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# Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health (AIM) in Alaska

FROM THE ALASKA PERINATAL QUALITY COLLABORATIVE

MARCH 19, 2019



# Presenters

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- **Chrissy Rodriguez, MD, FACOG**—Maternal Fetal Medicine Physician, Alaska Native Medical Center
- **Margaret Young, MPH**—Unit Manager, Maternal Child Health Epidemiology
- **Katy Krings, MPH, RN**—Perinatal/Reproductive Health Nurse Consultant, Women's, Children's, Family Health



# Agenda

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- Overview of AKPQC and AIM Program
- AIM Hypertension Safety Bundle
- Hypertension Data
- Data Reporting Requirements
- AIM and QI Resources
- AIM Enrollment/Next Steps


ASHNHA ALASKA STATE HOSPITAL & NURSING HOME ASSOCIATION

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Home » Alaska Perinatal Quality Collaborative

## Alaska Perinatal Quality Collaborative



Thank you to everyone who helped make the January 25th AKPQC Kick-off a great success! Based on statewide severe mortality and morbidity data and your feedback from the launch survey and kick-off event, the AKPQC Steering Committee chose maternal hypertension as an initial priority focus area. We will be utilizing a framework and resources supported by the [Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health \(AIM\) Program](#).

Over the course of the next several months, we will be reaching out to hospitals and birthing facilities to enroll in AIM and begin this collaborative quality improvement work. In the meantime, an introductory webinar to AIM and the maternal hypertension safety bundle is scheduled for March 19<sup>th</sup> 12pm-1pm. This webinar will provide an overview of AIM for facilities or providers who were unable to participate in the kick-off meeting in January, and additionally will go into greater detail regarding what will be required of facilities that choose to participate.

**AIM Introductory Webinar**

When: March 19, 12pm-1pm

Meeting link: <https://stateofalaska.webex.com/stateofalaska/j.php?MTID=m3ae5666e939c98677743f5c5a270881>

To join by phone: 1-650-479-3207 Call-in toll number (US/Canada)

Access code: 808 861 465

[www.ashnha.com/alaska-perinatal-quality-collaborative/](http://www.ashnha.com/alaska-perinatal-quality-collaborative/)



# Steering Committee

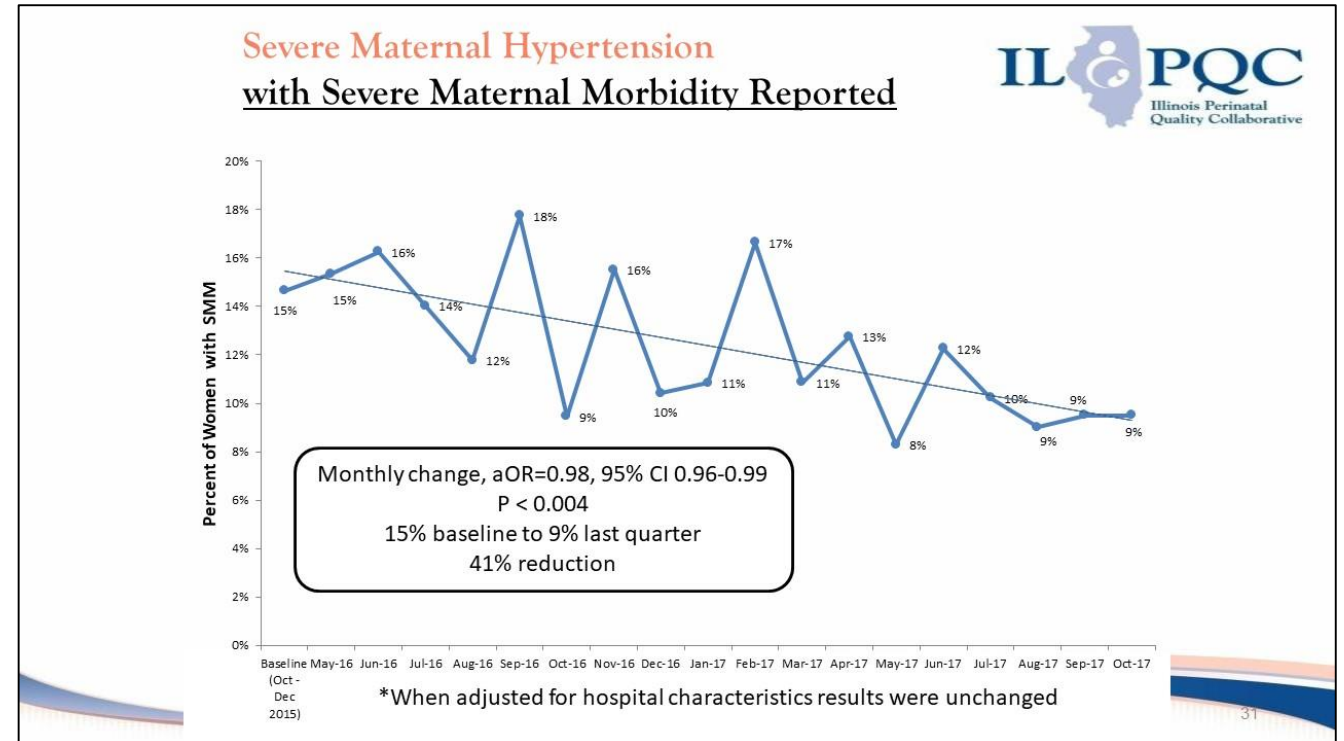
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- Alaska Chapter of AAP
- Alaska Chapter of ACOG
- Alaska Section of AWHONN
- Alaska Division of Public Health – Title V MCH and CYSHCN
- Alaska Division of Public Health – Maternal Child Health Epidemiology
- Alaska Division of Public Health – Maternal Child Death Review
- Alaska State Hospital & Nursing Home Association
- Alaska Native Medical Center
- Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium – Maternal Fetal Medicine
- Alaska Neonatology Associates
- Alaska Regional Hospital
- Fairbanks Memorial Hospital
- Parent Representative
- The Children’s Hospital at Providence
- Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation



# Why Maternal Hypertension?

- Success in other states
- Highly preventable
- Opportunities to improve
- Affects most facilities



