



Scan for CEUs

Michael Giuliano

*Chief Operating Officer*  
Planetree International

# The Ideal Combination: Human Understanding, Quality, and Safety

Michael Giuliano

Chief Operating Officer, Planetree

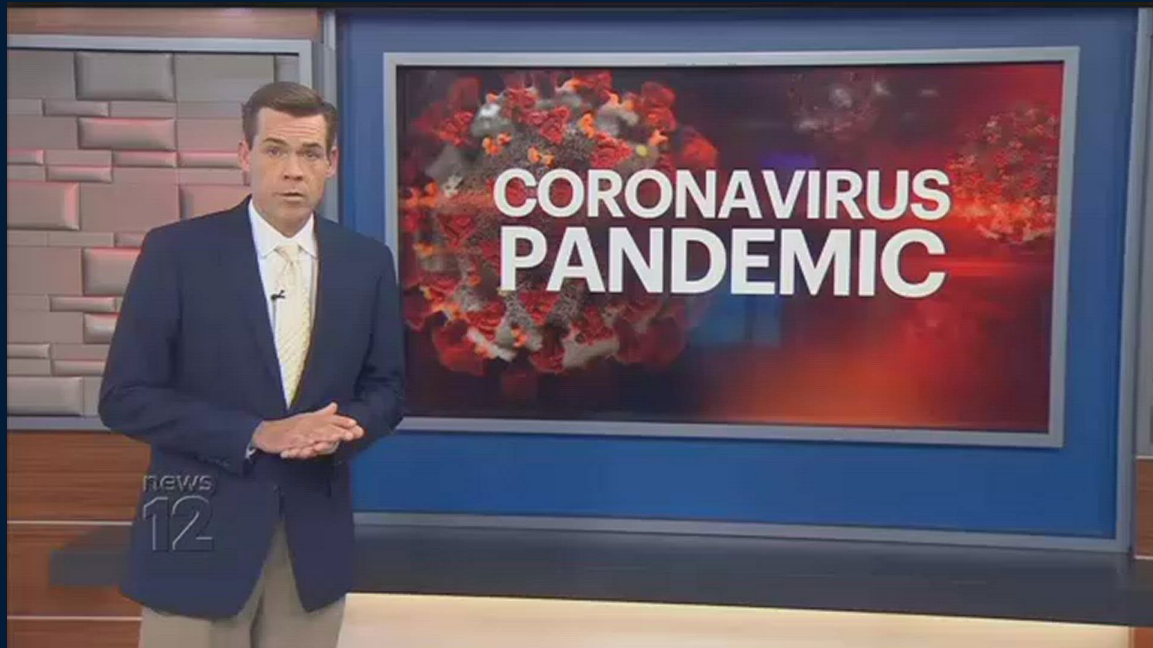




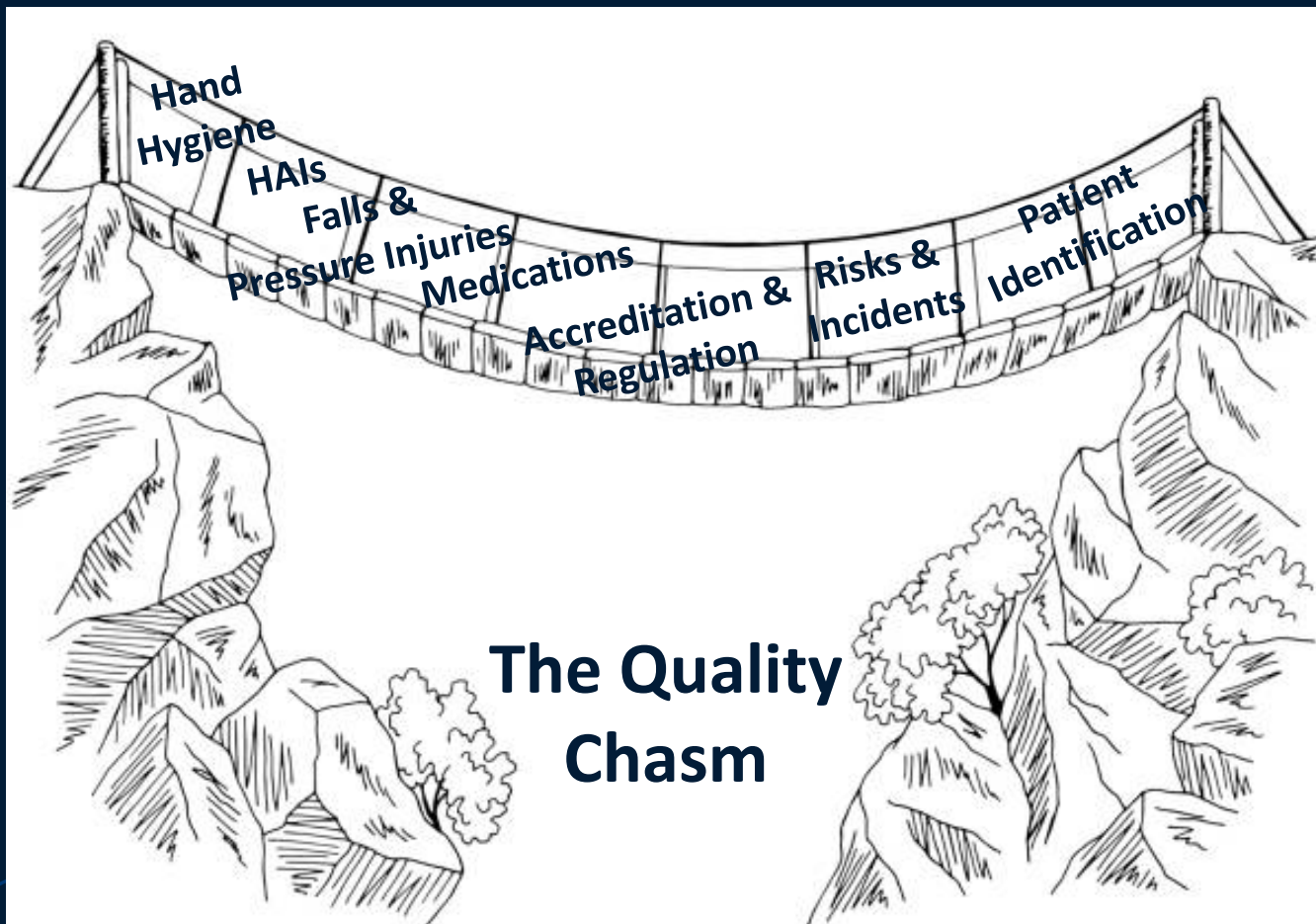








2001



Better quality





**The Quality  
Chasm**

**The Experience  
Chasm**

# THEN

---

**“The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit.**

**He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness, to influence his attention to them.” (1847)**

CODE OF ETHICS  
OF THE AMERICAN  
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,  
ADOPTED MAY 1847

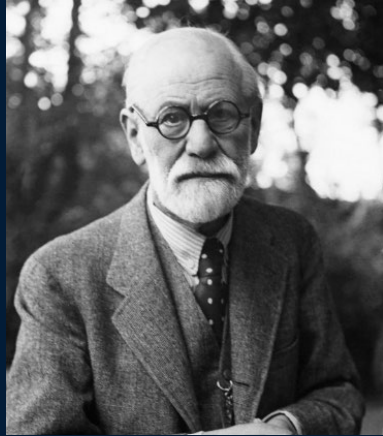
---



by  
American Medical Association

Forgotten Books

# DISRUPTION



As a patient I rebelled against being denied my humanity...we should all demand to be treated as competent adults, take an active part in our healing, and insist on hospitals meeting our human needs...'

Angie Thieriot, 1978, Founder, Planetree

# NOW

"Patient experience encompasses the full range of interactions patients have with the healthcare system, including health plans, doctors, nurses, and other staff in (and outside of)... healthcare facilities." (AHRQ)

Access to Information	Family Presence & Involvement	Compassionate Human Interactions	Healing Environment
Shared Decision Making	Shift Change at the Bedside	Leader Rounding	Integrative Health Options
SDOH Assessments	PFACs & Patient Advisors	Care for Caregivers	Accessible Care Options

