

The Eight Factors of Effective Change

How to Prevent Failing Fixes

2017 International Technical Safety Forum - TRIUMF Labs

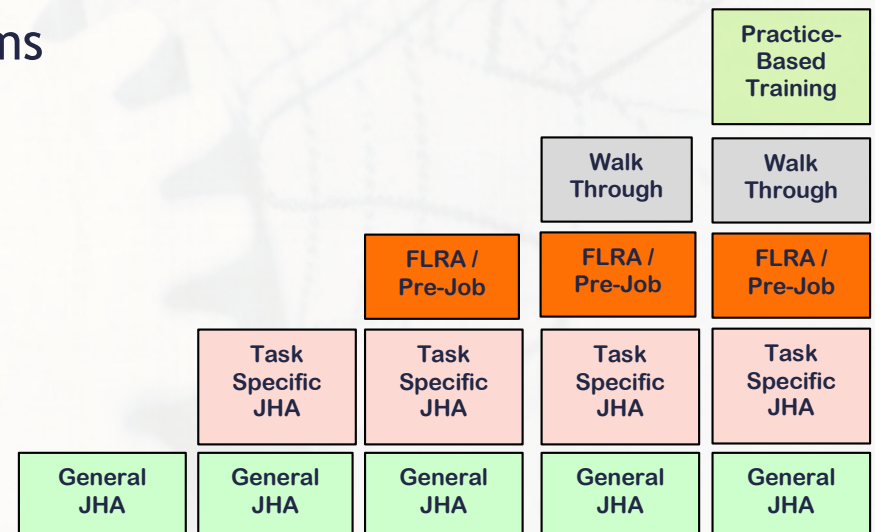
Afternoon Workshop

September 2017

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Chief Excellence Officer

Great Systems



A Need for More Effective Fixes



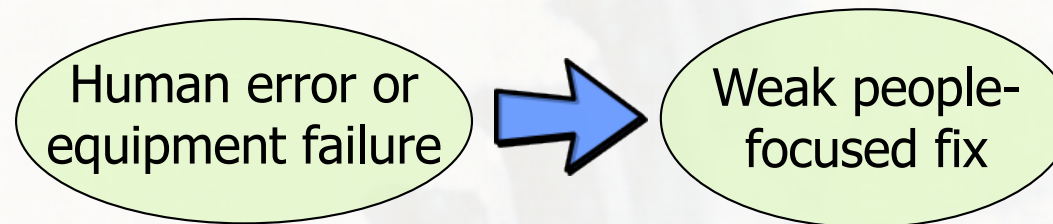
- Health Affairs in April 2011 revealed that the standard methods hospitals use to detect medical errors fail over 90 percent of the time.
- A five-year study of North Carolina hospitals, published in the New England Journal of Medicine in November 2010, showed that, in 25 percent of all admissions, the medical care harmed patients.
- A 2010 government analysis found that 134,000 Medicare beneficiaries were suffering adverse events every month, many of which were "clearly or likely preventable."

Medical Errors Harm Huge Number of Patients, Huffington Post, August 2012

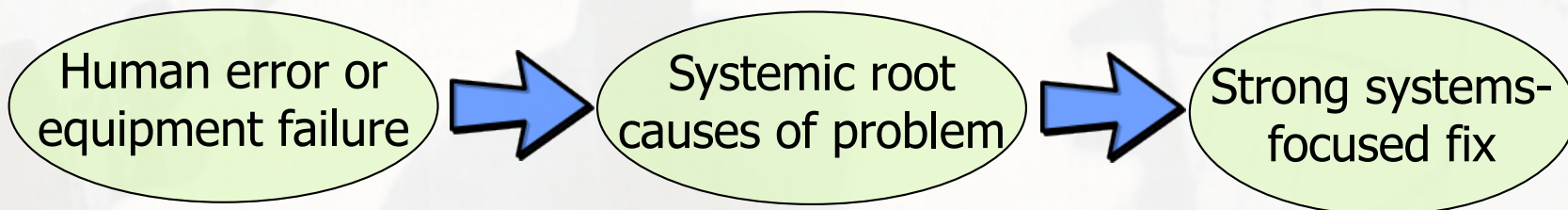
- The September 2013 *Journal of Patient Safety* says that between 210,000 and 440,000 patients each year suffer some type of preventable harm that contributes to their death.
- Medicare will track a hospital's error rates and in 2014 will cut payment by 1 percent to hospitals with the highest rates of patient safety issues.

The Psychology of Failing Fixes

- When we write a corrective action against a human error or equipment failure:



- When we write a corrective action against a systemic root cause:



Too Busy to Change?

Here is Edward Bear,
coming downstairs now,
bump bump bump
on the back of his head,
behind Christopher Robin.



It is, as far as he knows, the only way of coming down stairs, but sometimes he feels that there really is another way, if only he could stop bumping for a moment and think of it.

Improving Processes in Healthcare



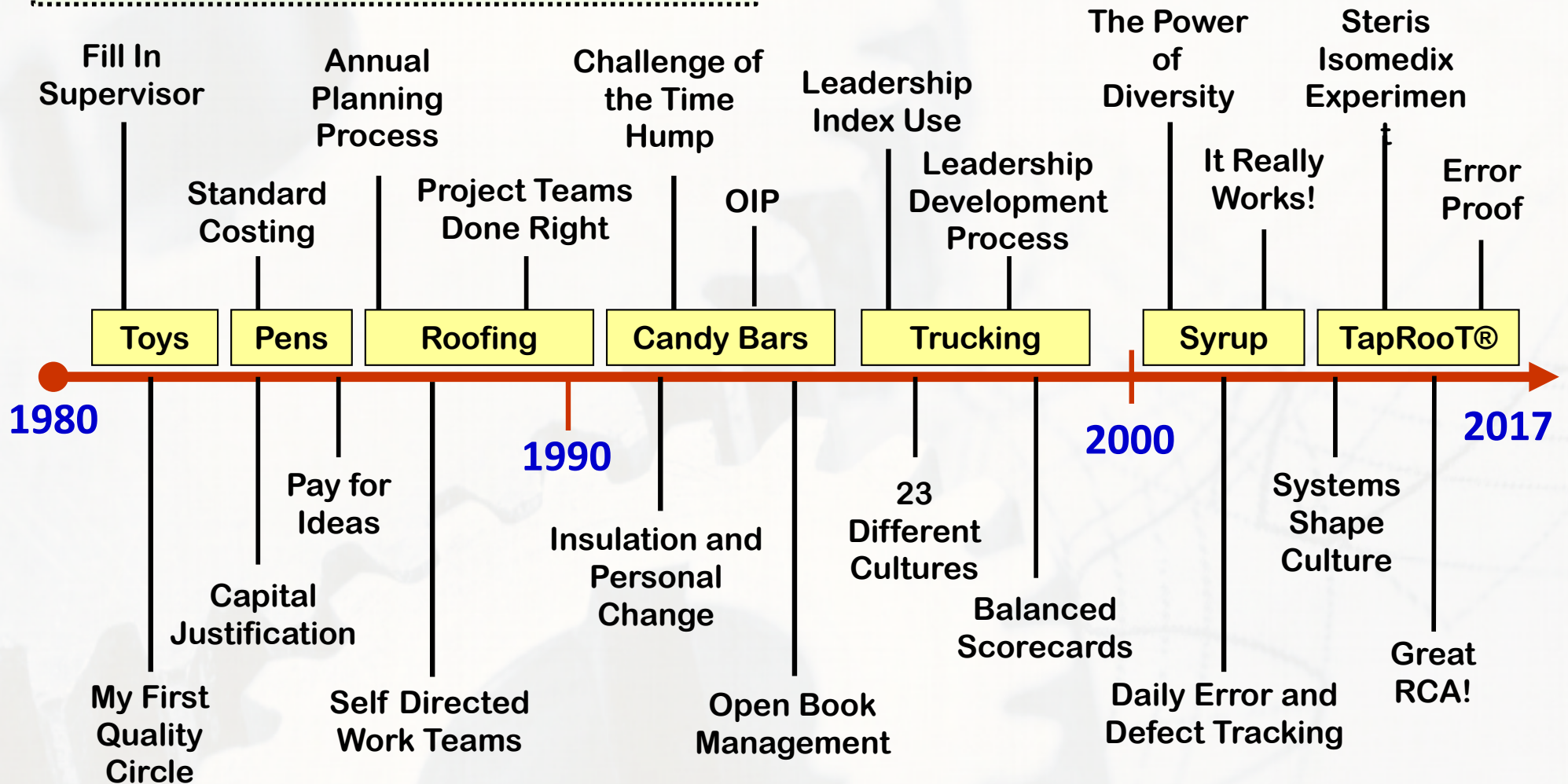
Factors that constrain process improvement results in healthcare.

- Patient care is much more important than process care
- Fear / blame culture makes error reporting and process analysis tough
- Authoritarian leaders resist big system changes
- Outcome measure focus overwhelms a process measure focus
- Non-clinical processes and people are not involved enough

Factors that contribute to process improvement success in healthcare:

- Increasing implementation of EMRs and CPOE
- Use of bar codes and RFID to track meds and patients
- Great examples of success exist for benchmarking
- Need for work system designs that support error-free performance

Thirty+ Years of Personal Learning



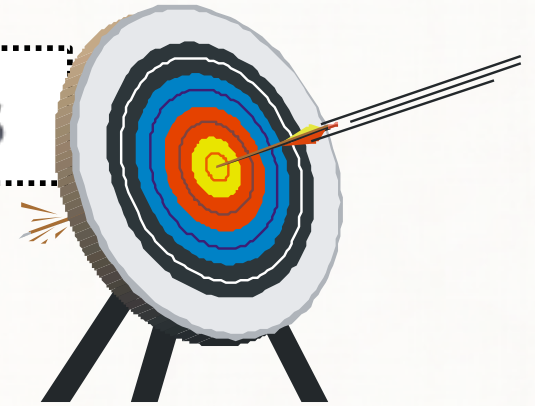
On the Side

MBA

Team Excellence Judge

National Baldrige Examiner

Potential Learning Opportunities



In this session, you will learn how to:

- Explore the factors that required for, and drive, true human behavior change
- Look at examples of mistake proofing applications
- Gauge the manner in which you personally use, or don't use, effective safeguards to minimize process errors
- Better define potential fix impact and the types of fixes needed
- Improve the quality and effectiveness of the corrective actions you develop

How error free would you like to be?

My Error Proof Motivations

- People are being held accountable to unrealistic goals
- The need for continuous improvement is getting lost
- I don't like wasting time or processing rework
- I want better service and products as a customer
- Shifts from reactive to proactive work cultures are needed

What value do you see in becoming error proof?

How Much Risk Can We Accept?

RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

	Consequence / Severity				
Likelihood	Negligible	Marginal	Major	Critical	Catastrophic
Frequent	5	10	15	20	25
Occasional	4	8	12	16	20
Seldom	3	6	9	12	15
Remote	2	4	6	8	10
Unlikely	1	2	3	4	5

Does Your **Potential Fix Impact** equal the **POTENTIAL Severity** of the problem?

Is 99% Good Enough?

- 2 unsafe landings at O'Hare Airport each day
- 16,000 lost pieces of mail per hour
- 20,000 incorrect drug prescriptions per year
- 50 newborn babies dropped at birth each day
- 32,000 missed heartbeats per person each year
- 2 million books in the next year will have the wrong cover
- 900,000 credit cards will have the wrong information

How often can
you go a day
without a defect?

What is the Root Cause?



A Key Improvement Thought

If leaders knew the cost of the errors that occur **EACH DAY** ...



They would be making **VERY DIFFERENT** decisions

Test Yourself!

How Many F's Do You Count?

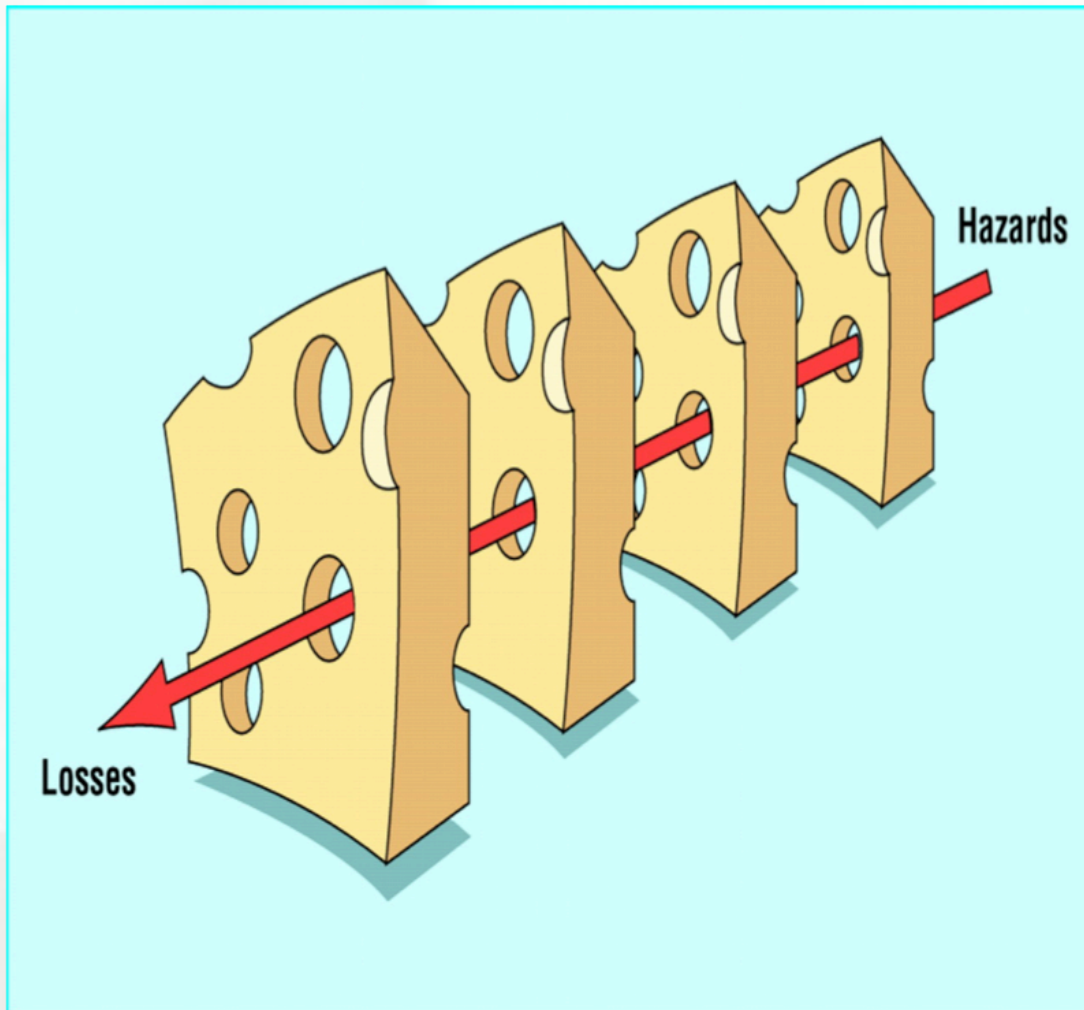
Count the total number of F's in the paragraph

Finished files are the result of years of scientific study
combined with the experience of years

Now count the total number of F's in this paragraph

**THE NECESSITY OF TRAINING HANDS FOR FIRST-CLASS FARMS IN
THE FATHERLY HANDLING OF FRIENDLY FARM LIVESTOCK IS
FOREMOST IN THE MINDS OF FARM OWNERS. SINCE THE
FOREFATHERS OF THE FARM OWNERS TRAINED THE
FARM HANDS FOR THE FIRST-CLASS FARMS**

How Effective are Your Safeguards?

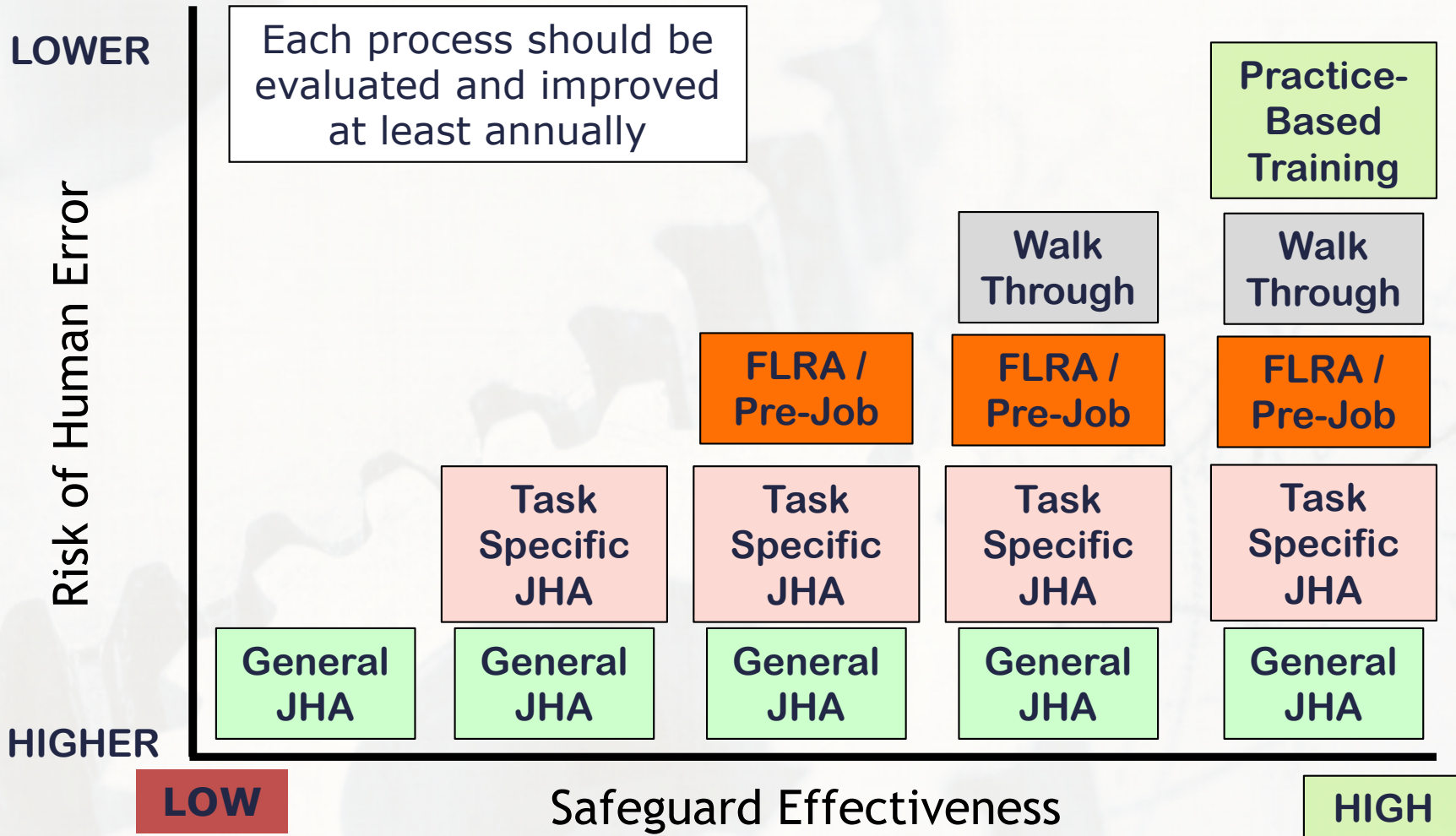


Concept based on Reason's Swiss Cheese model

Safeguard Examples

- Checklists, procedures, and policies
- Training
- Pre-shift meetings
- Audits and inspections
- Supervision
- Engineered controls
- PPE
- Verbal communication rules

Stacking Safeguards to Reduce Risk of Error



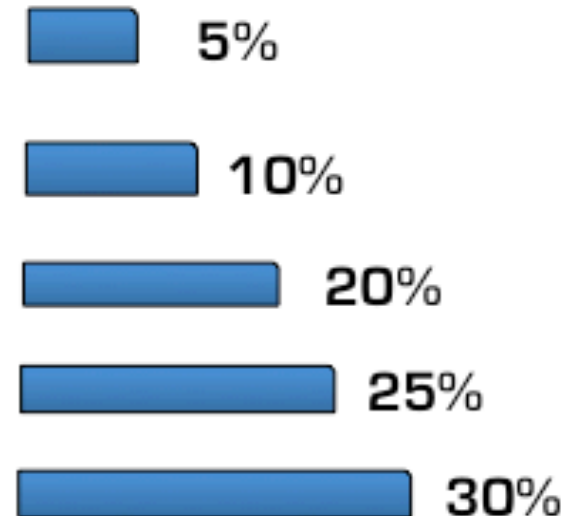
All Fixes are Not Created Equal

STRONGEST



1. Remove / reduce the hazard
2. Remove the target
3. Guard the target
4. Engineered, physical process, or human factors fix
5. Administrative fix
6. Training fix
7. Information distribution
8. Exhortation – be more careful

Where do most of your corrective actions fall on this spectrum?

