

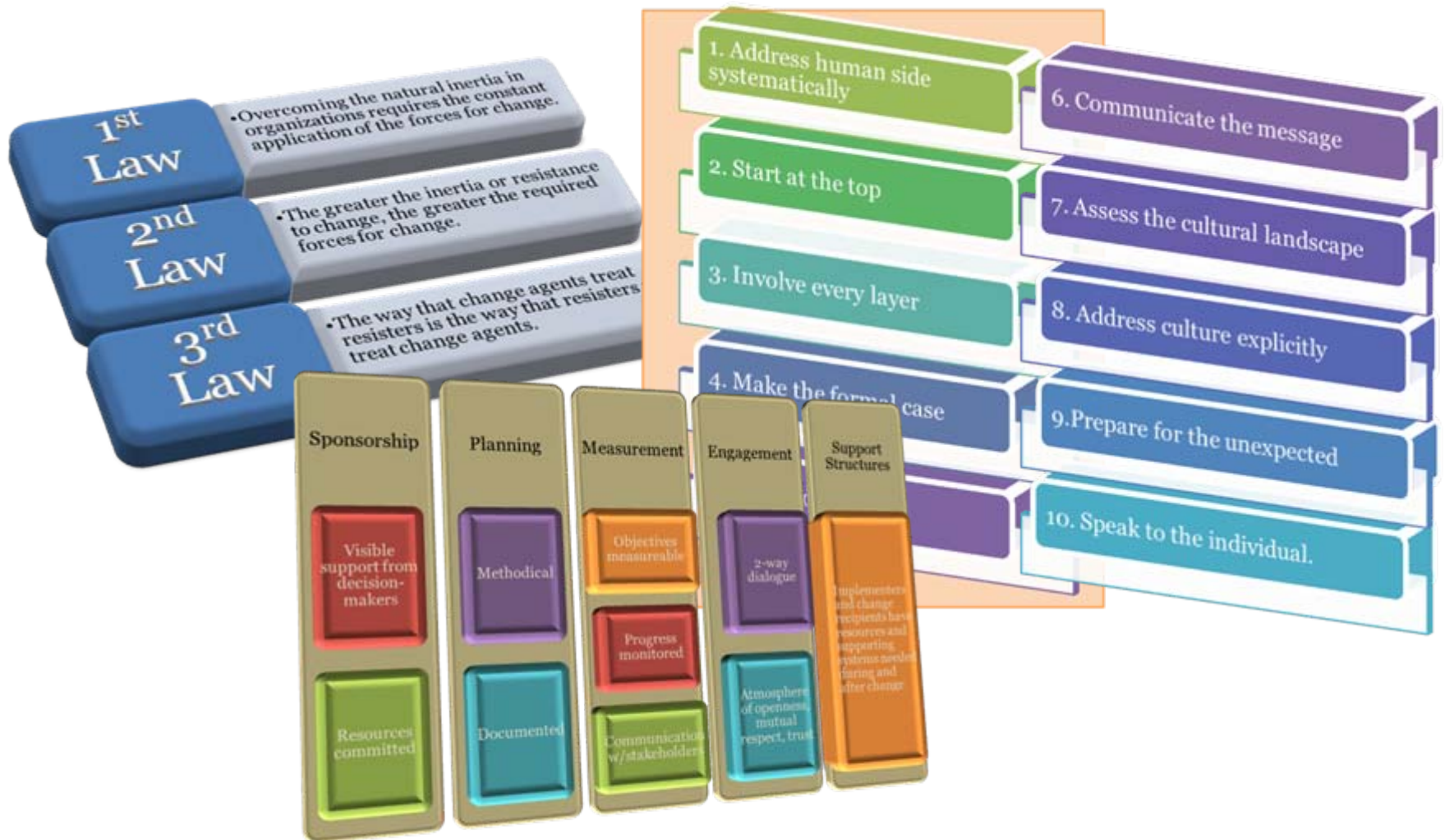
Population Health Colloquium Managed Change: The Key to Successful Healthcare Transformation

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- **WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND A FORMAL CHANGE PROCESS BE USED FOR ANY CHANGE INITIATIVE**

- Our interviews suggest that the process is key but each successful project was driven by 1-2 key ingredients.