## PCC 1.0

### Harnessing Evidence and Experience to Change Culture: A Guiding Framework for Patient and Family Engaged Care

Susan B. Frampton, PhD, Planetree; Sara Guastello, Planetree; Libby Hoy, PFCCpartners; Mary Naylor, PhD, FAAN, RN, University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing; Sue Sheridan, MBA, MIM, DHL, Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute; Michelle Johnston-Fleece, MPH, National Academy of Medicine

January 31, 2017

**ABSTRACT | Patient and family engaged care (PFEC) is care planned, delivered, managed, and continuously improved in active partnership with patients and their families (or care partners as defined by the patient) to ensure integration of their health and health care goals, preferences, and values. It includes explicit and partnered determination of goals and care options, and it requires ongoing assessment of the care match with patient goals.** This vision represents a shift in the traditional role patients and families have historically played in their own health care teams, as well as in ongoing quality improvement and care delivery efforts. PFEC also represents an important shift from focusing solely on care processes to aligning those processes to best address the health outcomes that matter to patients. In a culture of PFEC, patients are not merely subjects of their care; they are active participants whose voices are honored. Family and/or care partners are not kept an arm's length away as spectators, but participate as integral members of their loved one's care team. Individuals' (and their families') expertise about their bodies, lifestyles, and priorities is incorporated into care planning and their care experience is valued and incorporated into improvement efforts.

