



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

You will be able to apply the Nursing Process in order to:

- Systematically conduct an assessment of communication between a surgeon's clinic and the ambulatory surgery center (ASC).
- O Identify common interfacility communication pitfalls; their risk factors, and consequences.
- Describe the importance and critical components of effective communication, including operating room (OR) key performance indicators (KPIs).
- Establish best practices in streamlining interfacility communications, including implementation.
- Correlate the relationship of effective communication and stakeholder outcomes.
- Evaluate proof of concept via case study analysis.





Nursing Process / Project Management Crosswalk

THE NURSING PROCESS	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	
ASSESSMENT	INITIATION	
DIAGNOSIS	PLANNING	
PLANNING		
IMPLEMENTATION	EXECUTION	
IMPLEMENTATION	MONITORING & CONTROLLING	
EVALUATION	CLOSING	

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Applying the Nursing Process











ASSESSMENT	DIAGNOSIS	PLANNING	IMPLEMENTATION	EVALUATION
 Establish rapport with patient, family, providers Collect and manage of data 	 Define the problem Analyze data Identify risk factors Develop a theory and diagnosis 	 Establish priorities, SMART goals and outcomes from knowledge Identify interventions 	Establish prioritiesAllocate resourcesInitiate interventions	 Determine if standards and goals achieved and if interventions lead to outcome Ongoing evaluation
PROGRESSIVE SURGICAL SOLUTIONS				





Establishing Rapport with STAFF

- Must occur with both ASC and clinic staff
- Problem-solving begins with building relationships
 - ✓ Value feedback, be vulnerable, show appreciation.
 - ✓ Honesty, transparency
 - ✓ Follow-through, consistency
 - ✓ Friendly, approachable
 - ✓ Empathy, emotional intelligence, respectful
- o Improves chances of buy-in later
- Beginning phases of establishing an interdisciplinary team
- Conduct a self-assessment of leadership and communication skills





Establishing Rapport with SURGEONS

- Always prioritize the patients
- O Demonstrate empathy and confidence
- Practice ongoing communicationEstablish personal connection
- Remain positive and professional
- O Be a team player, a present leader
- Keep communications conciseSBAR framework
- Seek opportunity for collaboration

- Practice active listening
- Reduce inefficiencies
- Allow for customized schedulingEarly/late start times
- Consider their needs when budgeting
- Physician satisfaction literature
 - ✓ Periodic surveys



Data Collection | Variables

WHAT data will you collect?

SCHEDULING	PREOP	OPERATING ROOM	RECOVERY
Missing/incorrect demographics or surgical procedure info Inappropriate risk for ASC Unused block time Incorrect/inefficient scheduling Pre-testing not scheduled	 Late/no show Surgical cancellation Lack of instruction, pretesting Inappropriate risk/status Missing/incorrect surgical equipment or supplies 	 Missing/incorrect surgical equipment or supplies Delays Cases running late 	 Missed postop appts Reimbursement issues (ASC or clinic) Patient or surgeon complaints





Data Collection | Methods

HOW will you collect the data?

	, Surveys, , Focus Groups	Observation of Processes		Chart Review
ASC STAFF	CLINIC STAFF	ASC PROCESS	CLINIC PROCESS	Incident reports
SchedulerNursesTechsBilling	SurgeonSchedulerNursesTechsBilling	 Scheduling (with clinic and patient) Preop phone calls Pre/intra/post, recovery Billing 	Surgeon appt scheduling (with patient and ASC)Billing	Near missesVariances
	ntients milies			



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Data Management Organization

How will you ORGANIZE the data?

- O Consider existing data management software
- Track and trend collected data
 - Excel spreadsheet or another table
- Data scrubbing
 - ✓ Remove incorrect, redundant, or unnecessary data
- Charts and graphs
 - Critical for presentation
- File by category
 - Examples: Surgical cancellations or surgical delays





Data Management Validation

How do you know the data is

FUNCTIONAL and **ACCURATE**?

- Objective vs subjective data
 - ✓ Do they conflict?
- o Excel hacks
 - ✓ Data type, code, range, and format checks
- Consistency check
- Uniqueness check
- No null values
- Ask clarification questions
- Verify data with a team member







Identify the Problem

What is the problem the ASC is experiencing?



- Charles Kettering

Develop a **problem-focused** diagnosis. What is the experience due to the diagnosis?

EXAMPLES

The ASC is experiencing an increase in...

