# **Executing Improvements**

Session 4





### **Course Overview**

### **Engaging The Team**

Creating Project Charter

Developing a communication plan

Selecting team engagement activities

Modeling behaviors for success

### Assessing Current State

Tracking and trending data

Selecting baseline metrics

Setting stretch targets

Recognizing the cost of waste

Learning to observe processes

### **Executing Improvements**

Organizing physical or virtual workspaces

Using PDSA for small tests of change

Creating a safety culture: failing forward fast

Designing efficiency into workflows

### Sustaining Change

Monitoring Performance

Auditing and assessing

Practicing daily routines to sustain change

Operationalizing improvements



# Agenda for Session 4

Topic/Subject	Duration	Method
Welcome and sharing	5 min	Personal Sharing
Organizing Physical or Virtual Workspaces	40 min	PowerPoint presentation Group Discussion
Using PDSA for Small Tests of Change	40 min	PowerPoint presentation Group Activity
Wrap-up and Next Steps	5 min	PowerPoint presentation Questions and Answers



# Organizing physical or virtual workspaces



# During your waste walk, what did you see that needs organizing or simplifying?

Use the chat to share





# **Waste: Inventory**

### What to look for

- High inventory levels
  - Par levels
  - Kanban
  - Out of stock
  - Managing inventory and counting, barcoding
- Low inventory turns
  - FIFO
  - Expired items
- Location
  - Walking and searching for supplies
  - Supplies not kept at point of use
- Standards
  - Pricing, new supplies, implants, instruments
  - Rigid yet flexible
  - Supply chain principles



### **Example: VM Supply Chain Cost Savings**



# **ASC Pass Through Optimization**

### **OR21 Previous State**

- High risk inventory:
- Exp., Out of stock

Unknown inventory levels Non-standard label

Unsupported material

Overstock

No demand signal



## **ASC Pass Through Optimization**

### **OR21 Current State**

**Known Status** 

Known inventory levels



No Unsupported material

Standard label

Demand based inv.

Demand signal







## Waste: Inventory, Overproduction, Defects

### **ASC** Pass through optimization example

### **Focus**

- Inventory in our ASC operating rooms and pass-through locations were uncontrolled, resulting in unclear inventory levels.
- Reduce the manual inventory management process.
- Establish par levels.
- Ensure labeling.
- Establish Supply Chain Principles



### Results

- Updated and implemented supply list and layout.
- Ensured all stakeholders have provided feedback for supply list and layout.
- Established Supply Chain Principles of:
  - Fixed Quantity
  - Fixed Location
  - FIFO
  - No Counting

## **5S**

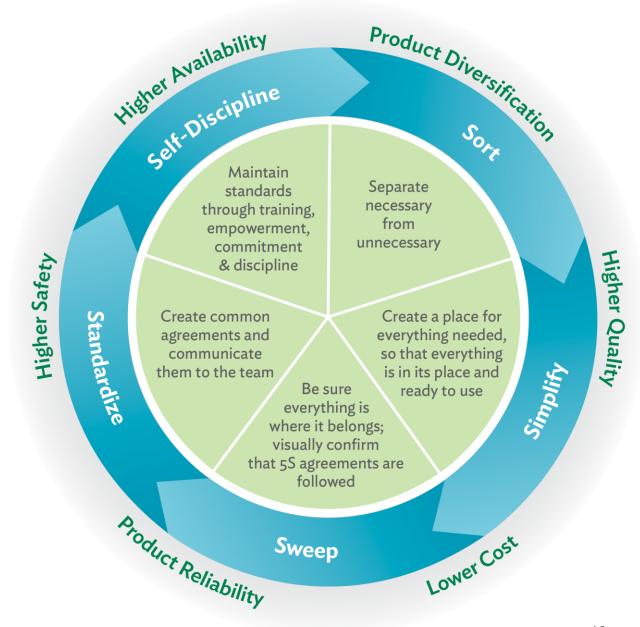
**5S** is a foundational element of the Virginia Mason Production System® (VMPS).