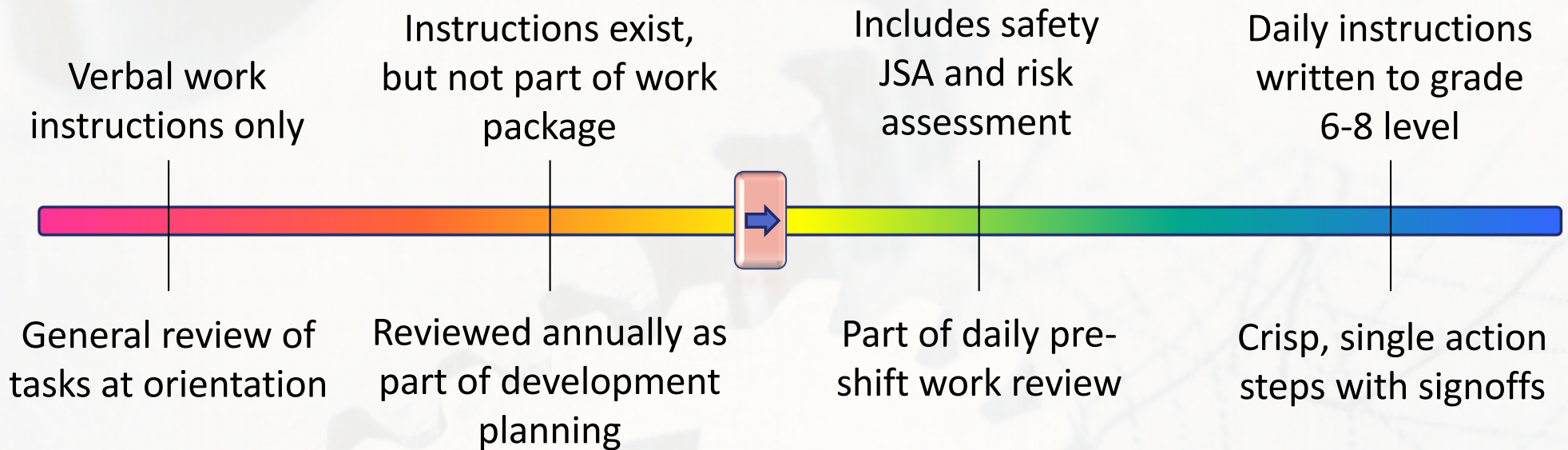


WEAKEST

Derived from Hadden and Christensen, William R. Corcoran (2007), and the *TapRootT*® RCA book

Creating Better Work Packages

Towards Better Work Systems



Effective Work Package Building Codes

- Create simple, picture-based instructions
- Get the instructions close to the work
- Involve users in work package improvement
- Make special instructions OBVIOUS!

How Good Do We Need to Be?

HIGH

Rate of Human Error

A six sigma level of quality allows for 1 defect out of 294,118 opportunities

2015

1 out of 200

2016

1 out of 2,000

1 out of 20,000

2017

1 out of 200,000

2018

LOW

HIGH

Safeguard Effectiveness

What's Your Potential for Error?

Your HEPI consists of five factors ...

- Degree that work environment shifts 1 2 **3** 4 5
- Degree that scope of work shifts 1 2 3 4 **5**
- Shifts in team experience levels 1 2 **3** 4 5
- Amount of blame culture that exists 1 2 3 4 **5**
- Degree of task complexity 1 **2** 3 4 5

HEPI = Human Error Potential Index

HEPI = 18 / 25 – 72%

As your HEPI increases, process waste levels also increase

What Does It Take to Be Error Proof?



- How many hours can you go without making a mistake?
- What % of the time is human error the root cause of a problem?

"95% of the problems are caused by systems, not people." - W. Edwards Deming

Thoughts on Human Error and Performance

Human error is rarely
a root cause



Few people really want to
make mistakes

Faulty systems account for
90% or more of errors



What is Mistake Proofing?

- **Poka-yoke** – Japanese term for ‘fail safing’ or ‘mistake proofing’
- Any mechanism in a lean process that helps an operator avoid (**yokeru**) mistakes (**poka**).
- Formalized as a concept and practiced by Shigeo Shingo as part of the Toyota Production System

Examples:

- Trapped key interlocking – can’t remove key if car is not in ‘Park’
- 3.5 inch floppy disc – right corner was shaped different to prevent the disc from being inserted upside down

Source: Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia - January 2010

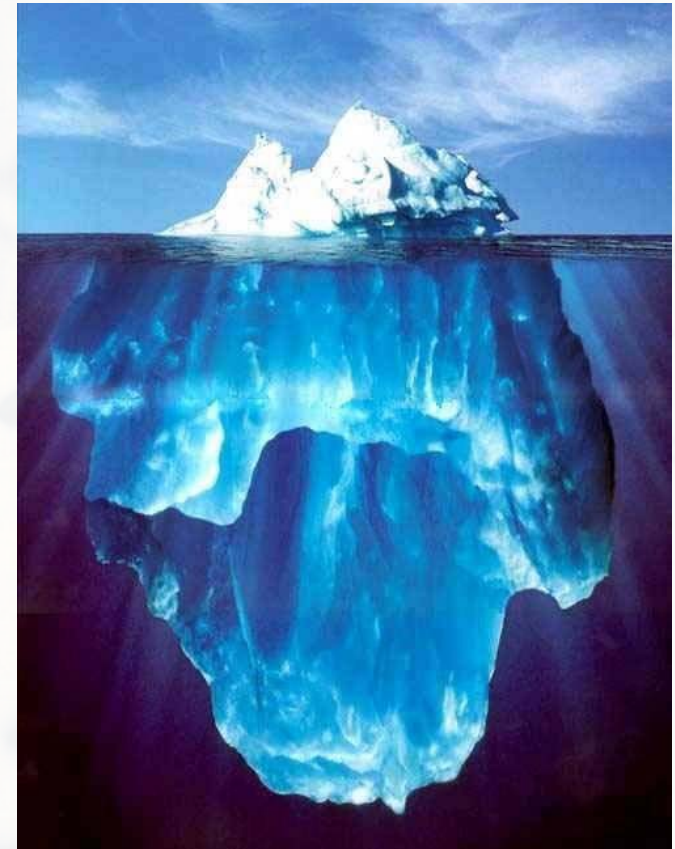
Errors versus Defects

DEFECT: Product that deviates from specification or does not meet customer expectation

ERROR: Any deviation from an intended process

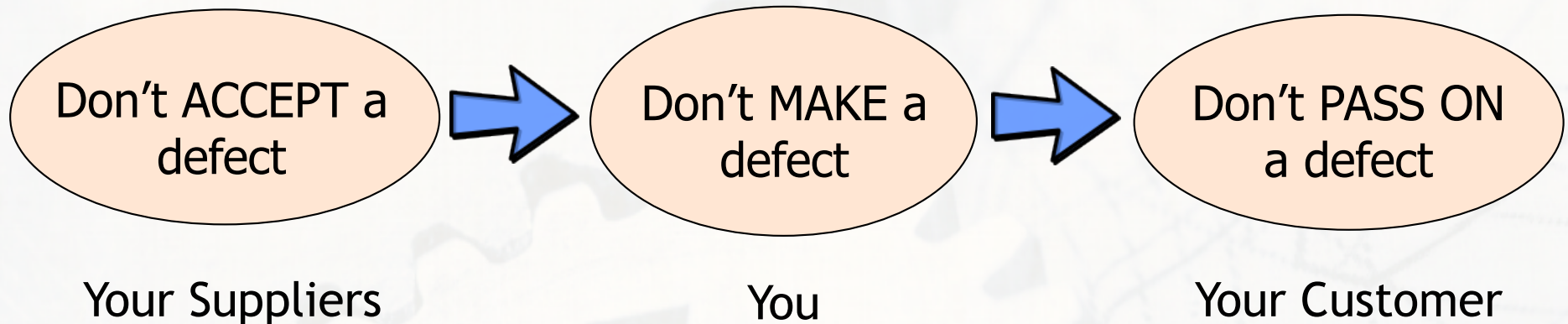
All defects are created
by errors

Defects are only the tip
of the iceberg



3 Rules of Error Proofing

- A error proofing system should take into consideration these three simple rules:



- Ideally, design the product or service so that it can't be assembled or performed incorrectly!!

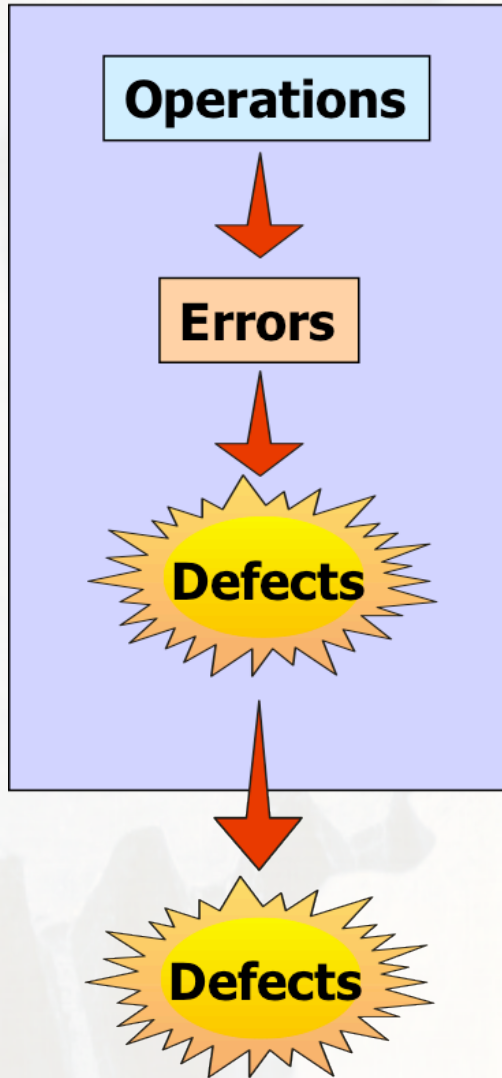
Source: 'Poka-Yoke, Improving Quality by Preventing Defects, Shigeo Shingo, 1986

Shingo's Zero Defect Strategies

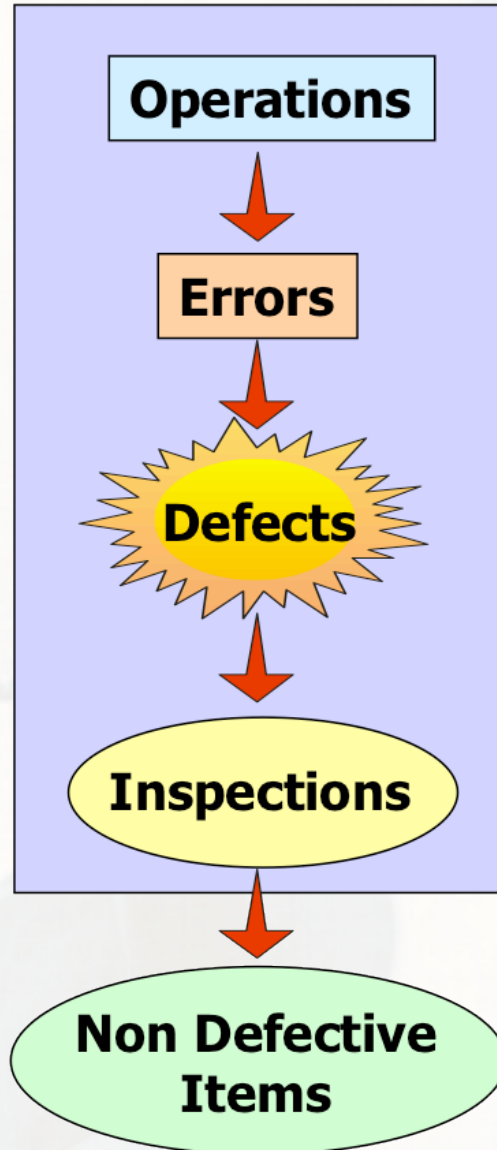
Prevent errors from becoming defects	Level Five	Zero defects
Don't pass defects on	Level Four	Defects do not leave the process
Don't let defects recur	Level Three	Decrease defects
Strive for no complaints	Level Two	Defects do not leave the company
Lots of defects, lots of complaints	Level One	Defects leave the company