- ...inappropriate risk category patients scheduled for anesthesia/surgery.
- ...out-of-network patients are scheduled for surgery.
- ...cases are not scheduled in in a compact fashion.



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Data

What is the data telling me about the problem?

Analysis



EVENT	What occurred?
WHO	ASC or clinic staff, patient, surgeon
FREQUENCY	Percentage of cases, daily, weekly
LOCATION	ASC or Clinic Which phase of the process?
CAUSATIVE FACTORS	Why did the error occur? (if known)
SEVERITY	Resulted in inconvenience, case cancellation, or never event



Communication Pitfalls | Risk Factors

PHYSICAL	INTELLECTUAL OR DEVELOPMENTAL	EMOTIONAL	LANGUAGE	CULTURAL	INTERPERSONAL
Separate office locations or hours	Reading disability	Stress	Dialect	Conflicting values or beliefs	Lack of transparency & trust
Masking, hearing	Difficulty with speech	Anxiety or trauma response	Foreign language	Stereotyping	& trust
disability	·	·	Accent	or bias	Differing
Interruptions or	Learning disability	Disinterest	Clanguarda	Body language	communication styles
excessive noise	Autism spectrum	Anger	Slang words	and gestures	
<i></i>	disorder			. ,	Conflicts in workplace
Time or time management				Low/no inclusion or sensitivity	workplace
					Previous misunderstanding



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Hypothesis & Diagnosis

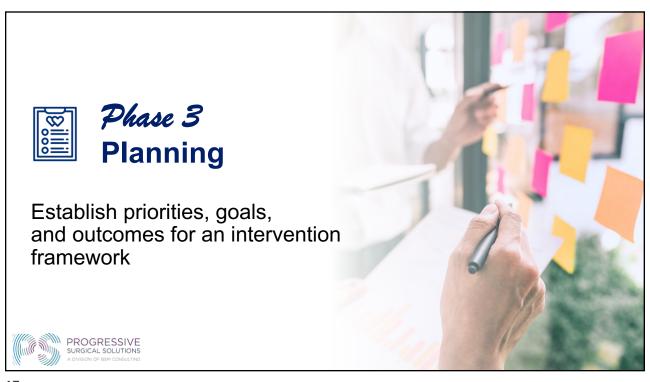
YOUR THEORY
Why do you think these errors are occurring?

1 Diagnosis: problem-focused
Diagnosis statement: defines the cause of the diagnosis, related factors
3 As evidenced by statement: specific data to support the diagnosis

1 Leffective communication related to lack of policies and procedures as evidenced by increased inappropriate risk patients scheduled for surgery.

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Establish Priorities

"If I had an hour to solve a problem, I'd spend 55 minutes thinking about the problem and 5 minutes thinking about solutions."

- Albert Einstein

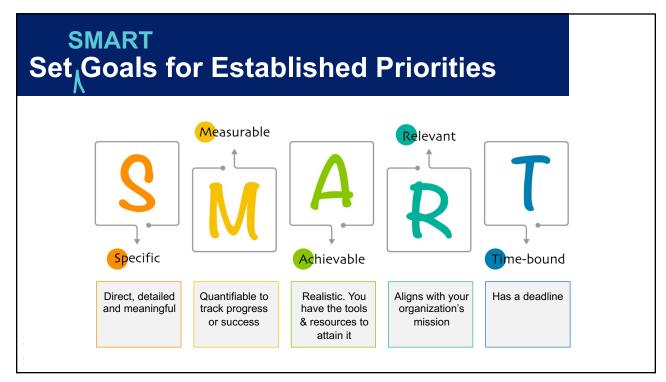


REFER TO YOUR DATA ANALYSIS

- O The type, severity, and frequency of events
- O Which problem requires immediate intervention?







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SMART Set Goals for Established Priorities

- Guides interventions
- Provides established criteria for evaluation

EXAMPLE

Reduce the number of out-of-network patients scheduled for surgery by 75% by the end of July 2023.

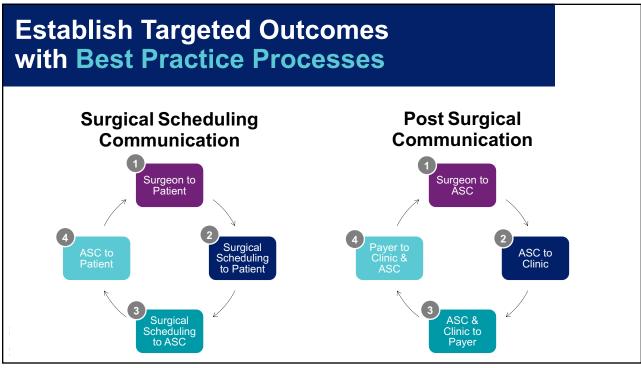
Is it Specific? Measurable? Achievable? Relevant? Time-bound?