### **5S** allows us to have

- What we need
- Where we need it
- ➤ When we need it
- Each and every time we need it

**5S** is a strategy that helps to keep our work and workplace safe and organized.





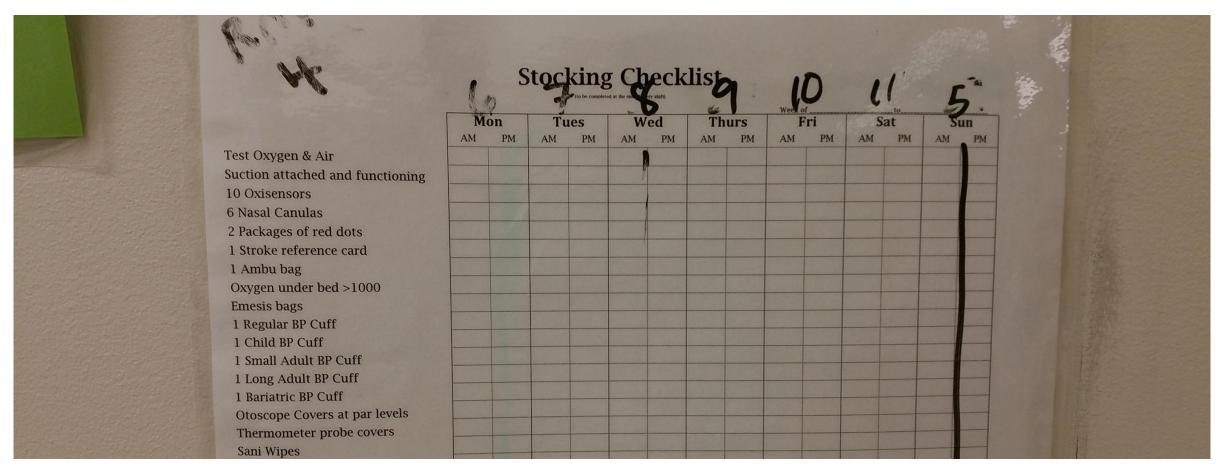
# **Sort and Simplify**

5S is more than organization
Supplies are neat, but are par
levels connected to use?
What do you do when there is
excess inventory?





# **Sweep and Restocking**



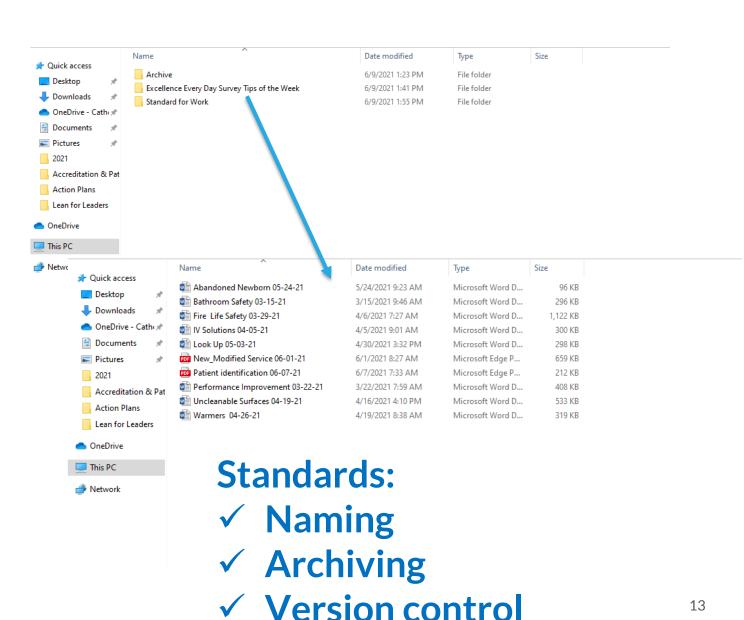


# Workplace **Standardization**

### **5S** includes:

- Work surfaces
- > Supply closets/supply inventory
- Virtual scheduling and appointment setting
- > Appointment types
- Physical spaces
- Virtual file storage
- > Email
- ...and just about everything!





