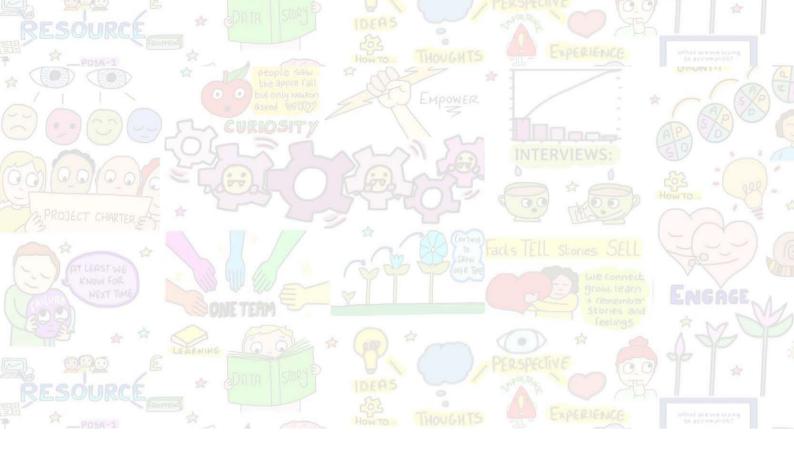




Participants' Guide

EAST LONDON NHS FOUNDATION TRUST



Day 5





Participant Guide

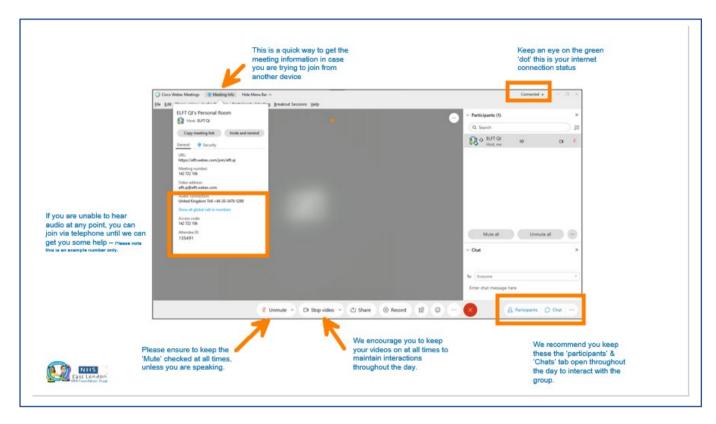
Each module of the Participant Guide contains the following information:

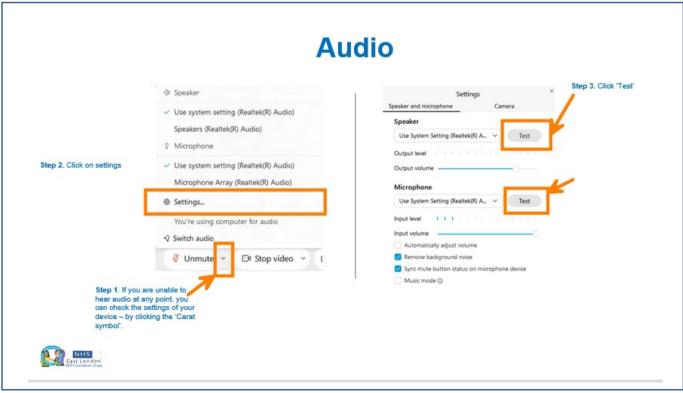
O	LEARNING OBJECTIVES The expected knowledge and skills participants will gain by the end of each module.
	KEY CONTENT Key content covered during each module.
6-6	RESOURCES A list of resources used during each module.
	TRAINING ACTIVITIES A list of exercises done by participant's during each module.
Ļ	ASSESSMENT AND TAKE AWAY WORK An assessment of key information covered during each module.



