

TEAM EXCELLENCE AWARDS





for CONTINUAL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT BREAKTHROUGHS

Improving Quality and Safety of Obstetric care in Resource-challenged Settings via Implementation of WHO Safe Childbirth Checklist



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INTRODUCTION

- A 47-bed SHCO located 60 km from Chennai, in a rural area
- Provision of safe Obstetric care is a challenge- LMIC



















ONGOING CARE

Multiple touch points - Obstetric care

- WHO Safe Childbirth Checklist (SCC)
- Four-page, organized list of evidence-based essential birth practices
- Targets major causes of maternal deaths, intrapartum-related stillbirths and neonatal deaths



PROBLEM DEFINITION

Sticky practices needed improvement

- Compliance with regulatory requirements
- Availability of vital drugs
- Timely documentation of Partograph
- Communication with members of the Labour ward team
- Initiation to breastfeeding
- Skin-to-skin contact





PROBLEM DEFINITION - Targets

Metric	Before WHO SCC	Targets after implementation
Completion of Partograph	0%	100%
Near misses – drugs missing	30%	<10%
Tray setting errors	30%	< 5%
Communication errors	15%	< 3%
Training – new staff	75 – 80%	100%



PROBLEM DIAGNOSIS

Obstetric care processes – very varied across care continuum Absent - well-defined, structured, multi-touchpoint workflow

- Timely and complete documentation of Consent forms
- Drug allergy status of the patient
- Availability of appropriate blood units on hand
- Timely communication to Anaesthetist, Obstetrician and Paediatrician
- Timely completion of Partographs



- Need Modular solution to incrementally improve adherence to best practices at every touchpoint
- Need Tested & standardised template. Include facility infrastructure, supply chains, teamwork culture.
- Need Nurse Champion to oversee training and overall implementation at ground level



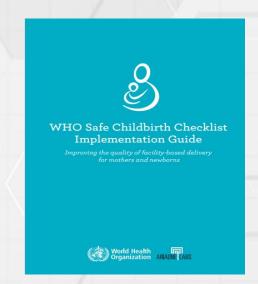


PROBLEM REMEDY









WHO SCC - Integrated into the QI initiative of Labour Ward Purpose - Adapt & Adopt WHO SCC



Design

PROBLEM REMEDY







Project integrated into QI initiative

Feedback -from all stakeholders

40 new elements introduced

Implementation impacted - Covid-19 pandemic



TEAM

Engage

Obstetricians - 3

Anaesthetists - 2

Paediatricians - 2

Nurses - 8

Nurse aids - 4

Technicians - 3

Conduct of Gap Assessment

Technical trainings

Data collection and analysis

Launch

Launch -Monthly Committee meeting

Top leadership

Discussed challenges in implementation

Feedback from stakeholders addressed

Enhanced coordination among all staff

Support

Continuous coaching

Staff motivation

Live demonstrations

Training

Nurse Champion

Timely posting on WhatsApp group





LOCKING THE IMPROVEMENT

Evaluation

PDSA Cycle 2 - Aim:

- 1) Improve completion at 4 pause points to 90%
- (2) Timely completion of WHO SCC form Result:
- (1) Completion 77 % to 94 %
- (2) Timeliness of completion- 70%

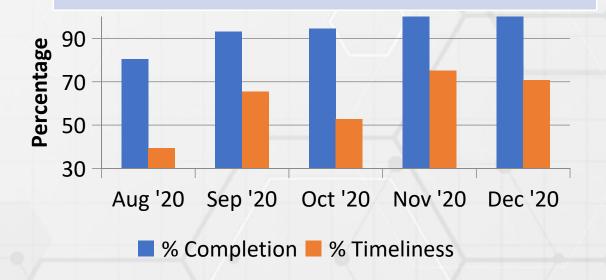
Evaluation

Measured in two QI cycles

<u>PDSA Cycle 1 - Aim:</u> Ensure completion of all elements of the WHO SCC at the four pause points

Result: Improved from 48% to 77%







LOCKING THE IMPROVEMENT

Challenge	Solution
WHO SCC is additional paperwork	SCC included in medical record
Documentation of the partograph	Training imparted by Obstetrician
Consistent behavior change on sticky practices hand washing, breastfeeding, and skin-to-skin contact	Nurse Champion provided continual motivation and coaching to other staff members
Monitoring the completion and timeliness of WHO SCC forms	Filled-in SCC forms posted in WhatsApp group, for real-time monitoring











