Improving Patient Satisfaction Scores Through Creating a Service Excellence Culture

Objectives

- Participants will review the HCAHPS survey
- Participants will learn the key components for creating a service excellence culture
- Participants will be able to define the differences between patient satisfaction scores and creating a service excellence culture
- Participants will be able to list specific strategies for improving patient satisfaction scores

Introduction

• Patrick Shaul, ACSW, LCSW

- Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems
- Measures patients' perceptions of their hospital experience

Three goals

- 1. Produce comparable data on the patient's perspective on care that allows comparisons across hospitals
- 2. Public reporting designed to create incentives to improve quality of care
- 3. Public reporting will serve to enhance accountability through increasing transparency

Content and Administration

- Administered to discharged patients over 21
- 27 questions, 18 core questions about critical aspects of hospital stay
- Four items to direct patients to relevant questions
- Three items to adjust for mix of patients across hospitals
- Two items that support Congressionally mandated reports

HCAHPS Survey

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Content and Administration

- Four methods to gather data
 - 1. Mail
 - 2. Telephone
 - 3. Mail with telephone follow up
 - 4. Interactive voice recognition

HCAHPS - Scoring

- 1. Never
- 2. Sometimes
- 3. Usually
- 4. Always

Or

- 1. Yes
- 2. **No**

Overall Rating 0- Worst Hospital Possible 10 – Best Hospital Possible

Willingness to Recommend

- Definitely No
- Probably No
- Probably Yes
- Definitely Yes

Public reporting

- Publicly reported HCAHPS results are based on four consecutive quarters of patient surveys
- Hospitals may use HCAPHS tool as a stand alone survey or combine with hospital specific items

- 1. Service structure
- 2. Top down leadership
- 3. Service vision
- 4. Goals
- 5. Communication plan
- 6. Teaching skills/training/coaching
- 7. Metrics and Accountability
- 8. Engagement

"I can't define it [culture], but I know when I see it"

Robbins, Stephens, Managing Today, 2.0. 2000

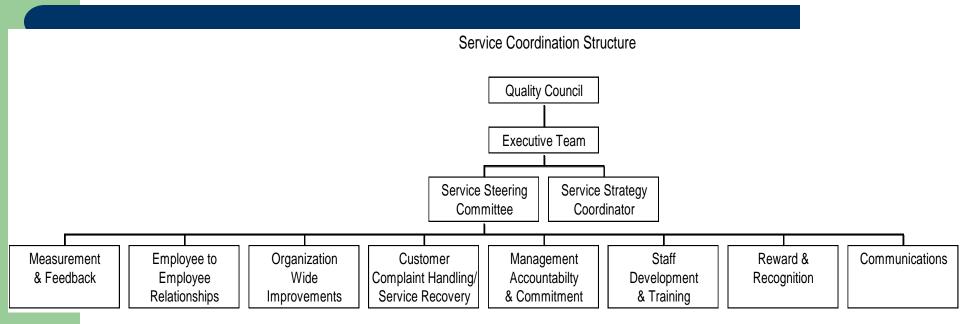
Organizational Culture – a system of shared meaning held by members that distinguishes the organizations from other organizations.

Robbins, Stephens, Managing Today, 2.0. 2000

Example of service structure

Hospital System

Example of Service Structure



Top down leadership

• Commitment must come from the top

Example of Service Vision

- When a patient, family member, employee or physician has an opportunity to choose a hospital – <u>Northside Hospital will be their choice</u>, not just because we deliver the best clinical care, but because we deliver care with an attitude that reflects excellent service and thus offers maximum value.
- We will treat each person who comes through our doors with dignity, respect, caring and warmth.
- All employees will feel a sense of pride for every aspect of work we do at Northside Hospital.

Nordstrom's Service Vision

The Essence of Nordstrom's Organizational Culture Welcome to Nordstrom

We're glad to have you with our Company.

Our number goal is to provide

outstanding customer service.

Set both your personal and professional goals high. We have Great confidence in your ability to achieve them.

Nordstrom Rules

Rule #1 Use your good judgment in all situations

There will be no additional rules Please feel free to ask your department manager, store manager, or division general manager any questions at any time.