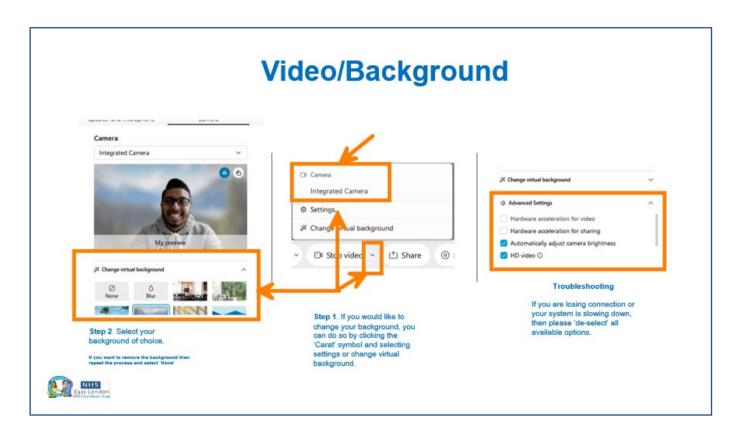
Day 4

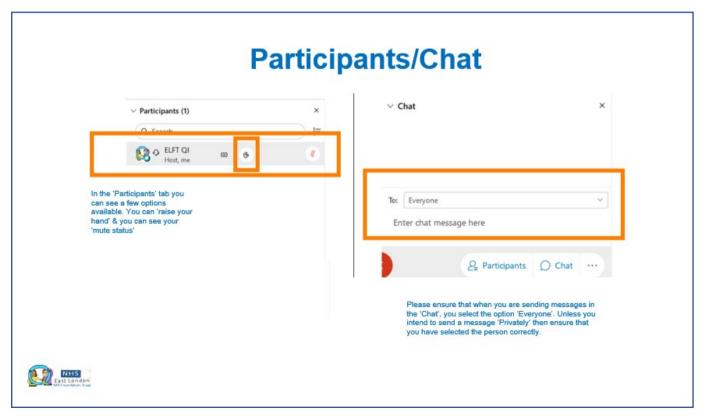
Welcome and Introductions



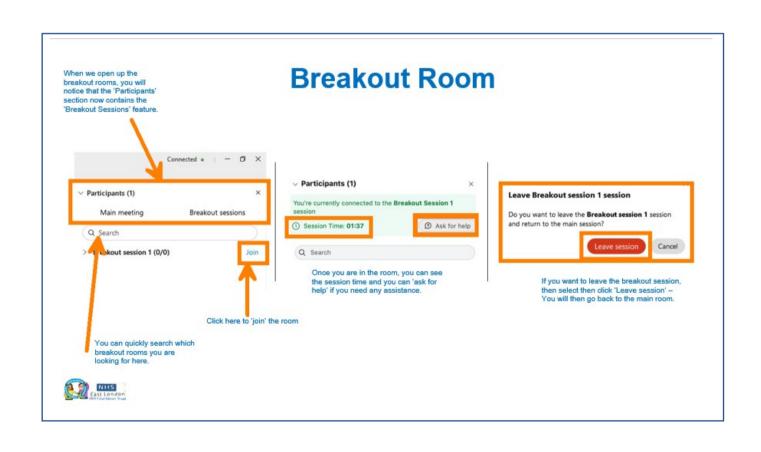














My Notes 🥕			

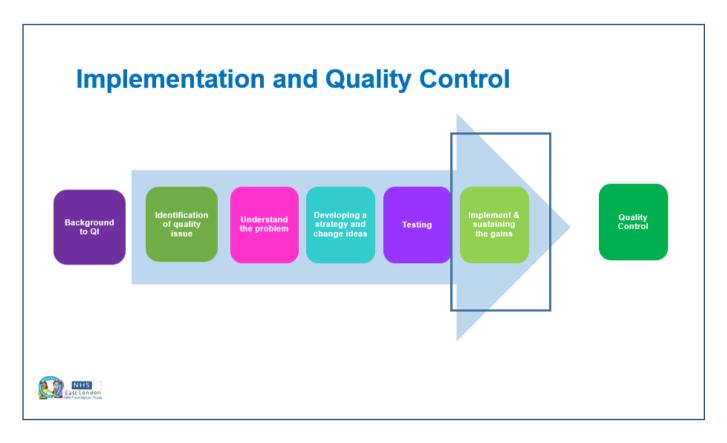


Module 5.1

Quality Control and Implementation

	 LEARNING OBJECTIVES Understanding Implementation What is implementation: testing vs implementing When to implement How to implement Quality Control An introduction to the basics 3 steps to Quality Control 	
	KEY CONTENTImplementationQuality Control	
8-8	RESOURCES • PowerPoint Presentation	
	TRAINING ACTIVITIES • N/A	
İ	ASSESSMENT • N/A	





