

# Physician Leadership in IT

## Challenges and Lessons Learned



Long Beach Memorial  
Miller Children's Hospital  
Orange Coast Memorial  
Saddleback Memorial



# Outline

- Brief background
- MemorialCare Strategies
- On-going challenges/Needs
- Lessons learned
- Predicting MD role in future
- Questions



# Background-Journey

- Undergraduate Fortran programmer
- 1985 completed fellowship in MFM
- 1992 beginning of CPOE in MC
- 1996 became Medical Director Informatics for Physician Society
- 2003 began assisting MDs in choice of EMR
- 2004 DBV role
- 2006 1<sup>st</sup> inpatient go-live MD adoption
- 2010 began AEMR role



# Leadership Roles MD IT

## Administrative

CIO  
CMIO  
Medical Directors  
Paid MDs

## Medical Staff

COS/VCOS  
Department Chairs  
Subsection Chairs  
General Staff

# Problem: Traditional structures

- Built around medical staff structure and medical executive committees
- Designed for regulatory compliance, credentialing and disciplinary actions
- Hospital level structure, often lacks expertise since chosen mostly by clinical/administrative factors
- First response is to find the “geeks” who may/may not be “leaders” and/or fully understand clinical workflow
- Best choices have blend of technically savvy and “big picture” clinicians



- Administrative positions like CIO may (or may not) be clinician
- CMIO role part/full time (60/60)
- Usually perceived as clearly part of administration
- Difficult role to be “Champion” and administration
- Line of authority not to medical staff
- EMR-clearly a “Clinical Project”



# MemorialCare Solutions



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# MemorialCare Structure

- 1996 formed the “Physician Society” as physician led entity responsible for system-wide development of EBM
- From start believe that clinical computing would be necessary
- Partnered with the traditional medical staffs to come up with common goals
- Spearheaded physician component of system selection, DBV and physician adoption



# Developing MD Leadership

- MCPS and hospital oversight
- Involvement/education of the MEC
- Formation of formal PIC committees
- Requirements of physicians for training
- Oversight of MD usage, security and training, etc.
- Involvement of the rest of the system

- Chiefs/past chiefs
- Special Meeting of the MEC
- Medical Director & Other Contracted groups (Anesthesia, ED)
- Physician Informatics Council
- Medical Staff Departments