Smart Goals

- 1. Specific (x to y by when)
- 2. Measurable
- 3. Actionable
- 4. Realistic
- 5. Time Limited

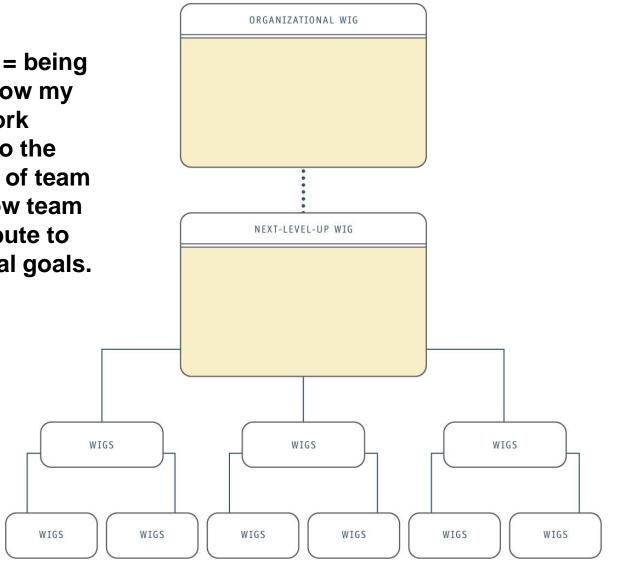
Top Box Scores – achieving "Always", "Yes, "Definitely Yes" or "Best Hospital Possible" in each response

Culture vs. Scores

- Phillip Schaeleg, CEO of George Washington Hospital, "Changing the culture [to service] is no longer a nicety, it's a necessity" (Hospitals and Health Networks, Jan. 20, 1998).
- Jacalyn Sherriton of Health Management Consultants notes, "Most companies just train people and don't change the infrastructure to support the objectives...But that's what ensures success" (Hospitals & Health Networks, Jan. 98).

- Communication Plan
- Cascading, organized plan

Line of sight = being able to see how my individual work contributes to the achievement of team goals and how team goals contribute to organizational goals.



Franklin Covey

- Teaching, training, coaching
- Creating alignment

Metrics and Accountability

- 1. HCAHPS scores, Press Ganey Scores, NRC Picker scores
- 2. Sharing scores
- 3. Top box scores
- 4. Accountability
- 5. Baptist Hospital example

Engagement

- The Engaged Employee
- The Not-Engaged Employee
- The Actively Disengaged Employee

Engagement

• Gallup Q 12 Questions

- Do you know what is expected of you at work?
- Do you have the materials and equipment you need to do your work right?
- At work, do you have the opportunity to do what you do best every day?
- In the last seven days, have you received recognition or praise for doing good work?
- Does your supervisor, or someone at work, seem to care about you as a person?
- Is there someone at work who encourages your development?
- At work, do your opinions seem to count?
- Does the mission/purpose of your company make you feel your job is important?
- Are your associates (fellow employees) committed to doing quality work?
- Do you have a best friend at work?
- In the last six months, has someone at work talked to you about your progress?
- In the last year, have you had opportunities at work to learn and grow?
 Gallup Q 12

Planetree Vision, Mission and Beliefs Statements

Vision

As a global catalyst and leader Planetree promotes the development and implementation of innovative models of healthcare that focus on healing and nurturing body, mind and spirit.

Mission

Planetree is a non-profit organization that provides education and information in a collaborative community of healthcare organizations, facilitating efforts to create patient centered care in healing environments.

Planetree Organization

- Beliefs
 We believe...
 - that we are human beings, caring for other human beings
 - we are all caregivers
 - care giving is best achieved through kindness and compassion
 - safe, accessible, high quality care is fundamental to patient-centered care
 - in a holistic approach to meeting people's needs of body, mind and spirit
 - families, friends and loved ones are vital to the healing process
 - access to understandable health information can empower individuals to participate in their health care
 - the opportunity for individuals to make personal choices related to their care is essential
 - physical environments can enhance healing, health and wellbeing
 - illness can be a transformational experience for patients, families and caregivers

Learning an organization's culture

- 1. Stories
- 2. Rituals
- 3. Material Symbols
- 4. Language

Robbins, Managing Today 2.0 2000

Resistance to change

Sustaining a culture change

- 1. Selection practices
- 2. Top leadership behavior
- 3. Socialization methods
- 4. Accountability



