:00am to 10:00 am Protected Time?

Two hours, early in the day, Monday to Friday, where leaders of care teams and related services focus on their teams, ensuring they are prepared and supported for today's work so our patients receive safe, high quality and timely care. This means our leaders will be available each morning to help teams identify and solve problems and support standard work for care practices and processes. Meetings, aside from readiness huddles, should not occur at this time.

During Protected Time our leaders will commit to Leader Standard Work, with daily and weekly habits to support our care delivery teams and related services.

Stanford Healthcare maintains a similar 8:00am to 10:00am practice, which will facilitate resource alignment for shared services.

Why is Stanford Children's Health supporting 8:00 am to 10:00 am Protected Time?

Our most important work is taking care of patients and families. Achieving this will be especially challenging over 2016-2017 as we move into Packard 2.0.

We need to continue to deliver safe, high quality and timely care with great service to our patients. These two hours of Protected Time will help us do this in a more standard way, using our Packard Quality Management System practices such as standard work, tiered huddles, visual management and problem solving with continuous improvement to support the delivery of reliable care processes across the enterprise.

Many teams across the organization are already doing this and doing it well. We want to learn from these areas and spread the good work for the benefit of patients, staff and the organization.

At Stanford Children's Health, we are asking our leaders to incorporate more coaching into the way we all lead our teams. This means asking more questions and taking the time to really understand the work processes and problems of our teams. The 8:00 am to 10:00 am Protected Time will also provide a daily structure for leaders to practice their coaching in the Gemba, as they interact with other leaders and teams to understand current performance, problems and barriers.

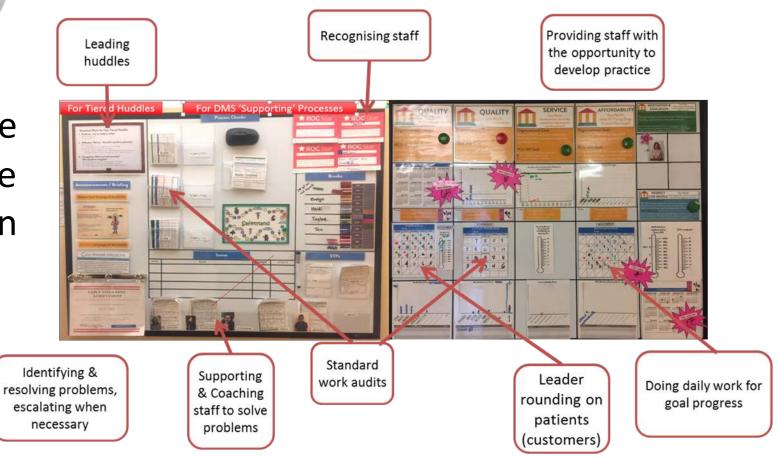
What is expected of leaders during 8:00 am to 10:00 am Protected Time?

- 1. Lead and attend 1-2 tiered huddles every day.
- 2. Spend time weekly on the front line to understand the problems and the work
- Ask questions to develop team member's problem solving skills.
- 4. Support the communication of operational requirements, performance and problems.



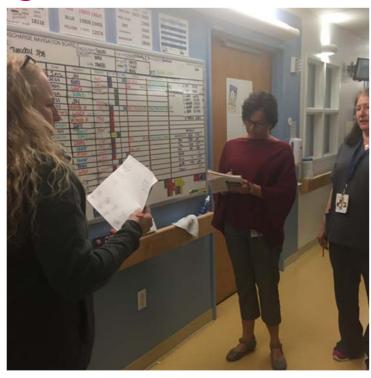
Frontline Leader Standard Work, Senior Leader Daily Habits and Local Improvement Teams

Frontline LSW: the lynch pin





Frontline Leader Standard Work, Senior Leader Daily Habits and Local Improvement Teams



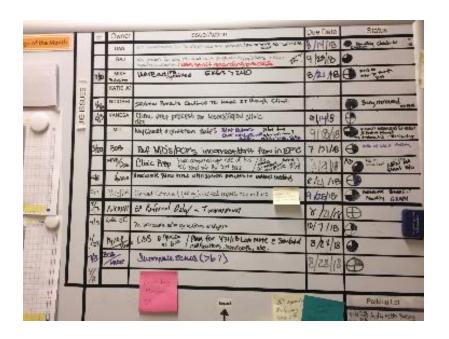


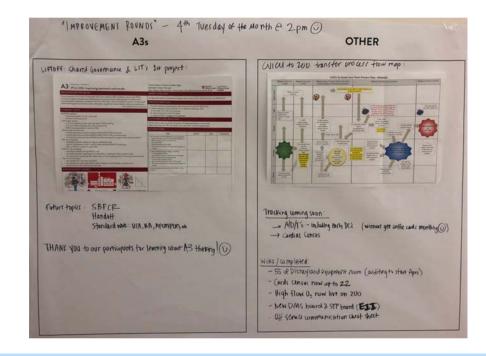
Senior leader daily habits
What can you commit to daily / weekly?