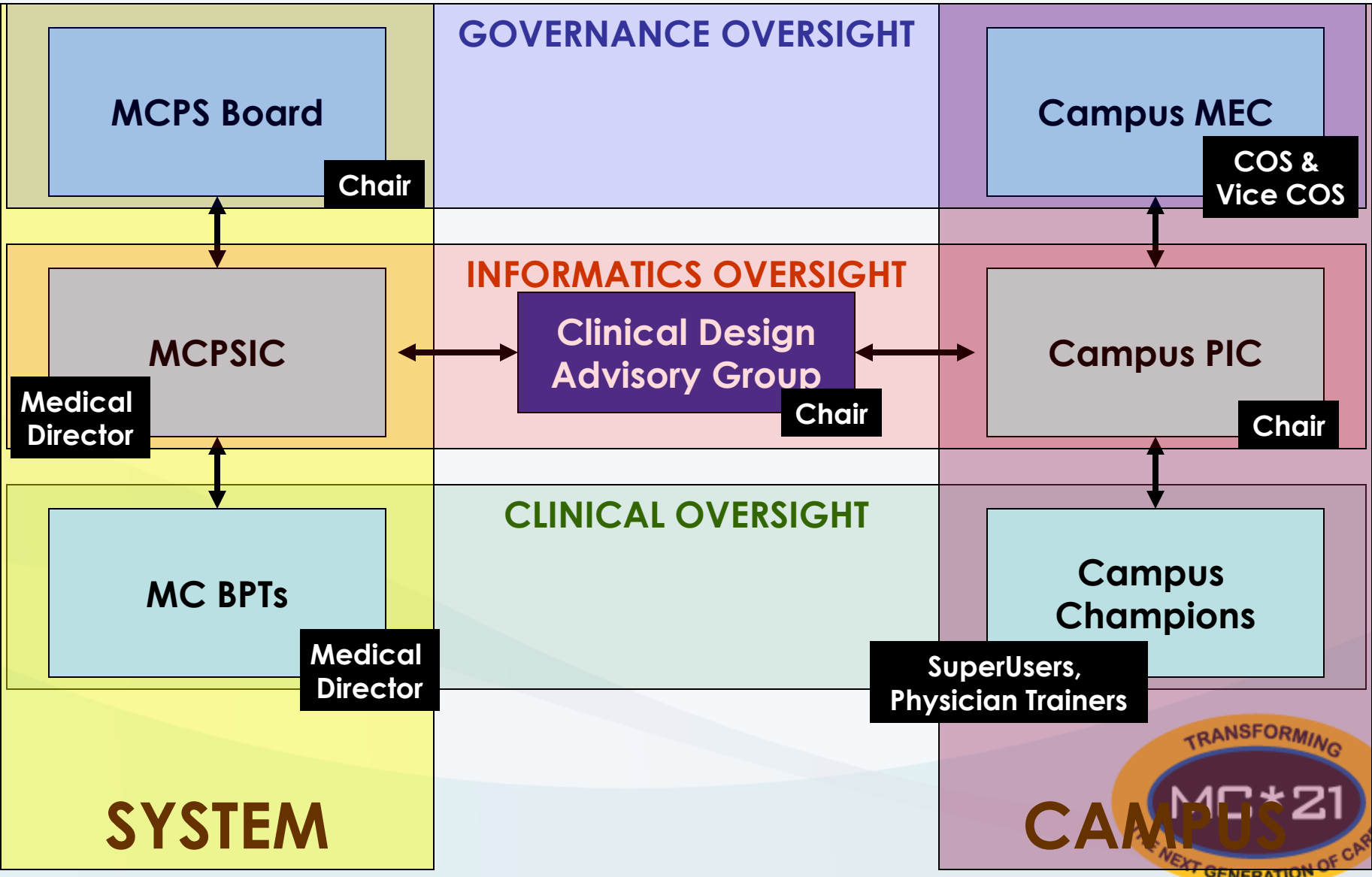


# System MD Leadership

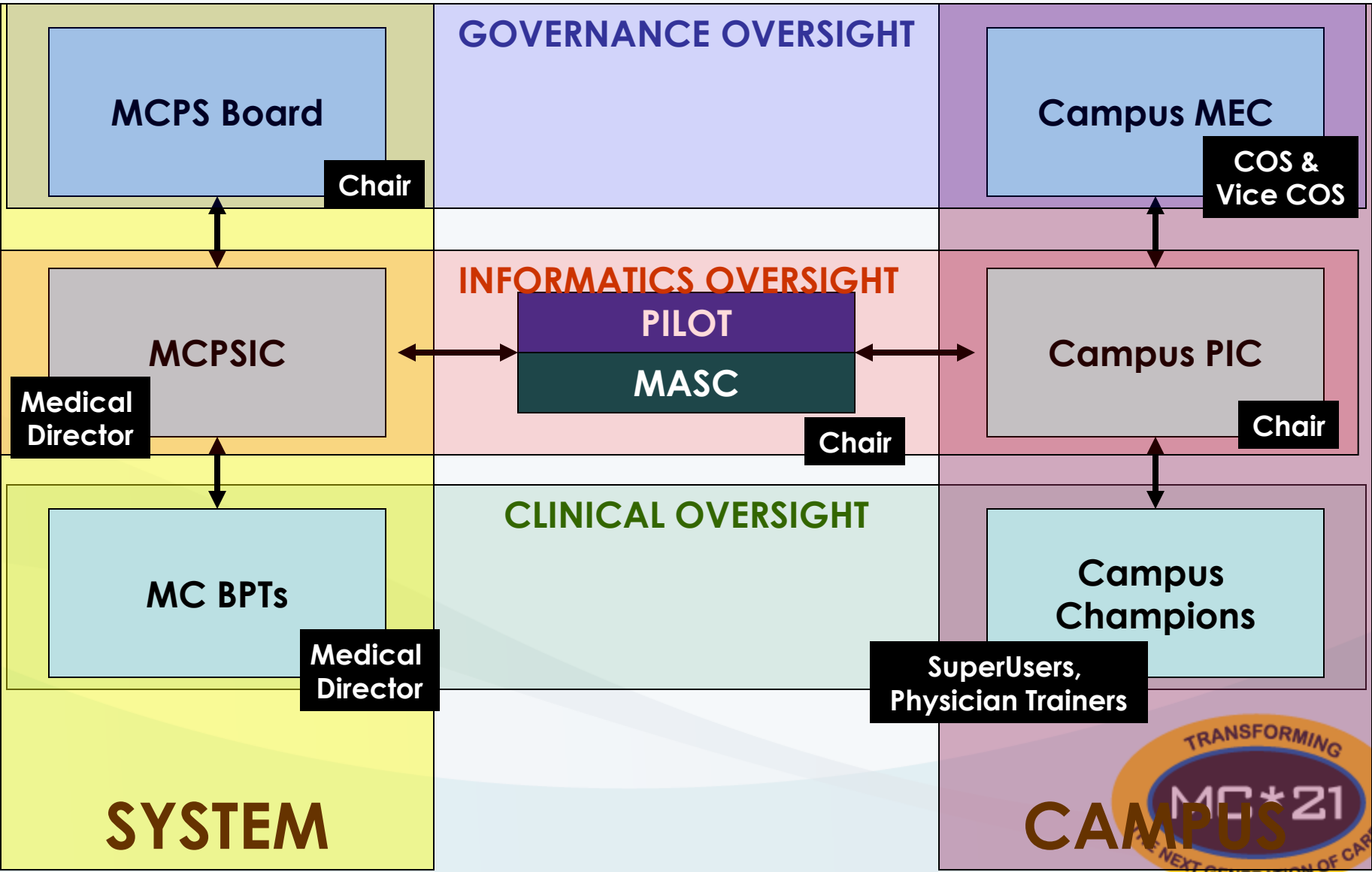
- 2003 formed CDAG
  - Participated in Epic DBV
  - Paid participation
- 2009
  - Transitioned CDAG into PILOT
  - Continued group to vet design issues
  - Began workgroups to address specific workflow challenges or new functionality
- 2010 began MASC as ambulatory equivalent



# MC Physician Governance 97-09



# MC Physician Governance 2011



# Leadership Nurseries

- Participation in many of these governance groups has identified and developed physicians with strong interest in informatics issues
- These have become our breeding grounds for tomorrow's medical leadership in informatics



# Our Lessons Learned



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# Lessons Learned

- Must have good views from the trenches to 50,000 ft. levels
- Physician's perceptions and abilities of IT are changing with the rest of society
- Adoption is a complicated process which requires careful planning and patience
- MD Leadership is critical for success in the clinical setting
- “Workflow, not technical issues become the major challenge”



# Lessons Learned

- USABILITY is key to success and ultimate cost benefit
- Good design is defined by how efficient the clinician is able to complete their workflow with the software
- Go-live is not for the faint of heart
- Success is defined when the user says “I would never go back”



# Who will be your next leaders?



- We have found that physician leaders have come both from “natural conception” and from In-vitro Fertilization (from developing roles in various governance and DBV groups)
- Come from various clinical backgrounds
- Regardless successful leaders have a combination of understanding clinical workflow and technical limitations



$$U = \frac{[D \times T \times S \times N]}{R^2}$$

Where

U = Total usage rate

D = Design factor

T = Training factor

S = Support factor

N = Need (perceived) factor

R = Resistance factor



$$D = \frac{Ef \times P_r \times (P_o - Si) \times Net \times Eq \times (Fit)_2}{B_{sec} + B_{new}}$$