Establish Targeted Outcomes with Industry Benchmarks

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)	INDUSTRY BENCHMARKS (Specialty Specific)
Times: First case start time, delays, turnover and case times	Turnover times: 7-10 mins (oph, GI) Procedure times: 8-23 mins (colonoscopy)
OR complications and outcomes	Wrong site surgery: 0.026 per 1,000
Scheduling accuracy	Establish internal benchmarks: internal & external
Use of block time	Block time utilization: 70-90%
Compressed schedules	Compressed schedule: 10 cases/OR/day
Case cancellation rates: Pre-admission testing	Case cancellation rate: < 1-2%
Staffing: Adequate, appropriate	Median staffing hours per case: 13.4 (multi-specialty)

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High Quality Hand-Offs

The Joint Commission 8 Steps



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Communication failures most commonly occur during care transitions, or "hand-off"

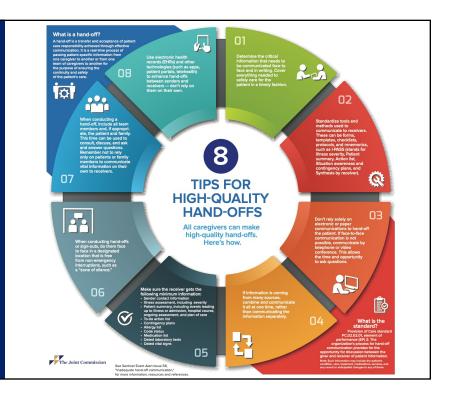
Clinic to Patient | Clinic to ASC | ASC to Patient | ASC to Clinic

- 1. Determine the critical info that needs communicated
- 2. Standardize communications tools and methods
- 3. Use face-to-face methods, not just electronic or paper
- 4. Combine info from multiple sources and communicate all at once
- 5. Confirm receipt of all critical info
- 6. Limit interruptions
- 7. Consider required participants
- 8. Use EHR and other technology to enhance hand-offs

High Quality Hand-Offs

The Joint Commission 8 Steps







Hand-Over Process

AORN

- Standardized process
 - ✓ Developed by an interdisciplinary team
- Components of hand-over process
- Read-back method
- O Standardized tools, checklists, protocols
- Include all phases and locations during process design
 - ✓ Scheduling to postop/recovery phases
 - Primary care physician (PCP), surgeon's office, to ASC



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Identify Interventions Policies and Procedures

- Reflect processes to meet KPI targets
- Standardized hand-off/hand-over processes
- Assigned roles and responsibilities: define all involved participants
- Specific to patient population: age, comorbidities, surgical complexity
- Notification of the other site
 - Approved tools and methods
 - Confirmation receipt
 - Send information together, not segmented
 - One patient at a time
- Documentation
 - ✓ Complete, timely, and compliant





Identify Interventions Education and Training

- Communication skills
 - Active listening
 - Read-back method
 - Seek clarification
 - ✓ Emotional intelligence
 - Prioritization
 - Limit interruptions
- Patient Safety Culture
 - ✓ Just culture



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Education, training, and competency (ETC)







Ongoing Assessment Elements

Ongoing Assessment

- Ensure no changes since last assessment
- Continued validation of the planned interventions
- Allow for adaptations to plan, if necessary

Priorities

- Establish implementation priorities
- Where/who needs education the most?

Resources

- Educators
- ✓ Content
- Material or tools
- Venue or platform



Intervention **Adult Learning Principles Education** Slow speakersNatural listeners & Training Use words and phrases that · Linear thinkers evoke visual imag · Prefer explanation over text · See and visualize · Listen and verbalize **VISUAL AURAL** HEAR Use verbalization **READ/WRITE KINESTHETIC** READ/WRITE DO Use writing techniques Demonstrate skills Slowest talkers Prefer written text Slow to decide Emphasize text-based input and Use all senses to engage output Do and solve Enjoy reading and writing Prefer hands-on approaches Learn through trial and error