Frontline Leader Standard Work, Senior Leader Daily Habits and Local Improvement Teams

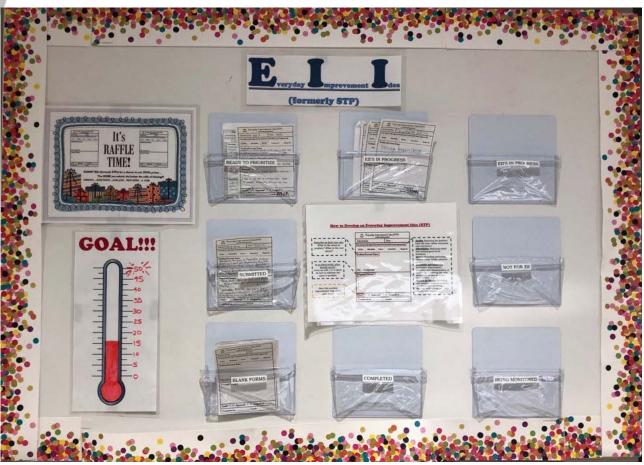
Local teams working together to solve problems







Daily Improvement Ideas / Small Step Improvement



Our Vision



Happiness or meaningfulness, self-worth, self-efficacy and satisfaction at work

Mickey Trockel, MD, PhD Stanford Medicine WellMD Center



The Model



"Physician Well-Being: The Reciprocity of Practice Efficiency, Culture of Wellness, and Personal Resilience"

http://catalyst.nejm.org/physician-well-being-efficiency-wellness-resilience/

Stanford

Children's Health

Culture of wellness

Organizational values, behaviors and leadership that prioritize personal and professional growth, community and compassion for self and others



Efficiency of Practice

Workplace systems, processes and practices that promote safety, quality, effectiveness, positive patient and colleague interactions and work-life balance

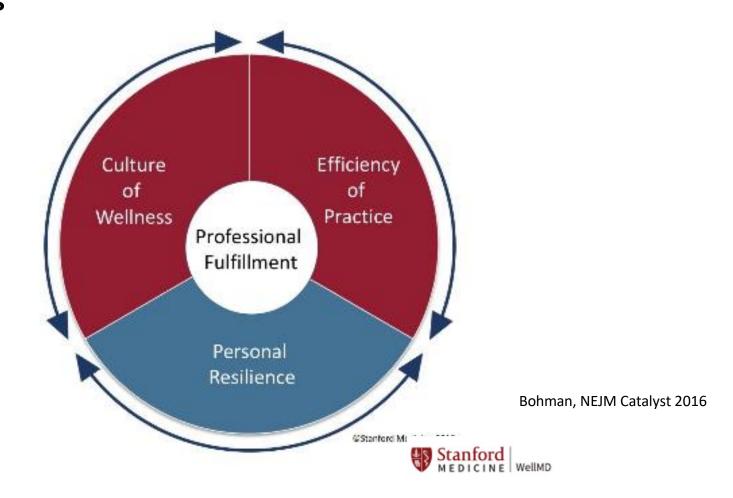
Personal Resilience

Individual skills, behaviors and attitudes that contribute to physical, emotional and professional well-being



Culture of wellness

Leadership
Values alignment
Voice/input
Meaning in work
Collegiality
Peer support
Appreciation
Flexibility
Culture compassion





Efficiency of Practice

EHR usability
Triage
Scheduling
Patient portal
Documentation method
Team-based care
OR turnaround times
First starts
Second starts
Staffing
Medication reconciliation

Bohman, NEJM Catalyst 2016



Culture Efficiency of of Wellness Practice Professional Fulfillment Personal Resilience @Stanford Medicine 2016

Personal Resilience

Self-care
Self-compassion
Meaning in work
Work-life integration
Social support
Cognitive/emotional flexibility

Bohman, NEJM Catalyst 2016



Efficiency of Practice



Critical Success Factors:

- Teamwork models of practice
- **Designing roles** to practice at top of licensure
- Redesign of inefficient work
- Physician engagement in redesign
- Efficient communication methods

(e.g. Streaming the EMR and IT interfaces)



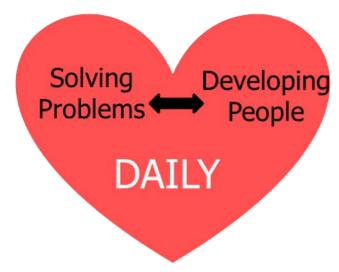
These folks don't need an A3

They need a hug!