Si = Simplicity factor

Ef = Efficiency factor

P<sub>r</sub> = Presentation factor

P<sub>o</sub> = Power factor

Net = Networking factor

Eq = Equipment factor

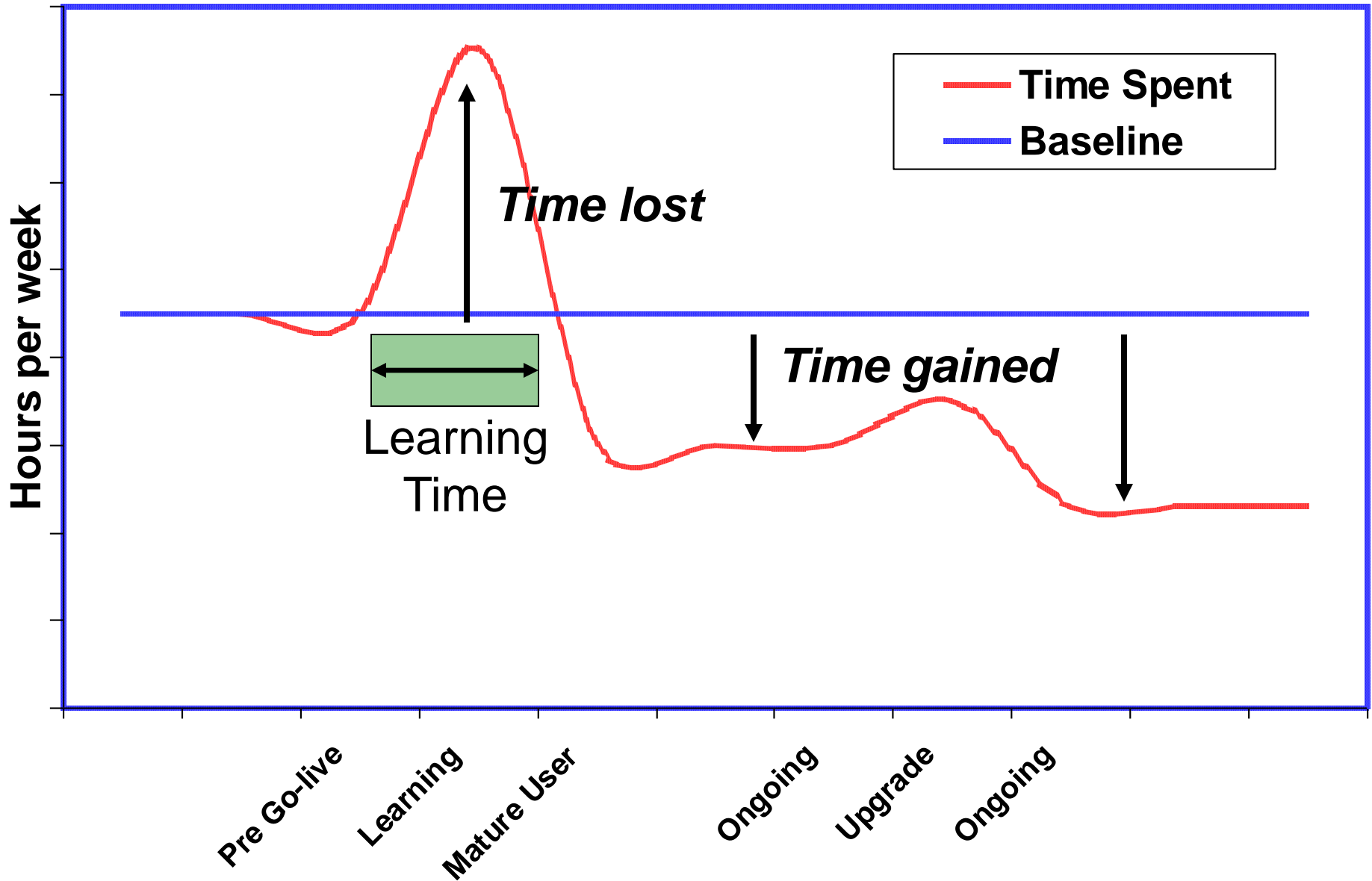
Fit = Fit of the design to the particular user's workflow

B<sub>sec</sub> = Burden of Security factor

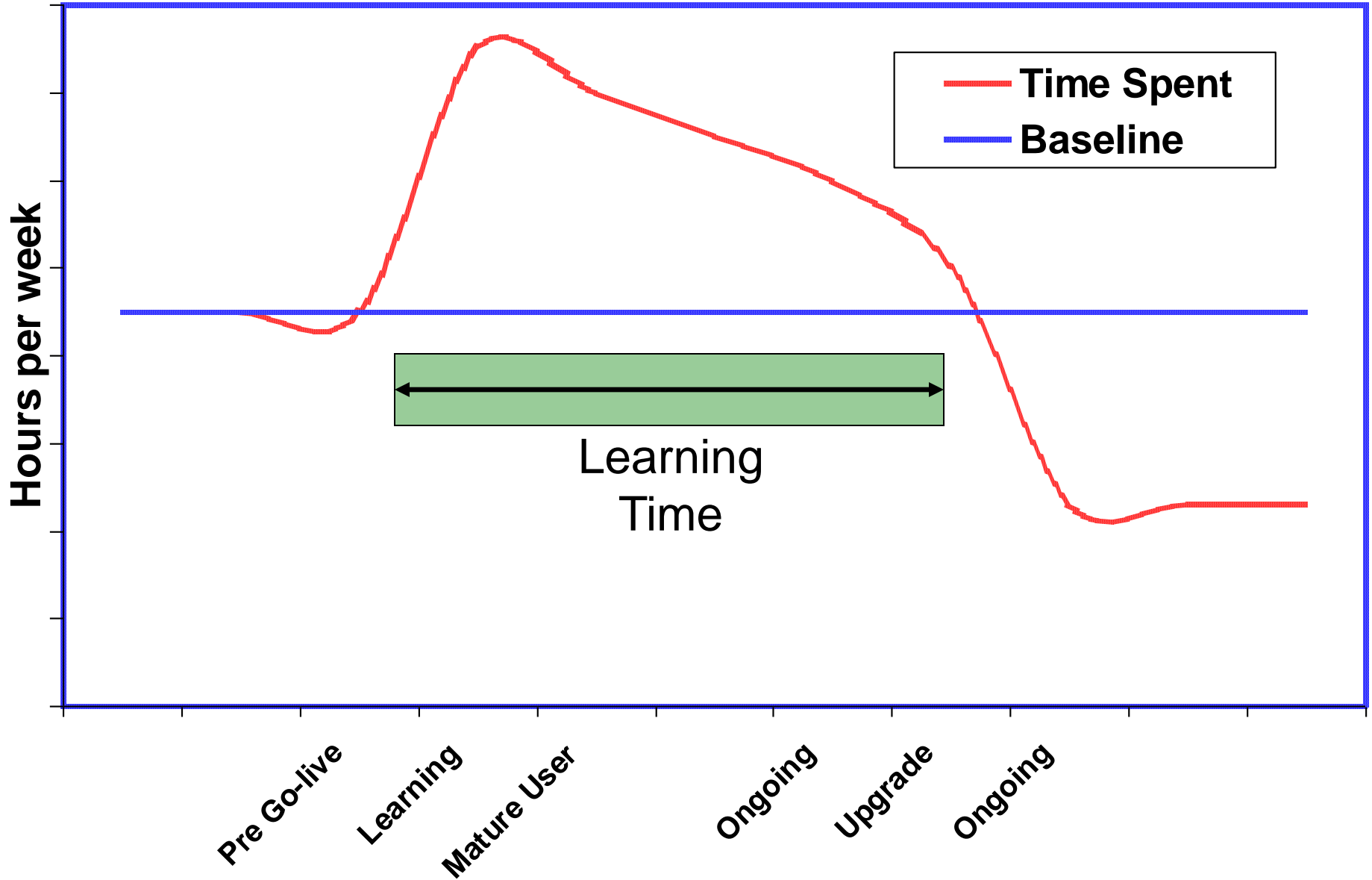
B<sub>new</sub> = Burden of new tasks added to the individual user



# Efficiency Curve for Extensive User



# Efficiency Curve for Extensive User Poor Training



# Facilitators

- Clinical Training Specialists (CTS) team



- Year-end Stats
  - 2400 office visits
  - 800 correspondences
  - 495 new Secure Remote Access accounts
  - 554 new PACS accounts
  - 405 new ESA accounts