Everyone has their list of change principles.



Newton's Laws

1st Law

- Overcoming the natural inertia in organizations requires the constant application of the forces for change.

2nd Law

- The greater the inertia or resistance to change, the greater the required forces for change.

3rd Law

- The way that change agents treat resisters is the way that resisters will treat change agents.

10 Principles of Change Management

1. Address human side systematically

6. Communicate the message

2. Start at the top

7. Assess the cultural landscape

3. Involve every layer

8. Address culture explicitly

4. Make the formal case

9. Prepare for the unexpected

5. Create ownership

10. Speak to the individual.

More Change Management Principles



Our list of Change Ingredients

Leadership

Staff
Engagement

Support
Resources

Meeting
Business
Needs

Commitment
over the
long haul

**SUCCESSFUL CHANGE IN EACH OF OUR
EXAMPLES WAS DRIVEN HEAVILY BY ONE
OR MORE OF THE KEY CHANGE
INGREDIENTS**

FIRST EXAMPLE: SUSTAINED LEADERSHIP FOR WORLD- WIDE HUMANITARIAN PROJECT

World-wide Population Health change

- 25-year humanitarian project by non-governmental organization
- Rotary International has been nominated for Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts to eradicate polio in the world
- Rotary has vaccinated over 2 Billion children



- 125 countries had polio when this effort started in 1988
- Now, only 4 countries remain – Nigeria, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan

What change did they manage?

- Rotary International launched 1st world-wide project in 1978.
- Cliff Dochterman, Rotary Health, Hunger & Humanity Committee chair selected initial project with “immediate success” opportunity.
- Dr. Benny Santos’s request was for a supply of vaccine that he would use to mobilize the entire Philippines to immunize all the children.



- Rotary secured the vaccine and immunized 6 million children in the Philippines.
- In 1985, project expanded worldwide to provide polio vaccine for all children of the world by 2005.
- Mobilization efforts replicated in many countries.

**From our list of Change Ingredients,
Leadership and Commitment were the
drivers of success for polio.**

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■ What kept the leader going?

- Sustained Commitment
- Belief it was possible
- Immediate Results
- Building on initial success to spread and replicate results
- Satisfaction with doing the right thing

SECOND EXAMPLE : LEADERSHIP AND BUSINESS IMPERATIVE DRIVEN CHANGE IN LARGE PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

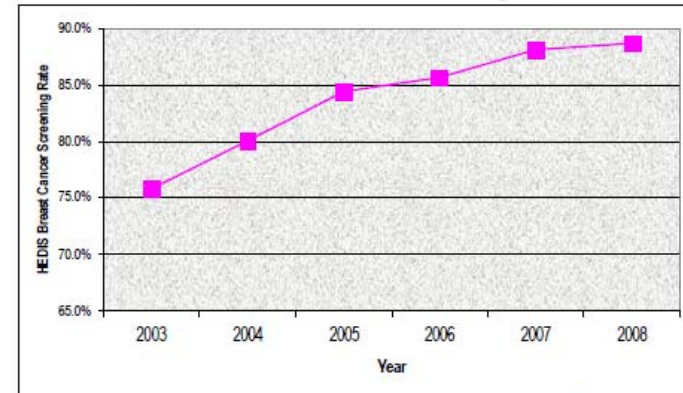
Population Health change in Large Organization

- In 2004, Medical Director, Dr Jeff Weisz, Kaiser Permanente So. California set goal to achieve national market leading performance in prevention.
- With a message of “Mediocrity is not the answer,” Weisz challenged his Region to become national market leaders in mammography screening.

Clinical Strategic Goal Measurement



Annual HEDIS Breast Cancer Screening Rates, 2003 – 2008,
Kaiser Permanente, Southern California Region



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KAISER PERMANENTE

- By 2008 they had done it; going from 75% screening in 2003 to 90% screening.
- Success now replicated in other KP Regions.