A prevalent and persistent challenge to a system-wide transformation to PFEC is uncertainty about whether the resource investment required will lead to better results. There is also a lack of clarity about how, practically speaking, to make it happen. To address these barriers, the National Academy of Medicine's (NAM's) Leadership Consortium for a Value & Science-Driven Health System convened a Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) to compile and disseminate important insights on culture change strategies. The SAP's focus was on evidence-based strategies that facilitate patient and family engagement and are tied to research findings revealing improved patient care and outcomes. To achieve this goal, the SAP drew on both the scientific evidence and the lived experiences of patients, their care partners, practitioners, and leaders to develop a comprehensive framework that explicitly identifies specific high-impact elements necessary to create and sustain a culture of PFEC. Research in support of the various elements of the model was then compiled into a selected bibliography. This paper introduces the framework and associated evidence, along with practical examples of elements of the model applied in the "real world," with the goal of supporting action that will pave the way for PFEC to become the norm in health care.



**Perspectives**



**Safety**



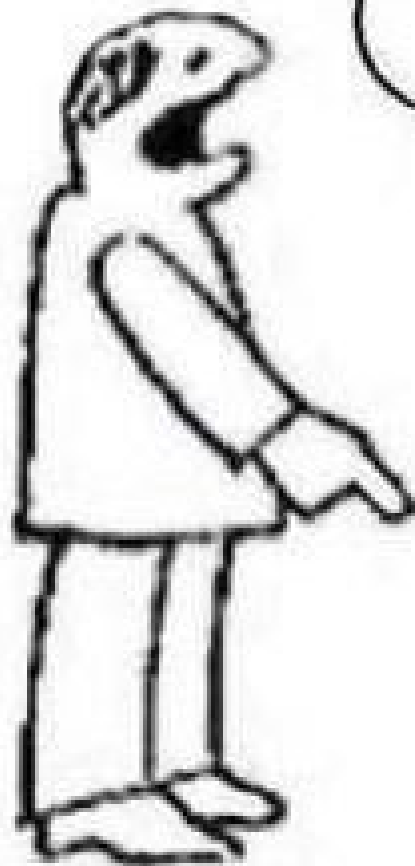
**Preferences**



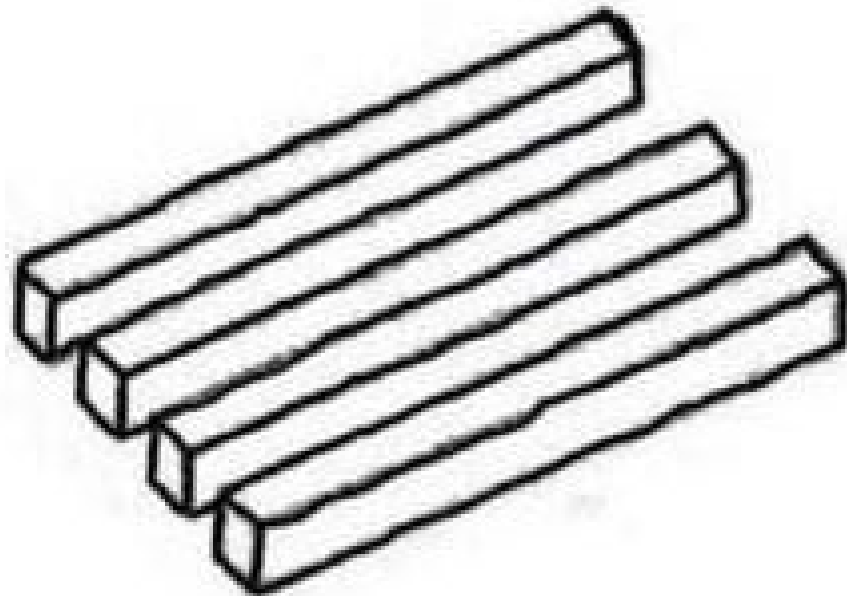
**Targets**



**Environment**



Four



No  
Three



# Point of Re-entry & Transition (PORT)

**NYC**  
**HEALTH+**  
**HOSPITALS**

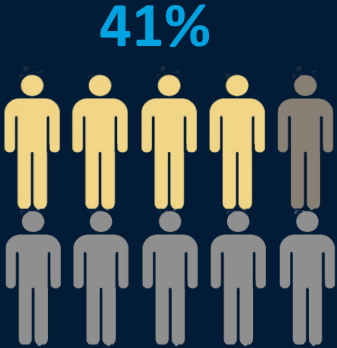
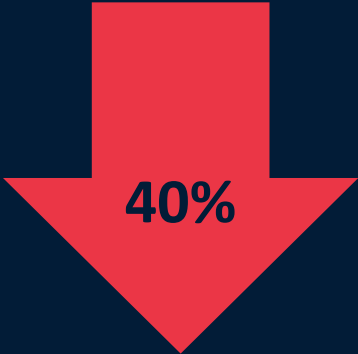
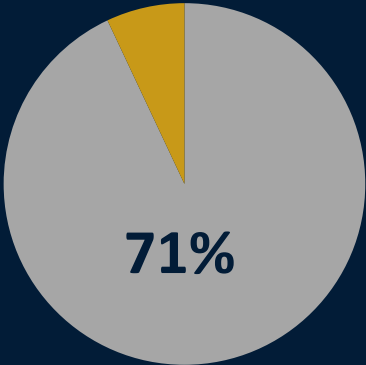
## What CHWs assumed?