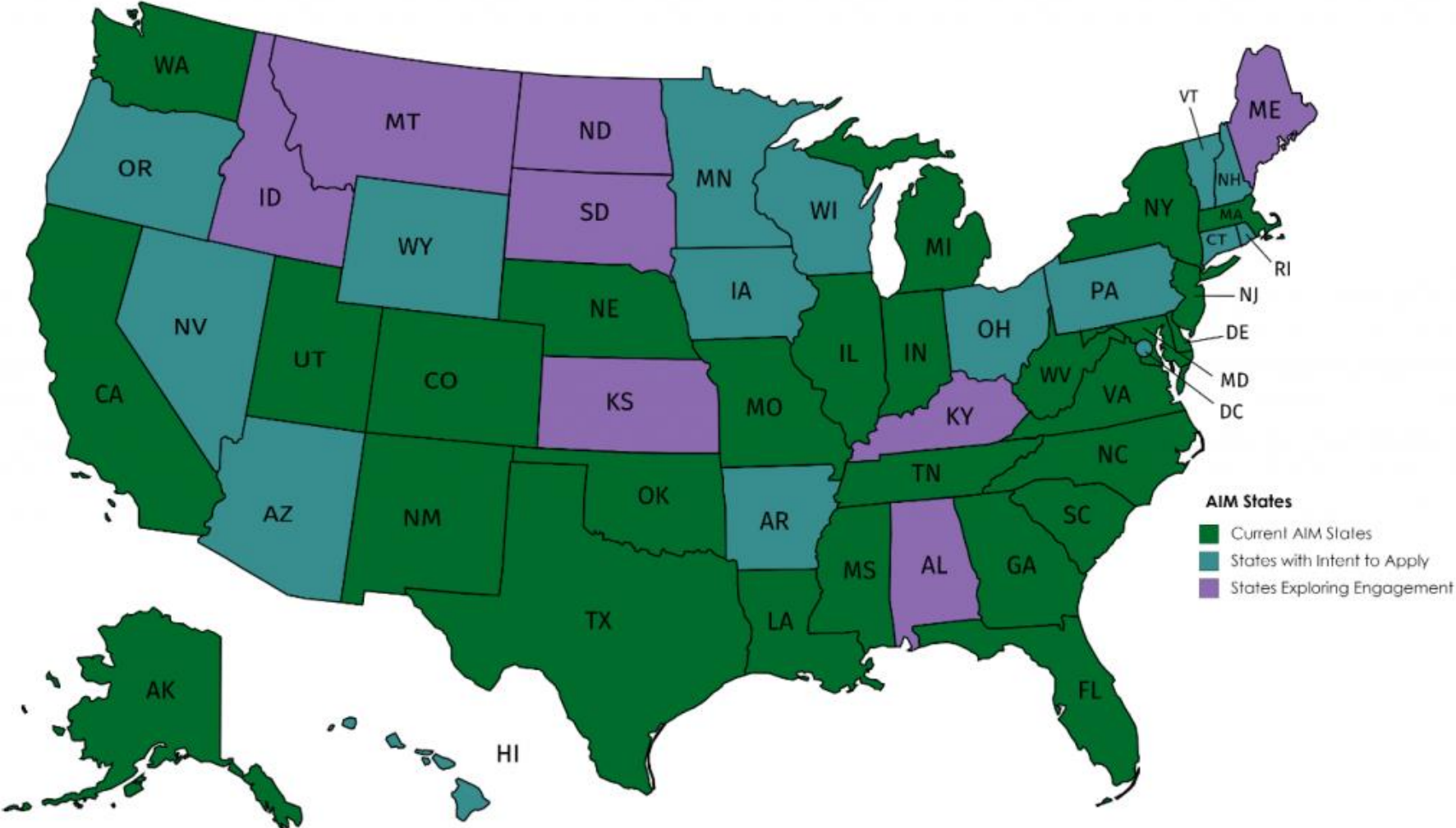


ALLIANCE FOR INNOVATION  
ON MATERNAL HEALTH **A I M**

- 
- National data-driven maternal safety and quality improvement initiative
  - Works through state teams to align national, state, and hospital-level quality improvement
  - Goal to eliminate preventable severe maternal morbidity and mortality

**[www.safehealthcareforeverywoman.org](http://www.safehealthcareforeverywoman.org)**

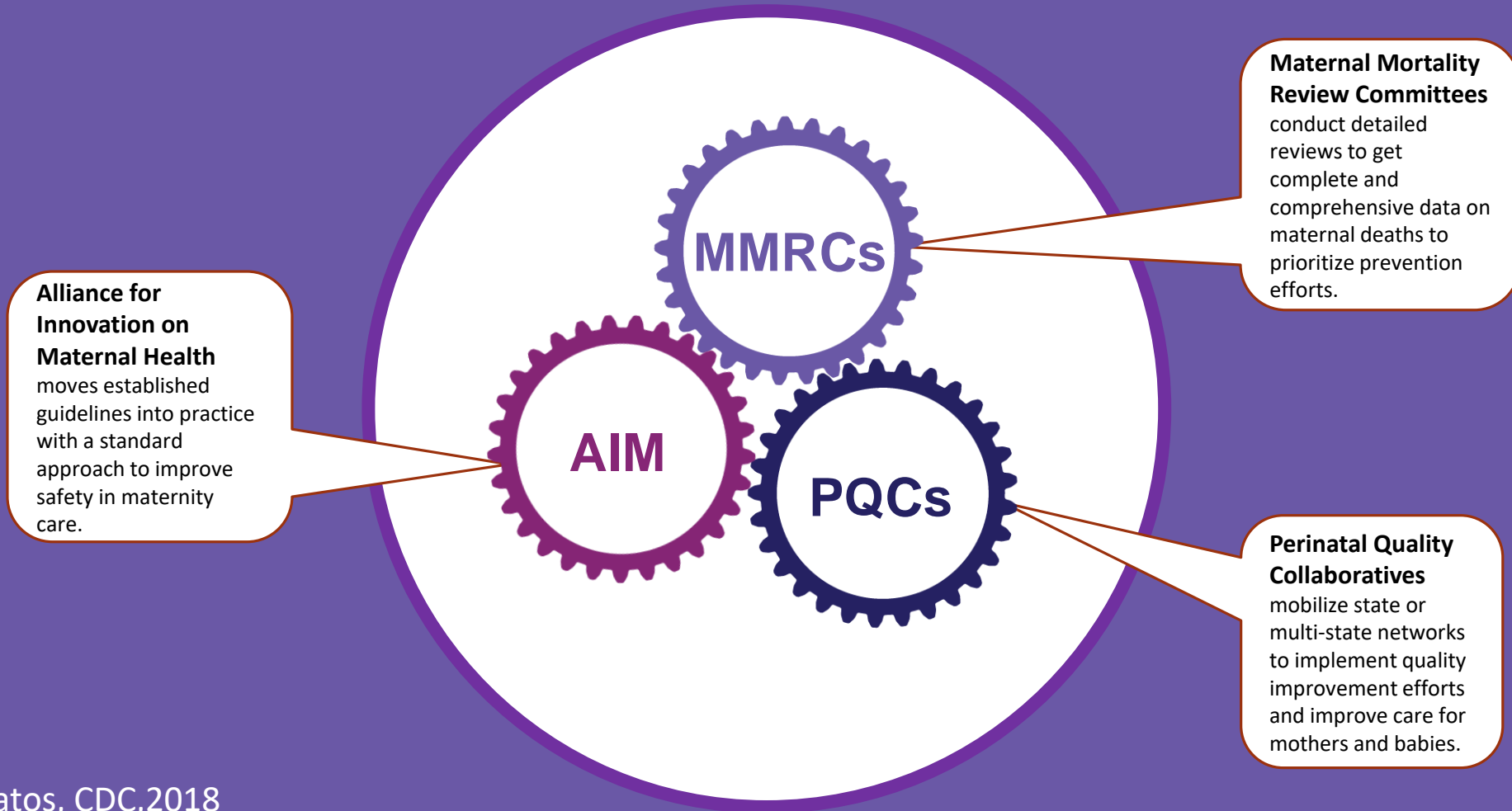
# Current AIM States



<https://safehealthcareforeverywoman.org/aim-program/>



# IMPROVING POPULATION HEALTH OF WOMEN



# Hypertension Safety Bundle



## READINESS

### Every Unit

- Standards for early warning signs, diagnostic criteria, monitoring and treatment of severe preeclampsia/eclampsia (include order sets and algorithms)
- Unit education on protocols, unit-based drills (with post-drill debriefs)
- Process for timely triage and evaluation of pregnant and postpartum women with hypertension including ED and outpatient areas
- Rapid access to medications used for severe hypertension/eclampsia: Medications should be stocked and immediately available on L&D and in other areas where patients may be treated. Include brief guide for administration and dosage.
- System plan for escalation, obtaining appropriate consultation, and maternal transport, as needed

## RECOGNITION & PREVENTION

### Every Patient

- Standard protocol for measurement and assessment of BP and urine protein for all pregnant and postpartum women
- Standard response to maternal early warning signs including listening to and investigating patient symptoms and assessment of labs (e.g. CBC with platelets, AST and ALT)
- Facility-wide standards for educating prenatal and postpartum women on signs and symptoms of hypertension and preeclampsia

## PATIENT SAFETY BUNDLE

# Hypertension

- Checklist of evidence-based practices
- Content modified based on local resources and needs
  - Readiness
  - Recognition and Prevention
  - Response
  - Reporting/Systems Learning

# Readiness

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- Standards for early warning signs, diagnostic criteria, monitoring and treatment
- Unit education on protocols, unit-based drills
- Process for timely triage and evaluation of pregnant and postpartum women

# Readiness

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- Rapid access to medications used for severe hypertension/eclampsia
- System plan for escalation, obtaining appropriate consultation, and maternal transport

# Recognition and Prevention

- Standard protocol for measurement and assessment of BP and urine protein
- Standard response to maternal early warning signs
- Facility-wide standards for patient/family education



**Ask Your Doctor or Midwife**

## Preeclampsia

**What Is It?**  
Preeclampsia is a serious disease related to high blood pressure. It can happen to any pregnant woman.

Risks to You	Risks to Your Baby
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Seizures</li><li>• Stroke</li><li>• Organ damage</li><li>• Death</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Premature birth</li><li>• Death</li></ul>

**Signs of Preeclampsia**

 Stomach pain	 Headaches
 Feeling nauseous; throwing up	 Seeing spots
 Swelling in your hands and face	 Gaining more than 5 pounds in a week

**What Should You Do?**  
Call your doctor right away. Finding preeclampsia early is important for you and your baby.

For more information go to [www.preeclampsia.org](http://www.preeclampsia.org)  
Copyright © 2010 Preeclampsia Foundation. All Rights Reserved.