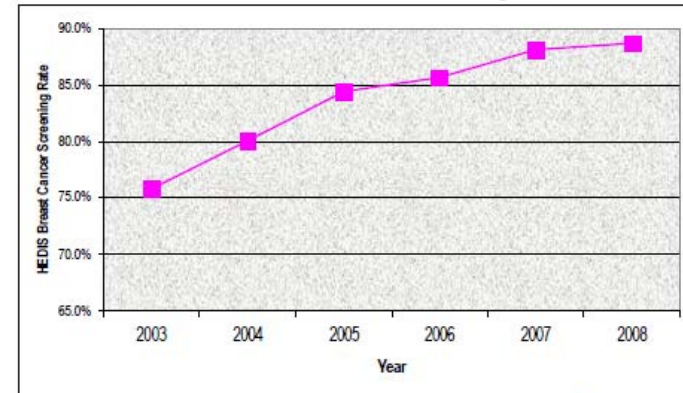
What change did they manage?

- Rapid improvement of mammography screening in large health system
- Supported by resources for outreach to patients, additional equipment, process throughput improvements, mobile machines.
- Staff engagement supported by P4P

Clinical Strategic Goal Measurement



Annual HEDIS Breast Cancer Screening Rates, 2003 – 2008,
Kaiser Permanente, Southern California Region



KAISER PERMANENTE

- Greatest achievement was getting beyond the inertia and feeling that change was too great to achieve in large system.
- Dr Weisz set the bar with unwavering support to meet the business goal of national leader.

**From our list of Change Ingredients,
Leadership and Meeting Business Needs
were the drivers of success for
mammography initiative.**

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■ What kept the leader going?

- Belief in business need to be market leader in prevention.
- Influenced by Jim Collins, Good to Great
- Initial success in one facility lead to replicate results across system
- Satisfaction with doing the right thing

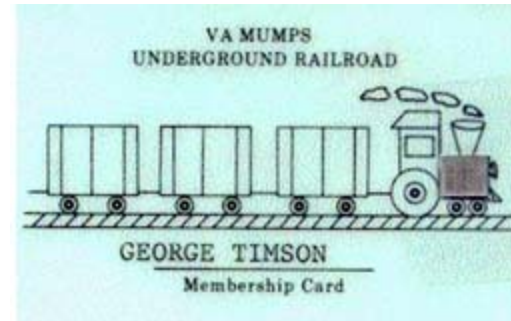
THIRD EXAMPLE : STAFF DRIVEN CHANGE IN LARGE PUBLIC ORGANIZATION

Population Health change in Government Agency



WorldVista
www.worldvista.org

- Late 1970's MUMPs computerniks working in various VA locations came together around a vision of a fully integrated Database Management System/ messaging /operating environment building on strength of MUMPS
- They developed “the Kernel” and became known as the underground VA HARD HATS.
- VA banned the system and the doctors rebelled.



- Eventually the bootlegged Network became ‘legal.’
- System designed by doctors was adopted by Finland before the VA.
- Led the VA to providing Best Care Anywhere.
- Open source software being implemented in Jordan.

From our list of Change Ingredients, Staff Engagement and Meeting Business Needs were the drivers of success for the VA EHR initiative.

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- **What kept the staff going?**

- Belief in business need to support taking care of patients in very poor working conditions.
- Rounded up the experimenters
- Belief and satisfaction with doing the right thing

FOURTH EXAMPLE : STAFF DRIVEN AND RESOURCE SUPPORTED INNOVATION IN PRIMARY CARE TEAMS

Population Health change in Primary Care

- Primary care redesign innovation project involved 17 primary care teams from Kaiser Permanente and Group Health of Puget Sound.
- Goal of the pilot programs was to transform primary care delivery to be patient- centered & to optimize the EHR while addressing physician workload issues.
- Teams were educated in the IHI Rapid Cycle Improvement Model



- Teams were supported with dedicated time for thinking and working, PMs, coaches for team leads, opportunities to share ideas among teams
- Teams developed and tested new ideas, changed work processes, roles and interactions with patients.

From our list of Change Ingredients, Staff Engagement and Support Resources were the drivers of success for the primary care redesign initiative.



■ What kept the staff going?

- Opportunity for experimentation
- Empowered to think differently
- Improvement in quality scores
- New access points for patients including:
 - more phone visits
 - successful use of new “direct connect” option
 - increased use of emails between patients and providers.

OTHER EXAMPLES: FROM THE AUDIENCE

Formalize the Process and build in the “Change Ingredients”

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