

# The development, implementation and outcomes of a national patient experience survey and associated quality improvement infrastructure:

**Lessons from Ireland** 

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## Background

- Ireland's first inpatient experience survey carried out in 2017, repeated in 2018.
  - Move towards patient-centred care, policy and regulation
  - Using patient feedback to improve quality and safety of care.
- Partnership between provider (HSE), regulator (HIQA) and policy maker (Department of Health)
  - Cross-system buy-in to overcome barriers
- This presentation operational and analytical











## Developing the programme

- International review informed approach and survey tool.
- Consultation with key local stakeholders.
  - Patients
  - Hospital staff
  - Administrators
  - Policy makers
- Robust governance structures













## Methods - Questionnaire and Analysis

- Final questionnaire:
  - 61 internationally validated items, tailored to Irish context
  - Organised by 'stages of care'
- Eligibility
- Analysis
  - Results weighted by age and admission status
  - Comparisons against national average at hospital and hospital group level.
- Reporting
  - Online 'dashboard' access for hospitals
  - National report and hospital reports
  - Health service published responses





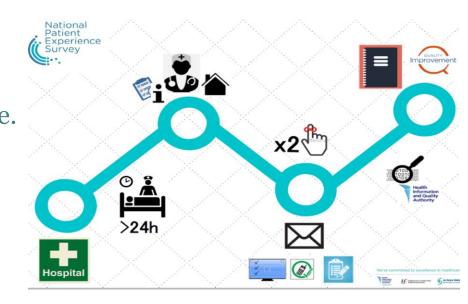






## Methods - Operational

- Survey administration
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> party survey company contracted.
  - Posted questionnaires, punched responses and merged with online.
- Hospital role
  - Data extracts on eligible patients
  - Encouraged participation
- Engagement
  - Advertising local, national, inhospital
  - Hospital visits by survey team









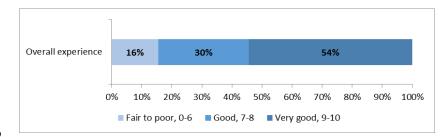


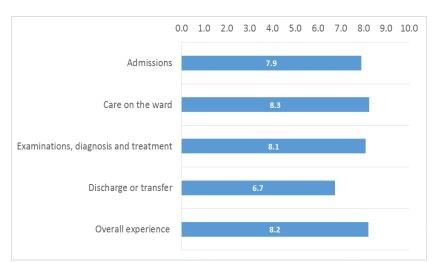


## **Key Results**

- 51% response rate in 2017, 50% in 2018
- Over 20,000 qualitative comments received each year.
- Discharge the poorest-rated stage of care

66 Discharge doctor needs to spend a bit more time explaining condition and options available. Being discharged felt very rushed."

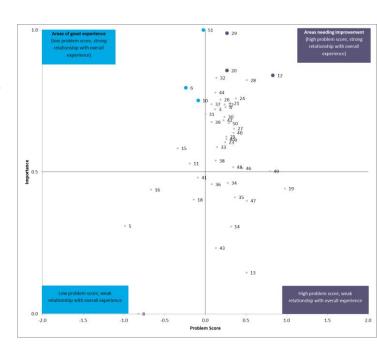






#### Results

- Identifying areas for improvement a key objective.
  - Each hospital received 'improvement map'
  - Difference from national average and strength of relationship with overall exp.
- Typical areas for improvement:
  - Respect and dignity, food and drink, discharge information, patient engagement, ED waiting times, etc.





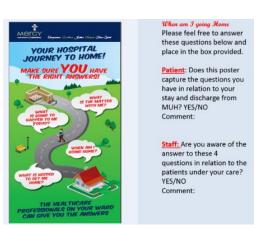






## Response to Findings

- Health service published national and hospital-level responses.
- QI initiatives coordinated by national oversight group.





**HSE ACUTE HOSPITAL SERVICES** 

### Listening, Responding and Improving

The HSE response to the findings of the National Patient Experience Survey 2017











#### Lessons Learned

- Value of partnership approach
  - buy-in on implementation and responding to findings.
- Importance of engagement
  - Hospital visits, national and local advertising, involving patients.



- Coordination of QI response
  - Potential for fragmentation
- Making best use of data for regulation and policy
  - Integration with other data sources
- Mapping future work plan.
  - Limited resources, transparency, underrepresented groups











#### Conclusions

- Benefits of partnership approach
  - Opposition at hospital level was addressed and overcome.
- Engagement and buy-in
  - Broad awareness of the survey and interest at all levels
  - Commitment to making improvement
- Following international best practice
  - Enhanced credibility of the survey.













#### What's next

- Assessing impact of QI activities
- Expansion to new areas priority matrix
- Competency centre
  - Academic collaboration
  - Evaluating success of programme external evaluation
  - Further engagement seminar, publications, etc.
- Can positive aspects be maintained over time?