The top three priorities for patients upon their release from prison...



## What was actually important to patients

# Don't assume perspective



Lee CN, Hulsman CS, Sepucha K. *Ann Plastic Surg* 2010;64:563-6.  
Wagner E, et al. *Med Care* 1995;33:765-70  
Covinsky KE, et al. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2000;48:Suppl:S187-S193.



1,457 acute hospitals



86%

Unrestricted access policy in some units

68%

Encouraged patients/families to participate in shift change reports

67%

Policy for disclosing / apologizing errors

38%

Patient & Family Advisory Council

Barriers	n	(%)
Competing organisational priorities	652/1276	(51.1)
Time it takes to set up and implement advisory programmes	545/1284	(42.4)
Time available for rounds, shift changes, etc.	409/1282	(31.9)
Amount of financial support for PFE activities	411/1289	(31.9)
Training of clinical providers in how to engage with patients	327/1282	(25.5)
Degree of transparency of medical cost information enabling patients to compare	319/1277	(25.0)
Availability of clinical information systems	284/1283	(22.1)
Support for PFE from clinicians	224/1282	(17.5)
Patient's willingness to participate in care activities	210/1280	(16.4)
Risk management concerns	200/1282	(15.6)
Degree of transparency of quality information enabling patients to compare	184/1278	(14.4)
Privacy/Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act concerns	180/1284	(14.0)
Differences in language between patient and healthcare provider	156/1289	(12.1)
Cultural differences between patient and healthcare provider	119/1289	(9.2)
Leadership commitment to PFE activities	119/1288	(9.2)
Support for PFE from hospital administrators	109/1285	(8.5)
The literature/evidence supporting the usefulness of PFE	98/1275	(7.7)

How do we define quality and safety  
in healthcare?



How should we define quality and safety  
in healthcare?

# Quality Defined

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) established 6 domains of quality in healthcare:

- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Equity
- Patient-Centeredness
- Safety
- Timeliness

# How patients see quality

## 3 IOM domains

---

- ✓ Effectiveness
- ✓ Patient-centeredness
- ✓ Safety

## 2 additional domains

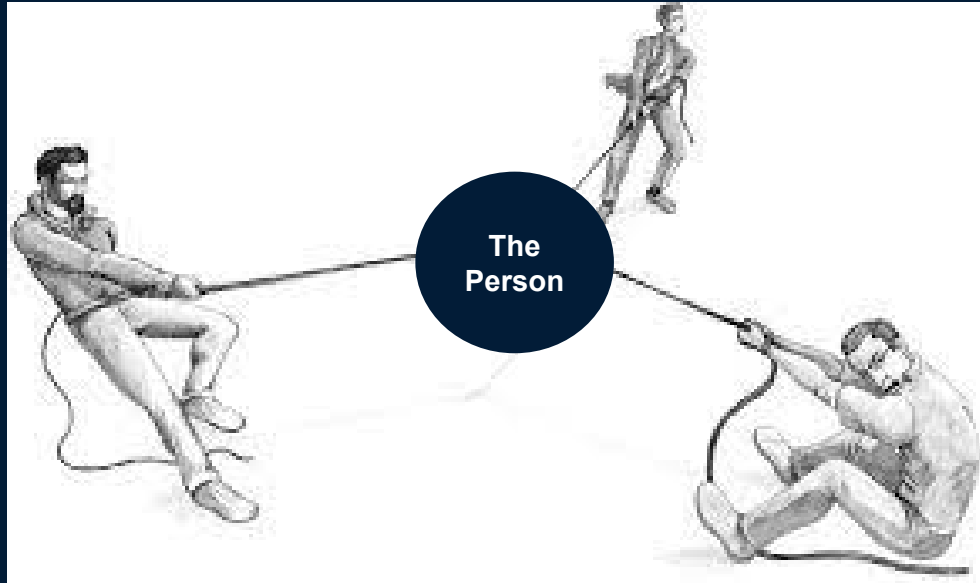
---

- ⊕ Communication
- ⊕ Cleanliness

*Traditional patient safety meanings and measures frequently miss the mark in serving patients and families by ignoring or denying harms that patients and community members continually call us to acknowledge and address.*