Preeclampsia.org

# Response

- Facility-wide standard protocols with checklists and escalation policies for:
  - Severe hypertension
  - Eclampsia, seizure prophylaxis, and magnesium over-dosage
  - Postpartum presentation of severe hypertension and preeclampsia

**EXAMPLE**

### Eclampsia Checklist

Call for assistance

Designate

- Birth leader
- Checklist reader/recorder
- Primary RN

Ensure side rails up

Protect airway and improve oxygenation:

- Maternal pulse oximetry
- Supplemental oxygen (100% non-rebreather)
  - Lateral decubitus position
  - Bag mask ventilation available
  - Suction available

Continuous fetal monitoring

Place IV, draw preeclampsia labs

Ensure medications appropriate given patient history

Administer magnesium sulfate

Administer antihypertensive therapy if appropriate

Develop delivery plan, if appropriate

Debrief patient, family, and obstetric team

\*Active asthma\* is defined as:  
 Ⓐ symptoms at least once a week, or  
 Ⓑ use of an inhaler, corticosteroids for asthma during the pregnancy, or  
 Ⓒ any history of intubation or hospitalization for asthma.

Revised July 2017

ACOG

**MAGNESIUM SULFATE**  
 Contraindications: Myasthenia gravis, acidosis with pulmonary edema, use caution with renal failure

**IV access:**

- Load 4-6 grams 10% magnesium sulfate in 100 mL solution over 20 min.
- Label magnesium sulfate. Connect to labeled infusion pump
- Magnesium sulfate maintenance 1-2 grams/hour

**No IV access:**

- 10 grams of 50% solution IM (5 g in each buttock)

**ANTIHYPERTENSIVE MEDICATIONS**  
 For SBP ≥ 160 or DBP ≥ 110 (See SMO algorithm for complete management when necessary to move to another agent after 2 doses.)

- Labetalol** (initial dose: 20mg). Avoid peripheral edema with active asthma, heart disease, or congestive heart failure; use with caution with history of asthma
- Hydralazine** (5-10 mg IV\* over 2 min). May increase risk of maternal hypotension
- Oral Nifedipine** (30 mg capsules). Capsules should be administered orally, not punctured or otherwise administered sublingually

\*Maximum cumulative IV administered doses should not exceed 200 mg labetalol or 25 mg hydralazine in 24 hours  
 Note: If persistent asthma, consider anticonvulsant medications and additional workup

**ANTICONSULVANT MEDICATIONS**  
 For recurrent seizures or when magnesium sulfate contraindicated

- Lorazepam (Ativan)**: 2-4 mg IV x 1, may repeat once after 10-15 min.
- Diazepam (Valium)**: 5-10 mg IV q 5-10 min to maximum dose 30 mg

**FOR PERSISTENT SEIZURES**

- Neuromuscular block and intubate
- Obtain radiographic imaging
- ICU admission
- Consider anticonvulsant medications

# Response

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- Notify provider if systolic BP  $\geq 160$  OR diastolic BP  $\geq 110$
- If severe BP persists for 15 mins or more, begin treatment ASAP (or within 60 minutes)

# Reporting/Systems Learning

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- Culture of huddles and post-event debriefs
- Multidisciplinary review of all cases admitted to ICU
- Monitor outcomes and process measures



# Alaska Health Facilities Data Reporting System (HFDR)

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Inpatient discharge data from Alaska health care facilities

- 8162 Alaskan deliveries in 2017 (~81% of all in state deliveries)

Data include diagnosis and procedure codes, patient characteristics (age, sex) for each hospital discharge

Regulations to mandate reporting became effective December 2014

WCFH has a current Data Use Agreement with the Section of Health Analytics and Vital Records to receive quarterly datasets

# AIM Severe Maternal Morbidity (SMM)

## 21 components

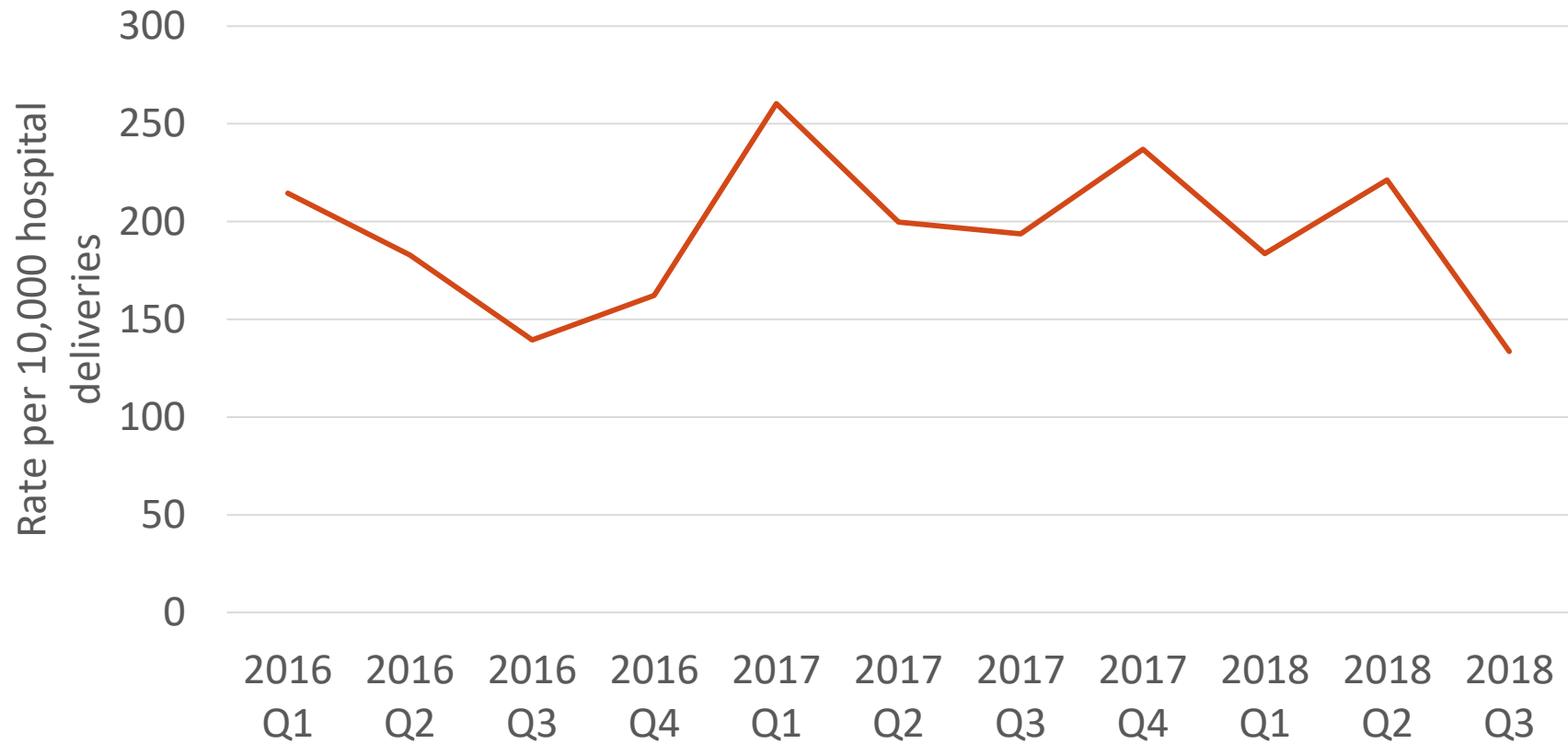
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181 cases statewide in 2017