Source: 'Poka-Yoke, Improving Quality by Preventing Defects, Shigeo Shingo, 1986

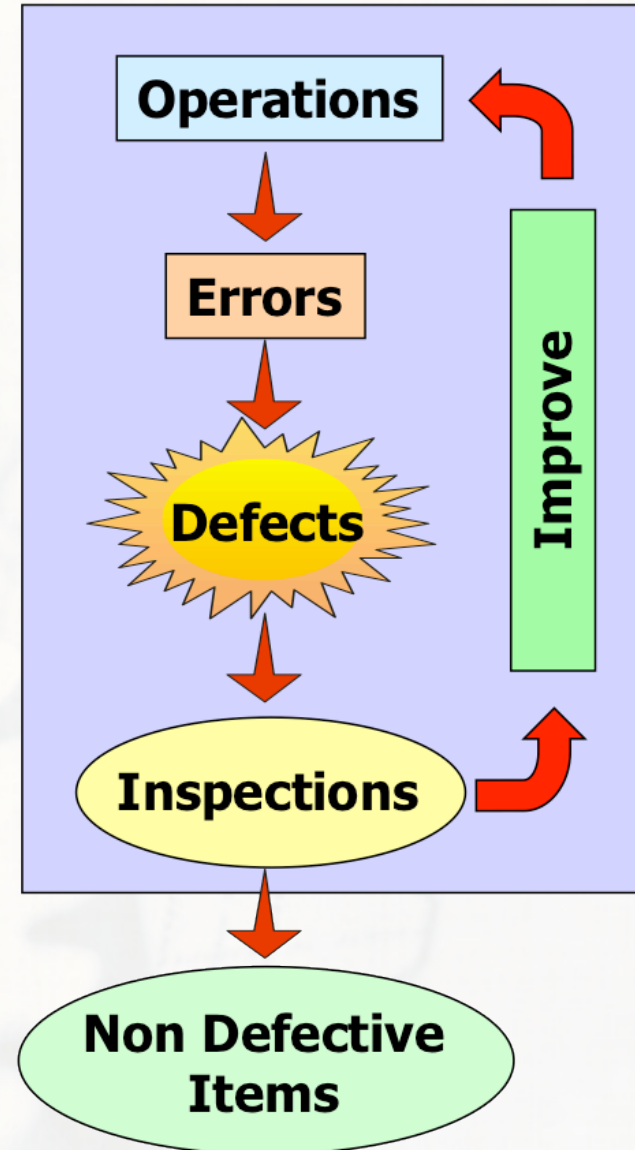
No Inspection



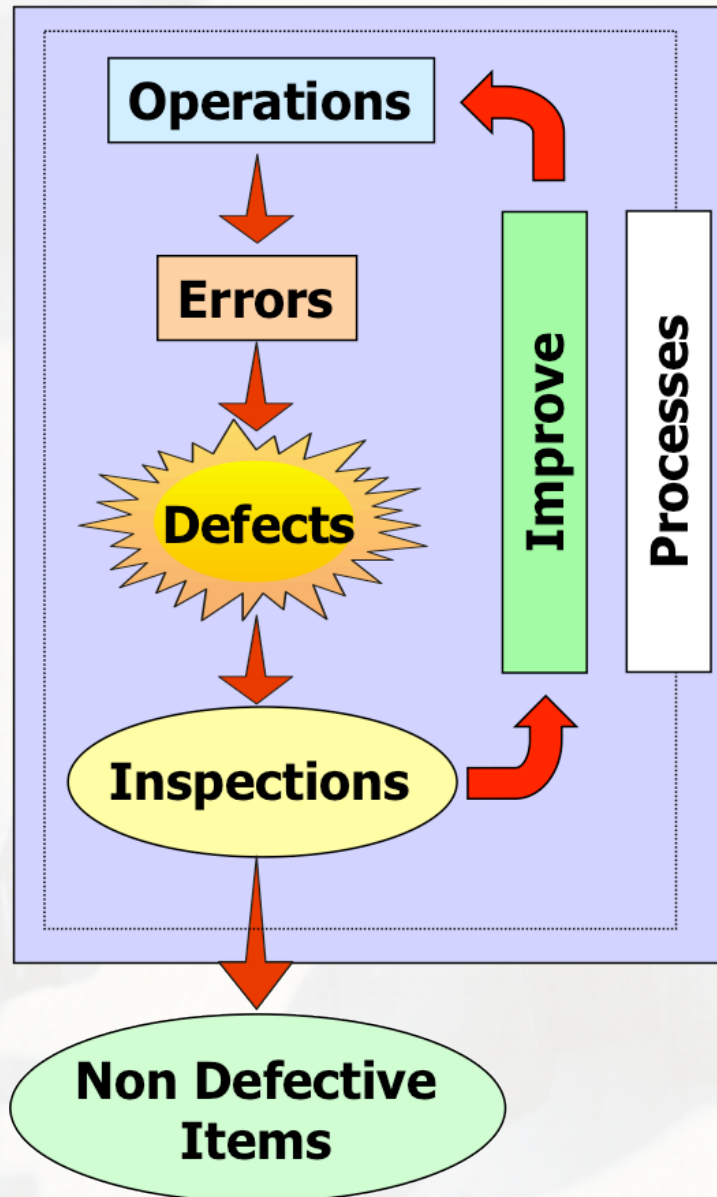
Judgment Inspection



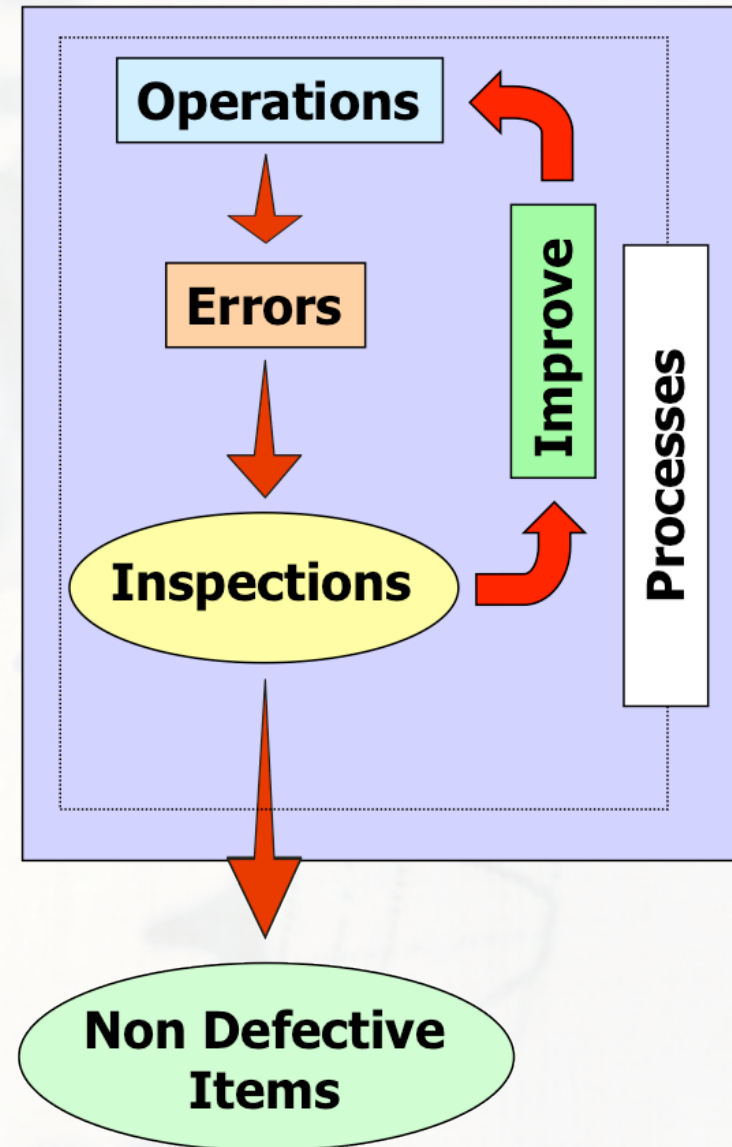
Informative Inspection



Self Checks Within Process

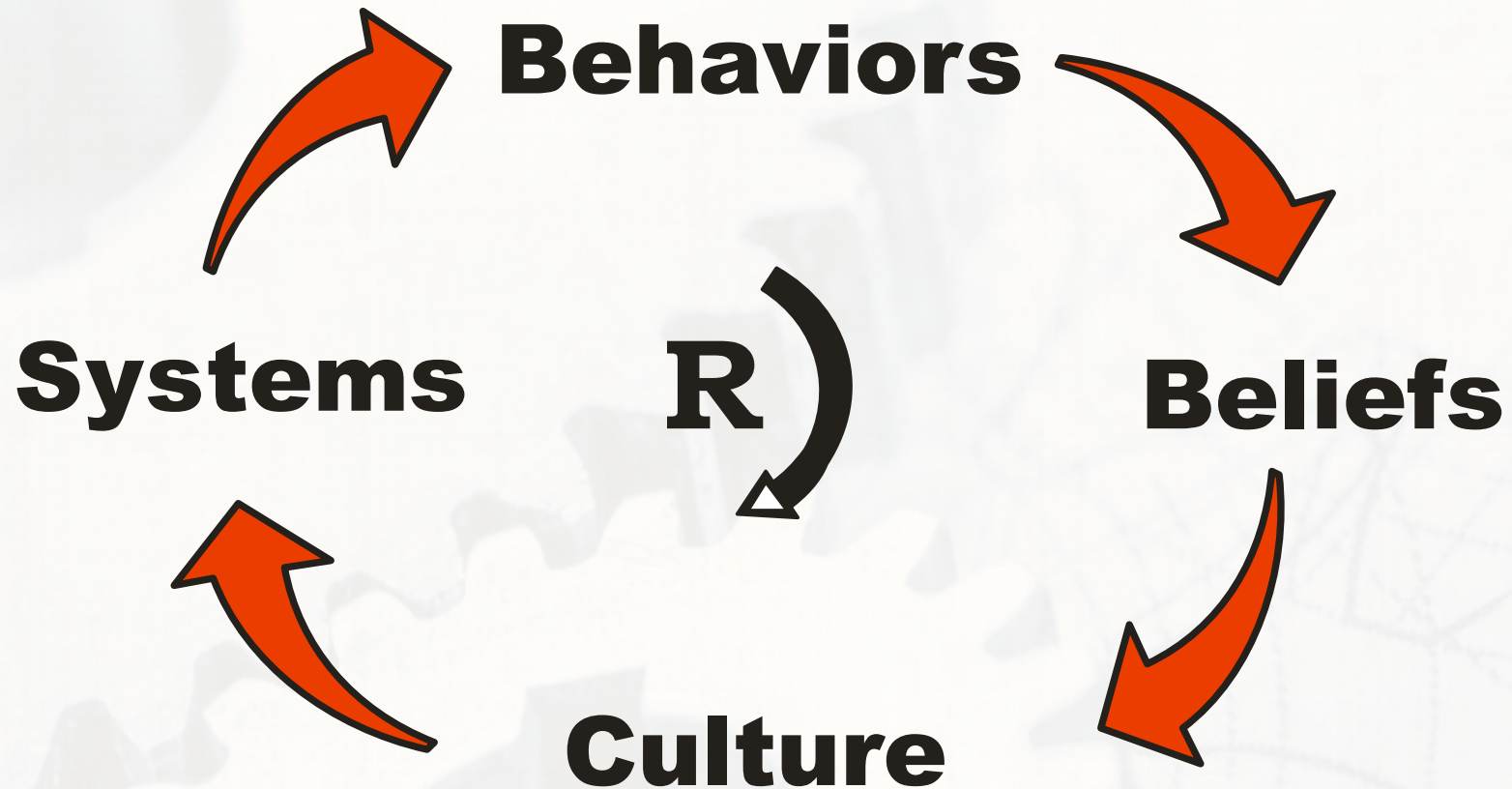


Source Inspection



Source: 'Poka-Yoke, Improving Quality by Preventing Defects, Shigeo Shingo, 1986

The Culture Loop



At what rate is your process excellence culture gaining or losing momentum?

What's Holding Us Back?

- We have not learned from the past
- We don't see all work as a process
- We aren't using our problem solving tools
- We only engage a small percentage of our people
- We can't find time for improvement

HIGH

% of Processes DMAI'd

Efficient Workplace	High Performance Workplace
Traditional Workplace	Engaged Workplace

LOW

% of Workforce Involved HIGH

The Key to Proactive Improvement

The goal of proactive improvement is to find and analyze high leverage errors and defects!

How do you find key waste, such as errors and defects?

Fix the root causes of defects, errors, and failures

Capture key process errors and defects on a daily basis!!

The Proactive Path to Error Proof

PROACTIVE



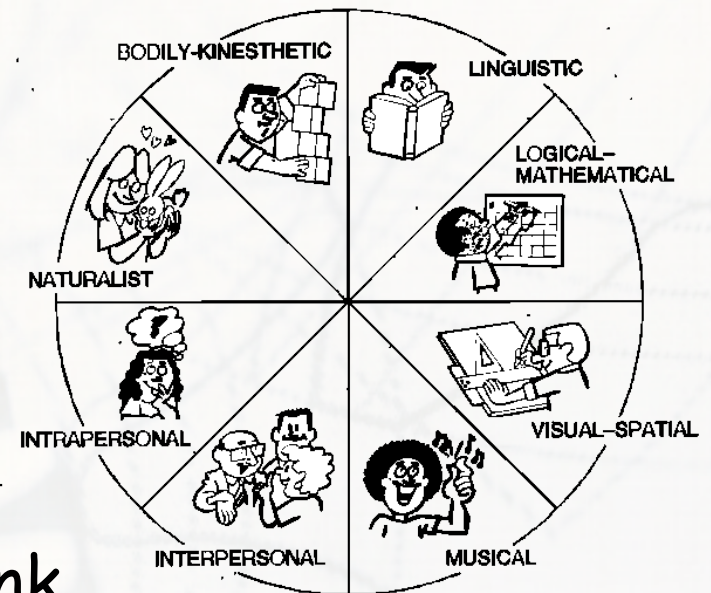
REACTIVE

- Mistake proof key work systems, including non-standard work
- Track, trend, and tackle daily process errors and failures
- Use Pareto analysis of audit findings to identify key process-based errors
- Map key value streams – make system changes to address non-value added tasks
- Complete GREAT reactive problem analyses – learn and improve from our mistakes!

Exploring the Eight Cognitive Processes



- What are the eight cognitive processes we use daily?
- How do these processes affect the potential for errors?



“If you get to the point where you think you know it all, you’re going to stop learning.” - John Wooden

Eight Cognitive Processes

Memory

Awareness

Communication

Reasoning



Perception

Judgment

Emotion

Planning

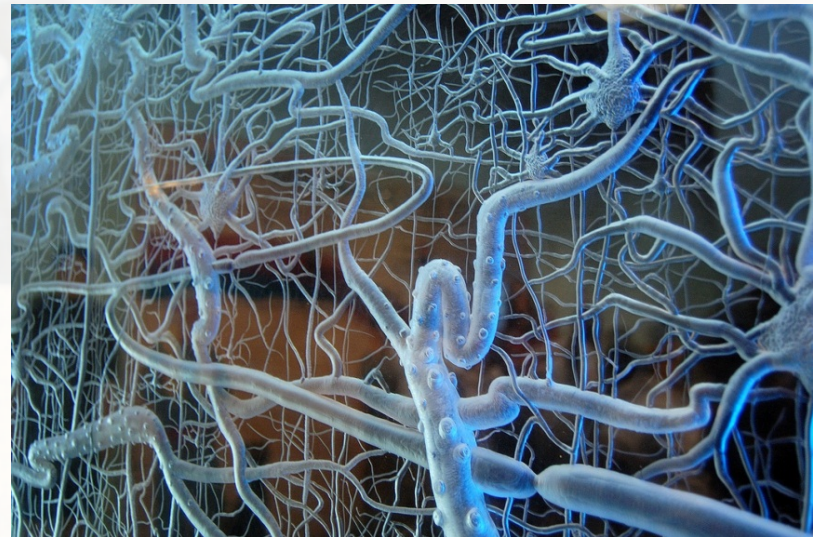
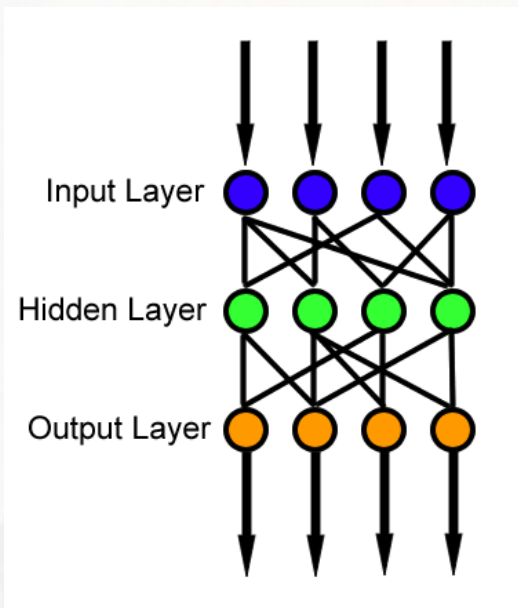
Forgetting the Weaknesses of Memory

- How often do you rely on memory as a safeguard?
- What factors affect recall speed and accuracy?
- How can we make our memory more effective?



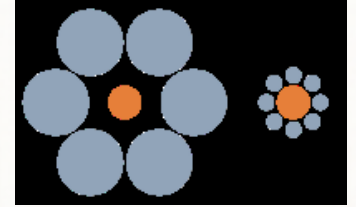
Creating Long Term Memory Pathways

Long term memory occurs when you have created **neural pathways** for storing ideas and information which can then be recalled up to years later.



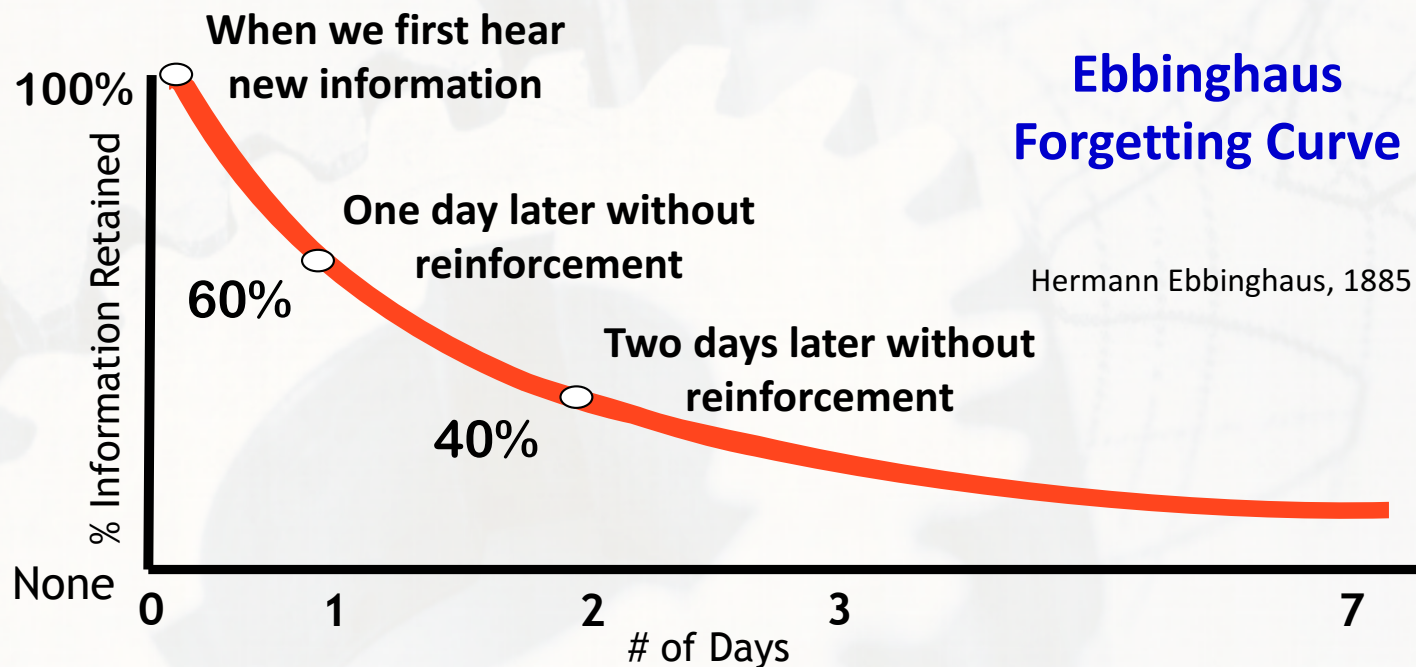
To create these pathways, you must make a deliberate attempt to **encode the information** in the way that you intend to recall it later. This encoding process is called "**active learning**".

How Memory-Based are You?



How do we use our memory to minimize human error?

- Meaningful organization
- Engage multiple senses
- Chunking and mnemonics, such as HOMES
- Rehearse, teach the concept to others
- Visualize and relate
- Use visual and auditory cues

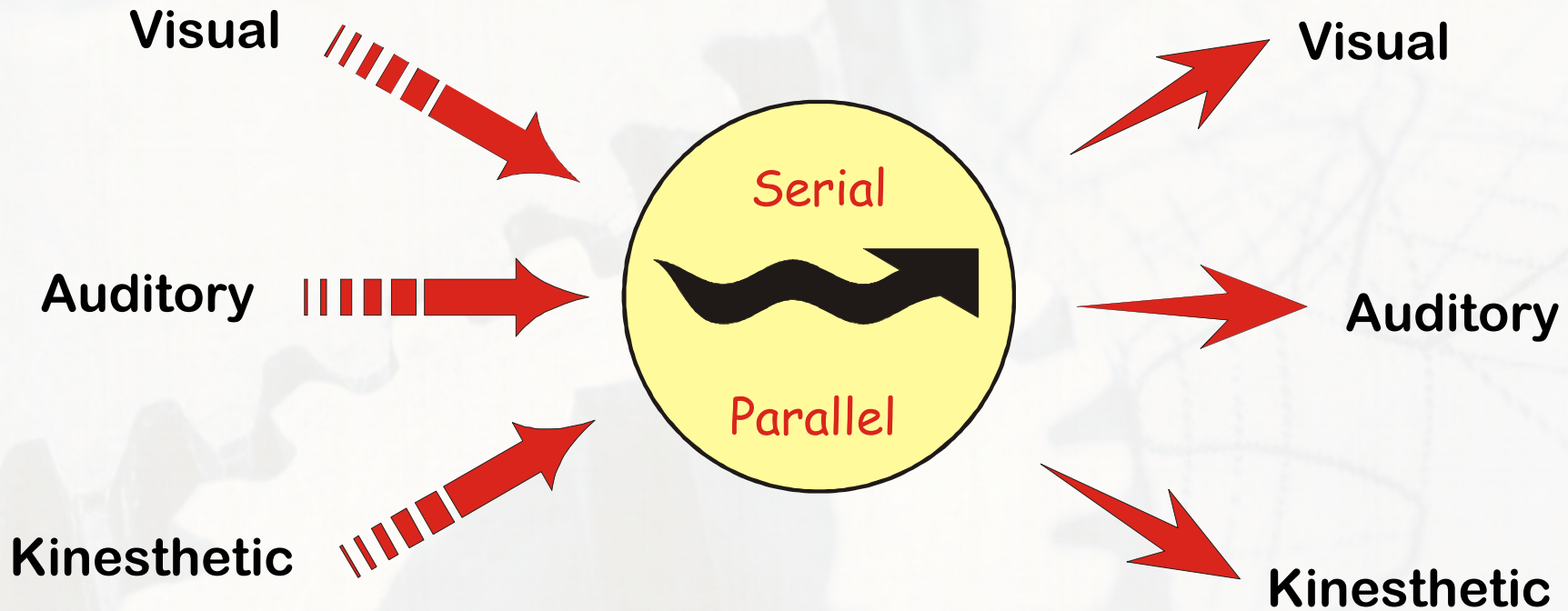


Are We Failing to Communicate?

Preferred Sensing Modality

Preferred Thinking Style

Preferred Mode of Expression



What are your preferences?

What Your Communication Preferences?

The Three Perceptual Channels



AUDITORY

Spoken words, sounds...
what is **heard** and **said**



KINESTHETIC

Emotions, actions,
movement, taste, smell...
what is **felt**



VISUAL

Printed materials, facial
expressions, body language...
what is **seen**

V _____

A _____

K _____

The Map is Not the Territory

Real maps differ from their territories by:

- Topography
- Weather
- Encounters / experiences

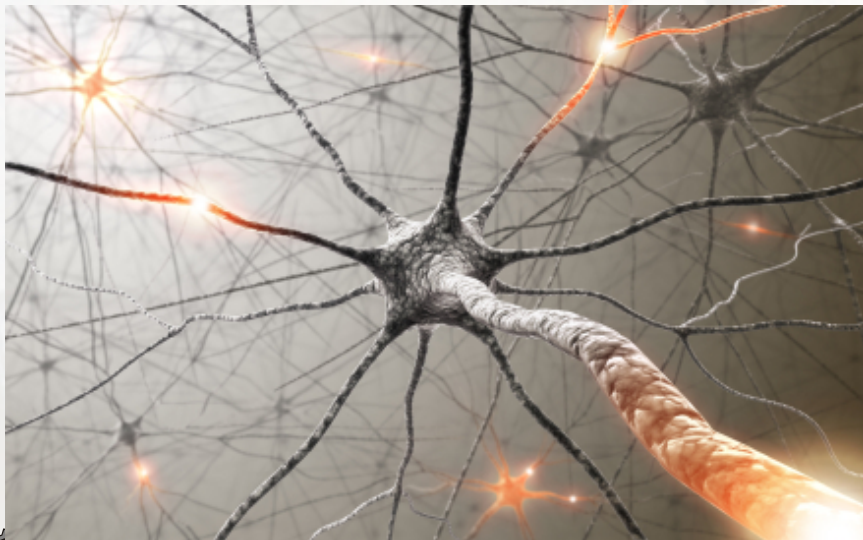
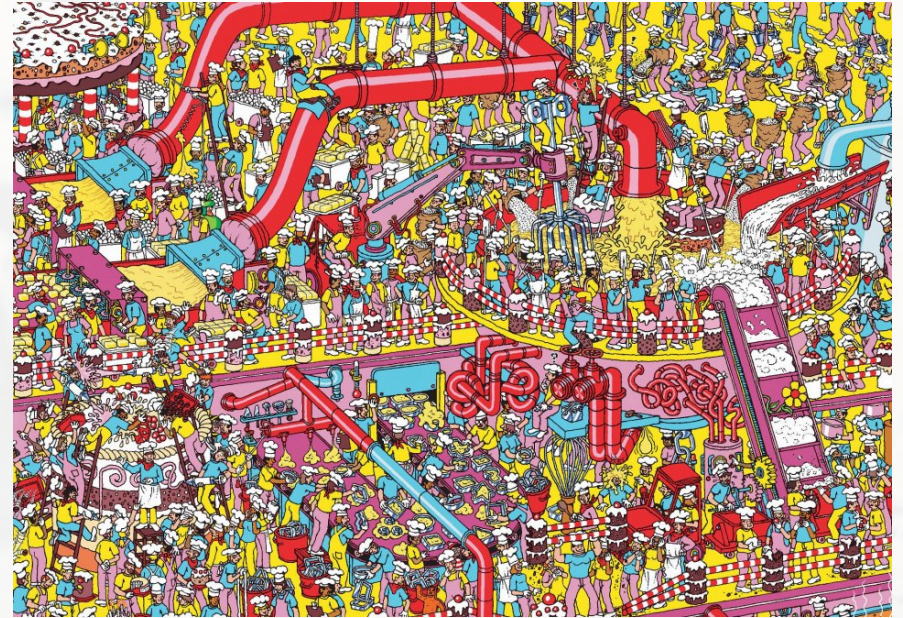
Personal maps differ from their territory by:

- Values
- Moods and emotions
- Mental models

Personal maps are more different to experience and read

How are You Processing That?

- Serial versus parallel thinking
- Elliot Jacques – Ability to look forward into time
- Gardner’s Seven intelligences



- Mind speed and OODA loops
- Right versus left brained thinking
- Myers Briggs, DISC, True Colors

Do You See a Pattern Here?



Get a Grip!