Testing vs Implementation for quality improvement work

Testing

"Learning if a change will result in an improvement"



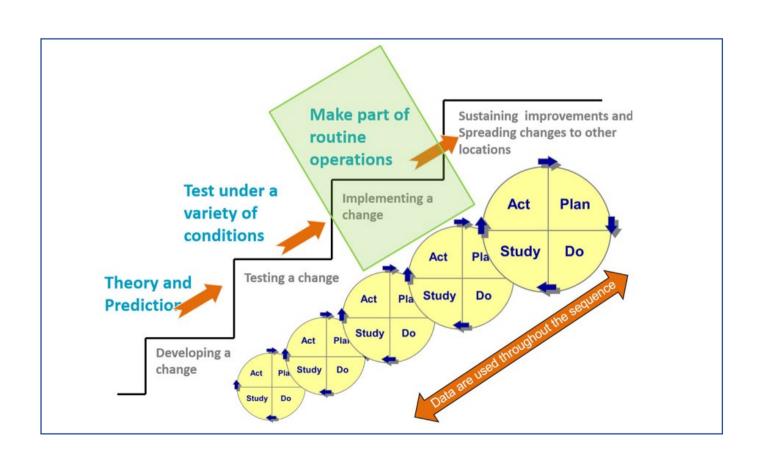


Testing vs Implementation for quality improvement work

Implementation

"How to make the change an integral part of the system"







Conditions for implementing a change

Current Situation		Resistant	Indifferent	Ready
Low degree of belief that current change	Risk of not succeeding large	Very Small- Scale Test	Very Small- Scale Test	Very Small- Scale Test
idea will lead to Improvement	Risk of not succeeding small	Very Small- Scale Test	Very Small- Scale Test	Small Scale Test
High degree of belief that current change	Risk of not succeeding large	Very Small Scale Test	Small Scale Test	Large Scale Test
idea will lead to Improvement	Risk of not succeeding small	Small Scale Test	Large Scale Test	Implement



Note the conditions for Implementing a change!



Question 3 - When to implement? A successful change High-Degree of belief that the Change still needs further Moderate

Unsuccessful proposed change

Testing a change

cycle1, cycle 2, ...

change will result

improvement

Developing

a change

Concept of "Degree of Belief"

Not a calculation but a concept

The extent to which prediction can be supported by évidence

Similarity in conditions where evidence came from and where we are going to use the idea

When to Implement? Evidence & Data Breakthrough **Gold Standard:** Results "Satisfactory prediction of the results of tests A conducted over a wide range of Wide-scale conditions is the Learning and improvement tests of change A means to increase the degree of belief D that the change will Test new conditions result in Theories, improvement." S hunches, & best practices Very small scale test NHS East Londo

Implementing

a change



Key areas to consider when implementing a change:

1. Standardisation

Establish specific practices to guide the new change idea

4. Staff Education, Training & Induction Processes

How will you educate the staff on the new change?

2. Documentation

Detail how the new procedures, practices will work

5. Managing resource implications

Will new equipment, training etc. need to be purchased to make the change business as usual?

3. Measurement

Have a way of knowing over time whether performance is maintained

6. Addressing social dimension of change

Think about the human factors/psychology associated with change

Example: Safety Huddles

1. Standardisation

Agree standard means of conducting safety huddles-'Standard Work'

4. Staff Education, Training & Induction Processes

Train staff in how to participate in and lead Safety Huddles especially new starters