Examples

- Maestro story
- Building a ramp
- Allowing dying patient to have her dog visit

Creating a Service Excellence Culture -Strategies

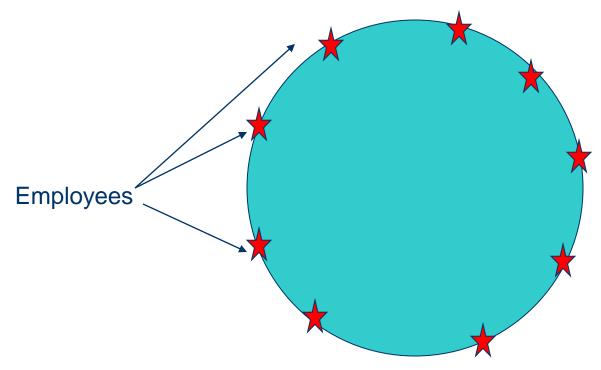
• Case study – patient in ED

Case Study – patient in ED

Patrick Shaul, LCSW

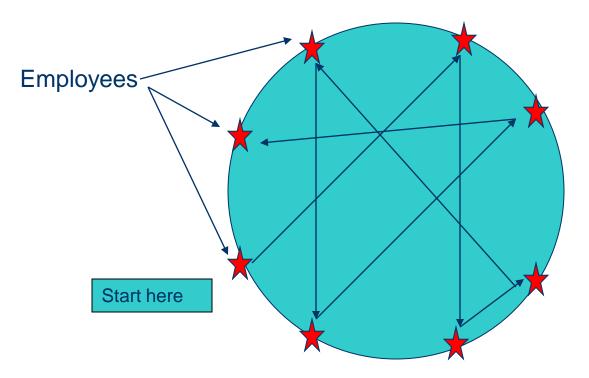
- Provide an excellent care hotline
- White boards

• "String Exercise"



Patrick Shaul, LCSW

• String exercise



Patrick Shaul, LCSW

• Implement bedside reporting

- Hourly rounding
- Leadership rounding/shadowing employees

Strategies - Rounding

5P's, Every Patient, Every Time

- 1. Pain
- 2. Potty
- 3. Positioning
- 4. Personal Needs
- 5. Patient Priority
- 6. White Board (RN, PCT, Charge RN, name, number, date)

Always



Observer _____ Date _____ Needs to work on #'s _____ Perfect! Way to Go!

Demonstrate respect

 Introducing yourself
 department
 explaining your role
 asking patient how they'd like to be addressed

Communication

- Use open ended questions
- Asking if patient has any questions
- Asking "Is there anything else I can do?" before leaving the room

Active Listening

Five Key Elements to Active Listening

- 1. Pay attention
- 2. Show that you are listening
- 3. Provide feedback
- 4. Defer judgment
- 5. Respond appropriately

Communication

• AIDET model

AIDET Model		Studer Group 2005
	А	ACKNOWLEDGE:
		Goal: Establish trust by demonstrating empathy
	Ι	INTRODUCE:
		Goal: Reduce anxiety by sharing with the patients the skill set and experience of those
		<i>that will be touching them</i> •Introduce Self
		•Establish successful handoff to others by introducing others:
		Coworkers, other departments or physicians
	D	DURATION:
		Goal: Reduce anxiety by establishing time expectations
		•Time to wait before the procedure, exam, to see the doctor
		•Time of test, exam
		•Time until the patient can leave
		•Time to get results
	Е	EXPLANATION:
		<i>Goal: Enlist patient in care plan</i>•Explain the test or procedure
		•Explain what will be taking place in terms the <i>patient can understand</i>
		-Explaint what will be taking place in terms the parton our monorstand
	Т	THANK YOU:
		Goal: Thank the patient for trusting us and letting us chare for them. Provides final opportunity
		for patients to share any concerns or questions. • There is the proving your organization
		Thank them for choosing your organizationAsk if he or she has any final questions or concerns
		•ASK IT HE OF SHE HAS ANY IMAL QUESUONS OF CONCETINS

Thanking patients for using your hospital

Patient's point of view

• Blindfold exercise

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"Patience Pointavue"

How do patients feel when they walk into the doctors office?

- * Fear
- * Stressed
- * Anxious

What do they see?