- From Day 1 we sought input from our medical staffs on key aspects:
  - What did they want and need?
  - What were important imperatives to interactions
  - Fix a timeline for their schedule
  - Involvement in design
  - Involvement in training



# Physician “Needs” in an EMR White Paper

- MCPS PIC organized **physician retreat** of 54 physicians from medical staffs leadership for 2 day seminar on EMR
- Group comes up with **list of “Must Haves”** in new system
- Results refined by physician focus groups
- Over **450 physicians** participate in process
- **White paper written** and presented to MCPS board and used as reference for selection and build





# Key Imperatives to Working with Physicians



MEMORIALCARE  
HEALTH SYSTEM  
*Excellence in Health Care*

- 1) Show Strong but Limited Resolve with Holdouts
- 2) Use Internal Expertise
- 3) Never Lose Momentum
- 4) Transfer Responsibility, but Demand Accountability
- 5) Build Based on Best Practices, as Supported by Direct Observation**
- 6) The Key Elements Are: Good Design, Quality Product and the Right Content**
- 7) Target Physicians Based on Their Contributions**
- 8) Over-Invest in Access
- 9) Keep Physicians Focused on Technology
- 10) Create a Great Place to Train**
- 11) Most Physicians Pride Themselves in Being Computer Savvy, Those Who Aren't Won't Admit It
- 12) Physicians are Out of Time
- 13) Have Amazing Technical Support
- 14) Over-Communicate**
- 15) Only Display Crucial Alerts



# On Going Challenges



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# Challenges

- Everything takes longer than expected
- The technology is constantly improving but cannot keep pace with user's expectation
- Provider interoperability (MD/RN/RNP/PA/etc.)
- Evolution of the processes and stages requires evolution of the governance structure
- “Fuzzy borders of healthcare team”
  - Healthcare consumers going for best of breed
- Understanding the 50,000 foot view but remembering the effect in the trenches



Just when you know the answers....

- Constantly changing demands and goals
- Healthcare restructuring
- Limited funding
- Interfacing with multiple outside EMRs
- “Part time users”
- Always upgrades
- New modalities of input/output



# On-Going Challenges

- New staff training and adoption
- “Casual User” physician
- Continued SmartText and Order Set development
- Updates: How do we successfully communicate and train?
- Interfacing with the “paper” world



# The never ending saga...

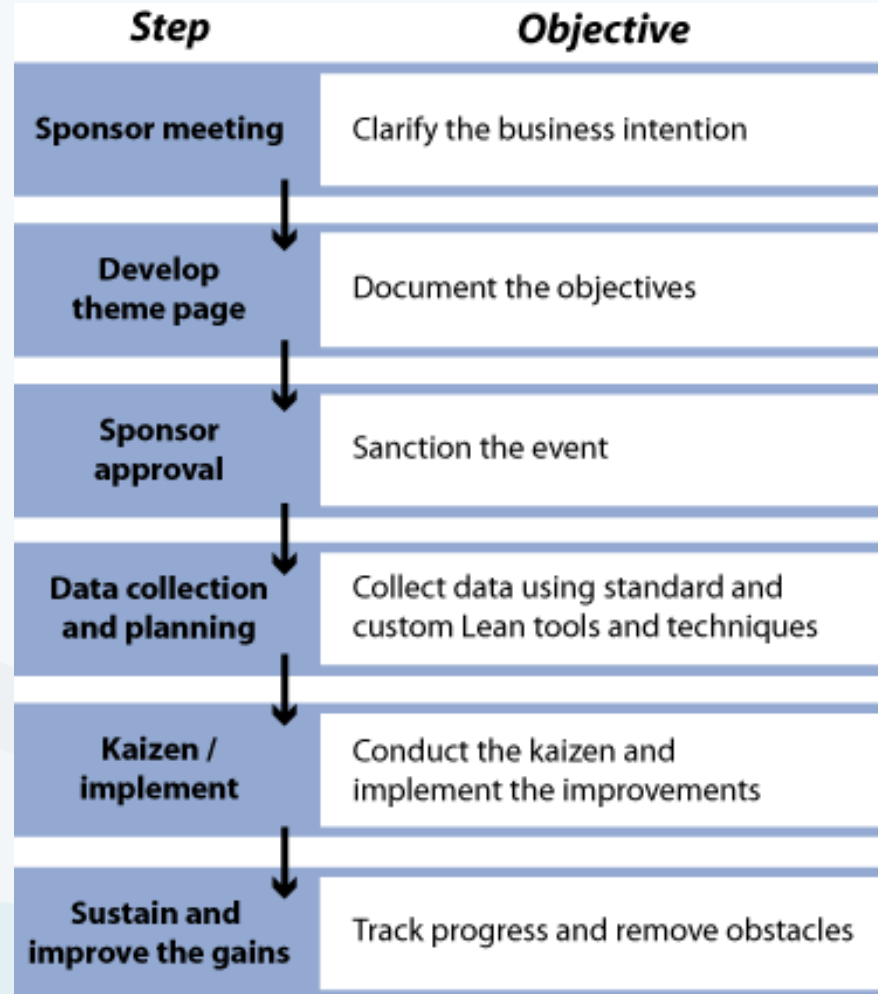
- “But I thought we were done after go-live!”
- “You know what would be really neat...”
- Kaizen for everyone and everything