## Emotional Safety 'feeling safe'

## Physical Safety 'being safe'



## Cultural Safety 'contextually safe'



## Impact of my experience

Justified care deferment

Solidified brand blur

Invited new entrants

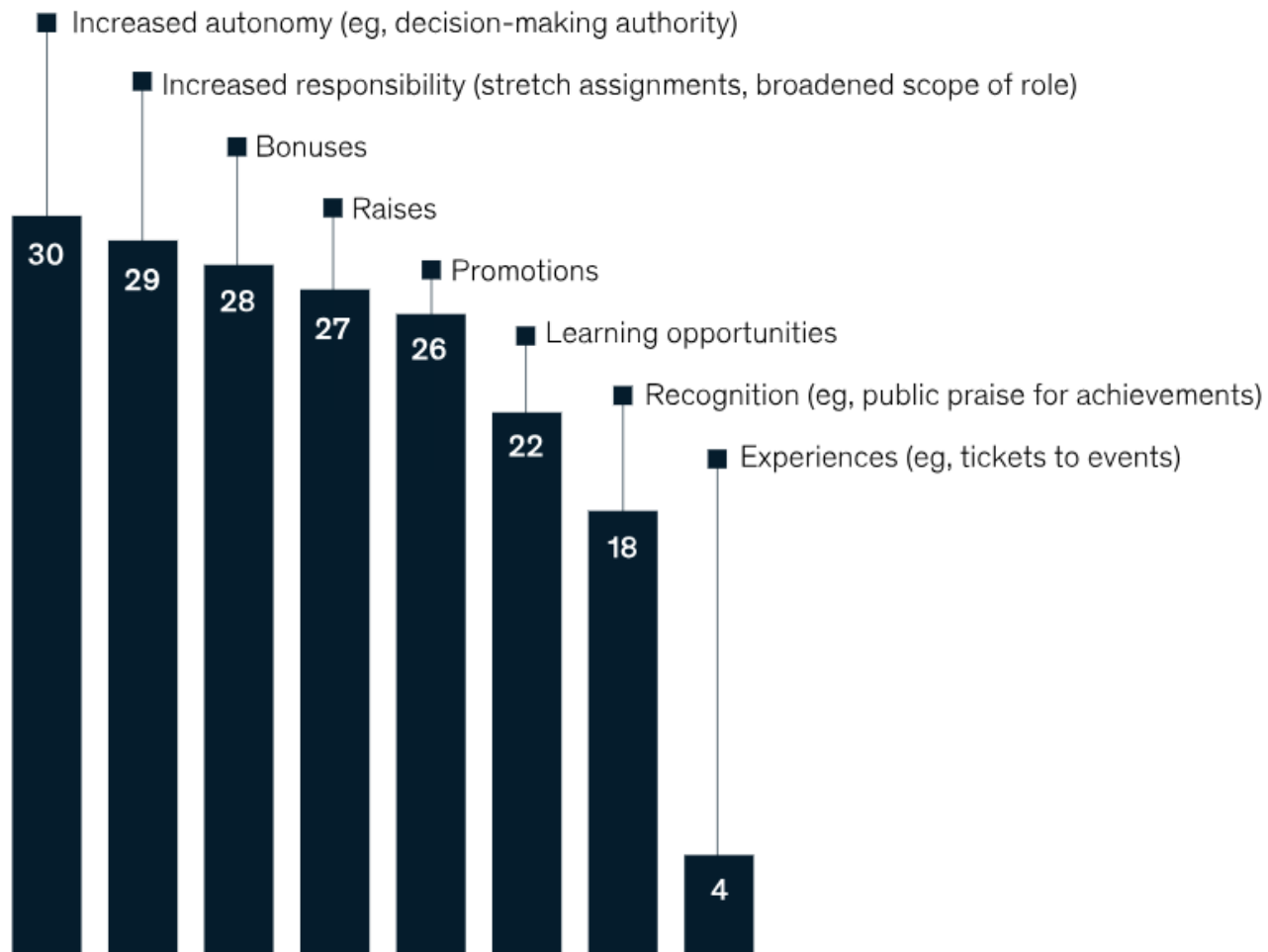
Invalidated expectations

Amplified pain of paying

Cemented no preference

## Ways in which managers would most prefer to be rewarded for their work,<sup>1</sup>

% of respondents





# Self Determination Theory

Doing something for the purpose  
of obtaining an external goal

**Extrinsic  
Motivation**

**Promotions  
Rewards  
Recognition**

Doing something because it is  
satisfying and interesting to do

**Intrinsic  
Motivation**


**Autonomy  
Competency  
Relatedness**

# Human understanding and targets

EMA

Emergency Medicine  
Australasia



Original Research |  Full Access |

## Impact of the four-hour National Emergency Access Target on 30 day mortality, access block and chronic emergency department overcrowding in Australian emergency departments

Roberto Forero , Nicola Man, Hanh Ngo, David Mountain, Mohammed Mohsin, Daniel Fatovich, Ghasem (Sam) Toloo, Antonio Celenza, Gerry FitzGerald, Sally McCarthy ... See all authors 

First published: 30 July 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/1742-6723.13151> | Citations: 12

# Human understanding and data

MyHospitals 

Healthcare-associated infections

Show data by..

Hospital

Measure

Rate of healthcare-associated Staphylococ...