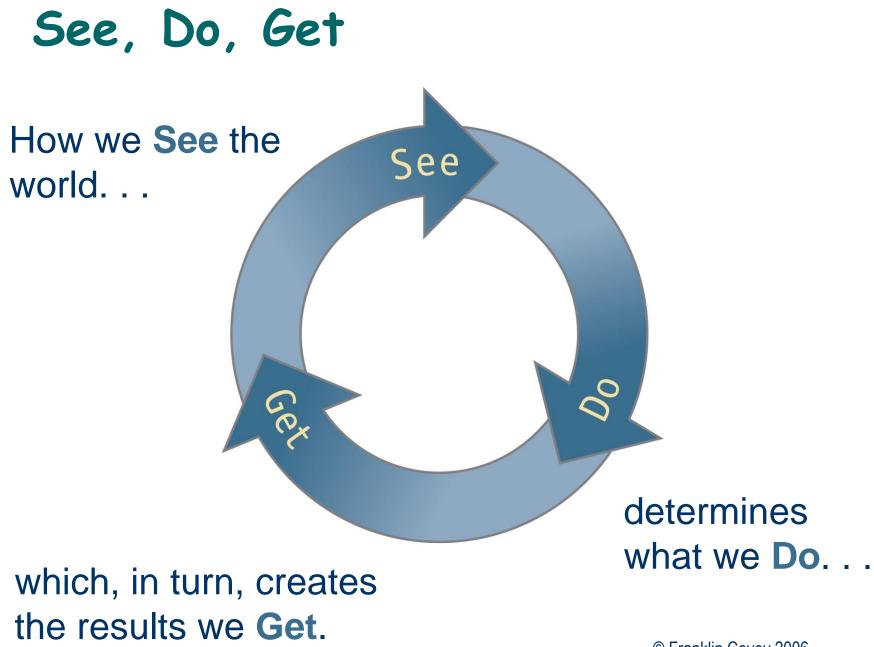
- * Clinical Staff
- * Physical Environment
- * Other Patients

What do they hear?

- * Diagnosis
- * Staff conversations/Interaction

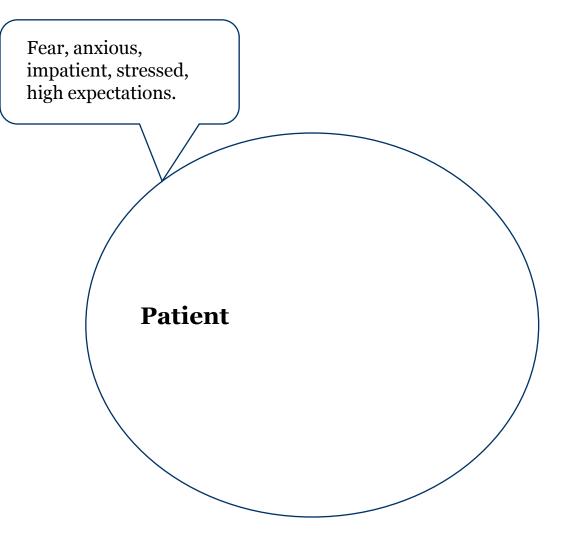


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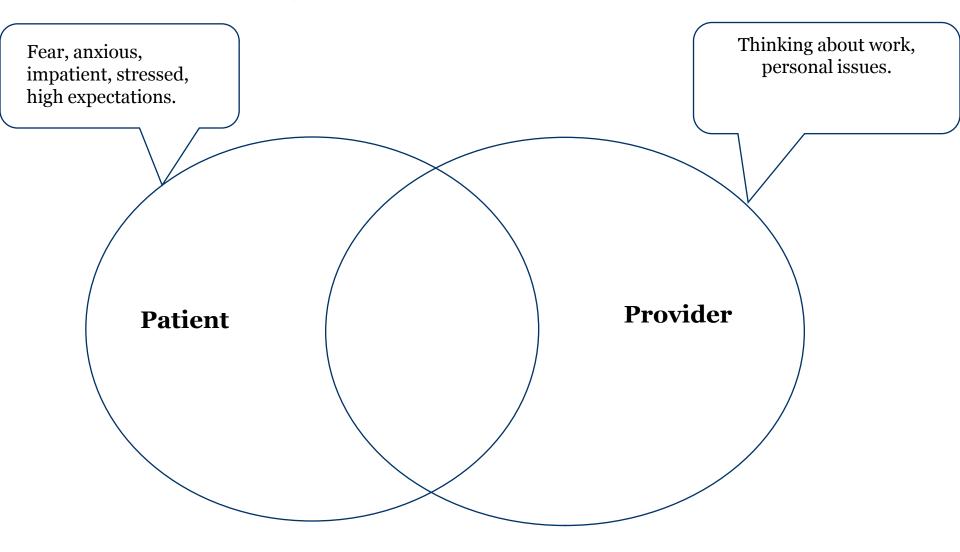