- Emotional intelligence – Daniel Golman
- Impact of emotion on cognition – decision speed and accuracy
- Which brain is in use – limbic system or neocortex?



Stay out of fight or flight' mode to help minimize human errors

A Daily Dose of Rationale

- By understanding rationale, we can understand behavior
- Problem solving skills help clear hurdles to getting results
- How do each of the seven intelligences apply to rationale?

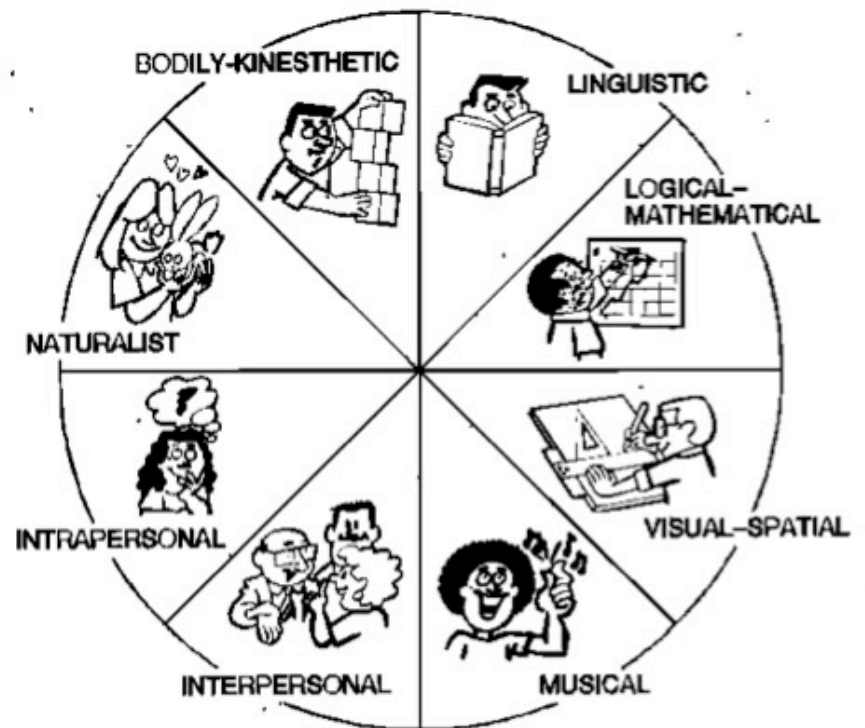


If we understand rationale, we can design away the excuses

I'll Let You be the Judge of That

- How do our other cognitive abilities affect our judgment?
- How well do you see systems and the longer range picture when making choices?
- How do the seven intelligences apply to this cognitive ability?

The Eight Human Intelligences



Source: "Accelerated Learning for the 21st Century", Colin Rose and Malcolm J. Nicholl, 1997

Get Your Mind Right

- What types of exercises do you use to condition your brain?
- How do diet and hydration levels affect human error rates?
- What is your Sleep Quality Index?



“If you get to the point where you think you know it all, you’re going to stop learning.” -
John Wooden

Maintain Your Brain

- **FEED** it – Nutrition and hydration matter – GIGO applies to your brain too!
- **EXERCISE** it – Neuroplasticity can both activate and reshape neural networks
- Mental fitness comes through proper brain nutrition and exercise
- Failing to exercise existing neural networks will result in their atrophy
- **REST** it – Sleep quality plays a key role in overall brain function



Feed Your Brain

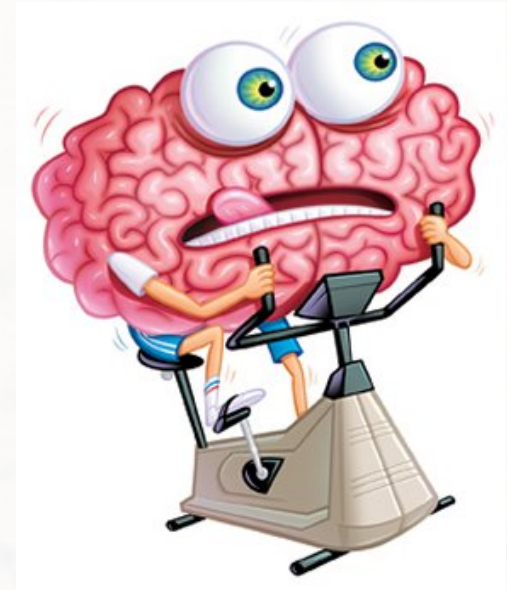


- Nutrition and hydration matter – GIGO applies to your brain too!
- The brain represents only 2% of the body weight, yet it receives 15% of the cardiac output, 20% of total body oxygen consumption, and 25% of total body glucose.
- If the brain is left without glucose, it can lead to hypoglycemia, which can result in loss of consciousness.
- 20 % of the energy used by the human body is consumed by the brain.



Exercise Your Brain!

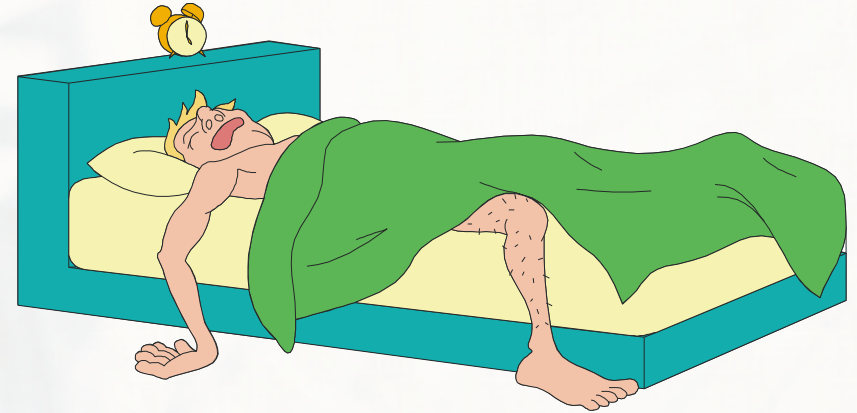
- What percent of your life do you spend asleep?
- What level of sleep quality do you get nightly?
- How do you optimize sleep quality and duration?



Prepare yourself for the world, as the athletes used to do for their exercise; oil your mind and your manners, to give them the necessary suppleness and flexibility; strength alone will not do.

(Lord Chesterfield)

Rest Your Brain



- What percent of your life do you spend asleep?
- What level of sleep quality do you get nightly?
- How do you optimize sleep quality and duration?

“Never go to sleep without making a request to your subconscious.” - Thomas Edison

Our Need for Value Added Sleep

- We invest 33% of our personal time in sleeping
- Sleepiness costs us \$100 billion annually
- More than 100,000 auto crashes are sleep-related
- Sleep revives and recharges our body
- Sleep value can be compromised

How much value added sleep do you get on average?



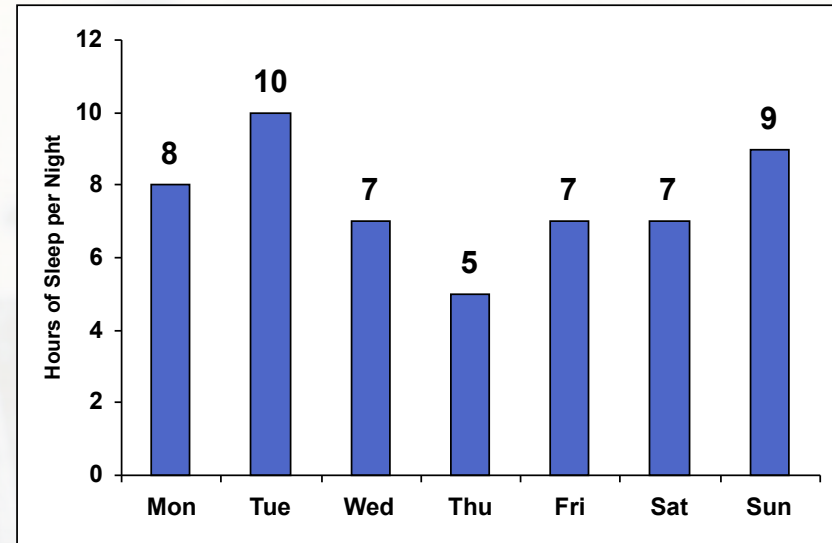
The Sleep Process

- 80% of adult sleep is NREM sleep (4 stages)
- REM sleep involves high physical and mental activity
- Sleep cycle = 80 min of NREM + 10 min of REM
- This cycle is repeated 3 to 6 times nightly
- Both stages of sleep are needed

How many cycles do you go through each night?

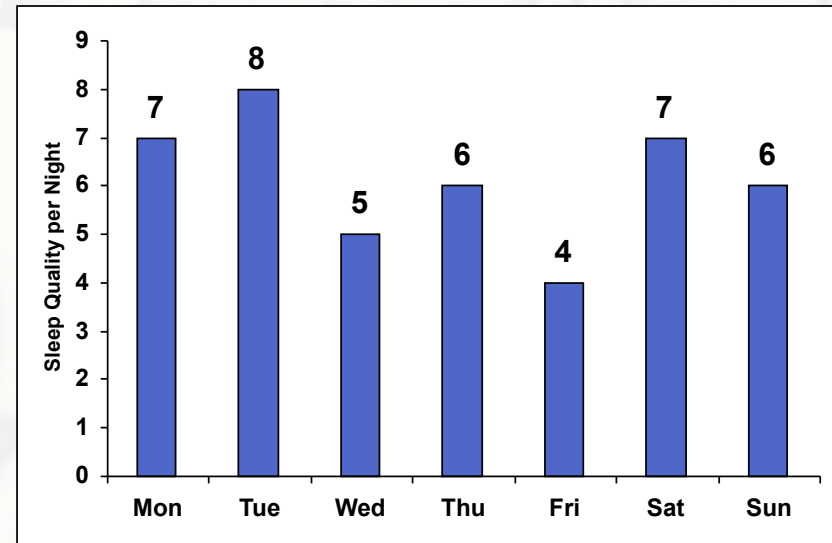
What is Your Sleep Quality Index?

Step One: How much sleep do you get each night?



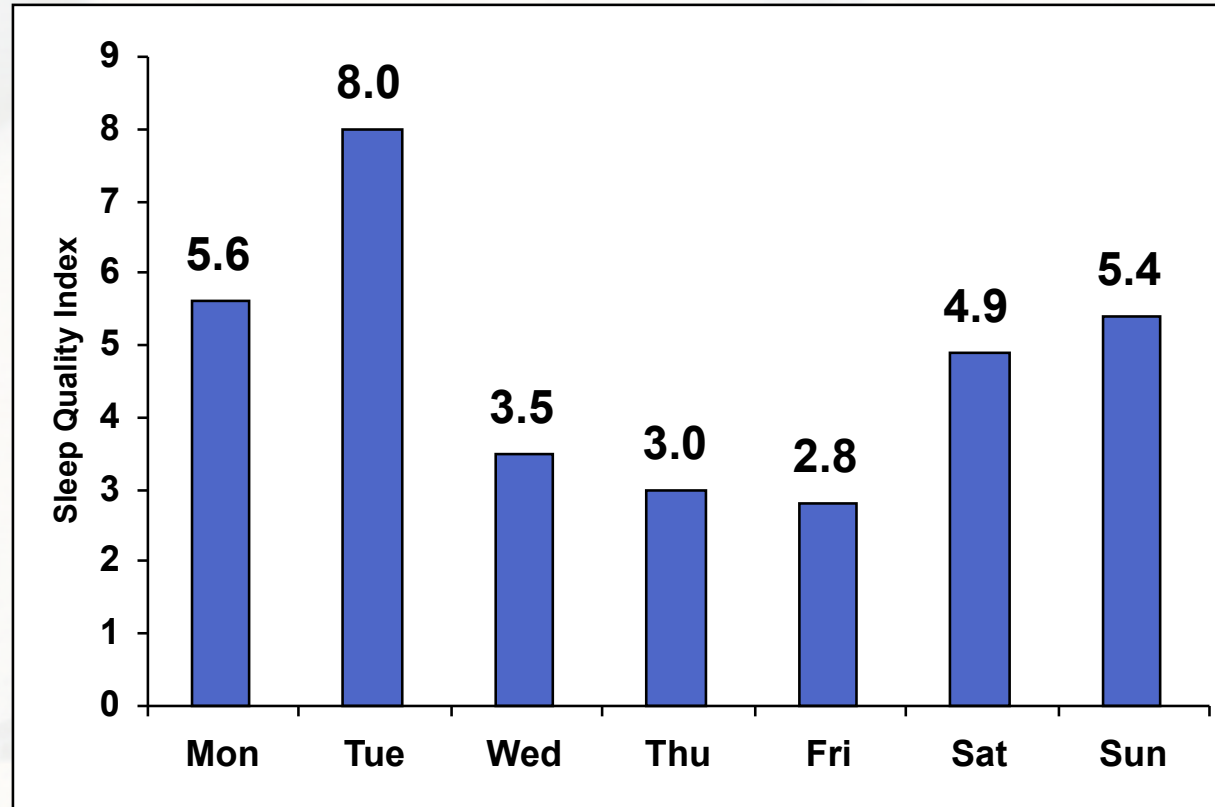
$$\text{SQI} = \text{Hours} \times \text{Quality} \%$$

Step Two: What was the quality of your sleep?
(on a scale from 1 to 10, with 10 being great!)



Charting Your SQI Over Time

$$\text{SQI} = \text{Hours} \times \text{Quality \%}$$



To Improve: Shoot for 8 hours of sleep a night
Try to improve your average SQI percent

Getting More Value Added Sleep

- Avoid alcohol and caffeine before bedtime
- Go to sleep and get up at the same time each day
- Avoid heavy meals or spicy food before bedtime
- Create a comfortable sleep environment
- Exercise regularly
- Avoid watching the clock



How is your current sleep quality index trending?

Step Up Your Fixes to Escape Reactive World

- What are your favorite fixes?
- What factors cause most corrective actions to fail?
- How might we assess the potential impact of our fixes?

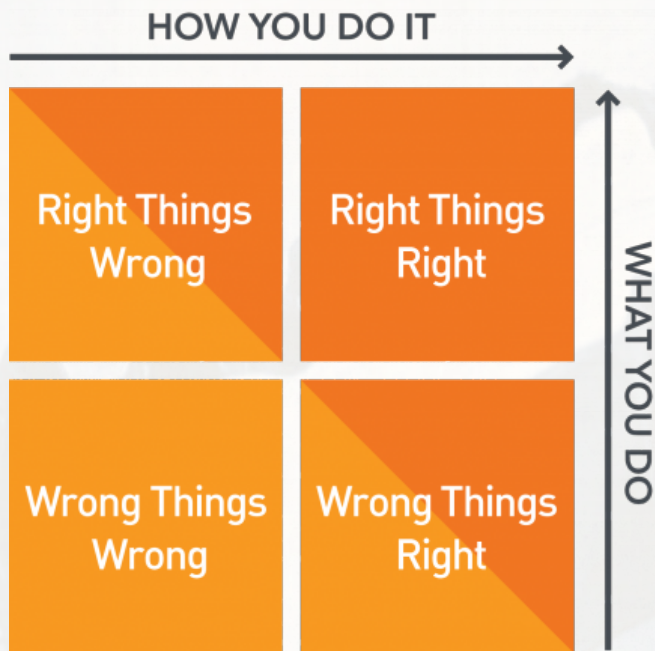


"If you always do what you've always done, you will always get what you've always got." - Henry Ford

Why are We Trying The Same Fix Again?

Doing Things Right

Single Loop Learning
A thermostat that works



Doing the Right Things

Double Loop Learning
A thermostat that asks why before it works

Why Our Fixes Fail

- Over half of the root causes identified are not root causes

Do you think HUMAN ERROR can be the root cause of a problem?

Do you think EQUIPMENT FAILURE can be the root cause of a problem?

- A high percentage of our fixes are only quasi-safeguards

The right HUMAN ACTION must happen for the safeguard to work

How many mistakes a day do humans make?

- We have limited time to spend on solving problems

We limit the scope and number of fixes that can be approved by budget, not potential severity

Hundreds of hours analyzing often yields only one or two weak fixes – policy change and more reminding

What's a Systems Change ... Really?

Which is easier to fix, people or systems?

- Few would argue that it is hard to get people to change, but ...
- Systems change just costs too much – or does it?

What are we often trying to fix, people or systems?

- A high percentage of our fixes focus on trying to change people – reminding, discipline
- Redesigning systems force people to act differently

Systems shift cultures!

How Often Do Your Fixes Fail?

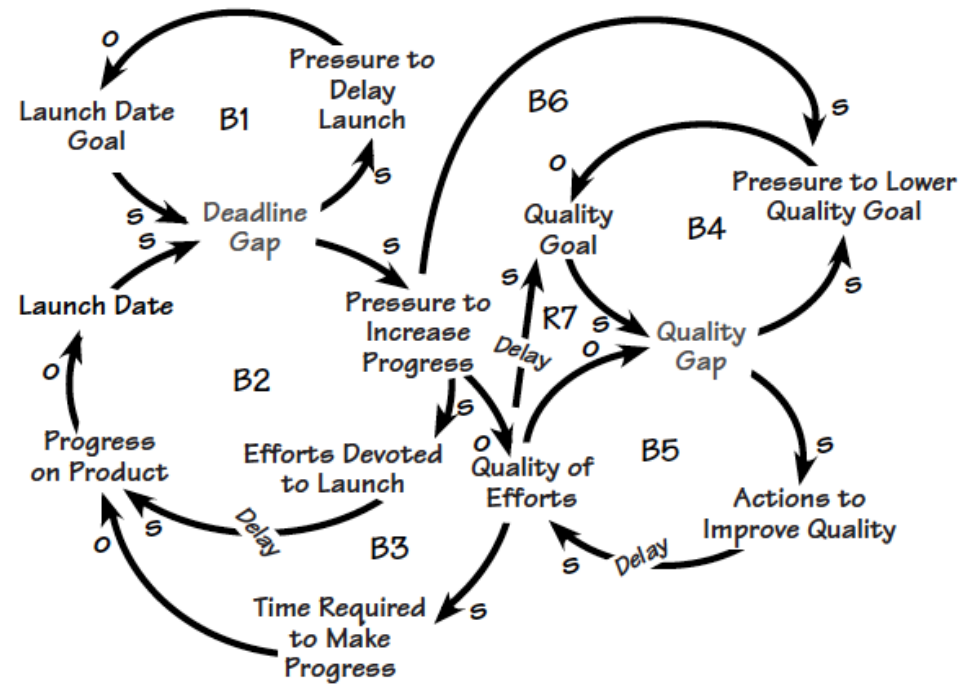
- Most organizations are unaware of their true daily error rates
- Fix effectiveness is often gauged by lack of incident reoccurrence – dumb luck
- Delays exist between fix implementation and system response
- Other system changes can offset the positive impact of a fix



How do you know if a fix works or not?

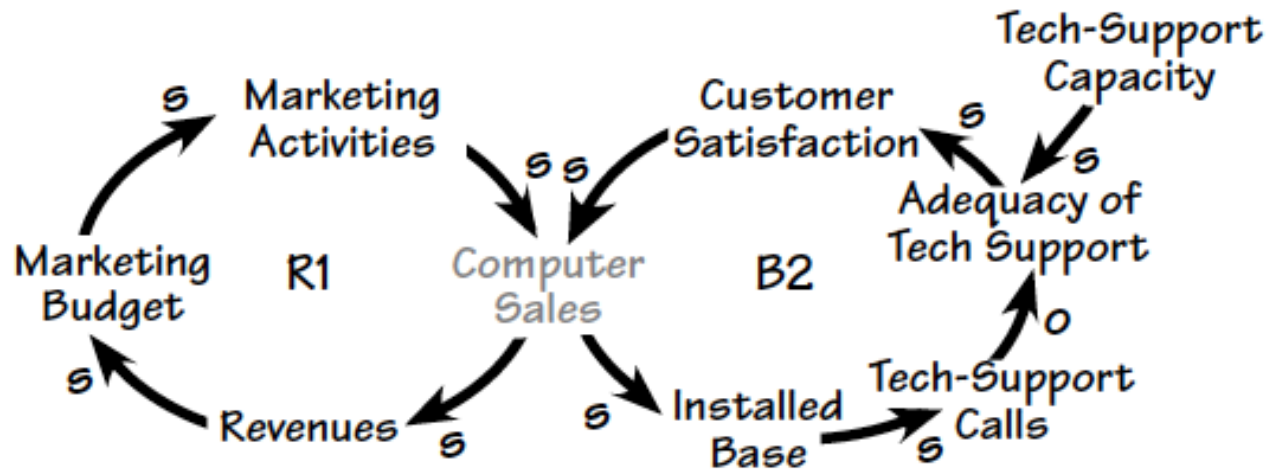
Evidence of Failing Fixes

- Small problems don't go away – instead, we budget for them
- We design work systems to quickly address daily issues
- Departments exist to manage problems like rework or complaints
- Reinforcing the existing rules is a favorite fix for internal problems
- People are surprised when a 'mistake free' day occurs



It's the Systems, Silly ...

