Clinical leadership – an essential requirement for successful health information system implementation

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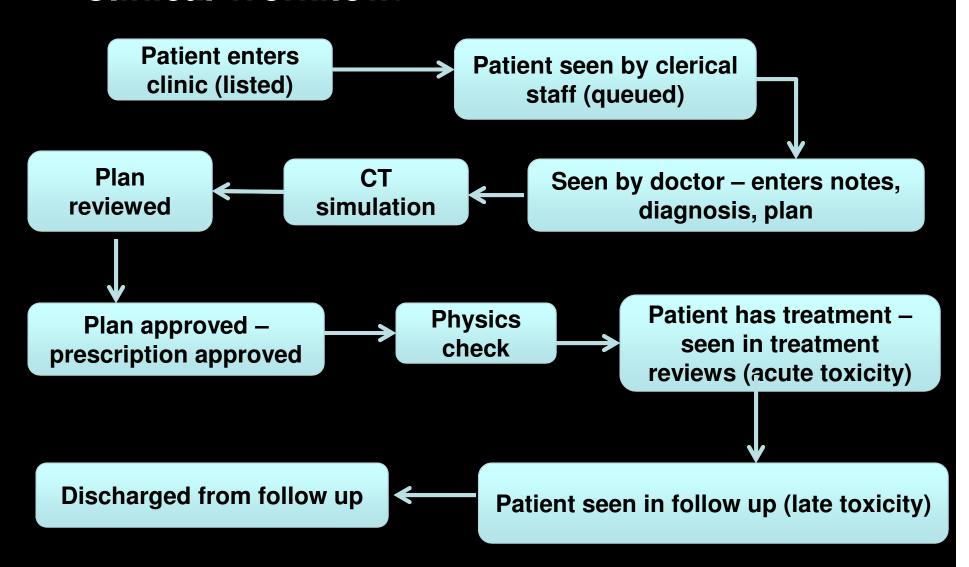
Disclosure:

I have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

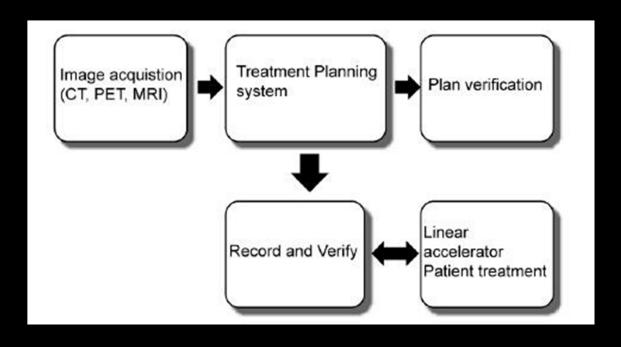
Background:

- Health information system (HIS) implementation
 - large challenge due to high cost and frequent failures
- HIS aims to eliminate and reduce human error and improve efficiency of health care.
- Factors influencing success positive user attitudes, leadership, training/ user support, ill-defined project objectives
- Poorly studied in the oncology setting
- Sydney
 - 2 radiation oncology departments have implemented Oncology Information System (LANTIS®) 2002-2003 and preliminary discussion reveals "different levels of usage" 5 years post implementation

Clinical Workflow:



Schematic of a typical radiation therapy process flow



Linear Accelerator:



Objectives:

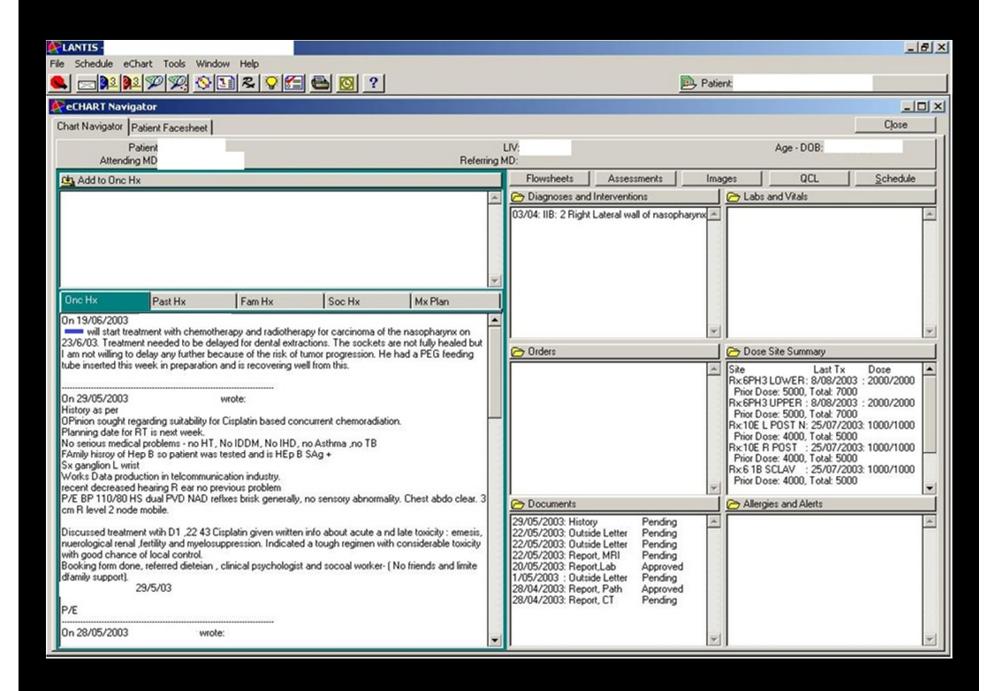
- To identify
 - differences in the implementation practices and usage of LANTIS®
 - critical factors and strategies for success
 - advantages or disadvantages in the health care delivery
- To understand
 - impact of different implementation practices on the clinical practice

Methods:

- Interview questions based on literature review
 - computer use
 - implementation
 - evaluation of current LANTIS® use
 - current clinical workflow
- Validity assessed by 2 radiation oncologists in a third hospital

Methods:

- Focussed, open-ended, semi-structured interviews (30-45 min) in Hospital A and B
 - 13 of 15 radiation oncologists
 - discussion was recorded and transcribed analysis by coding concepts (NVIVO® software)
- Two researchers independently conducted the coding to ensure that the coding was accurate and comprehensive.
- The final interpretation was reached through discussion and consensus.



Results:

Functionalities used by Radiation Oncologists	Hospital A
Patients listed	Yes
Patients queued	Yes
Patient history and examination results	Yes
Electronic Radiation prescription	Yes
Electronic Approval of prescription	Yes
Acute side effects recorded at weekly	Yes
treatment review (electronic RTOG assessments or notes)	
Disease outcome & late side effects recorded	Yes
during follow up	
(electronic RTOG assessments or notes)	

Results:

Functionalities used by Radiation Oncologists	Hospital A	Hospital B
Patients listed	Yes	Yes
Patients queued	Yes	No
Patient history and examination results	Yes	No
Electronic Radiation prescription	Yes	No
Electronic Approval of prescription	Yes	No
Acute side effects recorded at weekly treatment review	Yes	No
(electronic RTOG assessments or notes)		
Disease outcome & late side effects recorded during follow up	Yes	No
(electronic RTOG assessments or notes)		

Pre-implementation phase

Hospital A

- Single radiation oncology department established satellite centre 25 km away
- Paper file transportation cumbersome > need for paperless system
- State Health Department

 took ownership leading
 to bulk purchase of
 oncology information
 systems for entire state

Pre-implementation phase

	Hospital A	Hospital B
•	Single radiation oncology department established satellite centre 25 km away	 DORIS in 1980s containing 50,000 patients basic demographic data (home grown system)
•	Paper file transportation cumbersome > need for paperless system	
•	State Health Department - took ownership leading to bulk purchase of oncology information systems for entire state	

Implementation process

	Hospital A	Hospital B
Aim	 To become paperless To improve patient care through increased efficiency 	 To transfer DORIS data into LANTIS

Implementation process

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Difficulties	 Organizational, Size, getting everyone on board, finance 	 Loss of project manager- management made no replacement Loss of director

Implementation process

	Hospital A	Hospital B
Aim	 To become paperless To improve patient care through increased efficiency 	 To transfer DORIS data into LANTIS
Difficulties	 Organizational, Size, getting everyone on board, finance 	 Loss of project manager- management made no replacement Loss of director
Strategies	 Clear vision from leader, Support from General Manager and NSW Dept. of Health, Project Manager, supportive training 	 Project Manager who understood the clinical workflow and technical knowledge for data transfer