Category

All staphylococcus aureus

Public/Private

Public

State

Vic

Peer Group

Major hospitals



Click for graph

Rate per 10,000 patient days

	2010..	2011..	2012..	2013..	2014..	2015..	2016..	2017..	2018..	2019..	2020..	2021..
Royal Melbourne Hospital [City Camp.. Vic	2.00	1.34	1.69	1.35	1.09	0.84	0.65	1.10	1.12	1.14	1.40	0.66

# Bring the magic of the mouse

			Delivery Methods		
			Cast	Setting	Process
Service Standards	Non-Negotiable	Safety			
	What are we known for and want to be known for?	Courtesy			
		Show			
	How we make money	Efficiency			

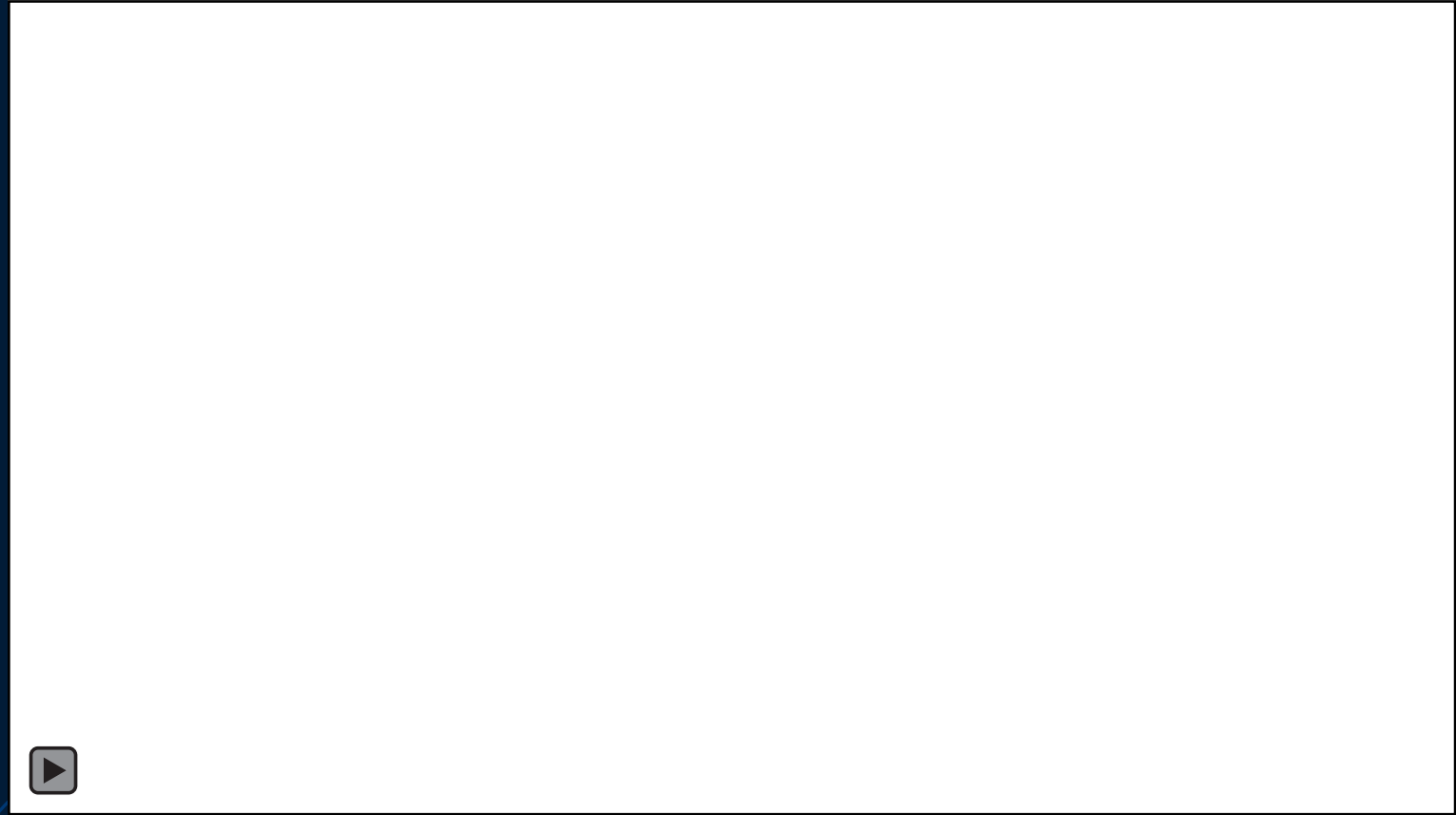




*Over \$2 Billion in annual revenues  
Over \$56 million in profit*



# Northern Westchester Hospital – Mt. Kisco, NY





**Personal Touch = Trust =  
Great Patient Experience**