2. Documentation

Document the standard work in ward/ service policies, induction handbook

5. Managing resource implications

No resource implications

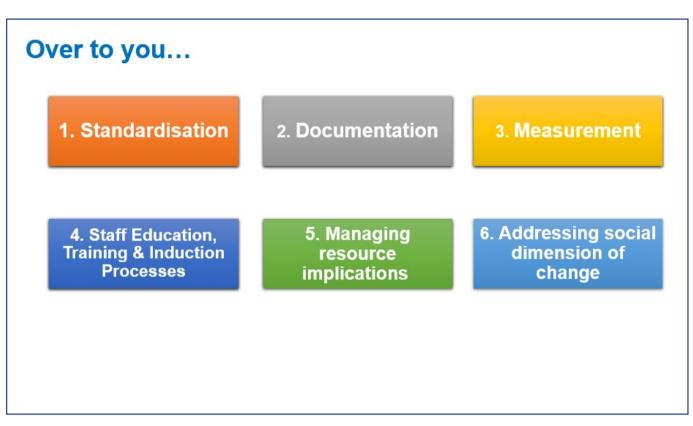
3. Measurement

Charting number of safety huddles done each week/biweekly/monthly

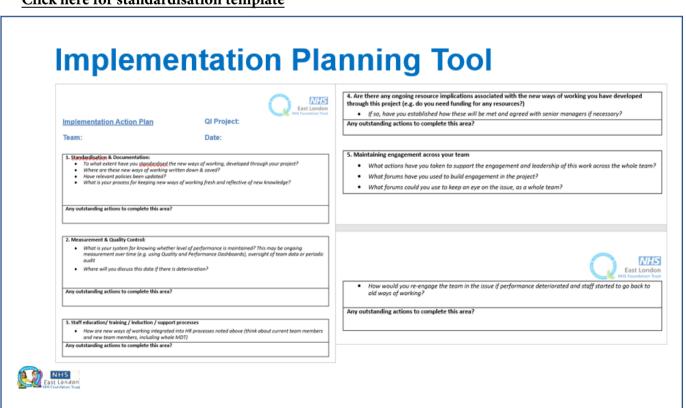
6. Addressing social dimension of change

Being clear to all staff about why we believe safety huddles help. Revisit at away days.