Similarities between two departments

- Profile of radiation oncologist
 - Age, computing skills
- Attitudes of the radiation oncologists
 - positive, not too enthusiastic, not negative
- Evaluation by the radiation oncologists
 - "implementation is a success"
 - "implementation is still incomplete"
 - User support and training adequate
- Perception of the Project manager
 - Competent
 - Achieved goals

Comparison of Project leaders of implementation

	Hospital A	Hospital B
Project leader for the IS introduction	Radiation	Radiation
	Oncologist	Oncologist
A computer expert?	No	No
A senior staff member?	Yes	Yes
In a position of authority?	Yes	Yes

Comparison of Project leaders of implementation

	Hospital A	Hospital B
Project leader for the IS introduction	Radiation	Radiation
	Oncologist	Oncologist
A computer expert?	No	No
A senior staff member?	Yes	Yes
In a position of authority?	Yes	Yes
 Was there a absence of leadership either at or immediately after the implementation? 	No	Yes
Able to articulate a 'paperless' vision at start of project?	Yes	No

Comparison of Project Manager of implementation

	Hospital A
Project Manager (day to day running of IS introduction)	Senior
	Radiation
	Therapist
A computer expert?	No
A senior staff member?	Yes
 Supported by higher authority to change clinical practice? 	Yes
 Was there a vacancy or gap in the project manager role at or immediately after the implementation? 	Yes
Understand the clinical workflow?	Yes
 Perceived to be competent in their role of implementation? 	Yes
Achieve the aim of the implementation?	Yes

Comparison of Project Manager of implementation

	Hospital A	Hospital B
Project Manager (day to day running of IS introduction)	Senior Radiation Therapist	Radiation Physicist
A computer expert?	No	Yes
A senior staff member?	Yes	No
 Supported by higher authority to change clinical practice? 	Yes	No
 Was there a vacancy or gap in the project manager role at or immediately after the implementation? 	Yes	Yes
Understand the clinical workflow?	Yes	Yes
 Perceived to be competent in their role of implementation? 	Yes	Yes
 Achieve the aim of the implementation? 	Yes	Yes

Advantages in Hospital A over Hospital B in health care delivery

- Efficient Data
 - Never 'missing", Real time, entire multidisciplinary team adds data (med onc, pall care, etc), wide accessibility
- Quality assurance of data
 - Improved quality of data and reduced error
 - standard prescription, now legible
- Research Database
- Statistics on workflow process reports
- Changed clinical workflow
 - Checklist functionality
- Disadvantage disaster when the system crashes

Results:

Functionalities used by Radiation Oncologists	Hospital A	Hospital B 2007
Patients listed	Yes	Yes
Patients queued	Yes	No
Patient history and examination results	Yes	No
Electronic Radiation prescription	Yes	No
Electronic Approval of prescription	Yes	No
Acute side effects recorded at weekly	Yes	No
treatment review		
(electronic RTOG assessments or notes)		
Disease outcome & late side effects recorded	Yes	No
during follow up		
(electronic RTOG assessments or notes)		

Results updated:

Functionalities used by Radiation Oncologists	Hospital A	Hospital B	Hospital B
	2007	2007	2014
Patients listed	Yes	Yes	Yes
Patients queued	Yes	No	Yes
Patient history and examination results	Yes	No	Yes
Electronic Radiation prescription	Yes	No	No
Electronic Approval of prescription	Yes	No	No
Acute side effects recorded at weekly treatment review	Yes	No	No
(electronic RTOG assessments or notes)			
Disease outcome & late side effects recorded	Yes	No	No
during follow up			
(electronic RTOG assessments or notes)			

Results updated:

- Hospital B acquires a new head of department
 - Leadership and aim of implementation to be paperless
 - Training
 - User support
 - Increased usage by multidisciplinary team
 - Obstacles more easily overcome

Conclusion:

- OIS has changed work practice
 - easier to use and safer than the paper-based system
- Supports previous literature positive user attitudes, leadership, training/ user support
- Critical factors for success in this case study
 - Strong clinical leadership within the department
 - Clear vision prior to implementation
- Advantages in health care delivery
 - Timeliness of data and benefits through the organization of data most appreciated

Key points:

- OIS implementation is a culture change in the workplace
- Don't need IT expertise to implement the information systems side, project management skills are desirable
- Clinical leadership essential
- Implement slow and steady seems to more effective
- Obstacles to implementation are common (resistance to change, getting everyone on board)
- Advantages of having an oncology information system outnumber the disadvantages

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Questions?