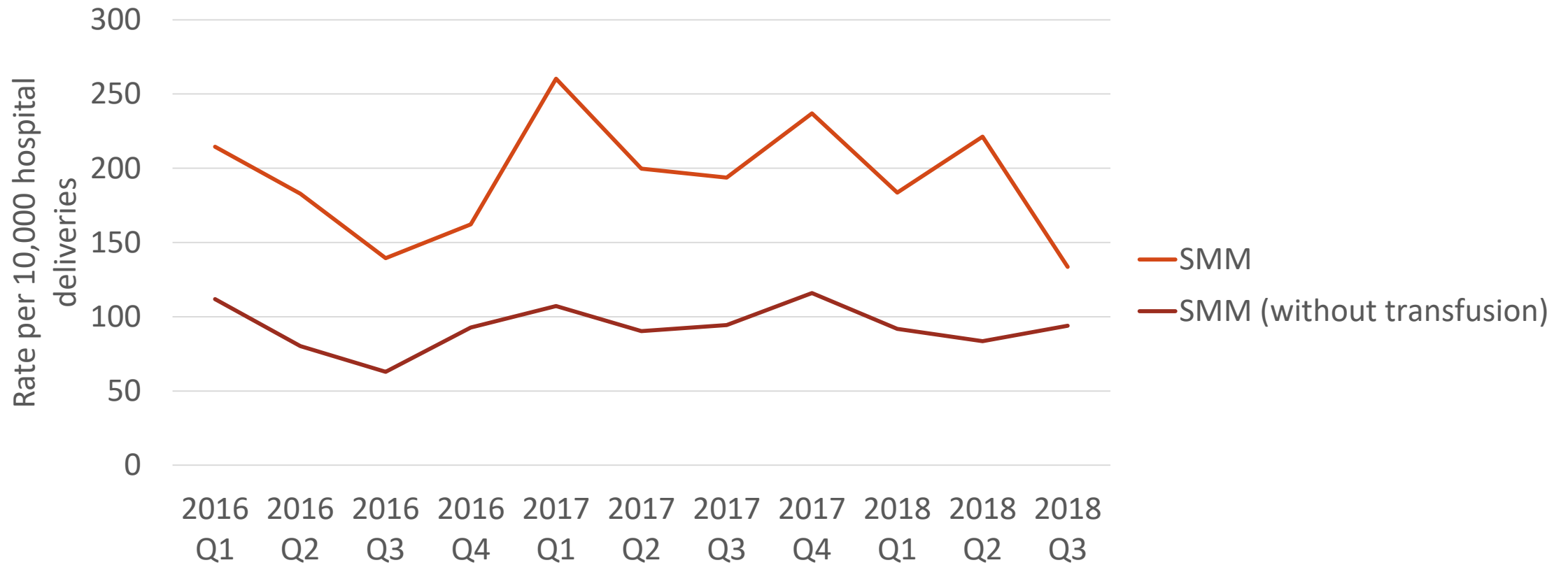
- 115 related to transfusion
- 10-20 cases each with DIC, eclampsia, shock, and hysterectomy
- <10 cases each with all other components

Acute Myocardial Infarction	Puerperal Cerebrovascular Disorders
Aneurysm	Thrombotic Embolism
Temporary Tracheostomy	Ventilation
Amniotic Fluid Embolism	Pulmonary Edema
Sickle Cell Anemia with Crisis	Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome
Cardiac Arrest / V. Fib / General Heart Failure	Septicemia and Sepsis
Severe Anesthesia Complications	Heart Failure during Procedure or Surgery
Conversion of Cardiac Rhythm	Acute Renal Failure

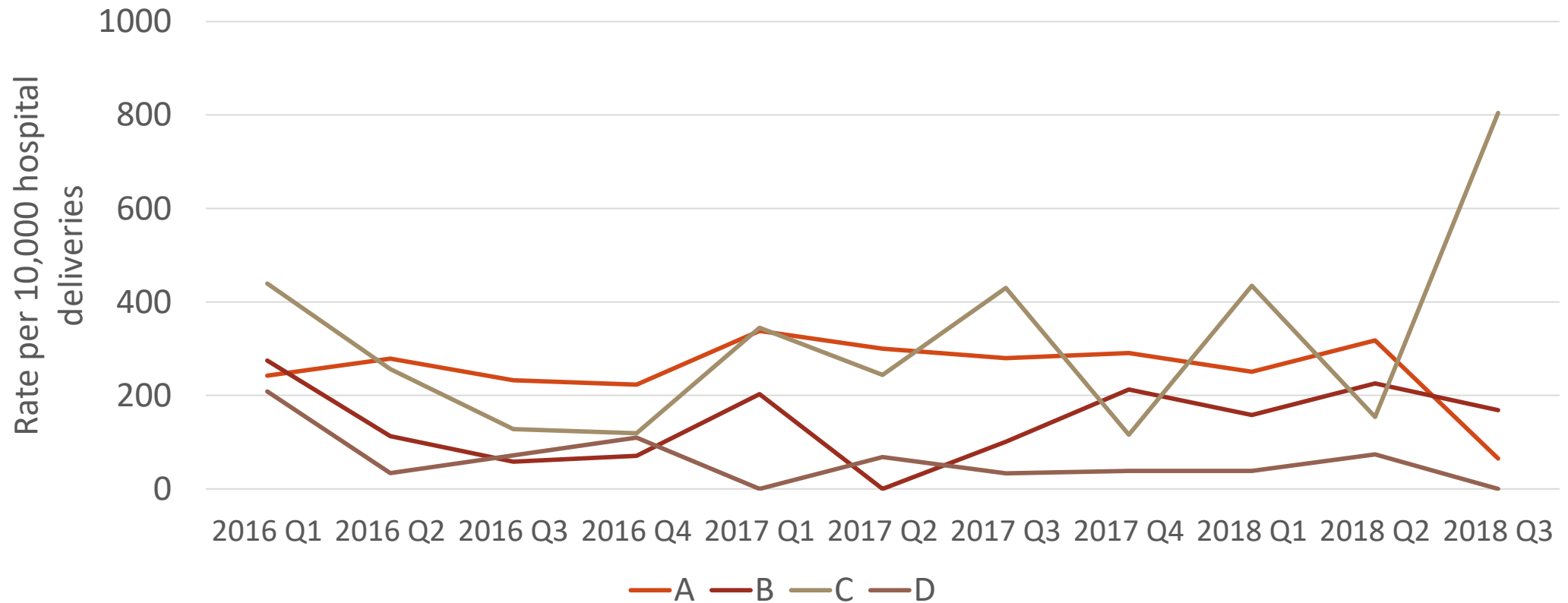
# Statewide Severe Maternal Morbidity (SMM) Trend by Quarter