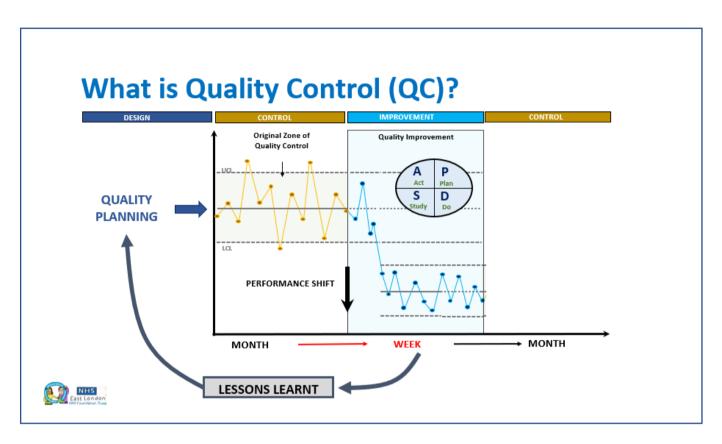


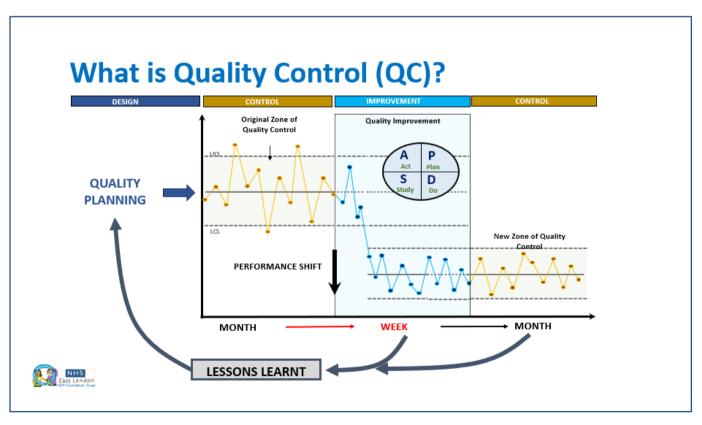
Click here for standardisation template



Click here to open template

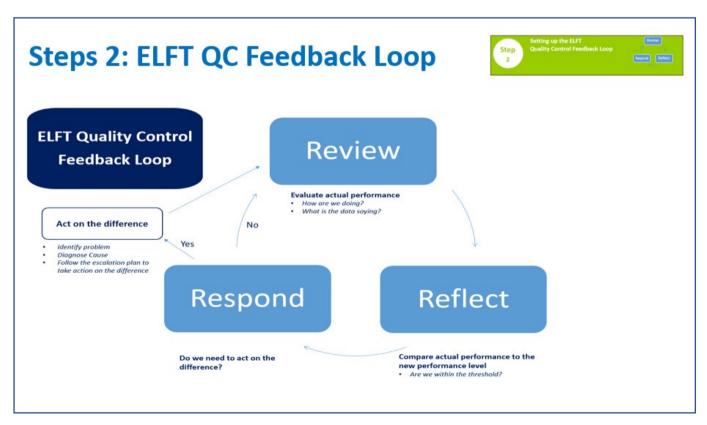




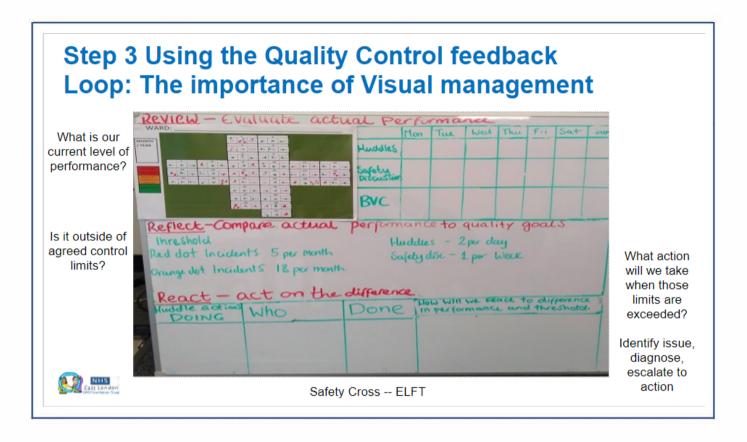












Why is Visual Management important?

- 1. Makes important information visible to all (2 second rule)
- 2. Presents information in an easy to understand way so that anyone can follow them easily
- 3. Designed to allow quick recognition of the information being presented to increase the response time





My Notes 🥕			



Module 5.2

Storytelling for Improvement Work

	Understand the importance of storytelling for improvement work Understand some approaches to tell stories about your project Develop a story for you project	
	KEY CONTENT • Storytelling	
8-8	RESOURCES • PowerPoint Presentation	
	TRAINING ACTIVITIES • N/A	
₽	ASSESSMENT • N/A	



"Statistics and data have an important place in monitoring and understanding services and facilitating improvement...

...but the right story can also have the power to motivate and change minds."

Source: https://www.health.org.uk/newsletter/power-storytelling



TELLING YOUR STORY

WWO ELET NUK HK





This isn't an or choice, both can be used together to create a powerful narrative

Chip et al (2007) Made to stick: Why some ideas survive and others die





Types of stories to consider

- Purpose Story A big picture story that conveys a big idea.
- Example or Proof stories Illustrate how others overcame a similar problem and had a successful outcome.
- 3. Cautionary stories Sharing mistakes, pitfalls and lessons learnt.
- Teaching stories Focusing on 'how' something was achieved and can be replicated.
- 5. Inspirational stories Focusing on values that describe the 'why'.
- 6. Everyday stories Make you more relatable to your audiences