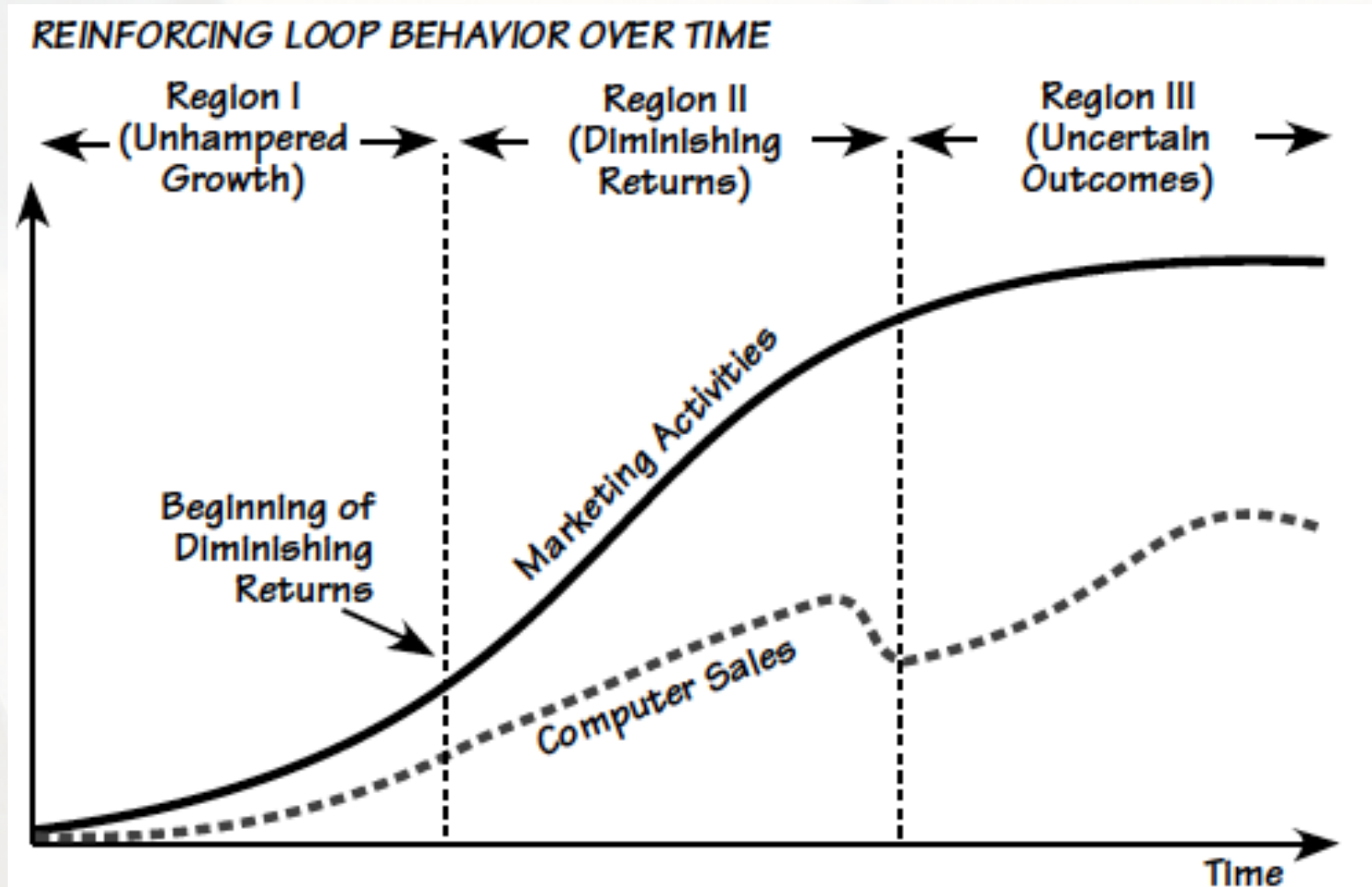
LIMITS TO COMPUTER SALES



More sales lead to increased revenues and a rise in the marketing budget (R1). However, as sales grow, the installed customer base expands, along with calls for technical support (B2). If the technical-support capacity does not increase fast enough to meet the growing demand, the adequacy of that capacity drops, leading to lower customer satisfaction and sales.

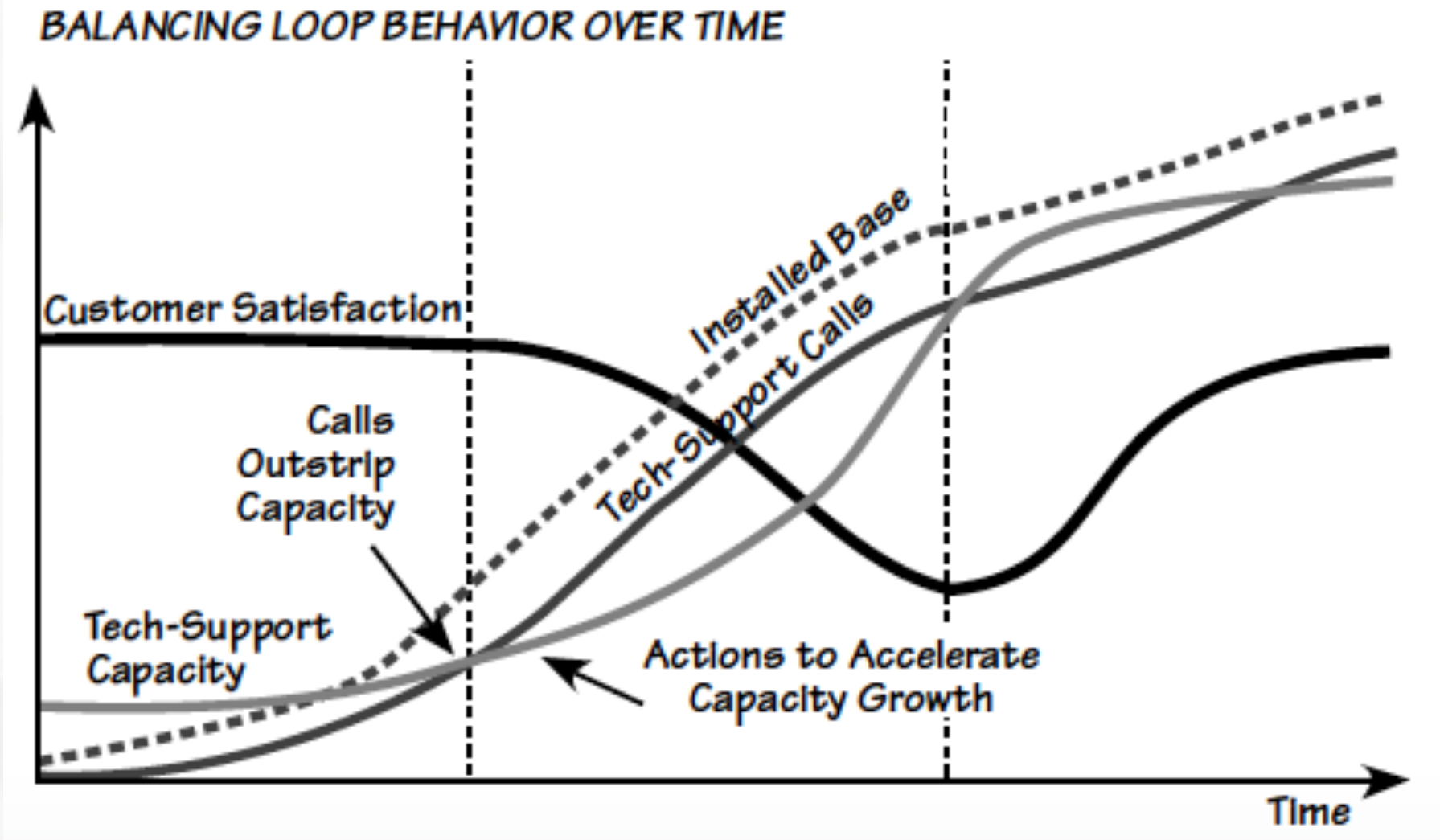
Source: *Systems Archetypes III*, Daniel H. Kim, Pegasus Communications, 2000

What is Really Affecting Sales?



Source: *Systems Archetypes III*, Daniel H. Kim, Pegasus Communications, 2000

What Really Needs to Change?



Source: *Systems Archetypes III*, Daniel H. Kim, Pegasus Communications, 2000

Why Effective Fixes Matter

- Any fix costs time and money to put in place

Have you ever spent 100 hours on a problem, only to end up with a modified policy ... new rules?

- We have limited time to spend on solving problems ... but we waste it
- Effective fixes create time for proactive efforts ... but are your fixes failing too often?
- Error free processes are safer and more effective
- Effective fixes improve customer service and quality



Creating a Great Corrective Action Burger

The 'Three Sentence' approach can be used to write a more well-rounded corrective action

First Sentence

Describe the system change to be made and its expected impact on the causal factor(s)

Second Sentence

List 2-3 key features of the change to help identify how this fix will minimize future CF occurrences

Third Sentence

Describe the key approaches that will be used to roll out / deploy the fixes once they have been developed

You can also add implementation verification and effectiveness validation sentences as dressing!

Assessing Potential Fix Impact

Active Safeguard? → **Passive Safeguard?**

Ask to Change? → **Engineered Fix?**

Add New Safeguard? → **Improve Existing Safeguard?**

New rule or policy? → **Remove Hazard?**

Singular fix? → **Mix of fixes?**

Are All of Your Root Causes Being Fixed?

Are your fixes specific or systemic?

Does your 'fix mix' address the potential severity of the problem?

Will all of your fixes actually get fixed?

	Not enforcing walkthrough rules	More accountability is needed	Not enforcing LOTO policies	More accountability is needed	LOTO process needs improvement	No checklist for doing LOTOs	LOTO process is not audited	Detectors are not labeled	Detectors are not in sight of controls	Detectors are easy to confuse
Elevate key LOTO policies to checklist level			X		X	X				
Add walk through requirement as a step in each key LOTO checklist	X				X					
Require one or more signoffs on each LOTO checklist step		X			X					
Attach checklist to all work packages when LOTO is required	X		X		X					
Audit checklist use (1) 100% at supervisor level and (2) monthly as part of safety walk through			X		X		X			
Use team meeting to stress (1) why checklists are necessary and (2) how checklists are completed	X		X		X	X				
Trend and visually post compliance results in work area	X		X		X					
Label all key equipment per site labeling specs								X	X	X
Survey team to gauge degree of compliance with all key site policies and address as needed	X		X							

Measuring Potential Fix Impact

Calculate a score for EACH corrective action that is defined

To What Degree ...

LOW ----- HIGH

Is each corrective action specific?

1 2 3 4 5

Is the corrective action measurable?

1 2 3 4 5

Has accountability for completion been defined?

1 2 3 4 5

Has a return on investment been considered?

1 2 3 4 5

Have timeliness factors been considered?

1 2 3 4 5

Has a means of verifying effectiveness been identified?

1 2 3 4 5

Have unintended consequences been anticipated?

1 2 3 4 5

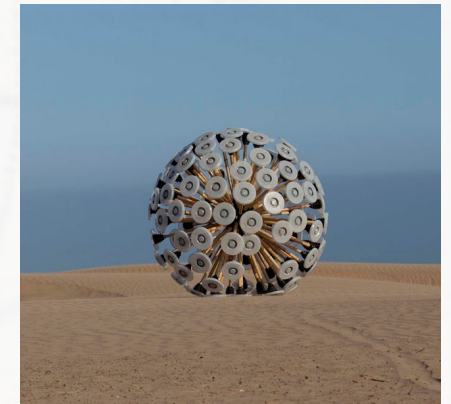
Have all applicable root causes been addressed?

1 2 3 4 5

Total Score:

How to Step Up Your Fixes

- Review a list of your most recent root causes and corrective actions – what patterns exist?
- Use examples of well and poorly written corrective actions to define standards
- Expect ‘fix mix’ strength to match potential problem severity
- Strive for creative, engineered fixes – 1 passive = 5 active
- Use daily error and defect trends to help gauge corrective action impact
- Reduce the holes in your current safeguards before adding new cheese slices



Example Fix That Will Fail #1

A Maintenance Supervisor cut his right hand on an insulation covering band at Tank #514. This injury occurred while attempting to kneel down to read and inspect a data plate on a valve that was being assessed for replacement at Tank #514. The injured party did not notice the raised edge of the insulation band. In removing his gloves, the injured removed a layer of hand protection. The injury required 4 sutures.

Root Cause: Attention LTA

Lesson Learned: This injury could have been avoided by approaching the work in a slightly different fashion. The injured could have recruited the assistance of the contractor supervisor to write down the valve data as the injured party inspected the valve data plate. This would have eliminated the need for the injured party to remove his gloves while kneeling.

Recommendation: Conduct a safety meeting with all Metal Shop personnel and nested metals contractors for a review of this event and the lessons learned in investigating the incident.

Example Fix That Will Fail #2

Two contractors were removing a deck plate adjacent to the convection section. Contractor #1 was using a pry bar to lift up the deck plate after the tack welds that were holding it had been burned off. Contractor #2 was using his left hand to hold the deck plate up when the pry bar slipped and allowed the deck plate to drop and pinch the left hand index and middle fingers. Both contractors were wearing proper PPE. No treatment was required.

Root Cause: Attention LTA – JSA was found to be adequate, was being followed, and matched the field conditions. Handling of materials is a normal construction practice.

Lesson Learned: Any piece of deck plate that needs to be removed along the convection section will have a hole cut in it and held with a piece of #9 wire or use of a wedge where possible. This will prevent using hands to hold the deck plate.

Recommendation: Same as Lesson Learned.

What Error Rate Do You Want to Sustain?

Engineered Fix

What error rate do you want to sustain?

What is your potential for human error?



Policies and Procedures



**Error Free
TASK
Execution**



**Org
Ergonomics**

Which fixes are the most effective?



Which fixes are used the most often?

Training

Key Approaches for Reducing Human Error



Skill-based training
certificates for all people



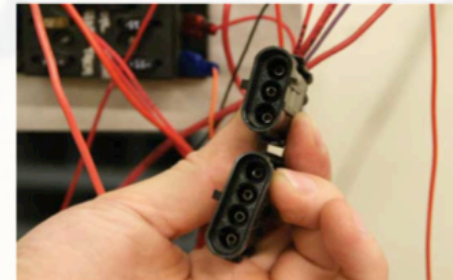
Effective behavior
enforcement



Well designed and
used checklists



Effective daily job
preparation



Effective human
engineering on the job

What best practice approaches can be used in these five areas?

Team Exercise #1

What's Affecting Your Corrective Action Effectiveness?

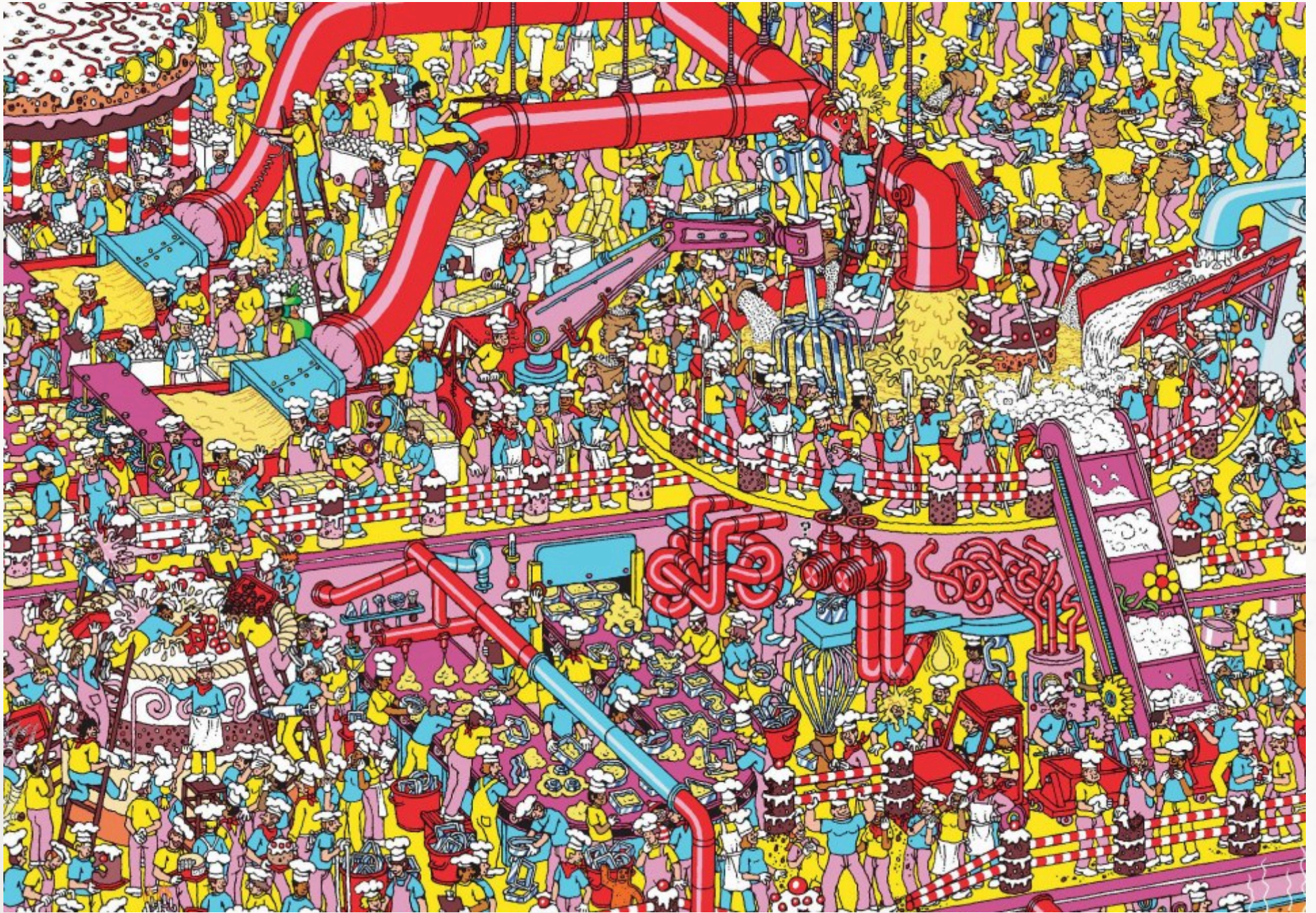
- Rank order the eight factors from 1 (high) to 8 (low) from a personal perspective
- Compare your individual rankings to those of the others in the group - what differences exist?
- Reach consensus in your group as to what you feel the top three factors are

BE CREATIVE, HAVE FUN, and ACHIEVE THE GOAL!



How Effective
are Your Fixes?

10 minutes group work
2-3 minute / team report

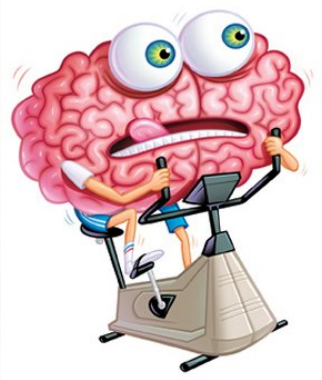


The Five P's of Perfection

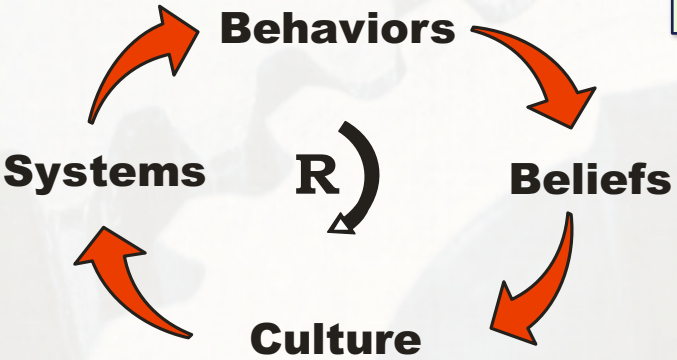


The Foundational Power of Paper

Be Prepared



Using Processes to Guide People



Positive, Purpose Driven Culture



Perfect Practice Makes Perfect

The Foundational Power of Paper

- What are some key work instruction design flaws?
- How can we get information closer to the work?
- How much information is needed to improve performance?