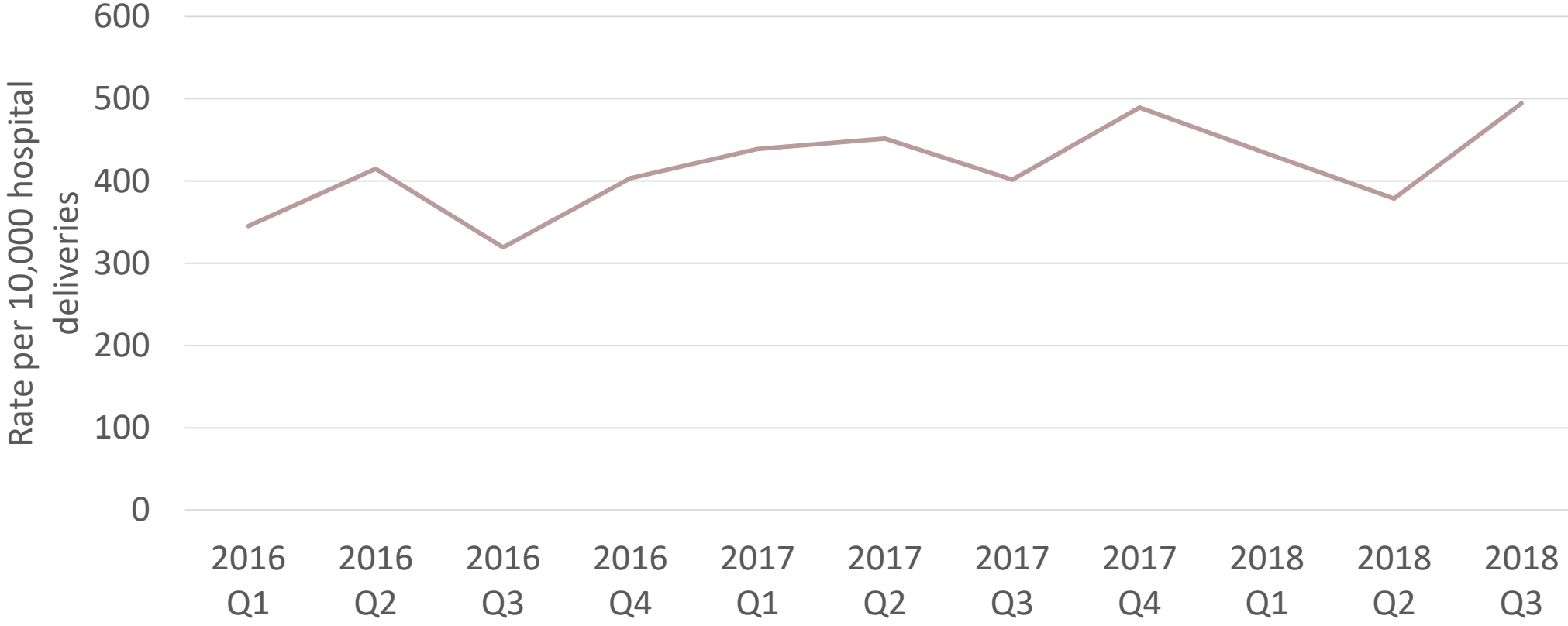
# Statewide Severe Maternal Morbidity (SMM) Trend by Quarter



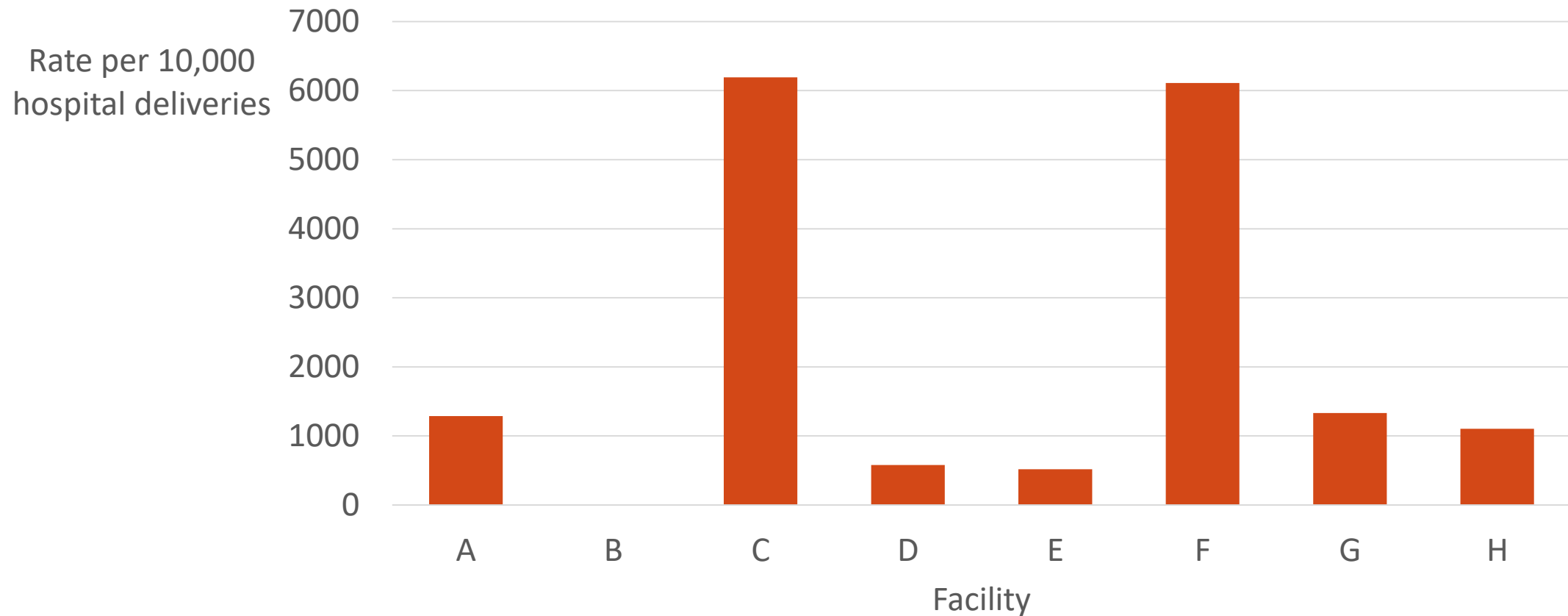
# Severe Maternal Morbidity Trend by Quarter, by Facility



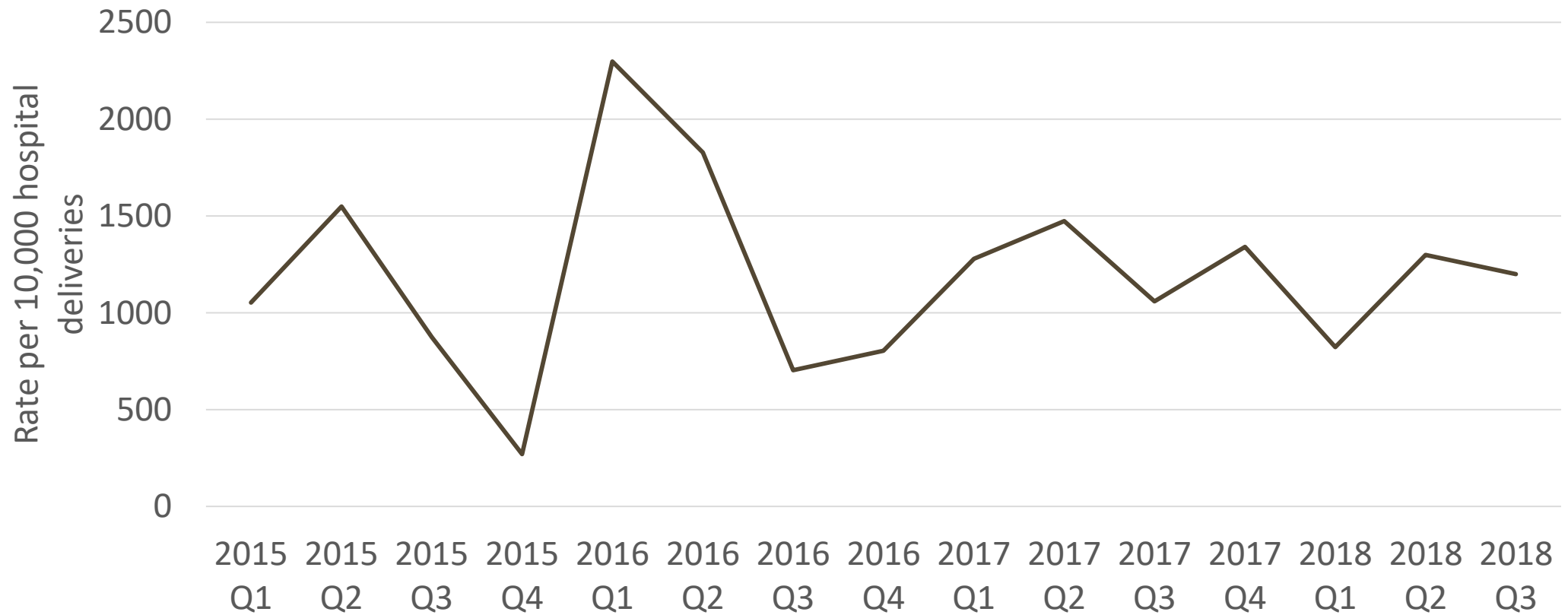
# Hospital Deliveries with Hypertension



# Rate of Severe Maternal Morbidity Among Patients with Hypertension, by Facility, 2016-2018 Q3



# Severe Maternal Morbidity (SMM) Trend by Quarter, **Among Patients with Hypertension**











# AIM DATA

Home // AIM Data

## AIM DATA

All AIM participants can track their success on improving maternal outcomes through our national data center to drive rapid-cycle and continuous quality improvement efforts.