# **Just-in-time Supplies**



## Two-bin system



### Point-of-use





# Supply Replenishment System 2-bin System



When you remove the last supply, take out the empty bin



Pull the back bin forward



Place the used bin (kanban) in the collection area



### Kanbans

Kanbans are visual controls that help to manage inventory.

They display replenishment cycles and par levels They reduce out of stock items.

You can use physical kanbans for office supplies.

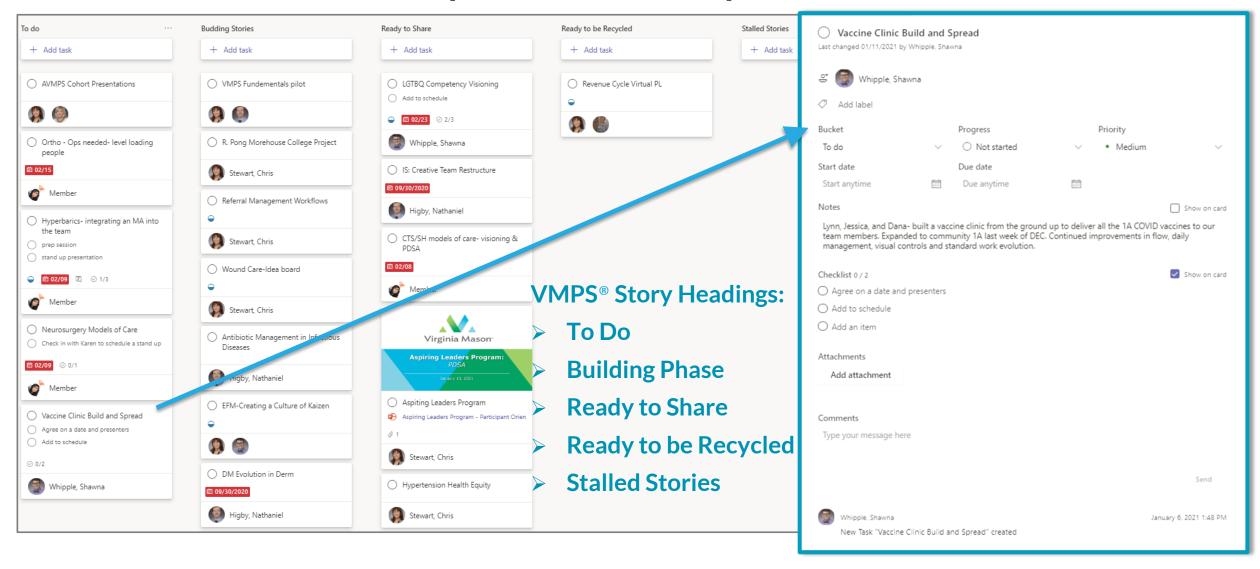
Collecting kanbans can be performed by a water spider.





### Virtual Kanbans

### Instructions from one step to another in a process



### **5S Baseline Metrics**

Before we begin our 5S of physical (and virtual) spaces, we can capture a baseline assessment,

After 5S we can re-assess and the audit tool can also be used as an action plan for the next level of improvement for the area.