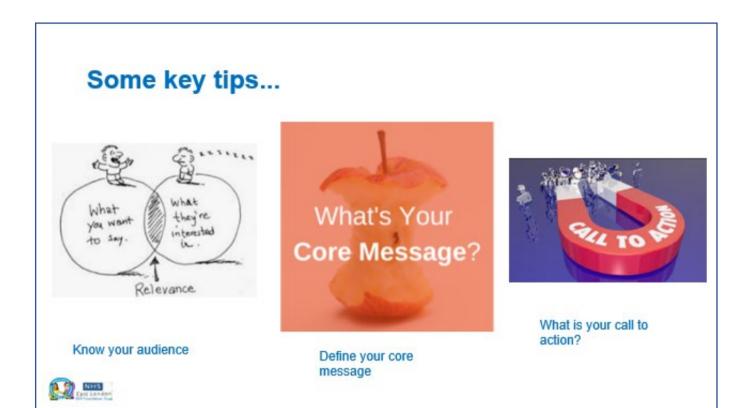
Some key principles for telling effective stories:

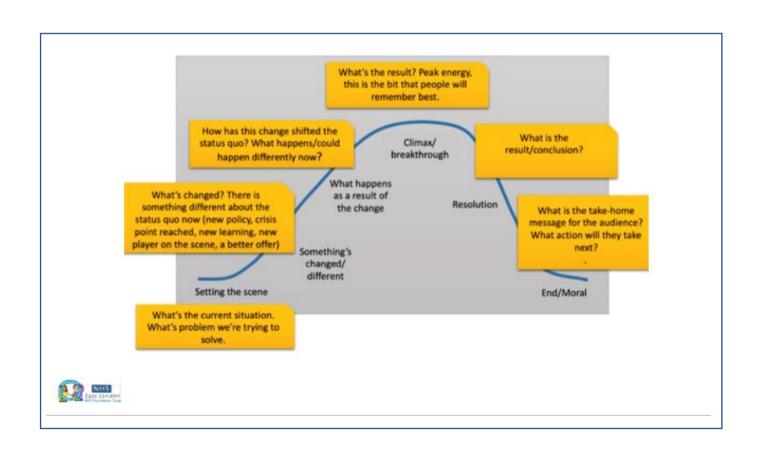
- Involves only a few people. Stories are more affecting when they involver fewer people. This is why charity fundraising appeals often focus on one child and not whole communities
- Engages emotions or curiosity in a way that makes people care and/or want to know more
- 3) Paints a picture in words using a few descriptive details
- Leads to some form of resolution barriers overcome, or a transformation made
- 5) Carries a central message.

Source: https://www.health.org.uk/sites/health/files/Using-storytelling-in-health-care-improvement.pdf















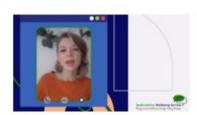




Blogs

Posters

Spoken Word

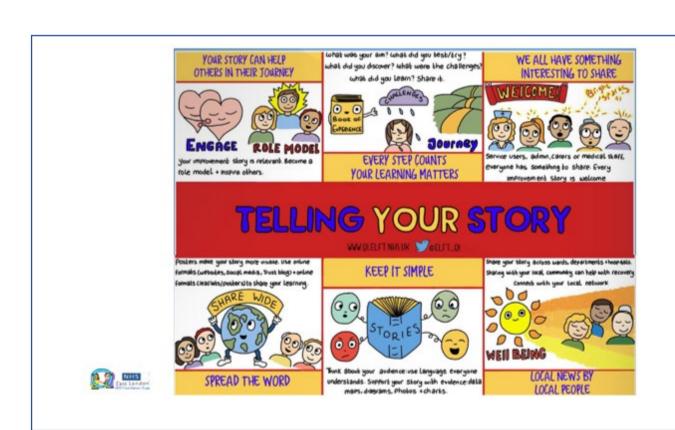




East Landon

Vlogs/Videos

Tweets





My Notes 🥕			



Module 5.3

Action Learning Set

Storytelling

- · You will be put into breakout rooms of 3 people
- One person tells their story and shares their poster (5mins)
- The others share **how the story inspires them** (5mins)
- · Repeat for each group member

(30mins)





Steal Shamelessly

- · You will be put into breakout rooms with a facilitator
- From the stories you've heard, share what you might like to try in your project

(15mins)







My Note 🥕				



Appendix 1 Spiral Journaling

One thing I learned from the teaching this morning	One thing I learned about myself today
What one tool I will use to understand the	What will help me to succeed in completing the action period work?
problem	the action period work?