-  [AIM Data Center Login](#)
-  [AIM Data Center Demo Site Login Instructions](#)
-  [AIM Collaborative Knowledgebase \(Resource Library\)](#)
-  Download AIM Data documents
  - [AIM Data Center User Guide](#) Updated 9/17/2018
  - [AIM Data Collection Plan](#) Updated 2/4/2019

## AIM Program

[ALLIANCE FOR INNOVATION ON MATERNAL HEALTH](#)

[THE PROCESS OF AIM](#)

[AIM-SUPPORTED PATIENT SAFETY BUNDLES](#)

[THE ALLIANCE](#)

[AIM STATES & SYSTEMS](#)

# Process Measures for AIM Severe Hypertension Bundle

Process Measures	Description
Unit Drills	# drills performed and drill topics
Provider Education	Cumulative proportion of OB physicians and midwives who have completed (w/in last 2 years) education on severe hypertension/preeclampsia
Nursing Education	Cumulative proportion of OB nurses who have completed education (w/in last 2 years) on severe hypertension/preeclampsia
Treatment of Severe Hypertension	Percent of cases treated within 1 hour with IV Labetalol, IV Hydralazine, or PO Nifedipine

# Structure Measures for AIM Severe Hypertension Bundle

Structure Measures	Description
Patient, Family & Staff Support	<u>Completion date</u> for OB specific resources and protocols developed to support patients, family and staff through major OB complications
Debriefs	<u>Start date</u> for establishment of a hospital system to perform regular formal debriefs after cases with major complications
Multidisciplinary Case Reviews	<u>Start date</u> for establishment of a hospital process to perform multidisciplinary systems-level reviews on all cases of SMM
Unit Policy and Procedure	<u>Completion date</u> for a Severe HTN/Preeclampsia policy and procedure that provides a unit-standard approach to measuring blood pressure, treatment of Severe HTN/Preeclampsia, administration of Magnesium Sulfate, and treatment of Magnesium Sulfate overdose
EHR Integration	<u>Completion date</u> for integration of recommended Severe HTN/Preeclampsia bundle processes into hospital EHR system



# Cremin Care (Q4 2016)

The process measure responses below are for Cremin Care.

Save

P1A. In this quarter, how many OB drills (In Situ and/or Sim Lab) were performed on your unit for any maternal safety topic?

7

P1B. In this quarter, what topics were covered in the OB drills?

Topic	Yes	No
Hemorrhage	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Severe Hypertension	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

P2A. At the end of this quarter, what cumulative proportion of OB physicians and midwives has completed (within the last 2 years) an education program on Severe HTN/Preeclampsia?

50-59%

P2B. At the end of this quarter, what cumulative proportion of OB physicians and midwives has completed (within the last 2 years) an education program on the Severe HTN/Preeclampsia bundle elements and the unit-standard protocol?

10-19%



# Cremin Care

Structure Measures Data Entry (7 of 13)

Process Measures Data Entry

**Measure Results**

No data entry required. Data obtained through hospital discharge data already submitted to JSDH.

Outcome Measures	2011	2012	2013
Severe Maternal Morbidity among All Delivering Women	3.9%	4.4%	3.5%
Severe Maternal Morbidity (excluding transfusion codes) among All Delivering Women	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%
Severe Maternal Morbidity among Preeclampsia Cases	9.2%	10.2%	8.5%
Severe Maternal Morbidity (excluding transfusion codes) among Preeclampsia Cases	6.5%	6.9%	6.7%
Severe Maternal Morbidity among Hemorrhage Cases	17.2%	18.8%	19.9%
Severe Maternal Morbidity (excluding transfusion codes) among Hemorrhage Cases	5.4%	5.5%	4.1%
VTE During Pregnancy	No Data	No Data	No Data
VTE During Postpartum	No Data	No Data	No Data
Pregnancy Associated Opioid Deaths	No Data	No Data	No Data
Average length of stay for newborns with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)	No Data	No Data	No Data



# Cross-Collaborative Comparison

Graph

CSV

The graph and data below are in draft form and should not be shared.

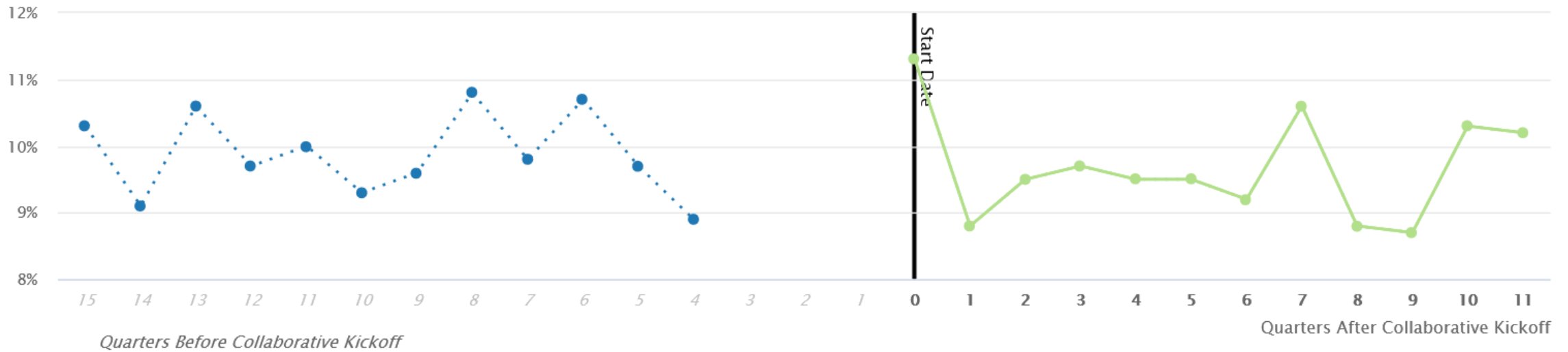
Target Threshold: None

Time Scale: Collaborative Time

Quarterly

## Severe Maternal Morbidity among Preeclampsia Cases

Aggregate Collaborative Average



**Dotted lines show data prior to collaborative kickoff date**

Click to hide a collaborative

● Demo ● Jefferson

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF DATA SUBMISSION

ACOG owns and operates the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health, Improving Maternal Health and Safety ("AIM"), which includes a hosted collaborative data repository of de-identified information pertaining to participating facility processes and outcomes (the "Database") and offers content created by ACOG aimed at providing facilities guidance to standardize and improve clinical processes to achieve desired outcomes ("Safety Bundles").

### 1. Provision of Data.

(a) Outcome Data. Participant acknowledges and agrees that it is authorized to submit Outcome Data to ACOG.

(b) Process Data. Hospital participants in AIM acknowledge and agree that they are authorized to submit Process Data to ACOG and will be responsible for entering all Process Data into the Database through ACOG's central web-accessible transmission tool (the "Portal") facilitated or operated by a third-party ("Vendor").

(c) Data Storage. All data submitted to AIM will reside on a secure data server operated by a firm established in medical data analysis.

(d) Data display. Data entered into the AIM data portal will be coded with a unique identifier. Only users your institution adds to the portal registration and a designee within your state health agency or specified hospital contractor will have access to the data associated with your institution

2. HIPAA. Participant acknowledges and agrees that all Outcome Data and Process Data shall be "de-identified" as defined under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and all regulations promulgated thereunder (as may be amended or supplemented from time to time hereto, collectively, "HIPAA") and the guidance for de-identification issued by the Secretary (as defined under HIPAA) from time to time.