	Sorting	Simplifying	Sweeping	Standardizing	Self-Discipline
<b>Level V</b> Continuously Improve	Cleanliness problem areas are identified and mess-prevention actions are in place	Map has been created for each item in storage room showing general location and layout of materials and can be retrieved quickly with minimal effort	Potential problems are identified and countermeasures are documented	Reliable methods and standards are shared throughout similar work areas	Root causes are eliminated and improvement actions focus on developing preventive methods
<b>Level IV</b> Focus on Reliability	Work area has documented housekeeping responsibilities and schedules, and the assignments are consistently followed	Items move from storage to use; visual control created to identify point of use	Inspection of area occurs daily, and work areas and equipment are restocked and organized	standards are adhered	Sources and frequency of problems are documented as part of routine work, root cause of noncompliance are identified, and corrective action plans are developed
<b>Level III</b> Make it Visual	Initial cleaning has been completed; items are disposed of according to auction disposition	Needed items are outlined, dedicated locations are properly labeled, and required quantities are determined	Visual controls and indicators are established and marked for the work area equipment, files and supplies	Documentation for all visual controls exists	Work group routinely checks area to maintain 5S agreements
<b>Level II</b> Focus on Basics	Needed and not-needed items are identified, and those not needed are removed from work area	Needed items are stored and organized according to frequency of use	Work group has agreed on items to be checked, and acceptable performance levels documented	Work group has documented agreements for needed items, organization and work area controls	Documentation of completed 5S is posted in work area; 5S is incorporated into new- staff orientation
<b>Level I</b> Just Beginning	Necessary and unnecessary items are mixed together throughout the work area	Items needed are located in various places throughout the work area	Key work items are missing and current location is not known	Standards for work area organization are not followed or documented	Work area checks are no done regularly, and there is no visual measurement of 5S performance



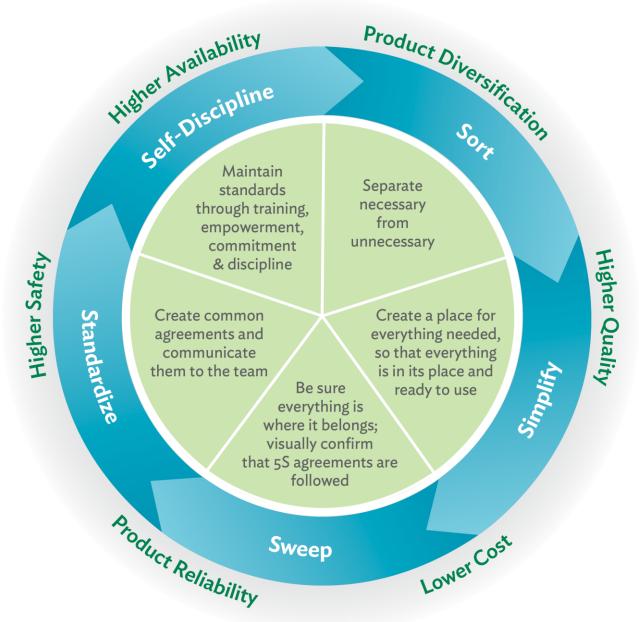
# **Practical Application**

#### **Your Tasks:**

- Select a physical or virtual space to organize.
- Keep it small and simple
- Use the concepts of 5S to sort, simplify and standardize.
- Create a sweep schedule and team agreements to ensure compliance and control inputs

### **Products:**

- Photos or screenshots of your improvement
- **Deadlines:** Estimated time for completion 60 minutes
- Document story on the Assignment
   Presentation\_Name template and prepare to be selected to share at an upcoming huddle