Intervention | Education & Training

Academic and practical approach

LEARNING STYLE	EDUCATION	TRAINING
AURAL	Verbal lecture or discussion	Scenario-based role-playing
KINESTHETIC	Deliver material with movement or change in environment	Group games or exercises
READ/WRITE	Written text and notetaking	Scripted responses or journaling
VISUAL	Video, charts, and graphs	Flashcards and notetaking



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Intervention | Competency

Establish a well-documented competency

- Following training, as needed, and annually
- O Help identify knowledge/skills gaps
- O Promotes professional growth and development
- O Demonstrates understanding of policies and procedures
- Established expectations
- Links behavior to KPI targets
- Promotes proper HR management
- O Aids in succession planning
- Component of performance appraisals







Evaluation of goal achievement and reassessment





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Achievement of Standards and Goals

Have we met the standard(s)?

- Continuous data collection
- O Determine if the SMART goals, outcomes, and KPI targets were met
- Confirm the organizations' ability to provide care
 - ✓ Identify additional needs
- O Define, explain, and measure processes





Correlate the Relationship

Did the interventions lead to expected outcomes?

- O Evaluate interventions: how progress is measured
- O Teamwork and collaboration: accountability to team and patients
- O Data-driven: current data vs. assessment data
- Continuity of care: apply lessons learned to other problems



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Ongoing Evaluation

Reassessment & Maintenance

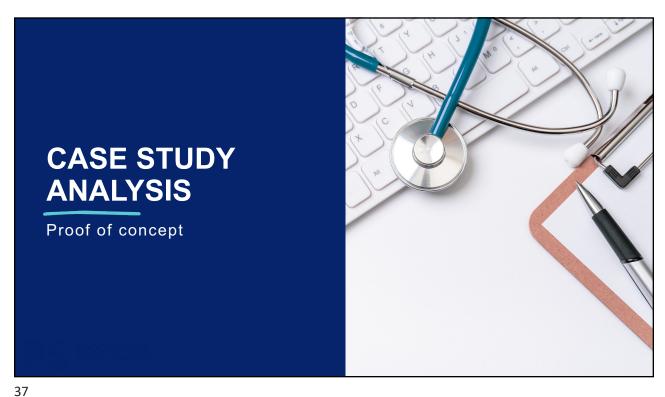
- Demonstrate sustained improvement
- Continue to track and trend data
 - Maintain relationships
 - ✓ Onboard new staff, provide retraining for existing staff

Modifications

- Revisions to the plan may be necessary
 - Beginning with assessment
 - The diagnosis may change







INTRODUCTION

The ASC has been experiencing an increase in wrong intraocular lens (IOL) information from the surgical schedulers in the surgeon's clinic, resulting in the incorrect IOL being ordered for surgery.





3 surgical cases were cancelled in 1 month due to incorrect IOL ordering information being supplied from the surgical scheduler's email.

BACKGROUND



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CASE EVALUATION

It was determined that the surgical scheduler had made transcription errors in these cases.

The surgeon's IOL section was correct on his document but then transcribed incorrectly by the surgical scheduler when notifying the ASC via email of the IOL selection.





To prevent future transcription errors and subsequent case cancellations, the ASC began requesting a copy of the surgeon's IOL selection document.

This was a collaborative change in policy for the ASC and clinic.

PROPOSED SOLUTION



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CONCLUSION

Through the utilization of original documents by the ASC and the elimination of unnecessary transcription by the surgical scheduler, improved patient safety and efficiency was gained.





Overcoming Obstacles

- Hesitant, non-transparent, change resistant, noncompliant personalities
- Limited time, varying schedules, staff turnover, and resources
- Interruptions, distractions
- Lack of education
- Complex systems and processes
- O Differing interpretations of or insufficient data
- Varying communication styles
- Poor/no communication or documentation





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Overcoming Obstacles

- Shifting priorities
- o Identifying a starting point
- Not following a process or plan, SMART goals/outcomes
- O Lack of leadership or stakeholder buy-in
- O Politics, hierarchy, organizational culture







Streamlining Communication

Best Practices

Establish Rapport

Stakeholder buy-in

Serve as a model communicator

Ongoing Communication

ASC to clinic
Clinic to ASC
Patients

Policies and Procedures

Information sharing ASC patient criteria

Surgical Scheduling

Efficient scheduling

Block time
management

Compact scheduling

Explore EHR Capabilities

Clinic-facing surgical scheduling platform

Surgeon presurgical access

Surgeon preference cards



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