© Franklin Covey 2006

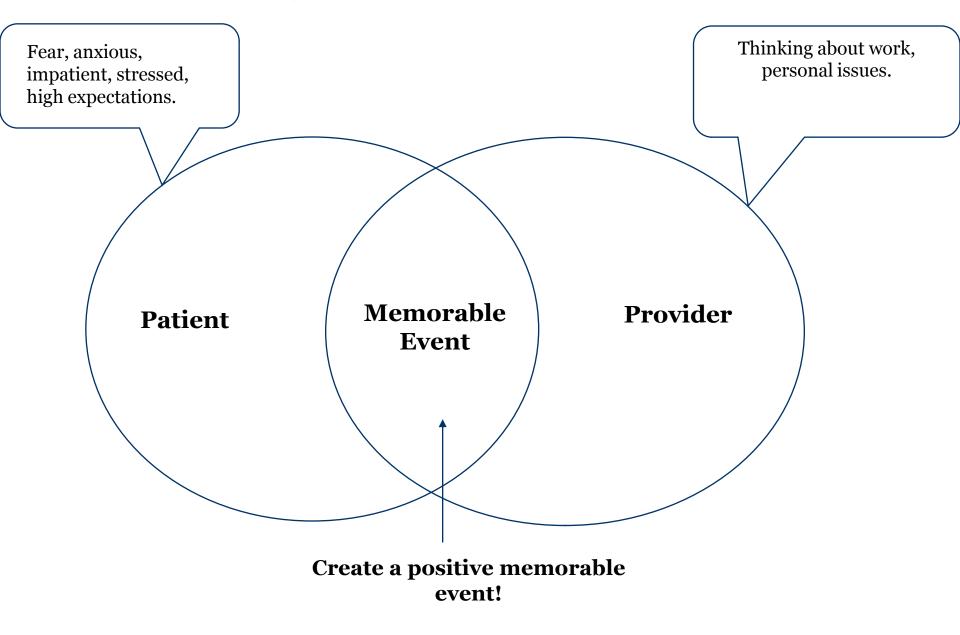
Memorable Experiences



Memorable Experiences



Memorable Experiences



- Wayfinding
 - -Providing directions
 - -Maps
 - -Walking patients to departments

• Red light/ Green light exercise

- Which rules have you found yourself explaining to patients?
- Which rules do you think annoy patients?
- Which rules have prevented you from resolving patient complaints?

- Posting Results
- Creating a Line of Sight for all employees
- Reward and recognition

- Housekeeping/Environmental Services
- Engineering
- Patient Access
- Human Resources

• Meetings – Focus on service

- ✤ A compliment I received this week from a patient......
- ✤ A service improvement I'm working on this week is.....
- Sharing appreciations at the end of the meeting

Phone Etiquette

- Answering the phone
- Holds and transfers
- Tone
- Scripting

Tips for better Telephone service

- Answer promptly.
- Always identify yourself when you answer the phone: "This is ."
- Speak clearly and distinctly in a pleasant tone of voice. (Smile)
- Listen actively and graciously without interrupting.
- Before placing a call on hold, obtain the callers permission.
- Thank the caller for holding.
- When transferring a call, be sure to explain to the caller that you are doing so and where you are transferring them.
- If the caller has reached the wrong department, be courteous.



Handling the Angry caller

- Remain neutral
- Let them talk
- State and confirm the issue as you see it. Look to the patient to confirm your understanding.
- Be empathetic
- Offer an apology
- Do what you promise. In other words, Walk the Talk!

- For every customer who bothers to complain, 26 other customers remain silent.
- The average "wronged customer" will tell 8-I6 people about it. Over 20% will tell more than 20.
- Ninety-one percent of unhappy customers will not willingly do business with you again.
- It costs five times as much to attract a new customer as it does to keep an established one
- If you make an effort to remedy customer complaints, 82-95% of them will support you.

Lee Resource Inc.

"In 2009, according to Solucient, the average length-of-stay for acute care hospitals (those accountable for HCAHPS performance) was 4 ½ days. That represents 108 hours...[that] is a long time for healthcare workers to be consistent in their delivery of care to their patients in the world of Always."

In an average 4 day inpatient stay, a patient will have over 60-80 encounters with staff

Patrick Shaul, LCSW

- 1. Do it right the first time
- 2. Fix it properly if it ever fails
- 3. Remember: There are no third chances

When a patient is dissatisfied

• What actions do you take?

When a Patient is Dissatisfied

- 1. Apologize
- 2. Listen, emphasize and ask open ended questions
- 3. Fix the problem quickly and fairly
- 4. Offer atonement
- 5. Follow up
- 6. Remember your promises

Service Recovery – Four Components

- 1. Effective systems for inviting/encouraging customers to complain
- 2. Guidelines for staff and latitude to act and atone
- 3. Clear protocols for handling customers complaints effectively
- 4. Staff skilled in service recovery

Summary

Creating a Service Excellence Culture is not about getting the highest patient satisfaction scores, creating a SE Culture is about doing the right thing for all patients all the time

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