How much do we count on memory to prevent human error?

A Clinical Example of Process Improvement

- In the *Checklist Manifesto*, Dr. Atul Gawande cited the work of Peter Pronost and the Keystone Initiative in early 2000's Michigan
- ICU staff must execute 178 different tasks during a day per patient
- 80,000 CL infections per year in United States alone – 4% infected after 4 days
- 2004: Explored the use of simple checklists across five Sinai-Grace ICUs for central line and ventilation procedures
- Required monthly visits by senior executive owners to listen and help solve problems, such as disinfectant soap supply chain issues
- Dec 2006: Checklist use helped save \$175 million and 1,500 lives in 18 months – a 66% reduction in CL infection rates

What processes need checklist use to help avoid memory errors?

How do we motivate people to consistently use checklists?

Best Practice Work Instruction Design

Instructions are used **DURING** work to reduce the risk of relying on memory

- Use small words and short sentences
- Write instructions at a 5-6 grade level
- Use check boxes and initial lines to increase accountability
- Limit of one action per step
- Be specific, quantitative, and clear
- Specify instruction use requirements on the document

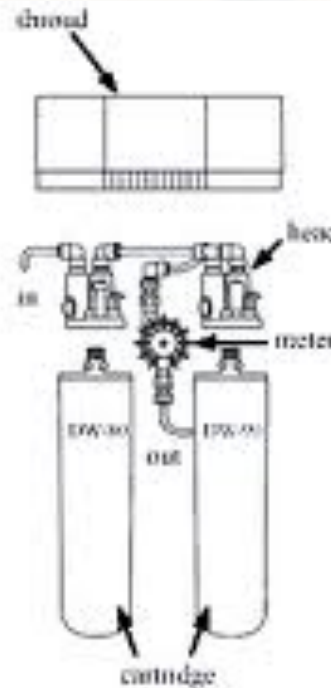


Work Instruction Examples

Sample pre-execution checklist

- Proficiency of METL tasks assessed by leaders.
- CLS refresher training for 1st Brigade soldiers completed.
- Coordination with maneuver medical platoons accomplished.
- PMCS of 5,000-gallon tankers completed.
- Fuel-handler training accomplished.
- Lessons learned from last CTC rotation integrated into TSOP.
- Coordination with MP platoon accomplished.
- Integration of HETs from the Heavy Equipment Transport Company accomplished.
- Support required from MSB established.
- Support for air medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) established.
- Prerequisite training for reaction force accomplished.
- Reconnaissance completed.
- Deployment training accomplished.
- Rehearsals conducted at all levels.

Figure 4-25.



Change AP-DWS1000 Filter:

1. Turn off water source to filter
2. Open faucet to relieve pressure
3. Lift red tabs, turn cartridge to left and pull down
4. Insert new cartridges into heads and turn right until red tab clicks in.
5. Reset meter to original setting (with 1000 at top)
6. Turn on water
7. Run water until clear.

Can you think of examples where poor instructions resulted in a human error or equipment failure?

Example Job Hazard Analysis Form

Sequence of Basic Job Steps	Potential Hazards	Recommend Action or Procedure*
1. Position pallet for material to be stacked on.	1. Pallet placed too close to the line may be a tripping hazard when walking back and forth to the machine.	1. Leave ample space between pallet and clipline. Keep pallet in marked area not in the walking aisle.
2. Pick up cut pieces of lumber from the bins.	2. Wood pieces dropping in to the bin from the clipline could cut or pinch fingers.	2. Wear gloves and keep hands clear of the belt line so material dropping into the box will not strike hand. Never try to get stuck material from the line unless power is shut off.
3. Walk around to the side of the pallet to stack material.	3. Projecting sharp corners on pallet (strike feet on corners).	3. Assure clear path between pallet and clipline. Remove lumber and other small material in the walkway.
4. Lean over pallet to stack material.	4. Injury to back while holding material in hand.	4. Wear back belt and bend knees to keep pressure on the legs, not the lower back. Do not twist when placing the material.
5. Place material on pallet.	5. Slivers from wood pieces. Back or shoulder injuries from reaching too far with lumber pieces.	5. Wear gloves. Only reach to the halfway mark on the pallet. When side is full, walk around to the other side and begin stacking.

Job safety analysis

Safety information for sampling and testing		
Names of personnel		
Title of job or task Sample the local wetland water		
Task	Hazards	Controls
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
Phone numbers:		Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
Colleague:		
Supervisor/Manager:		
Emergency response: 000		
Other Information: See your Supervisor/Manager for other information		
Contributors: Names of those undertaking this JSA		
Date:		
JSA Number:		

How is the collected information used to improve performance?

How does the design of the form affect its potential effectiveness?

Getting Information Closer to the Work



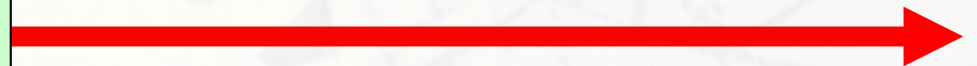
Instructions
in notebook

Instructions
in PDA

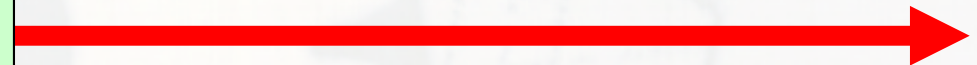
Instructions
on job aid

Checklist
in hand

Ease of retrieval is improved



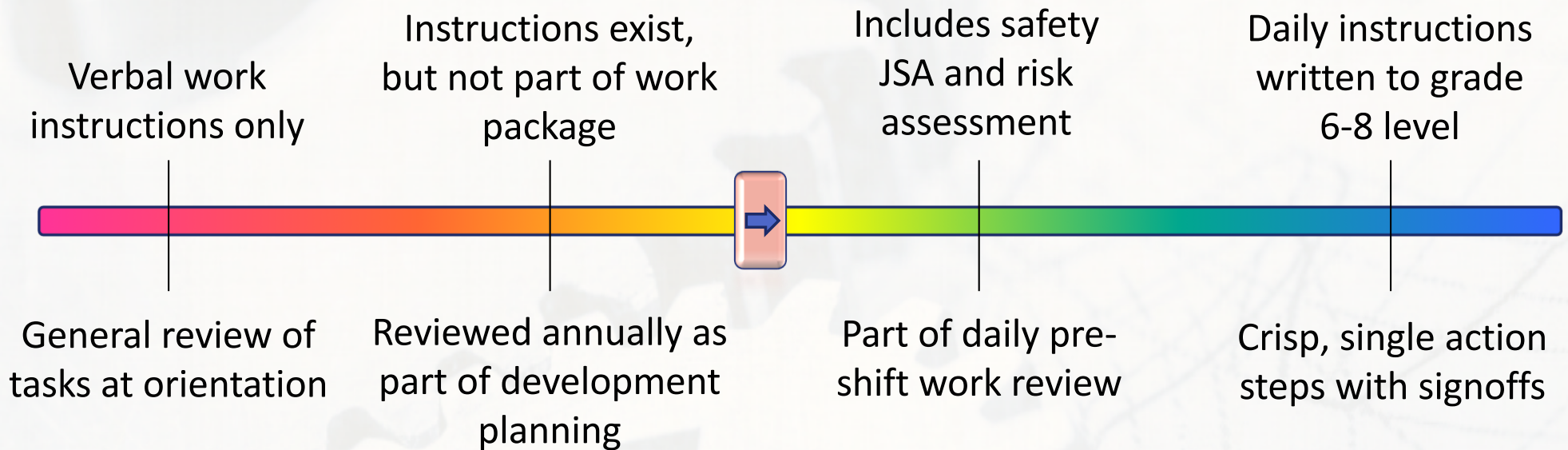
Memory loss impact is reduced



How much do you rely on memory to minimize human error?

Creating Better Work Packages

Towards Better Work Systems

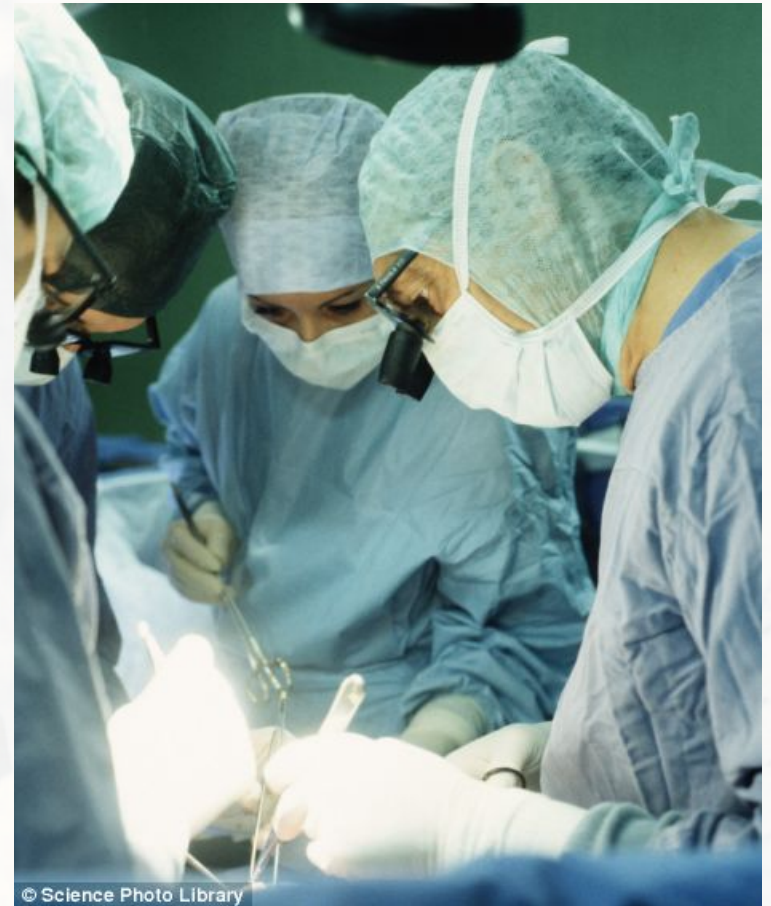


Effective Work Package Building Codes

- Create simple, picture-based instructions
- Get the instructions close to the work
- Involve users in work package improvement
- Make special instructions OBVIOUS!

Perfect Practice Makes Perfect

- What are the key training packages that we rely on?
- What percent of course time do you devote to practice?
- How do we enhance our training AURA?



"Perfect practice makes perfect."
- Rick Pitino, NCAA and NBA Basketball Coach

Three Impact Areas

HOW we train

WHERE we train

WHAT we train



Awareness

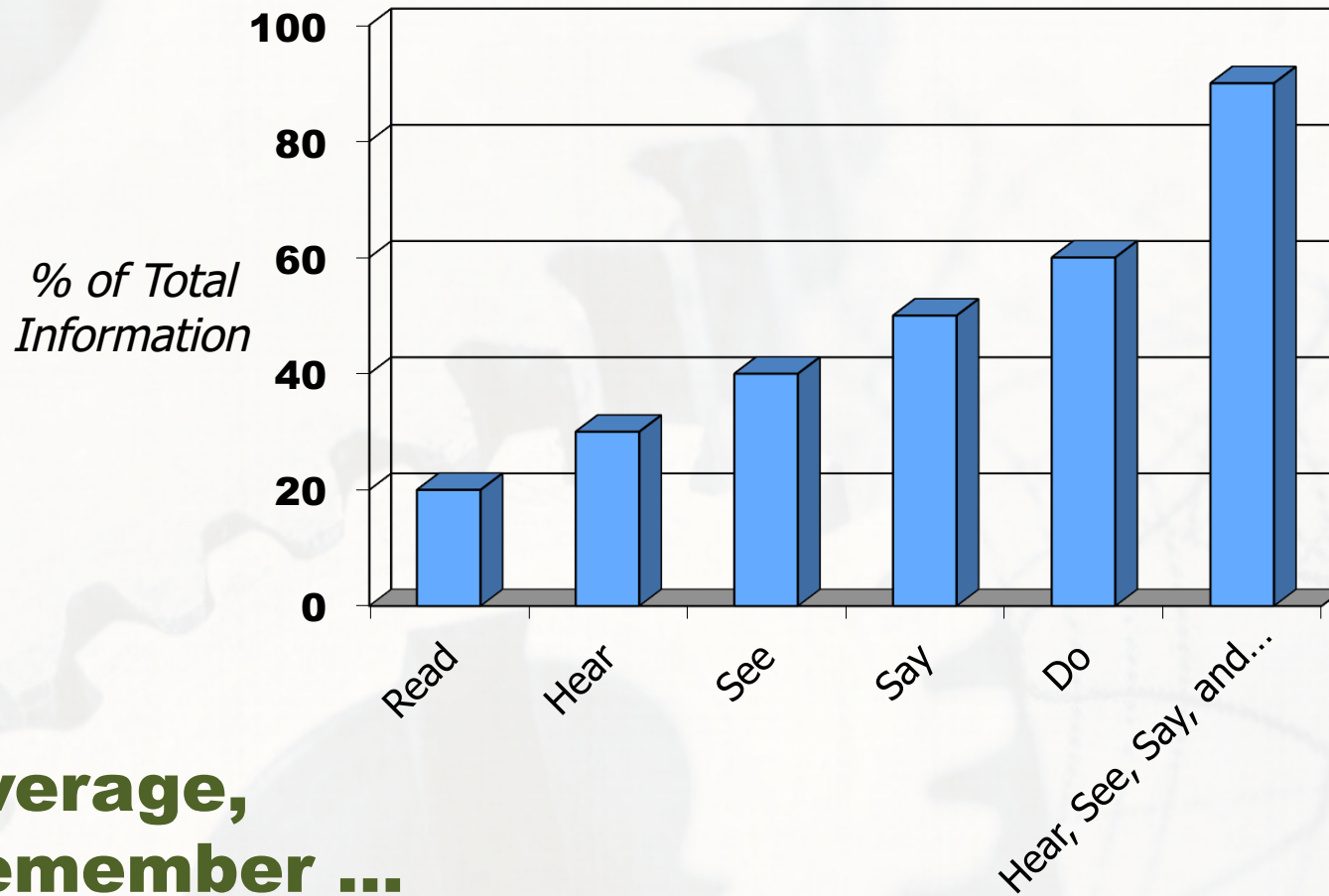
Understanding

Retention

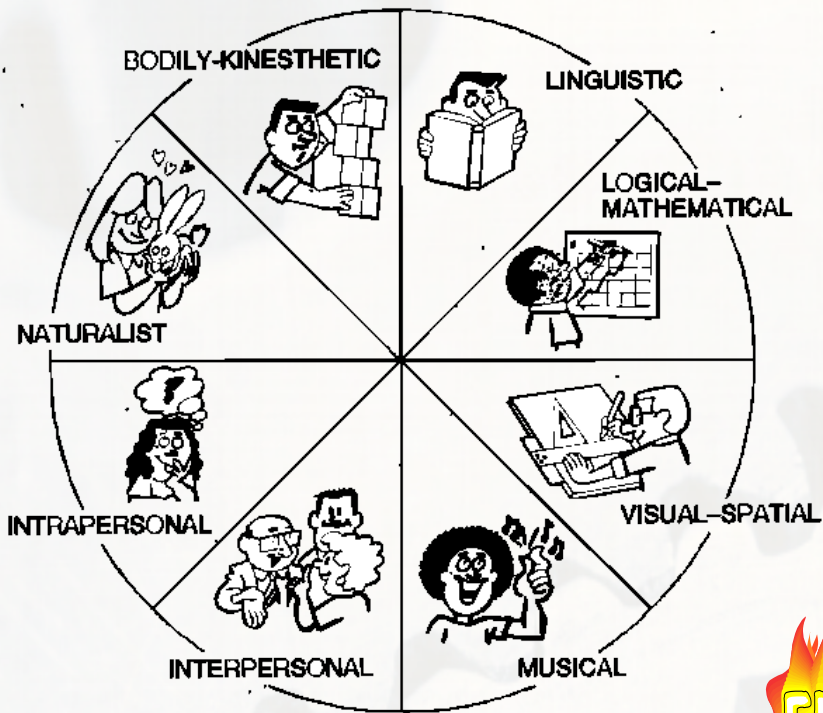
Application

"Provide the greatest learning in the least amount of time."

Exploring the Training Half Life



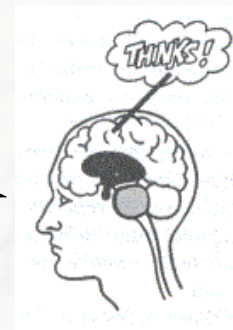
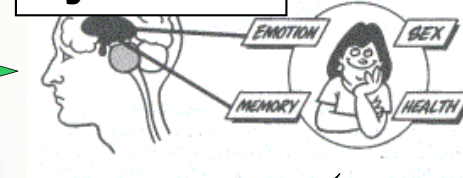
Learning Styles and Neural Pathways



Is your information reaching the neocortex where learning occurs, or are your trainees in defense mode?



Limbic System



Neocortex

Which of the eight intelligence areas do you score strongly in?

Source: "Accelerated Learning for the 21st Century", Colin Rose and Malcolm J. Nicholl, 1997



Reptilian Brain

Error Proofing Your Training System

Here are some common training system gaps that you should be on the lookout for:

- Certification requirements have not been defined for each job
- Low percentage of course time devoted to skill practice
- No trainer assessment, certification, or development process
- Weak, or no, skill demonstration–based competency testing process
- Limited chances for skill re-certification or further skill development

Certification Process Pieces



PowerPoint Presentations

Used to gain an overview of the job and its requirements

Procedure Review

Used to review key job work instructions, hazards, and customer requirements

Flash Cards

Used for self-study of skill proficiency test concepts

Position Observation Checklists

Used by supervisor and team member to assess work practices

Skill Proficiency Tests

Used to gauge understanding and 100% retention of key work practices

Example Position Certification



Filler Operator Certification Requirements

- 80 hours of training time on job w/ certified peer
- 200 hours of time on job following peer training
- Skill proficiency test score (90% first pass / 100% second pass)
- 75% or better score on Position Observation Checklist
- Personal procedure review and update time
- Accident free for past six months / good attendance

Position Observation Checklist (POC) Example

Position Observation Checklist -- Case Coder / Palletizer

Employee Reviewed: _____

Reviewed by: _____

Date: _____

Please rate the current skill level of the above individual based on your observations of his or her performance on the job. Use the scale provided to note the level of skill proficiency that you feel exists. After completing the review, add up the circled numbers to obtain the subtotals and a total job skills score.

	<i>Degree of Skill Proficiency</i>					
	LOW	-----	HIGH			
PERSONAL SAFETY						
Consistently uses safe lifting techniques	1	2	3	4	5	
Wears protective equipment as required	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Knows the potential hazards that exist in the work area	1	2	3	4	5	
Knows the location of emergency equipment and evacuation routes	1	2	3	4	5	
FOOD SAFETY PRACTICES						
Can explain the importance of good manufacturing practices	1	2	3	4	5	
Able to identify critical control points in their work area	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Able to explain how product quality is measured	1	2	3	4	5	
Can explain the key requirements that customers have of our product	1	2	3	4	5	

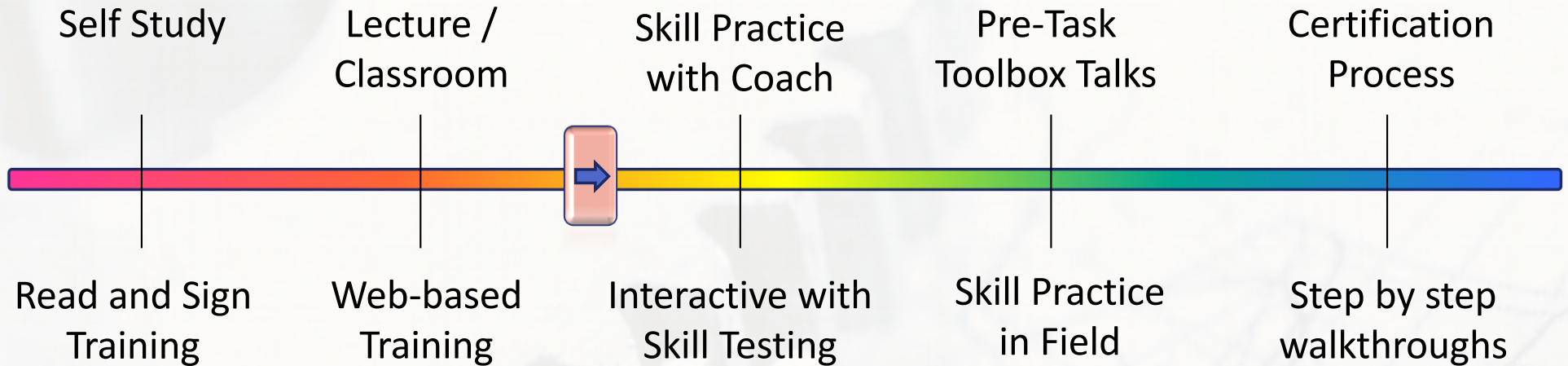
Skill Certification Best Practices

Certifications are used to help emphasize the need for demonstrated skill success

- Minimize use of lecture in favor of practice time
- Use Position Observation Checklists to gauge skill proficiency
- Require time on job to demonstrate expected work behaviors
- Link certification requirements to EACH job description
- Identify what needs to be 100% committed to memory
- Use computer-based training (CBT) for compliance or awareness needs only

Training Effectiveness Spectrum

Towards Better Work Systems



Training System Building Codes

- Match prep style to team skill mix
- Team lead keeps the big picture in mind
- Add prep detail and layers as risk increases
- Engage the entire team in planning

Developing a Positive, Error Proof Culture

- What rules are key for creating an error proof culture?
- What are the key reasons people use to break the rules?
- How do we positively enforce the right things daily?