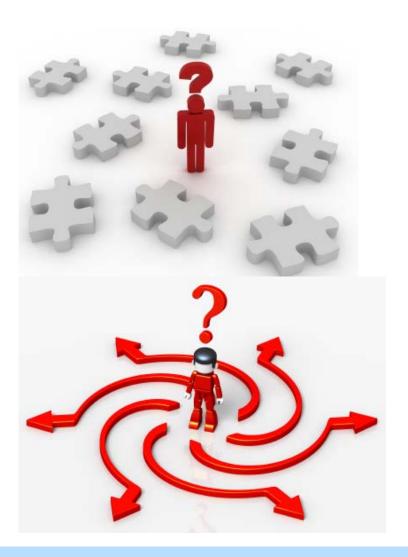


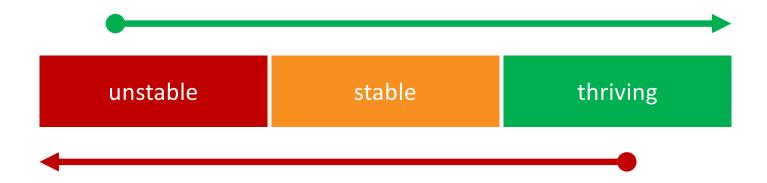
Where to start?

- What comes first, second, third?
- Which tier huddle to start with?
- Go deep or broad?



What is your next move and why?





Reflection and continuous improvement

DMS 2010

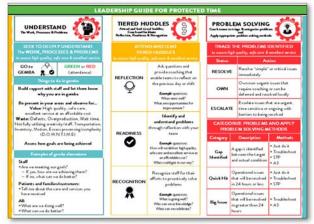
For Tiered Huddles

For DMS 'Supporting' Processes

ROCSON

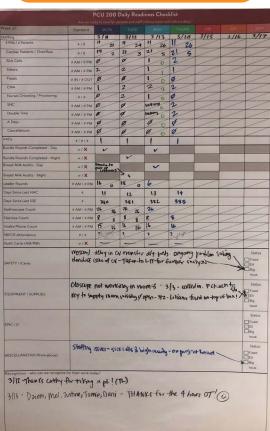
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DMS 2.0 2016 Minimum standard

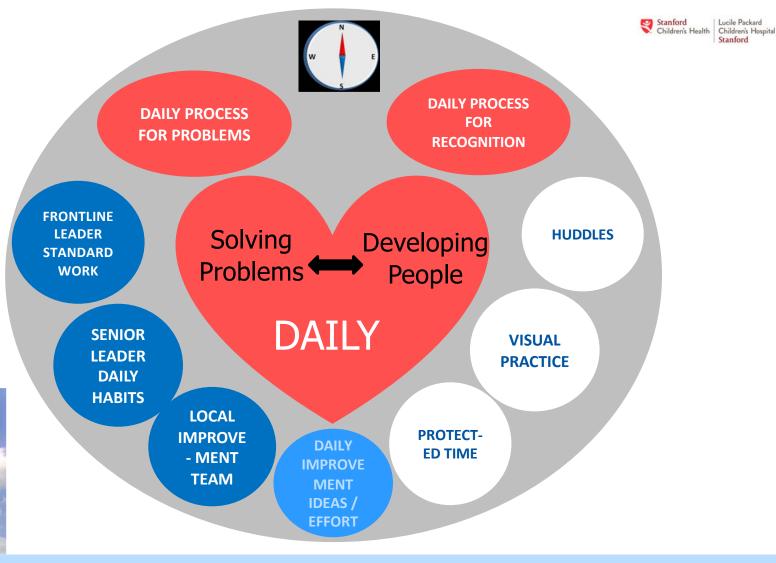




DMS 3.0 2018 Problem solving



DMS processes and parts





Today's Session

- The 'why' of Daily Management System
- The 'what' of a Daily Management System
- The 'when' of a Daily Management System

Thank you for contributing to our understanding of Daily Management Systems