**MAGNUS THE THERAPY DOG**

## **THE SOCIAL MEDIA SENSATION...**

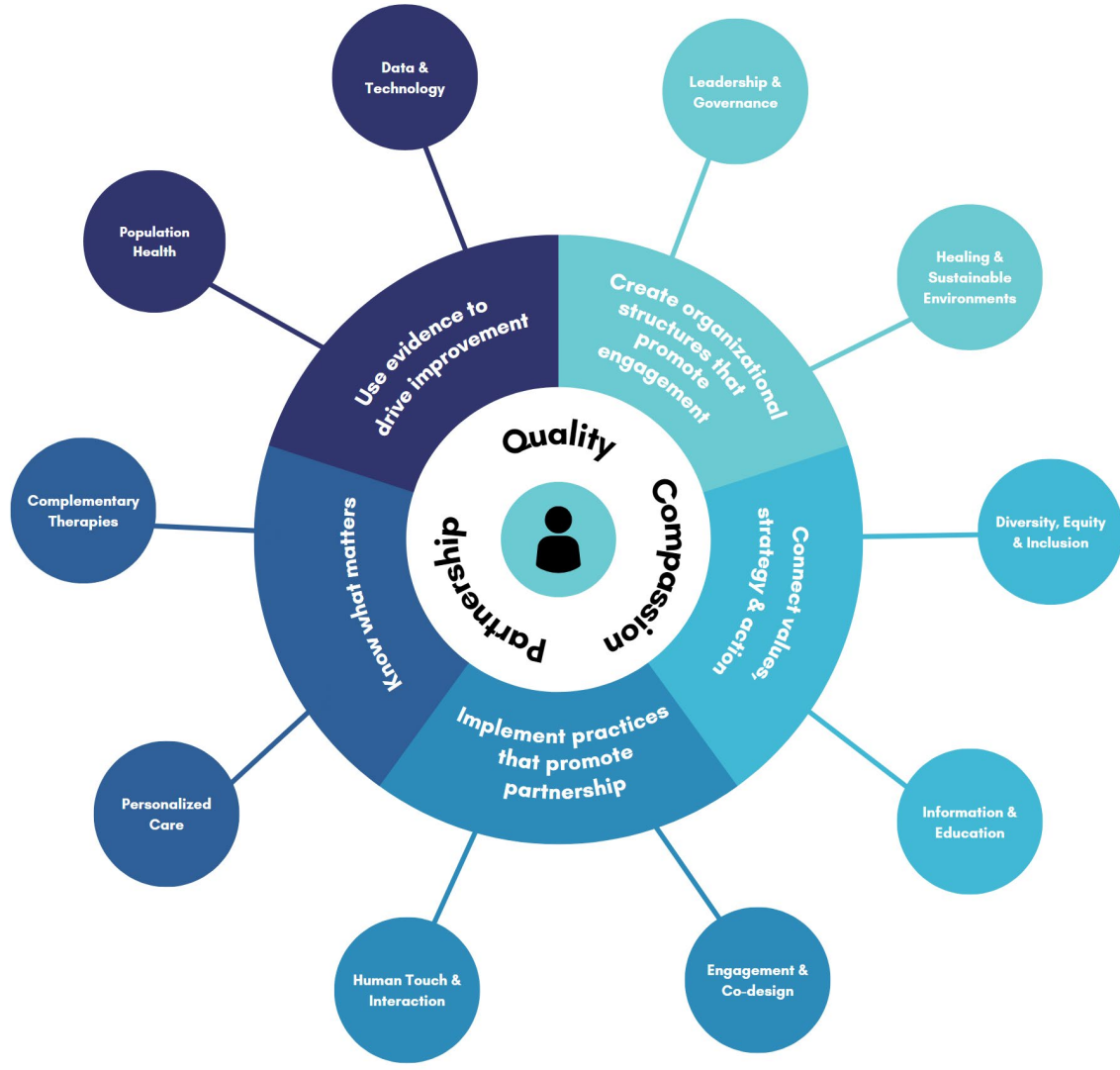
Instagram followership of 945,000  
and over **21.6 million views.**

TikTok 2.9 million followers and over  
**58.1 million views** of the video



***Person Centered Care (PCC) is care focused on the needs of individuals, guided by peoples' preferences and values, and includes supporting structures, policies, and practices that create a culture of quality, compassion, and partnership across the continuum of care.***

# Model for person-centered care



# PCC 1.0

 Access to Information	 Family Presence & Involvement	 Compassionate Human Interactions	 Healing Environment
 Shared Decision Making	 Shift Change at the Bedside	 Leader Rounding	 Integrative Health Options
 SDOH Assessments	 PFACs & Patient Advisors	 Care for Caregivers	 Accessible Care Options