"The prevailing system of management has destroyed our people." - W. Edwards Deming

What is Really Being Reinforced?



- Audits
- Formal recognition
- Informal recognition
- Pre-job briefs
- Training
- Letters and e-mails
- One-on-one coaching
- Work package contents
- Signs, labels, and alarms
- Discipline

The Enforcement Matrix

INFORMAL

FORMAL

POSITIVE

Daily, consistent, positive, and meaningful thank you / feedback

Monthly Give Aways, 100 Point Clubs, Profit Sharing

NEGATIVE

Beratement, no positive feedback, limited communication

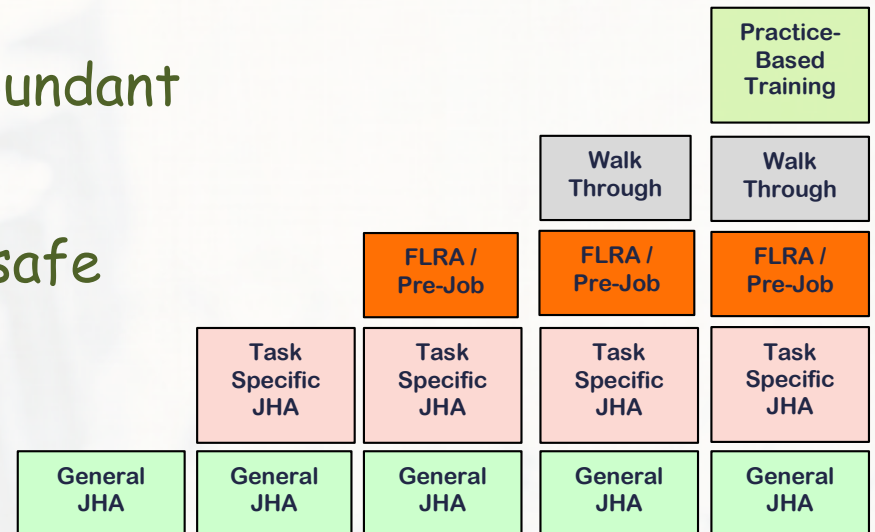
Discipline for errors, poor job assignments, pay cuts / layoffs

- What % of your enforcement actions fall into each square?
- Which square contains the most effective enforcement strategies?
- How was your current enforcement culture shaped over time?
- How can leaders learn to enforce rules differently?

Layers of Enforcement Example

PROBLEM: A job site was having an abundant number of near misses on stairways

ROOT CAUSE: Plant policy regarding safe use of stairways was not being consistently enforced

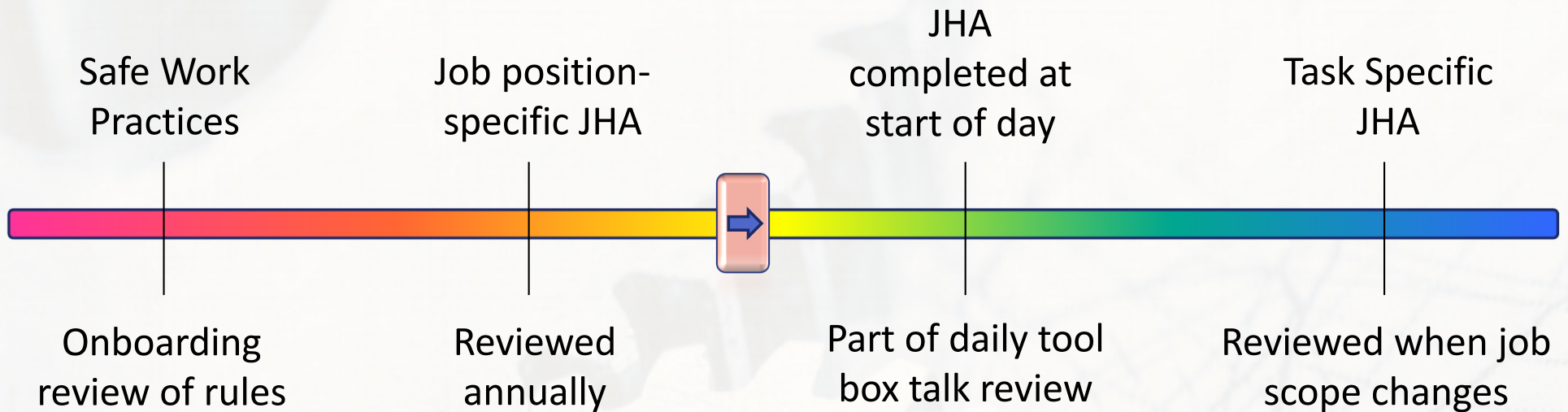


Actions Taken TO IMPROVE:

- Managers given 'Safe Climber' cards to randomly give out (\$1 value)
- Stairway use JHA written and posted at top and bottom of stairwells
- All employees urged to give immediate feedback to violators and report
- Hand sanitizers installed at the top and bottom of each stairwell
- Annual hazard training modified to include 5 minutes of safe stairway practice

Reinforcing Safe Work Behaviors

Towards Better Work Systems

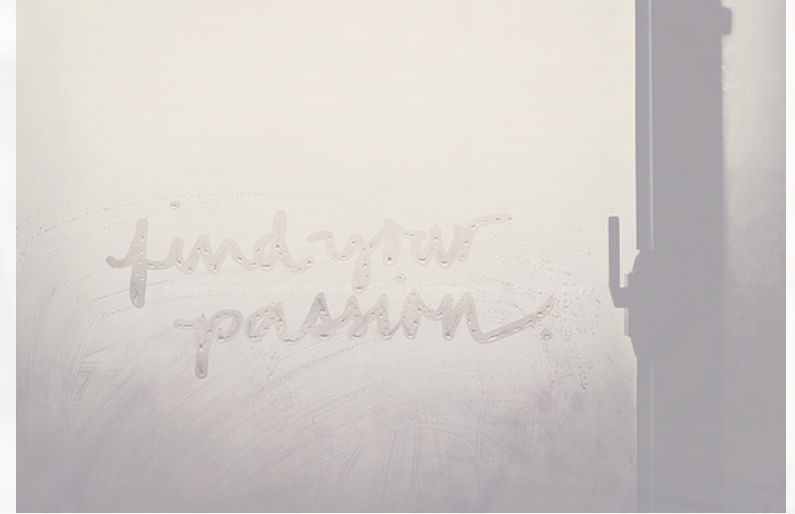


Effective JHA Building Codes

- Create task specific JHAs before work
- Teach 'effective JHA design' skills
- Review and update JHAs annually
- Engage users during tool design and review

Enforcing Through Relationships

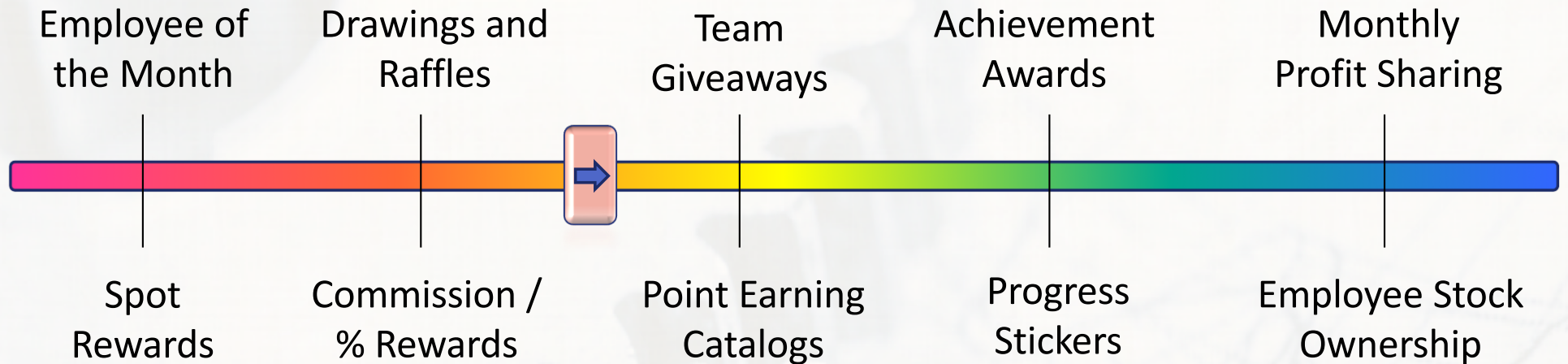
95% or more of effective positive enforcement is INFORMAL



Enforcement Through Stronger Relationships

- Do you know what types of work your people do each day?
- Do you know their preferred communication styles?
- Do you know what their daily work 'headaches' are?
- Do you know what their personal development needs are?
- Do you have action plans for addressing their key needs?

The Formal Recognition Spectrum



Recognition System Building Codes

- Recognize the right people
- Reward the right tasks and behaviors
- Refresh the process annually
- No 'one winner' systems

Designing Better Work Systems

Rule Enforcement Best Practices

Multiple approaches to rule enforcement are needed to send a clear, consistent message



- Each rule needs to be clearly defined – expectations and consequences
- Rules must be clearly, consistently, and regularly communicated
- Audits, training, and job prep are also used to reinforce rules
- Positive reinforcement works better than negative reinforcement
- All leaders must use a consistent approach to rule enforcement
- Discipline should only be used for ‘one off’ situations

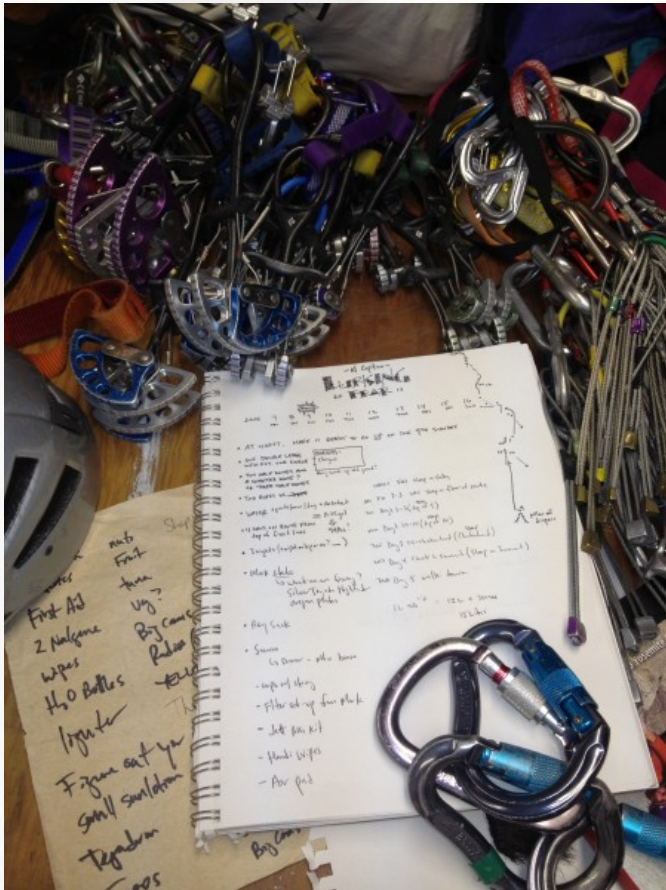
Be Prepared

- What is the purpose of formal job preparation?
- What activities are part of effective job preparation?
- How do our job preparation activities help minimize errors and risk?



“An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.” - Benjamin Franklin

Fail to Plan, Plan to Fail



Where do you require checklist use to help guide your job planning efforts?



Great Systems!
"Simple systems, great results!"

Basic Date 9/15/70

Changed _____

1-11

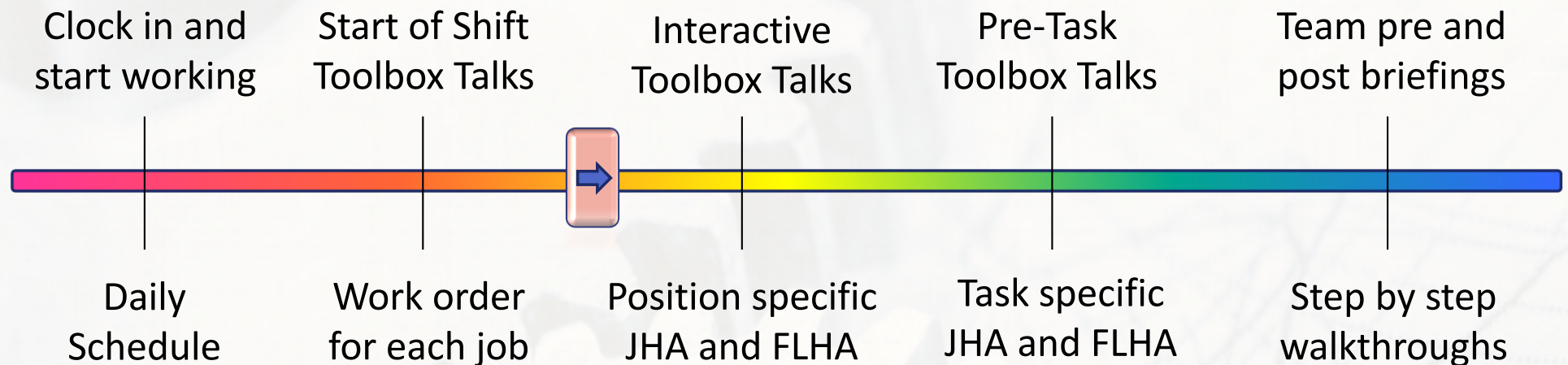
62:19

HOUSEKEEPING

- 1 Unsnap LMP's HSB And Stow Next To CDR's HSB On Floor Velcro. Unsnap CDR's HSB
- 2 Unstow 70mm Film Bag - RHSSC
- 3 Install 16mm Camr Wedge - ISA
- 4 Remove Stowage Bags From Drink Bags - ISA Back Pocket
- 5 Position 2 Interim Stowage Straps (RHSSC) On Horizontal Handhold, O2 Module
- 6 Tape Broomclip On AOT
- 7 Tape Crash Bar
- 8 Remove Pages 1-19 and 1-21 from LUNAR SURFACE CHECKLIST, Tape Above CB Panels
- 9 Position UTILITY LIGHTS On Back AOT Guard
- 10 Transfer EMU Maintenance Kit From CDR Helmet Bag To ISA Back Pocket.

Daily Job Preparation Spectrum

Towards Better Work Systems



Daily Preparation Building Codes

- Match prep style to team skill mix
- Team lead keeps the big picture in mind
- Add prep detail and layers as risk increases
- Engage the entire team in planning

Conducting Effective Pre-Task Reviews



- Have a plan – use some form of agenda to guide the meeting
- Provide everyone with a visual agenda
- Involve everyone – assign an agenda item to each participant
- Use emotion and humor appropriately to provide emphasis
- Use questions and repeat back to help ensure the message is understood
- If jobs change scope, take time to hold a new briefing

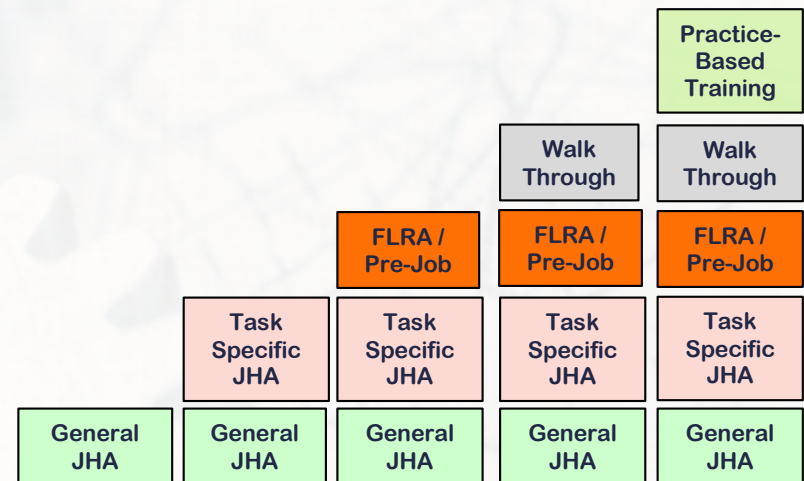
Job preparation approaches help reduce memory reliance and increase rule enforcement

Elements of Effective Job Preparation



Job preparation approaches should be designed to match the expected task risk level

- Pre- and post-job meetings
- Checklist and cue card use
- Simulations
- Team facilitation training (leaders) and group dynamics training (all)



What is the likelihood of human error?

What is the potential impact of human error?

Work Group Meeting Survey Example

Meeting Content

Circle the appropriate #

To what extent do your work group meetings ...

LOW ----- HIGH

Include a review of performance against key measures	1	2	3	4	5
Use graphs to make trends more visible	1	2	3	4	5
Include a variety of agenda topics	1	2	3	4	5
Include a review of the key project list and a project status update	1	2	3	4	5
Provide you with a chance to add new projects to the list	1	2	3	4	5
Include a review of things that have happened elsewhere in the company	1	2	3	4	5
Make a good use of the time that is invested to hold the meeting	1	2	3	4	5
Include brief training sessions on job skills or procedures	1	2	3	4	5
Include some fun exercises at time to help build teamwork	1	2	3	4	5

Content Delivery

Circle the appropriate #

To what extent do your work group meetings ...

LOW ----- HIGH

Allow for plenty of two way communication	1	2	3	4	5
Involve more than one person as a presenter or trainer	1	2	3	4	5
Use visual aids to help illustrate key points and trends	1	2	3	4	5
Avoid simply reading information - focus is on discussion instead	1	2	3	4	5
Avoid arguments and complaining - focus is on improvement	1	2	3	4	5

Using Processes to Guide People

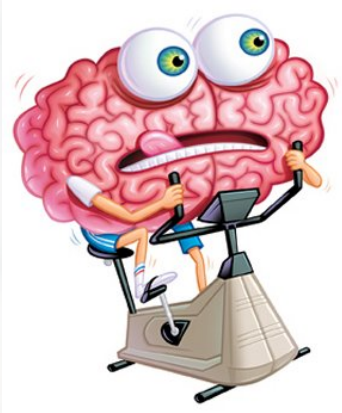
- How do our process designs and work environment affect the potential for human error?
- How can we redesign the work to minimize or eliminate these errors?
- What are some key techniques for designing error free workplaces?



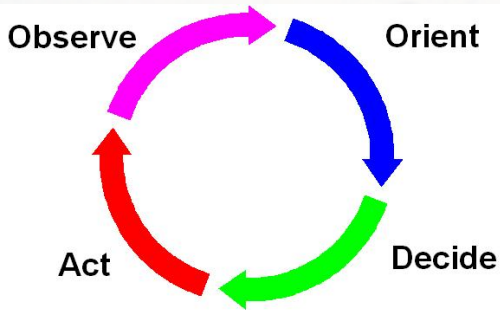
What are the common daily human errors we see?