# Toyota? How do we relate to these guys?



# Kaizen: Continuous Incremental Improvement of an activity to create more value

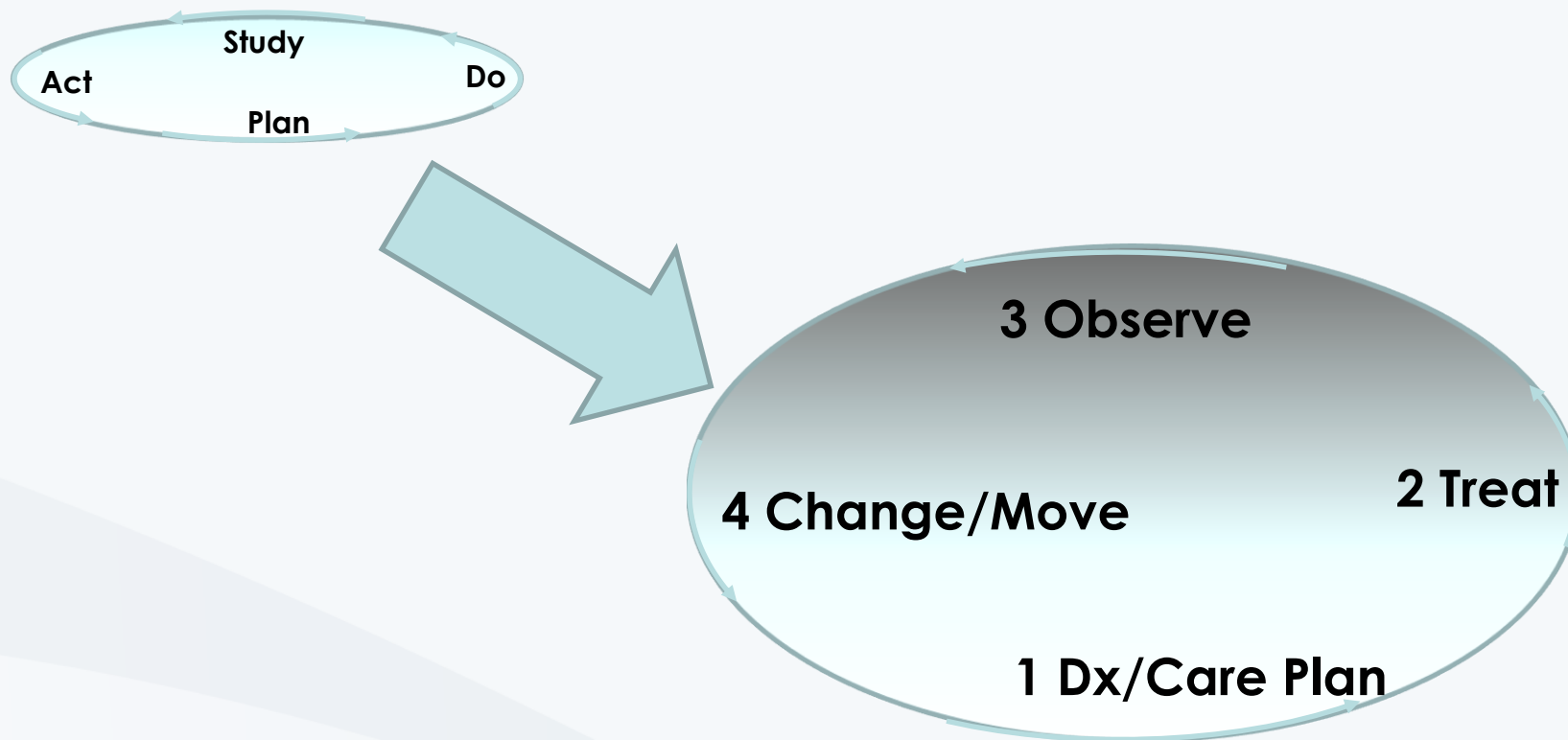


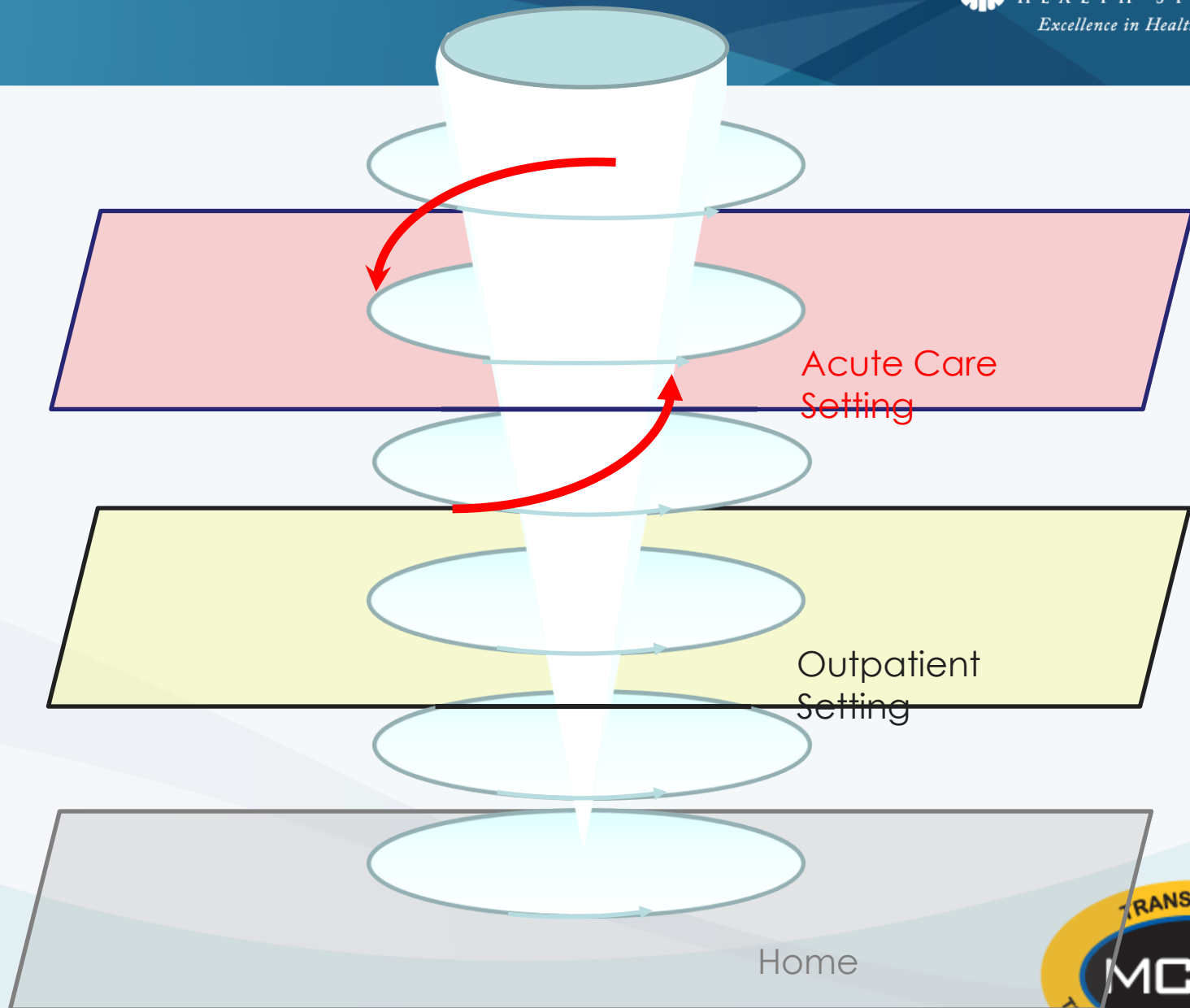
# Developments

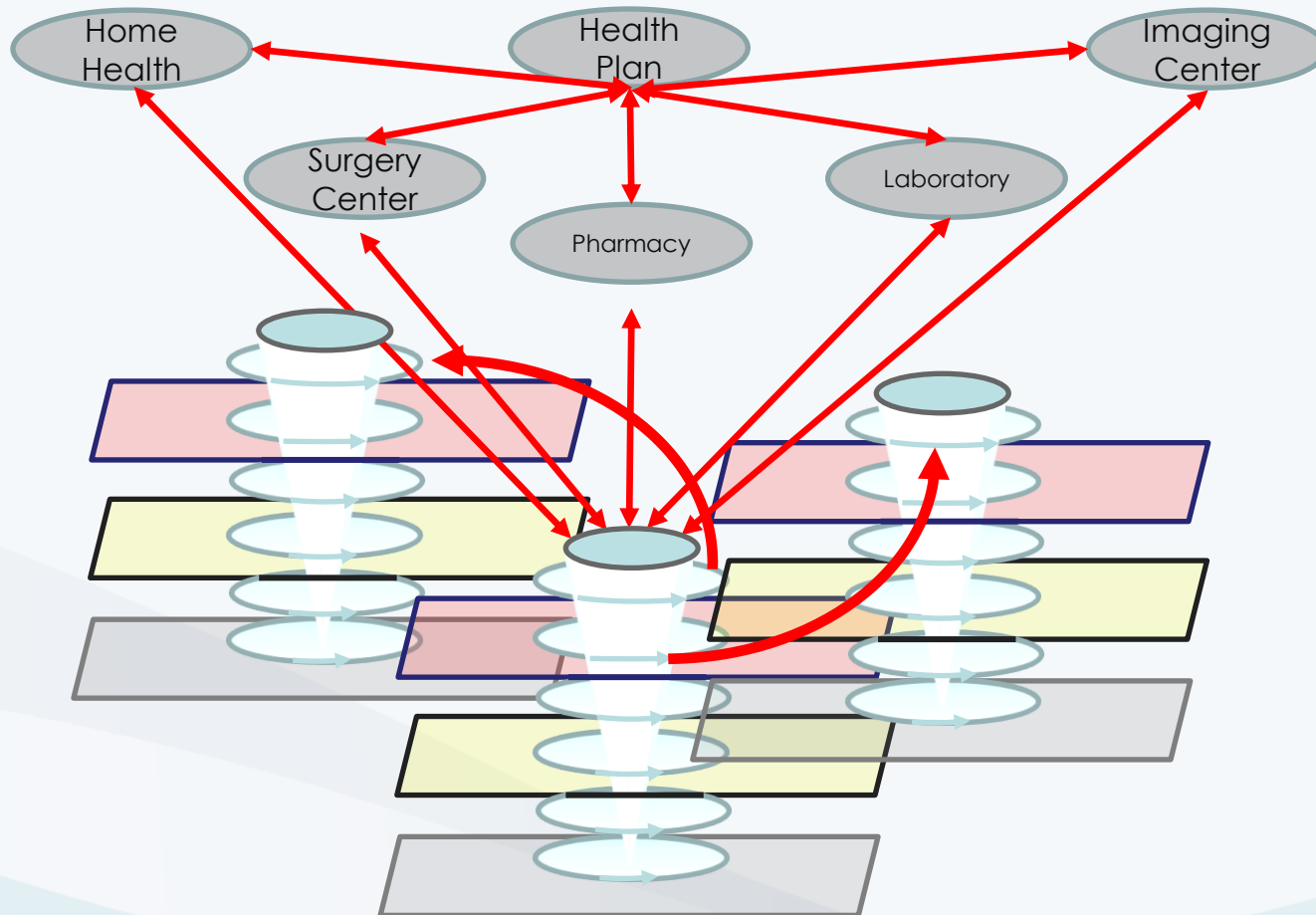
- Complexity of healthcare delivery
- Terabytes of clinical data
- Increasing demand for interoperability
- Building system to achieve “Accountable Care”
  - Quality
  - Service/Communication
  - Efficiency (cost containment)