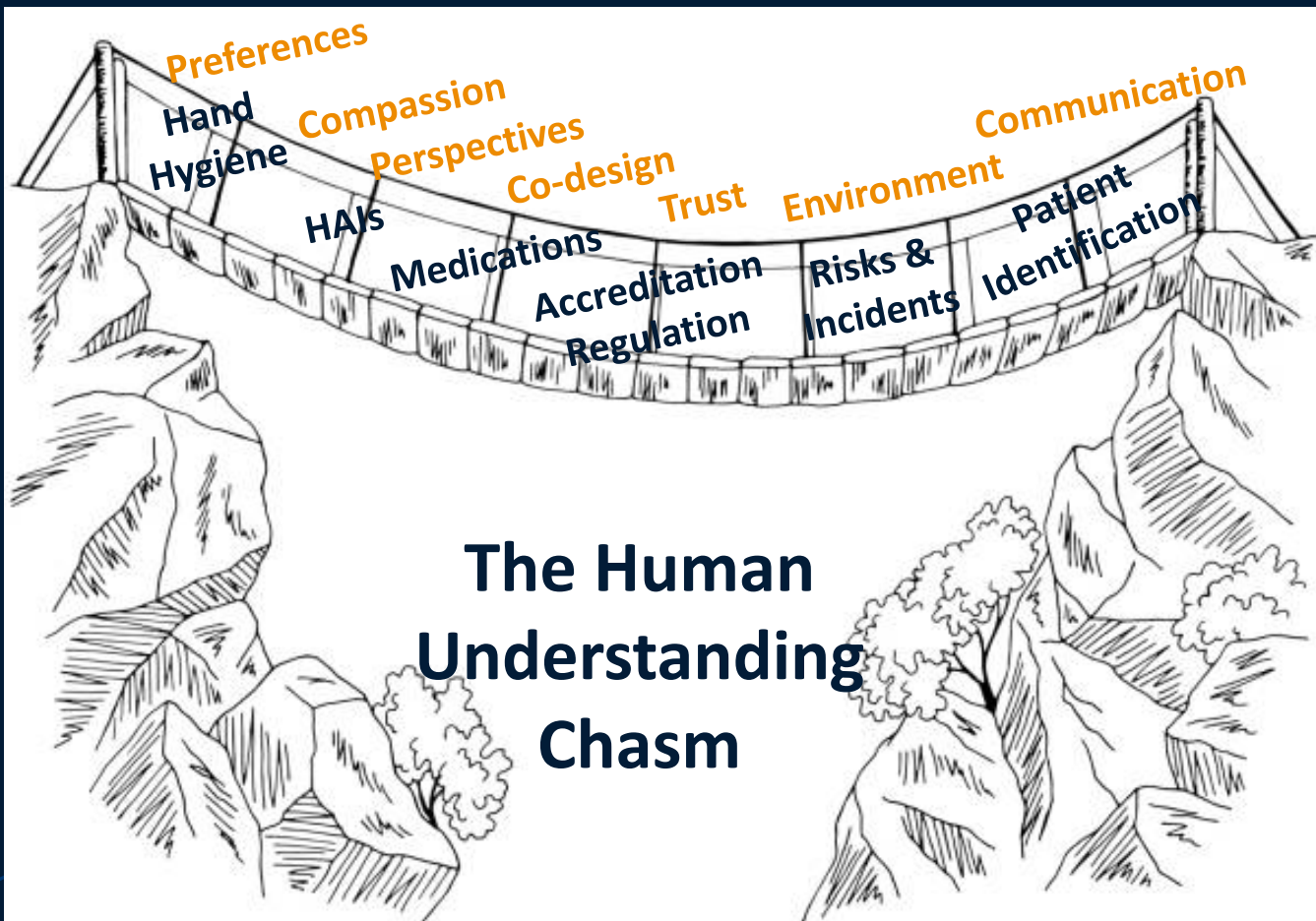
Human Understanding



Deep understanding of the individual  
--  
Standardized individualization

# PCC 2.0

**NOW**



**Better  
quality &  
experience**



MYTHBUSTERS

**BROADEN OUR DEFINITIONS**

**MIND THE GAP**

A woman with dark hair and bangs is looking intently at a large, bright yellow goldfish in an aquarium. The scene is dimly lit with a strong blue and cyan glow, creating a mysterious and contemplative atmosphere. The goldfish is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing right towards the woman. The woman's face is partially in shadow, with the blue light highlighting her features. The background is dark and out of focus, suggesting an indoor setting like a museum or a gallery.

**ASSUME NOTHING**

**BE FOREVER CURIOUS**

**SEEK PERSPECTIVE**





# HONOR PREFERENCES



# MASTER THE MUNDANE

**DON'T HIT THE TARGET**



**BUT MISS THE POINT**

A WORLD OF RESOURCES FOR QUALITY IN HEALTH CARE



# International Journal for Quality in Health Care

Volume 29 Number 2 April 2017

ISSN 1353-4505 (PRINT)  
ISSN 1464-3677 (ONLINE)

[academic.oup.com/intqhc](http://academic.oup.com/intqhc)

  
ISQua<sup>®</sup>  
The official journal of the International Society for Quality in Health Care

OXFORD  
UNIVERSITY PRESS



**LEAVE  
YOUR  
LEGACY  
&  
MAKE THE  
NEW  
AWESOME**

# Thank You

Michael Giuliano

Chief Operating Officer, Planetree

203.732.1362

[mgiuliano@planetree.org](mailto:mgiuliano@planetree.org)

LinkedIn – [mgiuliano](#)

