Improving Referrals to Public Health Investigators

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT SPA 1 AND 2

Challenge

- Severe staffing shortages for Public Health Investigators (PHI) in SPA 1/2
 - Rising caseloads
 - ▶ Delays in bringing patients in for care or follow-up.
- For existing staff it was critical to increase efficiency in caseload management.
 - PHI referral process itself and inefficiencies that may exist within it were targeted as an early point of intervention

Plan-Assembling the Team

- The PHI Supervisor took the lead on this project and worked closely with the AMD and key QI staff.
- Clinic and Field Nursing Supervisors, Business Office Supervisors and clinicians who attend the QI meetings were also involved in various points along project development.

Plan-The Referral Process

- Referrals are made to Public Health Investigators (PHI) by both clinical and field staff.
- The majority of referrals focus on bringing patients into compliance with evaluation or treatment.
- ► The first step in a referral requires the initiation of a PHI referral form (form H-450) Also called the Public Health Investigative Report

PHI Investigative Report

INVESTIGATION INVESTIGATION							
NAME (LAST)		(FIRST)	(MIDDLE)				
DISEASE/PROBLEM		DOE AGE.	SEX	RACE	MED RECE/CA	MED RECE/CASE ID	
			(21P)		TELEPHONE:		
OTHER LOCATING INFORMA	ATION:						
REFERRED BY:		DATE RECEIVED:	D: DATE ASSIGNED:		PHI:		
CTION REQUESTED		1					
CONTACT NAME			CONTACT MED RECE/ID		SE×	POB/AGE	
CONTACT NAME			CONTACT MED REC#/ID		SEX	DOB/AGE	
DATE	INVESTIGATIVE NOTES						
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DATE CLOSED	SPHI REVIEW/APPROVAL		1				
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Plan-Understanding the Issue

- Brainstormed reasons why inefficiencies could be occurring in this area.
 - Incomplete referral forms
 - Additional information necessary to process the referral

Plan

- It was determined that the following information was key in ensuring that a referral could be processed without delays.
 - Disease info (ie level of risk if the referral was a TB contact)
 - Specific action to be taken by PHI
 - Field notes by nursing including attempts made at contact

Plan-Aim

Within 2 months we were hoping to see an increase in referrals containing these specific data elements

Plan

- Baseline data was collected on completeness of referrals based on these measures.
 - Randomly selected PHI referrals submitted over a 2 week period were assessed for these components

Only 33% of referrals successfully contained all key components.



Do

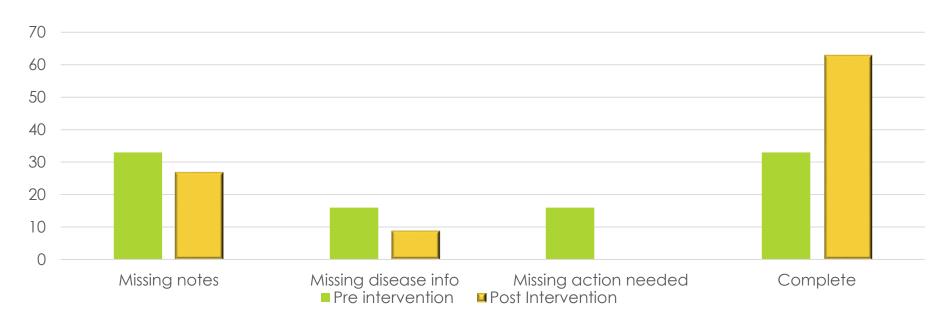
- Information regarding the outcomes of the baseline data were presented at our QI meeting.
 - The PHIS reviewed the importance of the data elements with the supervising staff at the QI meeting
 - A follow up reminder email was also sent to staff by the AMD reminding them of the need to include these data elements in all PHI referrals.

Study

- ► Follow-up data was collected on completeness of referrals
 - Once again randomly selected referrals over a two week period were reviewed for completeness for the previously mentioned data elements

Study

PHI Referral Status



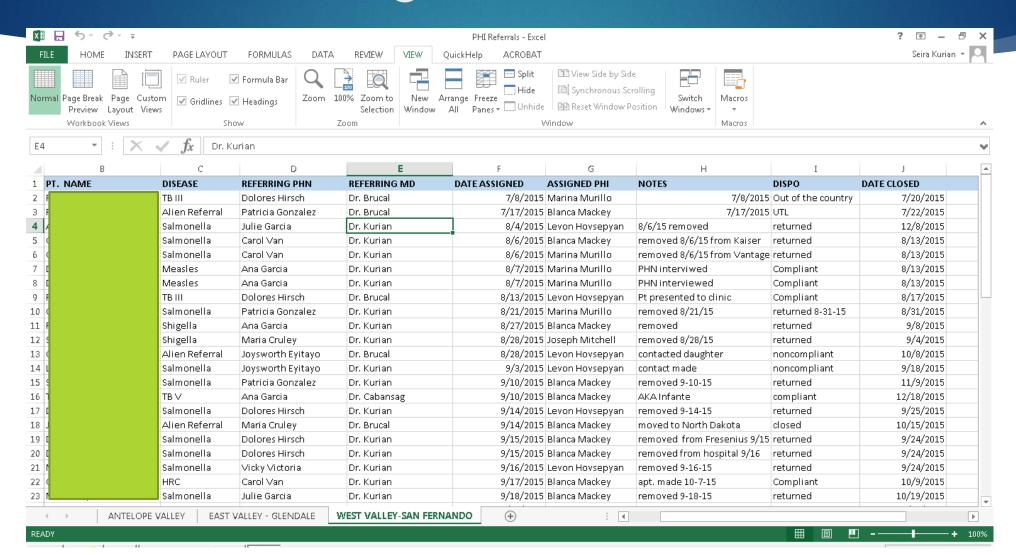
Study

- ▶ 63% of referrals now contained complete information.
- ▶ PHIs reported an decrease in the number of communications necessary to process a referral

Act

- A staff memo was developed outlining the process by which PHI referrals should be completed and the key elements necessary in completing an appropriate referral.
- We queried the supervisors at the QI meeting about additional ways in which we could enhance the referral process.
 - Standardized method for communicating status of PHI referrals

PHI Referral Log



Conclusion

- Simple Intervention
- Led to more efficient work process
- Uncovered other areas of improvement enhancing PHI communication with field and clinical staff