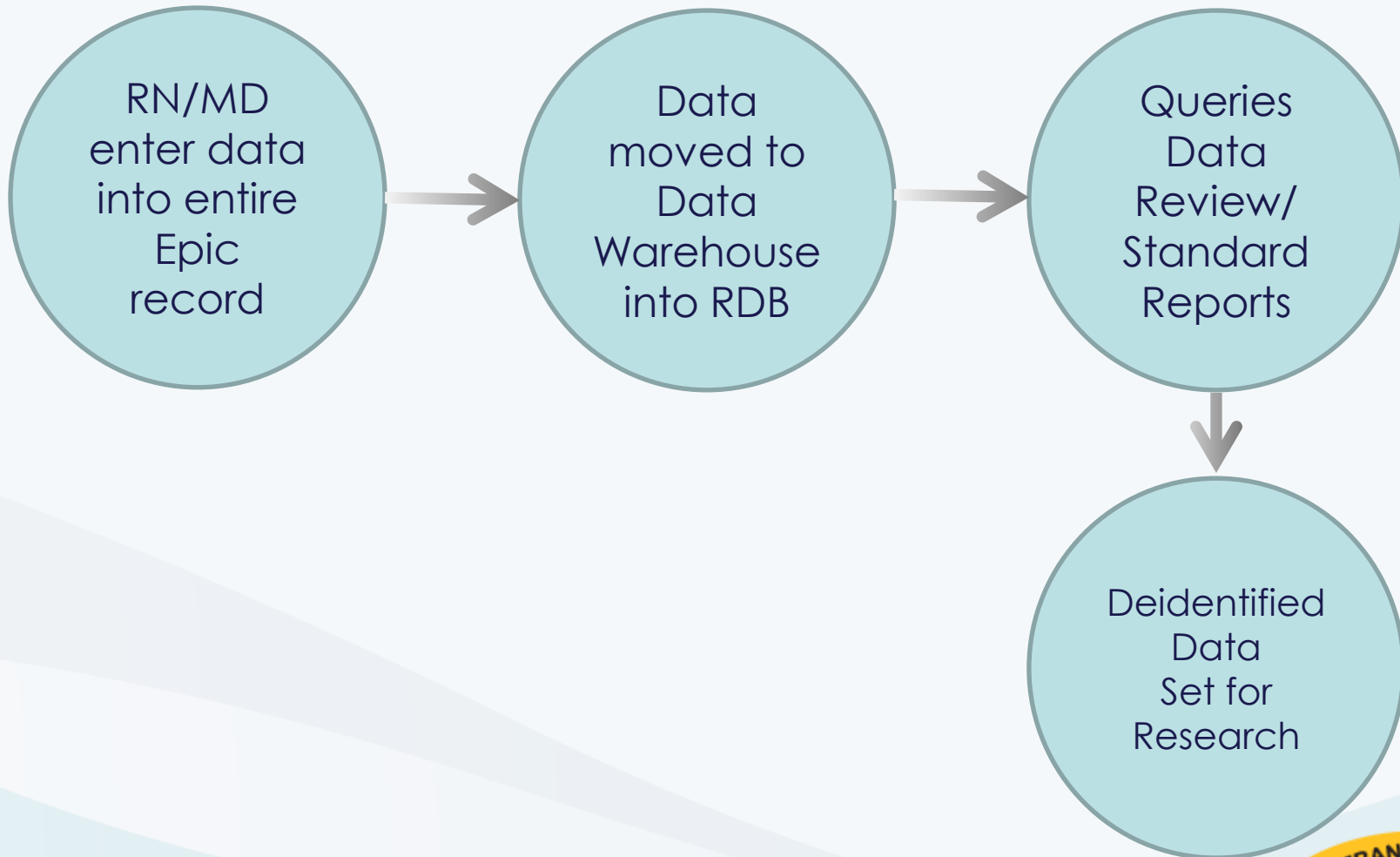
# The "Care Cycle" Model







# Future State Data Collection Process

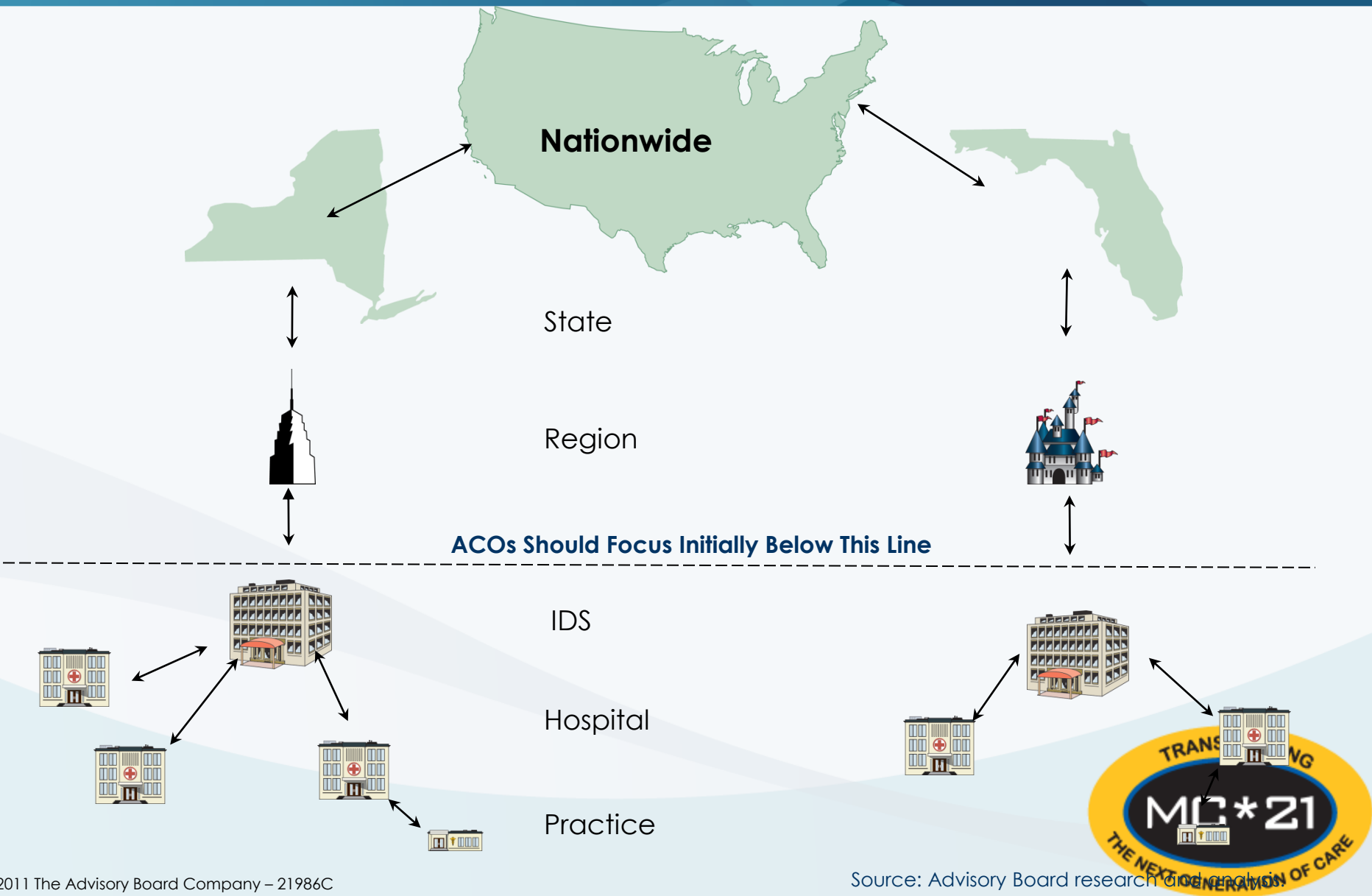


# Data Roles for MDs

- Which quality/research goals