# Using PDSA for small tests of change



# During your waste walk, what were opportunities for improvement?

Use the chat to share

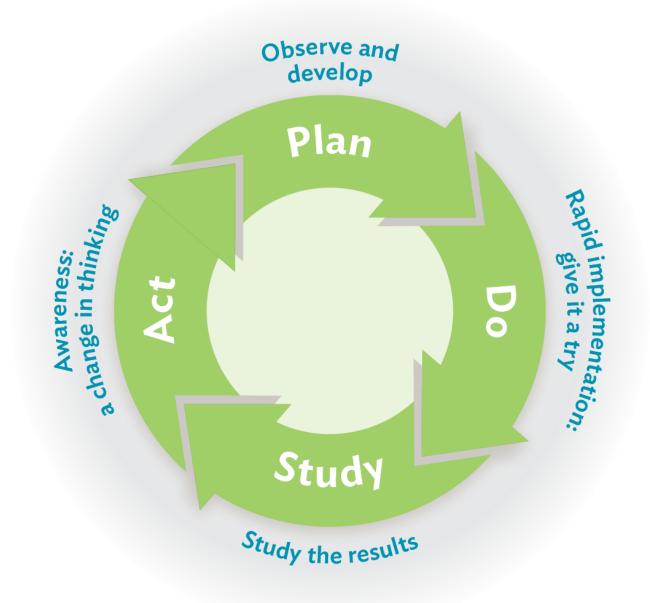




# PDSA for Improvement

Plan, do, study, act

- Plan the test or observation, including a plan for collecting data
- Try out the test on a small scale
- Set aside time to analyze the data and study the results
- Refine the change, based on what was learned from the test





# **Eight Key Leadership Behaviors**

### 1. Become a Problem Framer

- Identify the right problem to fix,
   (without having all the answers or solutions)
- Let the workers who do the work generate ideas.





# **Problem Solving vs Problem Framing**

### Leaders as "Problem Solvers"

- Telling
- Directing
- Knowing
- Planning

### Leaders as "Problem Framers"

- Listening
- Coaching
- Discovering
- Testing



# 9 ways to Effectively Frame a Problem

- 1. Rephrase the problem (assume there are multiple solutions)
- 2. Expose & Challenge Assumptions
- 3. Make it Bigger (Hypernym)
- 4. Make it Smaller (Hyponym)
- 5. Use Multiple Perspectives (IE: Patients, Visitors, Staff)
- 6. Use Positive Effective Language Constructs (Rephrase the problem as a question "In What Ways Might I?" Action; Object; Qualifier; Result"
- Make it Engaging
- 8. Reverse It
- 9. Gather Facts (RCA)



# Let's Practice Problem Framing

### 9 Ways to Effectively Rephrase a Problem

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"In What Ways Might I?" - Action; Object; Qualifier; Result"

- Make it Engaging
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### Take 5 minutes working individually

		•
State an original proidentified by your to	•	
Use three of the wa	ays listed on the	left to reframe
		-
		·
· Poroady to discu	uss how the prob	lomwas

• Be ready to discuss how the problem was reframed and how this might change the focus for solutions.

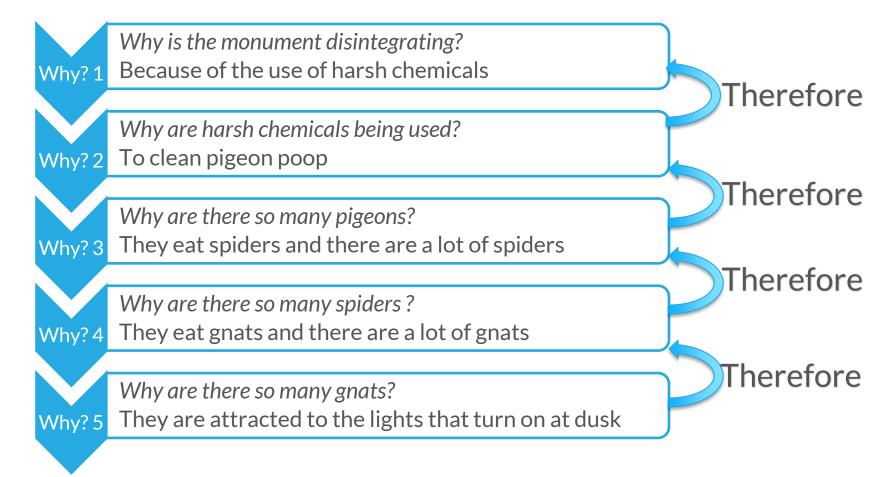
# **Problem Framing Pitfalls**

- Solutions disguised as a problem statement
   "we need a \_\_\_\_\_" or "we don't have enough \_\_\_\_\_\_", or "we should \_\_\_\_\_\_"
   Reframe with the impact to patients or staff, instead of a need for something specific.
   Or Use 5 whys to get to the real problem.
- Problem that only exists for 1 or 2 team members when many are doing the same job. This could be a result of many ways to do the job, or not having a common understanding of quality outcomes. Root Cause Analysis such as 5 whys can usually surface the real problem.