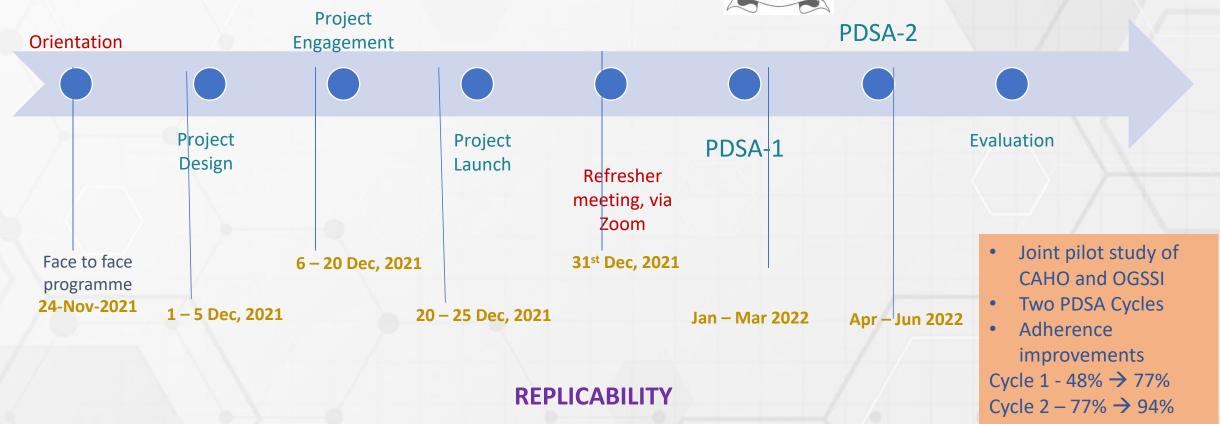
CLONING THE IMPROVEMENT

QI Collaborative-Replicated in nine hospitals in Chennai (Nov'21 to Jun'22)



PILOT STUDY



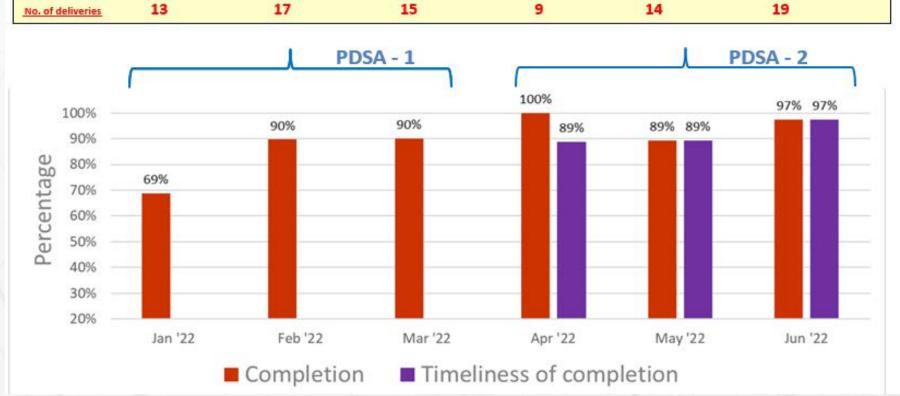




CLONING THE IMPROVEMENT

QI Collaborative - Replicated in nine hospitals in Chennai (Nov'21 to Jun'22)





Representative implementation from one of the nine hospitals





TANGIBLE RESULTS





Molina RL, Pichumani A, Tuyishime E, Bobanski L, Semrau KEA. Promising practices for adapting and implementing the WHO Safe Childbirth Checklist: case studies from India and Rwanda. Journal of Global Health Reports. 2022;5:e2021110.

Reports

Promising practices for adapting and implementing the WHO Safe Childbirth Checklist: case studies from India and Rwanda

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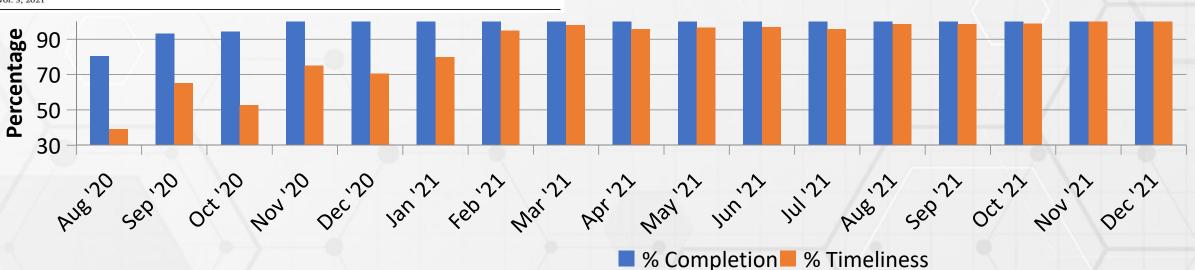
https://doi.org/10.29392/001c.30751

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- Timely documentation of Partograph via training
 - Improvement in sticky practices
- Streamlined clinical care processes. Admission → Discharge

SUSTAINABILITY









Metric	Before WHO SCC	After implementation
Completion of Partograph	0%	98-99%
Near misses – drugs missing	30%	1-5%
Tray setting errors	30%	2%
Communication errors	15%	3%
Training – new staff	75 – 80%	98%



INTANGIBLE RESULTS

- Handovers during shift changes became easier
- Boosted confidence among staff
- Errors due to miscommunication reduced
- Strengthened the hospitals' processes.





Patient experience measurements

Childbirth Experience Q	Together For Her	Birth Companion
85.6 %	85.1 %	89.3 %

Childbirth Experience Questionnaire (85.6%; n=47)

Together For Her (85.1%; n=56)

Birth Companion - Patient (89.3%; n=15); Birth Companion - Attender (91.1%; n=14)





QI PROJECT

Low-cost / Easy to train staff

Easier handovers / Improved confidence

Sustainability / Replicability

Easy to Adopt and Adapt



