- What data elements
- Interpreting results
- Turning data into information and then into actions and changes



# At What Level is Health Information Exchanged?



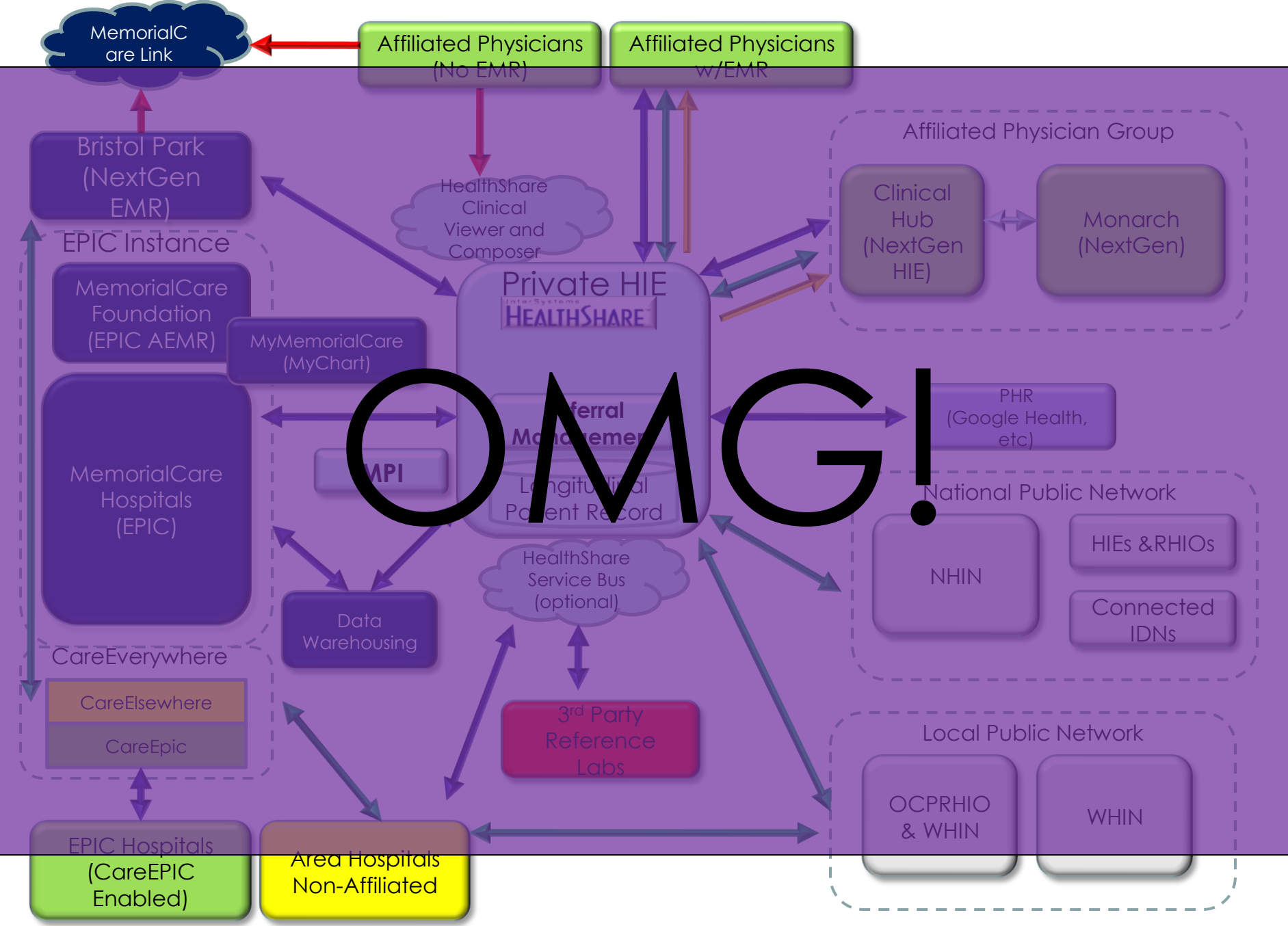
# Our Vision....