# Root Cause Analysis: 5 Whys example

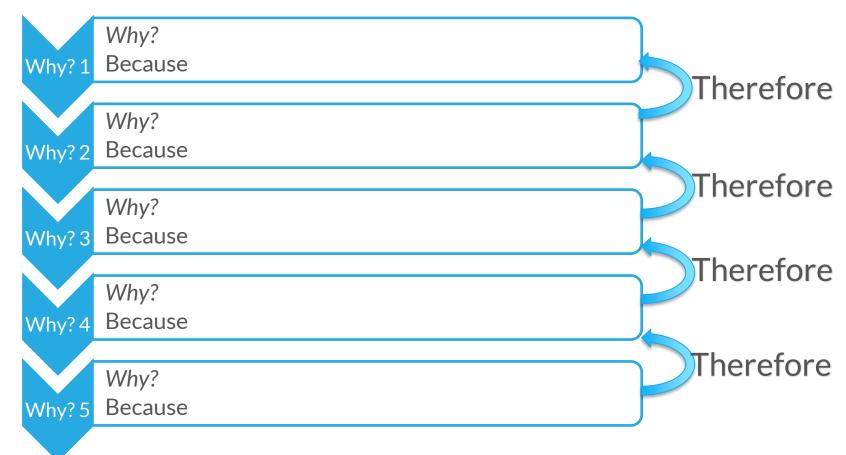
Problem Statement: The Washington Monument is disintegrating





# **Getting to Root Cause**

- Are we at root cause?





# Generating Ideas Using 7 Ways

### **Key Steps**

- Problem Statement (root cause).
- Work individually to generate at least seven different ways the problem could be solved. Practical isn't needed, just a variety of ways to do things differently.
- Normally we write one idea per sticky note use the chat to list your ideas

We will take 3-5 minutes to do this

Normally we post ideas on a wall, group similar ones together, look for themes. Put duplicates on top of each other, don't throw any away – we will do this virtually



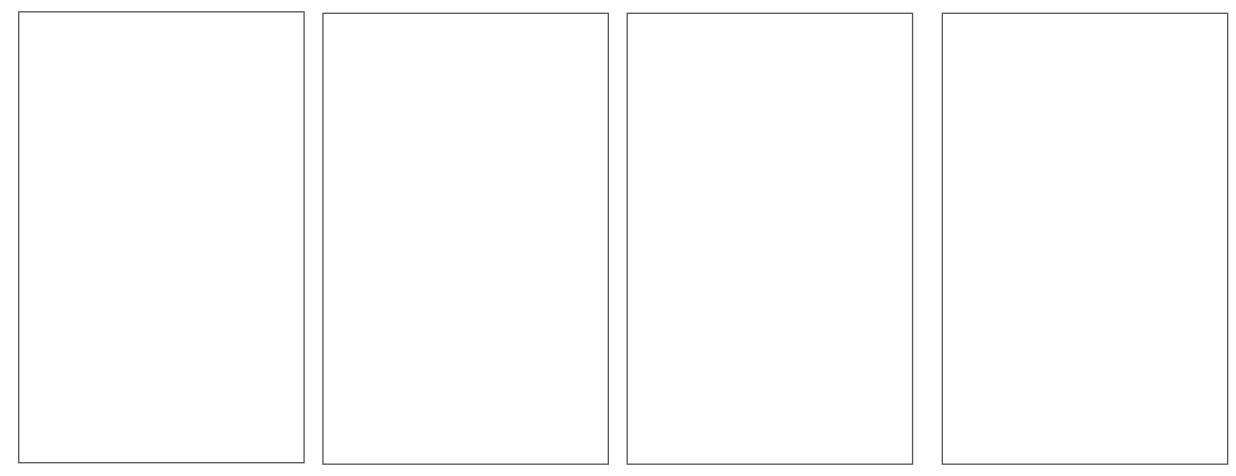
# 7 Ways Debrief

### 7 Ways Debrief

- How did that feel having to generate 7 ways?
- How could you set this up with your team?
- What will you be sure to include when you do this with your team?
- Any other feedback?