### 3. Participant Representations and Obligations.

(a) Participant represents and warrants that at all times during the term of this Agreement it will comply with all applicable federal, state and local rules and guidelines including, but not limited to, the requirements of HIPAA.


(b) Participant represents and warrants to ACOG that it will not submit to the Database "protected health information" as such term is defined under HIPAA or "personally identifiable information" as defined under applicable state law.

(c) Participant agrees to protect and safeguard its Participant Identifier against unauthorized publication or disclosure, such protection to be achieved using procedures no less stringent than those utilized by Participant in protecting its own confidential information from disclosure to third parties, but in no event less than reasonable care.

4. Ownership of Data. Participant acknowledges and agrees that ACOG is the owner of the entire right, title and interest in and to all Aggregate Data and the Safety Bundles. Any data that can be attributed directly to Participant would not be published without the express permission of the Participant.

# Bundle Resources

**INTERIM UPDATE**



The American College of  
Obstetricians and Gynecologists  
WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE PHYSICIANS

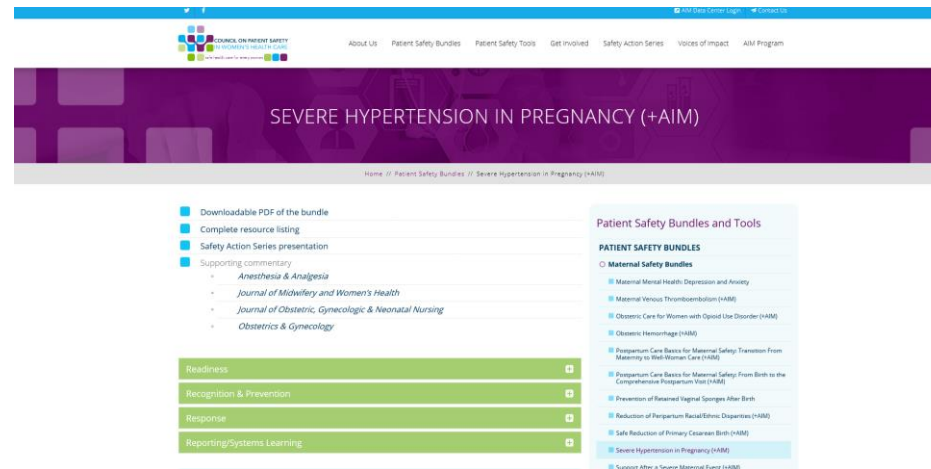
## ACOG COMMITTEE OPINION

Number 767 (Replaces Committee Opinion Number 692, September 2017)

**Committee on Obstetric Practice**

*This Committee Opinion was developed by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' Committee on Obstetric Practice in collaboration with committee members Yasser Y. El-Sayed, MD, and Ann E. Borders, MD, MSc, MPH.*

*This information is designed as an educational resource to aid clinicians in providing obstetric and gynecologic care, and use of this information is voluntary. This information should not be considered as inclusive of all proper treatments or methods of care or as a statement of the standard of care. It is not intended to substitute for the independent professional judgment of the treating clinician. Variations in practice may be warranted when, in the reasonable judgment of the treating clinician, such course of action is indicated by the condition of the patient, limitations of available resources, or advances in knowledge or technology. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists reviews its publications regularly; however, its publications may not reflect the most recent evidence. Any updates to this document can be found on*



Downloadable PDF of the bundle  
Complete resource listing  
Safety Action Series presentation  
Supporting commentary

- Anesthesia & Analgesia
  - Journal of Midwifery and Women's Health
  - Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing
  - Obstetrics & Gynecology

Readiness   
Recognition & Prevention   
Response   
Reporting/Systems Learning



**Patient Safety Bundles and Tools**

**PATIENT SAFETY BUNDLES**

- Maternal Mental Health: Depression and Anxiety
- Maternal Venous Thromboembolism (VTE)
- Obstetric Care for Women with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)
- Obstetric Hemorrhage (OH)
- Peripartum Care Bundles for Maternal Safety: Transition From Maternity to Postpartum Care (MPP)
- Peripartum Care Bundles for Maternal Safety: From Birth to the Comprehensive Postpartum Visit (MPP)
- Prevention of Perineal Surgical Site Infection
- Reduction of Peripartum Racial/Ethnic Disparities (O-RED)
- Safe Reduction of Primary Cesarean Birth (O-SURE)
- Severe Hypertension in Pregnancy (HBM)
- Support After a Severe Maternal Event (HBM)


AIM eModule 3: Hypertension Maternal Safety Bundle - Intro (00:01 / 04:58)

Resources

**AIM eModule 3: Hypertension Maternal Safety Bundle**

Introduction



◀ ▶ 🔍 NEXT ▶

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## Eclampsia Checklist

EXAMPLE

- Call for Assistance
- Designate
  - Nurse leader
  - Checklist reader/recorder
  - Primary RN
- Ensure side rails up
- Protect airway and improve oxygenation:
  - Maternal pulse oximetry
  - Supplemental oxygen (100% non-rebreather)
  - Lateral decubitus position
  - Bag-mask ventilation available
  - Suction available
- Continuous fetal monitoring
- Place IV; Draw preclampsia labs
- Ensure medications appropriate given patient history
- Administer magnesium sulfate
- Administer antihypertensive therapy if appropriate
- Develop delivery plan, if appropriate
- Debrief patient, family, and obstetric team

### MAGNESIUM SULFATE

Contraindications: Myasthenia gravis, avoid with pulmonary edema, use caution with renal failure

- IV ACCESS:**
- Load 4 g 50% magnesium sulfate in 100 mL solution over 20 min
  - Label magnesium sulfate; Connect to labeled infusion pump
  - Magnesium sulfate maintenance 1-2 grams/hour

**NO IV ACCESS:**

- 10 grams of 50% solution IM (5 g in each buttock)

### ANTIHYPERTENSIVE MEDICATIONS

For SBP  $\geq$  160 or DBP  $\geq$  110

(See IM algorithm for complete management when necessary to move to another agent after 2 doses.)

- Labetalol** (initial dose: 20mg); Avoid parenteral labetalol with active asthma, heart disease, or congestive heart failure; use with caution with history of asthma

**Hydralazine** (5-10 mg IV over 2 min); May increase risk of maternal hypotension

**Oral nifedipine** (10 mg capsules); Capsules should be administered orally, not punctured or otherwise administered sublingually

\*Maximum cumulative IV administered doses should not exceed 200 mg labetalol or 20 mg hydralazine in 24 hours

Note: If persistent seizures, consider anticonvulsant medications and additional workup

### ANTICONVULSANT MEDICATIONS

For recurrent seizures or when magnesium sulfate contraindicated

**Levetiracetam (Keppra)** 2-4 mg IV x 1, may repeat once after 10-15 min

**Diazepam (Valium)** 5-10 mg IV or 5-10 min to maximum dose 30 mg

### FOR PERSISTENT SEIZURES

- Neuromuscular block and intubate
- Obtain radiographic imaging
- ICU admission

\*Active asthma\* is defined as:  
 symptoms at least once a week, or  
 use of an inhaled corticosteroid for asthma during the pregnancy, or  
 any history of intubation or hospitalization for asthma.

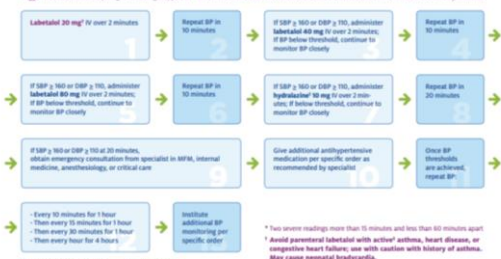
Revised July 2017

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## Labetalol Algorithm

EXAMPLE

Trigger: If severe elevations SBP  $\geq$  160 or DBP  $\geq$  110 persist\* for 15 min or more OR if two severe elevations are obtained within 15 min and is clinically indicated



\* Notify provider after one severe BP value is obtained  
 + Institute fetal surveillance if stable  
 + Hold IV labetalol for maternal pulse under 50  
 + Maximum cumulative IV administered dose of labetalol should not exceed 200 mg in 24 hours  
 + There may be adverse effects and contraindications. Clinical judgement should prevail.