## Simplified (no kidding)



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OMMG!

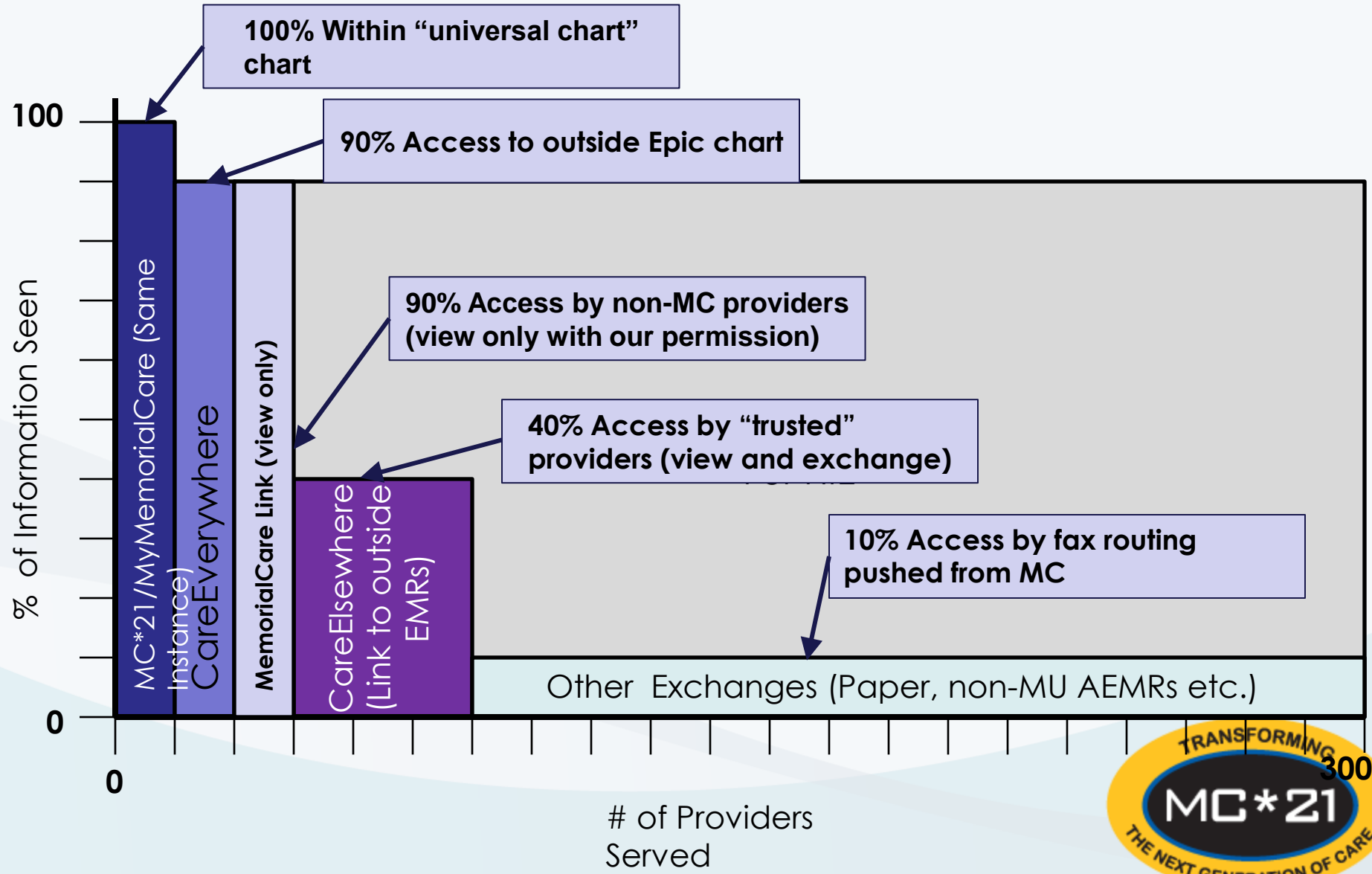
↔ Robust Data Exchange   
 ↔ Limited Data Exchange (CCD)   
 → Data Push/Event Notification   
 ← View Only

# So it's not that simple

- Technical and security/privacy issues are being addressed
- The challenge for the individual physician and offices is to choose the degree of integration with this developing network of information
- Like patients, their payers will expect such exchange and coordination of care



# HIE Services by Providers Served



# Conclusions



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# Conclusions

- We firmly believe our “culture of focusing on quality” and intensive efforts to involve physicians in all aspects of our project was important to our success
- Separate computer design from BPTs but ongoing continually work together
- Physician engagement requires extensive planning and resources
- Engagement is an on-going function with new physicians and keeping in touch



# Culture Needed

- Transparency
- Shared governance
- Commitment to quality
- Comfortable with change
- End user first



# MD Leadership Qualities

- Unquestionable “part of the team”
- Share and can expound the vision
- Be highly visible “On the point”
- Knowledgeable about the whole project
- Show enthusiasm but always under control
- Enhance communication between the physicians and the project team
- “Never take it personal”
- Get them to understand how this will always be a work in progress and that’s okay!