## **Themes**

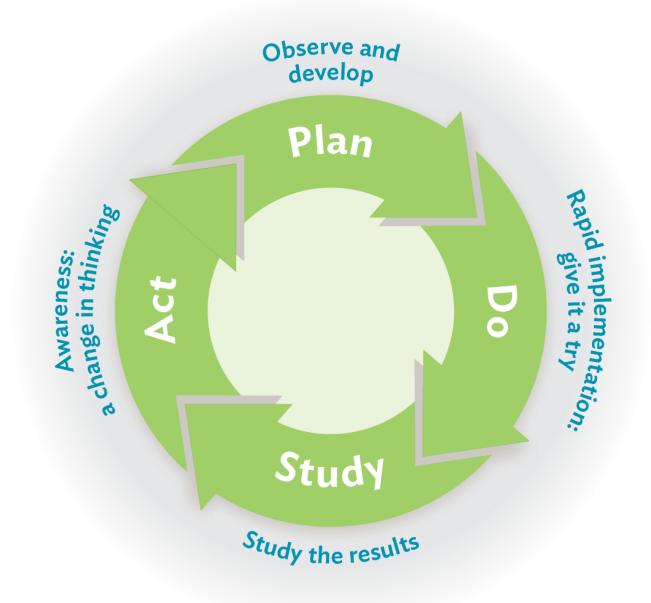




# Coach Ideas Through PDSA

### Use the PDSA process:

- 1. Articulate the problem (plan)
- 2. Describe the idea (plan)
- 3. Test the idea (do)
- 4. Evaluate the results (study)
- 5. Share the idea (act)





# **Group Exercise**

# Let's work through the PDSA Worksheet as a group.

**Exercise 10 minutes** 

Let's use the top idea each team selected as a result of our multi-voting Exercise:



### Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) Worksheet

Plan			Date:	
What problem are you trying to solve?	How will you know an improvement has been made			
What measures will you use to determine change?	? What is your hypothesis?			
List the tasks needed to set up this test of change	Person responsible	When to be done	Where to be done	
Do Describe what actually happened when you ran tl	he test.			
Study				
Describe the measured results and how they com	pared to the pre	dictions.		
Act				

# Practical Application



# **Project Charter**

8. Key Activities and Milestones / Action Plan		Shade intensity of work: high, medium, low					
Focus Area	Activity List activities in support of the focus areas.	Responsibility	Wk 1-2	Wk 3-4	Wk 5-6	Wk 7-8	Completion
Engaging the Team Plan/Communicate							
Assessing Current State Observations/Baseline Data							
Assessing Current State Root Cause Analysis							
Executing Improvements Test of Change							
Sustaining Chnage Analyze Results / Embed standard							



# Practical Application PDSA

#### Your Tasks:

- Select a problem within your project
- You can use opportunities from your waste walk
- Do a 5 whys and get to root cause
- Generate team ideas
- Create a plan for a PDSA

#### **Products:**

- 5 Whys worksheet
- Plan (for PDSA)

**Deadlines:** Estimated time for completion 60 minutes

Document story on the Assignment
 Presentation\_Name template and prepare to be selected to share at an upcoming huddle



### Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) Worksheet

Plan	Date:					
What problem are you trying to solve?	How will you know an improvement has been made?					
What measures will you use to determine change?	What is your hypothesis?					
	I_					
List the tasks needed to set up this test of change	Person responsible	When to be done	Where to be done			
Do Describe what actually happened when you ran the test.						
2.22						
Study						
Describe the measured results and how they compared to the predictions.						
Act						
Describe what modifications to the plan will be made for the next cycle from what you learned.						

# Questions?