\* Two severe readings more than 15 minutes and less than 60 minutes apart

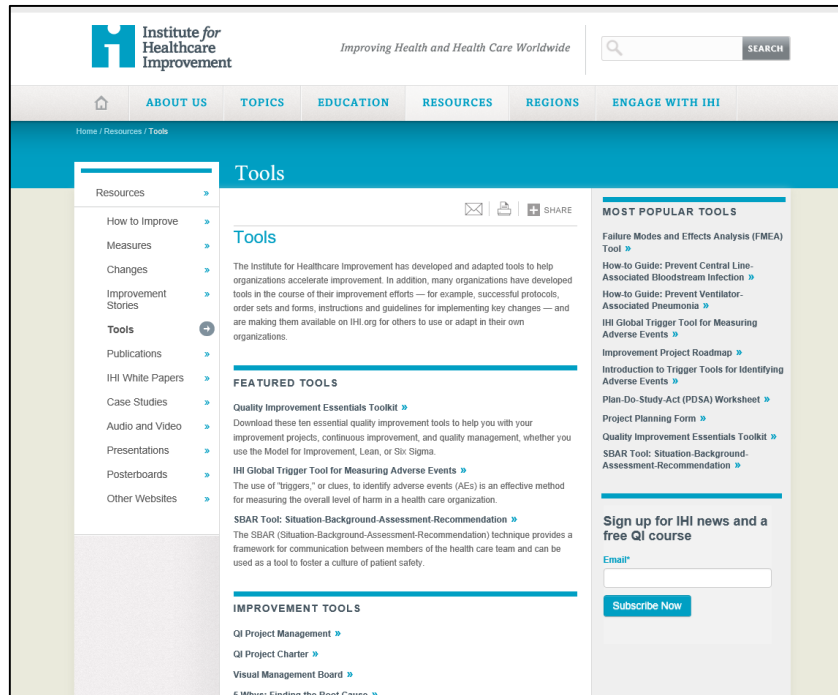
\* Avoid parenteral labetalol with active\* asthma, heart disease, or congestive heart failure; use with caution with history of asthma. May cause maternal hypotension.

\*Active asthma\* is defined as:  
 symptoms at least once a week, or  
 use of an inhaled corticosteroid for asthma during the pregnancy, or  
 any history of intubation or hospitalization for asthma.

\*Hydralazine may increase risk of maternal hypotension.



# QI Resources



**Institute for Healthcare Improvement**  
Improving Health and Health Care Worldwide

Home / Resources / Tools

**Tools**

The Institute for Healthcare Improvement has developed and adapted tools to help organizations accelerate improvement. In addition, many organizations have developed tools in the course of their improvement efforts — for example, successful protocols, order sets and forms, instructions and guidelines for implementing key changes — and are making them available on IHI.org for others to use or adapt in their own organizations.

**FEATURED TOOLS**

**Quality Improvement Essentials Toolkit** »  
Download these ten essential quality improvement tools to help you with your improvement projects, continuous improvement, and quality management, whether you use the Model for Improvement, Lean, or Six Sigma.

**IHI Global Trigger Tool for Measuring Adverse Events** »  
The use of “triggers,” or clues, to identify adverse events (AEs) is an effective method for measuring the overall level of harm in a health care organization.

**SBAR Tool: Situation-Background-Assessment-Recommendation** »  
The SBAR (Situation-Background-Assessment-Recommendation) technique provides a framework for communication between members of the health care team and can be used as a tool to foster a culture of patient safety.

**IMPROVEMENT TOOLS**

QI Project Management »  
QI Project Charter »  
Visual Management Board »  
5 Whys: Finding the Root Cause »

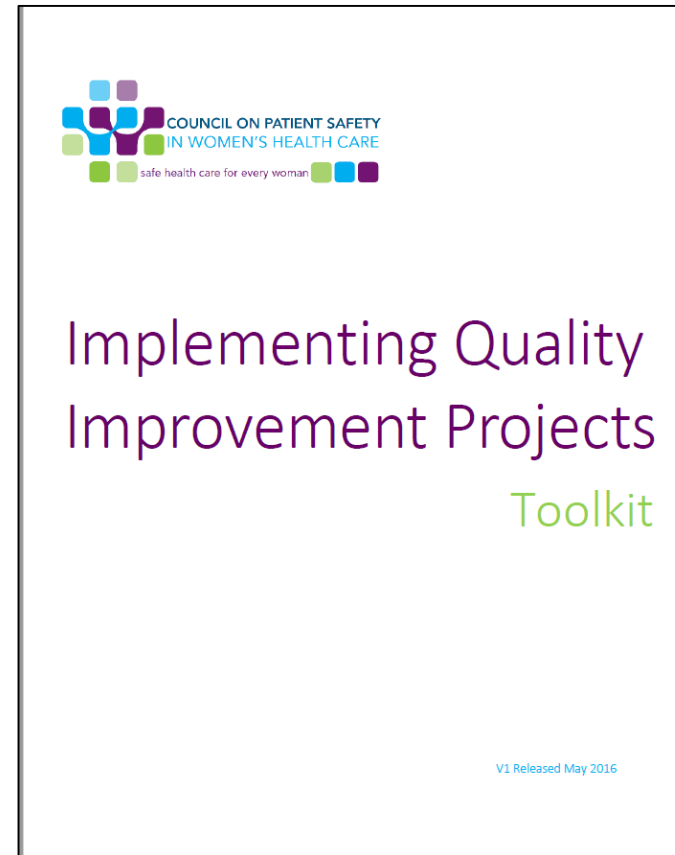
**MOST POPULAR TOOLS**

Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) Tool »  
How-to Guide: Prevent Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection »  
How-to Guide: Prevent Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia »  
IHI Global Trigger Tool for Measuring Adverse Events »  
Improvement Project Roadmap »  
Introduction to Trigger Tools for Identifying Adverse Events »  
Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) Worksheet »  
Project Planning Form »  
Quality Improvement Essentials Toolkit »  
SBAR Tool: Situation-Background-Assessment-Recommendation »

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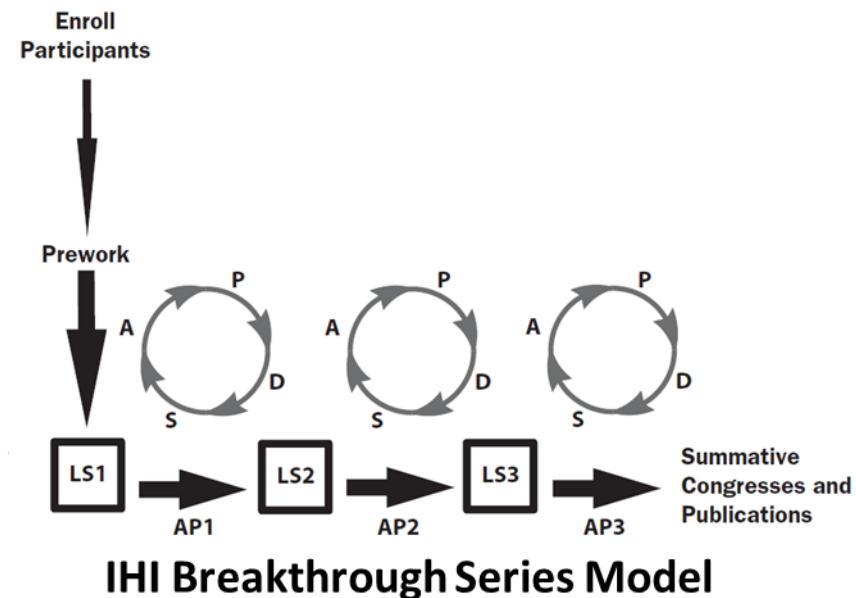
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## Implementing Quality Improvement Projects Toolkit

V1 Released May 2016

# Next Steps

- Memorandum of Understanding
- AIM Data Agreement
- Form QI team—designate data lead
- Review, adapt, implement bundle
- Data reporting
- Learning sessions





# Questions?

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