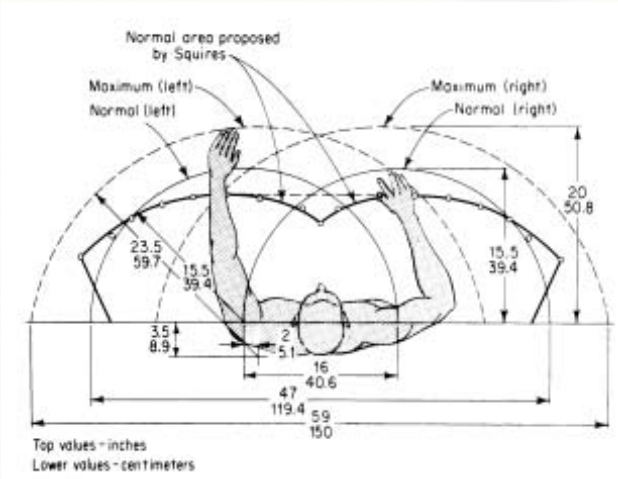
Key Human Engineering Factors



Cognition— How the brain works

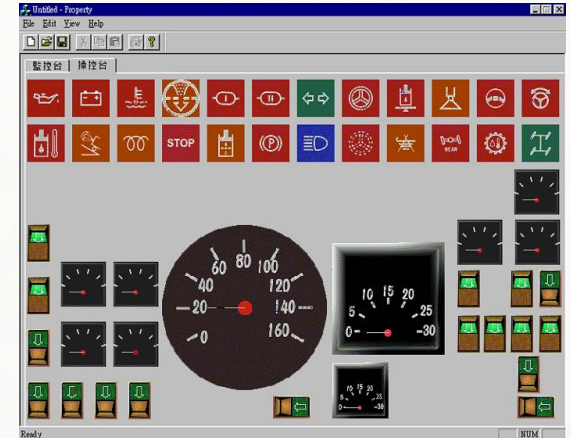


Slow OODA loop = death
Fast OODA loop = success



Conditions –Work environment matters!

JOB SITE	FOOT-CANDLES
Haul Roads and Industrial Highways	0.5-1
Airports	0.5-2
Parking Areas	1-5
Excavation	2
Railroad Yards, Switching	2
Industrial Yards/Material Handling	5
Quarries and Open-Pit Mining	5
General Construction	10
Sports Fields/Recreation Areas	10-50
Loading and Unloading	20
Piers	20
Explosives Handling	30



Controls – Look, feel, location

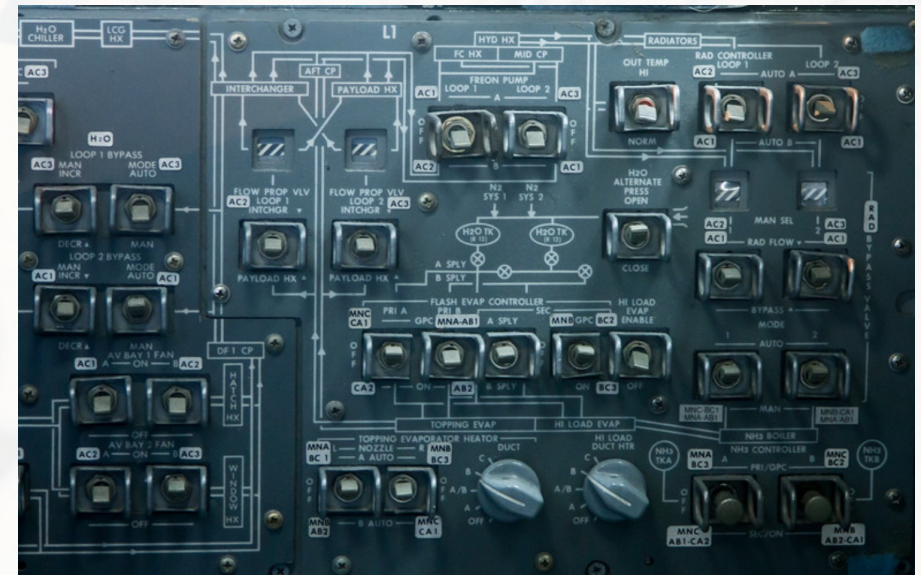


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Examples of HMI 'High Error' Systems



Heavy lift crane controls



CLAP Triangle example Copyright 2011 Great Systems, All Rights Reserved



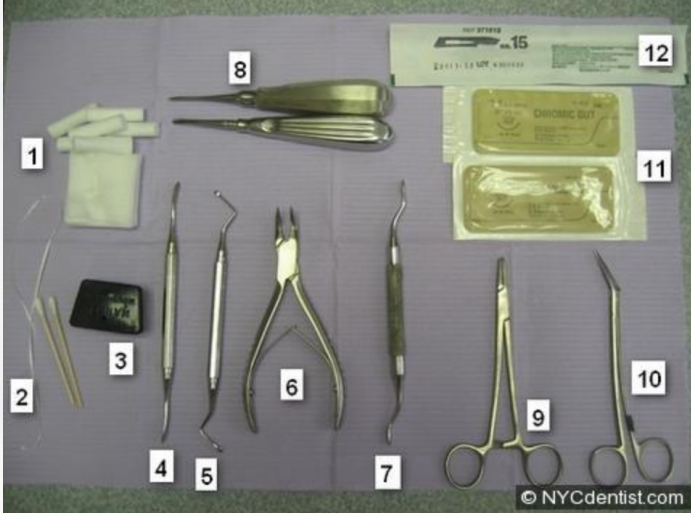
Great Systems
"Simple systems, great results!"

Form hose connections

Where Proprioception Really Matters



Speed Well in Bar



Dental surgical tray



Overhead bridge crane controls



Courtroom stenographer

Job Aids Help Reduce Human Error

- Job aids should be easy to access
- Job aids must be well designed
- Use of job aids must be well enforced
- Job aid use must be required by policy
- Begin by using job aids on high risk work



HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CODE IDENTIFICATION

HEALTH		FLAMMABLE		INSTABILITY	
Recommended Protection		Susceptibility to Burning		Susceptibility to Energy Release	
4	Deadly - Special full protective suit and breathing apparatus must be worn.	4	Below 73°F - Very Flammable	4	May detonate under normal conditions.
3	Danger - Full protective suit and breathing apparatus should be worn.	3	Below 100°F - Ignites under normal temperature conditions.	3	May detonate with shock or heat.
2	Hazardous - Breathing apparatus with full face mask should be worn.	2	Below 200°F - Ignites with moderate heating.	2	Violent chemical change but does not detonate.
1	Slightly hazardous - Breathing apparatus may be worn.	1	Above 200°F - Ignites when preheated.	1	Not stable if heated use precautions.
0	Normal - No precautions necessary.	0	Will not burn.	0	Normally stable.

Color Coding to Reduce Human Errors

Red	ELECTRIC
Yellow	GAS-OIL-STEAM
Orange	COMMUNICATION-CATV
Blue	WATER
Green	SEWER
Fluorescent Pink	TEMPORARY SURVEY MARKINGS
White	PROPOSED EXCAVATION
Purple	RECLAIMED WATER

Color Codes For 4 Wire Tanning Beds

Main power cord coming from tanning bed

These are 240V, and often 30A, needing #10 wire. The beds electronics are actually 120V. This is why you need the neutral wire, and it must be #10, to carry the load for both HOT wires. This is also why you can NOT combine the ground and neutral wires or risk a fire!

Your bed may be different, this is for reference only.

Copyright ©2008 TanningBeds.org

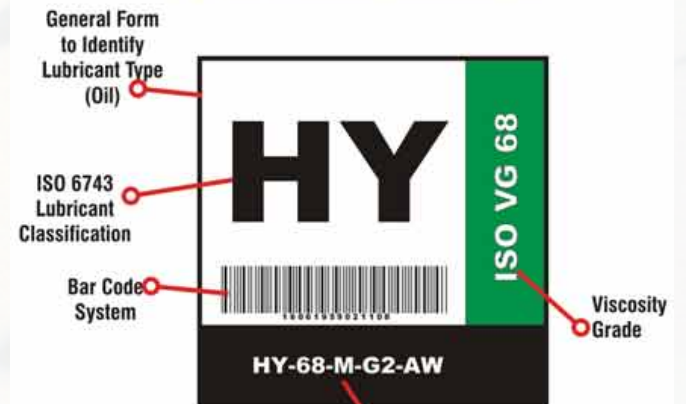


How have you seen color coding used to prevent human error?

Engineering Out the Potential for Error



Example of Full Lubricant Identification



The New Human Machine Interface

Next Generation HMI is the Future of Electronics



Voice, Gesture and Facial Recognition

- Voice control of home systems
- Gestures to change TV stations
- Facial security to unlock electronics

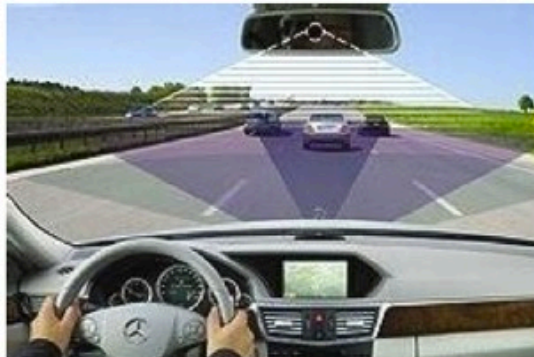
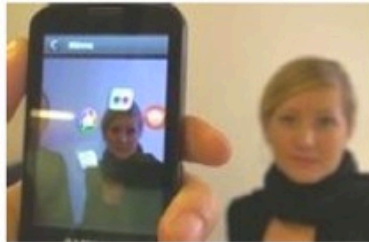


Image Recognition

- Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (**ADAS**) used to detect pedestrians, vehicles, traffic signs

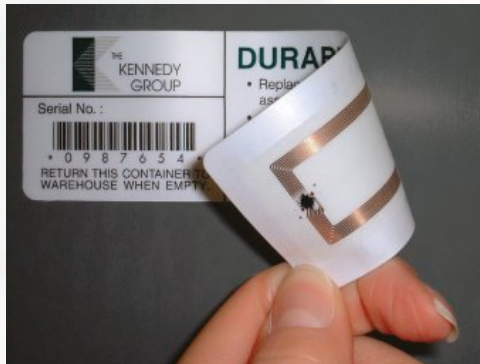
Possible RFID Applications

- Tracking physical asset location and movement
- Real-time PPE use compliance checking
- Tracking human asset location and movement
- Setting and controlling security perimeters and safe work zones
- Capturing time-based data for use in optimizing asset utilization



Severity	Status	Name	Event type	Location	Date/Time	Operator	Remain in
●	Open	PER - Hospice	Unknown	ER - South Wing	Today - Dec-5-12:45	Jean-Robert	5 Minutes
●	Updatable	PER - Hospice	Unknown	ER - South Wing	Today - Dec-5-12:45	Jean-Robert	5 Minutes
●	Preventable	PER - Hospice	Unknown	ER - South Wing	Today - Dec-5-12:45	Jean-Robert	5 Minutes
●	Open	PER - Hospice	Unknown	ER - South Wing	Today - Dec-5-12:45	Jean-Robert	5 Minutes

Active versus Passive RFID Applications



Passive RFID: \$.05 to \$5 / tag



Active RFID: \$15 to \$100 / tag

	Active RFID	Passive RFID
Tag Power Source	Internal to tag	Energy transferred from the reader via RF
Tag Battery	Yes	No
Availability of Tag Power	Continuous	Only within field of reader
Required Signal Strength from Reader to Tag	Very Low	Very High (must power the tag)
Available Signal Strength from Tag to Reader	High	Very Low

	Active RFID	Passive RFID
Communication Range	Long range (100m or more)	Short or very short range (3m or less)
Sensor Capability	Ability to continuously monitor and record sensor input; data/time stamp for sensor events	Ability to read and transfer sensor values only when tag is powered by reader; no date/time stamp
Data Storage	Large read/write data storage (128KB) with sophisticated data search and access capabilities available	Small read/write data storage (e.g. 128 bytes)

190588

Source: www.cisco.com

Managing Assets with Lean Data Capture



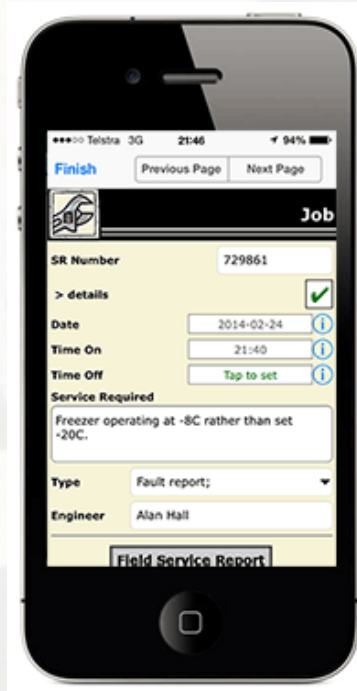
Bar Coding



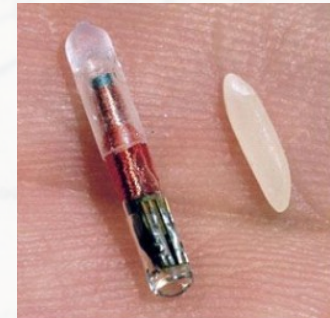
Quick Response Codes



RFID Bands



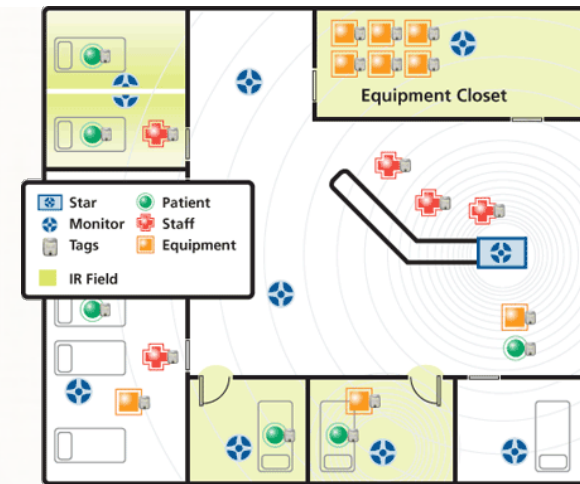
Easy to use app interfaces



Implants

Tag You're It! At Celebration Health

- Operating room staff at Celebration Health Hospital in Orlando, FL wear RFID tags to track their movements and time management.
- "There was nervousness at first about being tracked," says Ashley Simmons, performance manager at the hospital. "But over time as we showed it was not being used punitively, they adapted very quickly and got into their normal routines."
- Based on the feedback received, Simmons says that staff have been located too far from each other and patients, and that the workplace environment is to be modified to improve communication.
- Staff are given access to their performance data and provide input on what their ideal routine would be in the support of shift redesign
- The most advanced wearable trackers include sensors for motion, sound, and infra-red to support patient safety, security, and behavior pattern analysis.



Source: "Happier, more productive ... would tagging help your business?"
Kieron Monks, CNN, December 3, 2014

Organizational Ergonomics Best Practices

The best approach for minimizing human error is to engineer out the risk

- Standardize control layouts and shape coding
- Remove the impact of work environment factors – lighting, temperature, noise
- Improve error detection approaches
- Reduce task complexity to skill level if possible
- Match screen displays to the process / form being transacted
- Use color coding, icons, and creativity to engineer out risk

The Daily Process of Error Proofing

- Who are we going to engage in our error proofing efforts?
- Which processes are we going to focus our error proofing efforts on?

HIGH

% of Processes DMAI'd

Efficient Workplace	High Performance Workplace
Traditional Workplace	Engaged Workplace

LOW

% of Workforce Engaged HIGH

"If you get to the point where you think you know it all, you're going to stop learning." -
John Wooden

Three Approaches to Improvement

Reactive Problem Solving

Select the problem to be solved



Find the root causes of the problem



Find and test fixes to eliminate the root cause



Implement corrective actions

Process Improvement

Select the process to be improved



Map the 'as is' process and find NVA activities



Create the new process design



Standardize the new process

Problem Prevention

Measure to understand the system



Track key daily errors and process counts



Find root causes of high frequency errors



Change the system to eliminate root causes

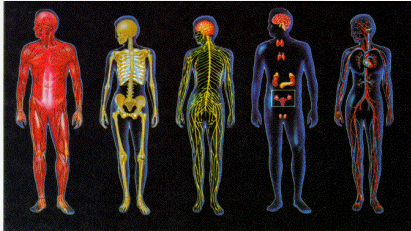


The Key to Error Prevention

Every process owner should be responsible for tracking and trending process performance and process waste on a regular basis, and for using that information to improve those processes.

Use the TapRoot® root cause analysis process daily to analyze your highest risk human errors

All Processes Have Vital Signs!



Human Body



Dental Office



Food Plant

-
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| ● Heartbeats / minute | ● Revenue / office hour | ● Pounds / minutes |
| ● Blood pressure | ● Visits / office hour | ● Cost / pound |
| ● Respirations / minute | ● Complaints / M visits | ● OSHA accident rate |
| ● Body mass index | ● OOPs errors / M Visits | ● Non-conformance rate |
| ● Years of age | ● Staff retention rate | ● Retention rate |

**A process scorecard shows the vital signs for that process
(1-2 ratios per KPA)**

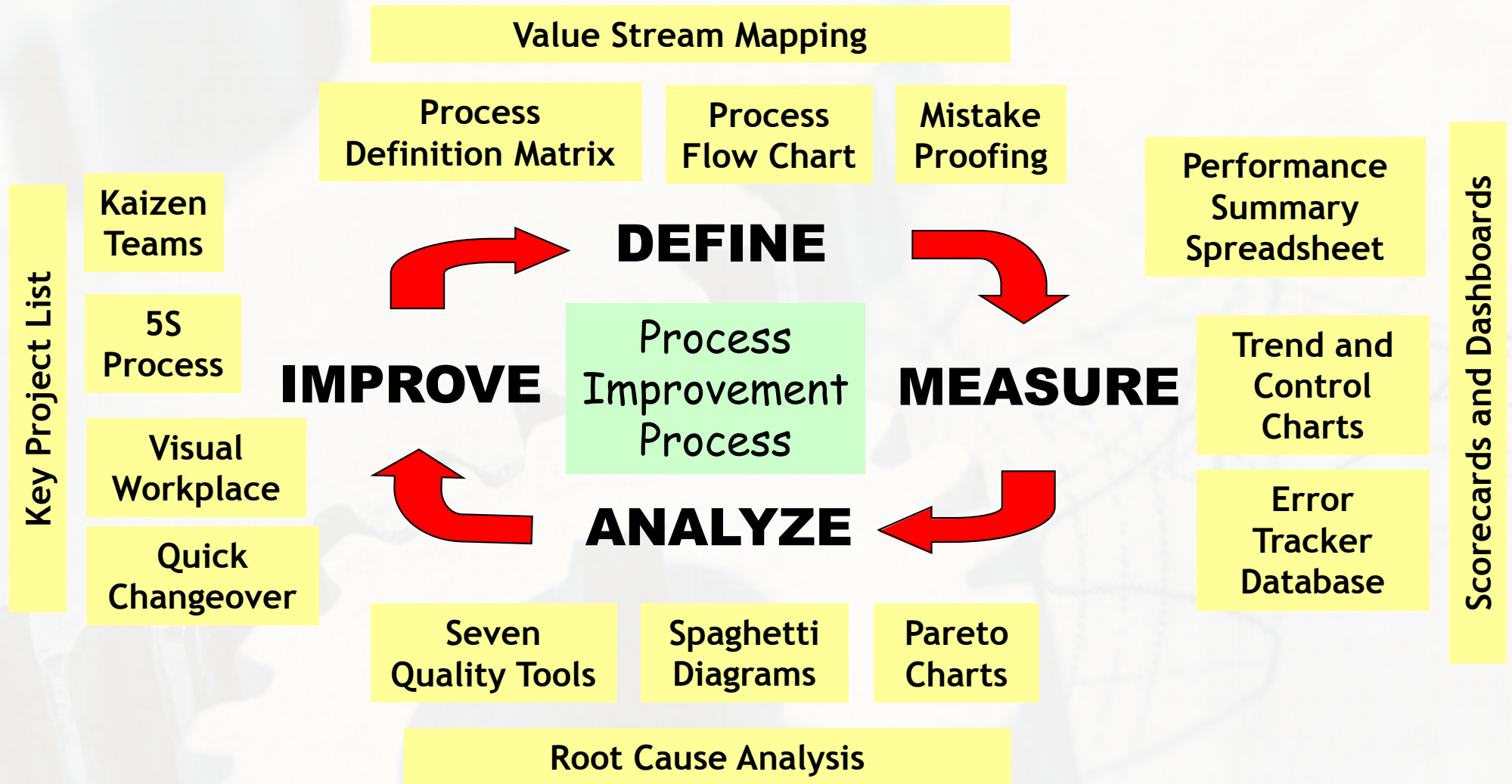
Example Error Tracker Database

ICU Pharmacy Error Tracking Database - January 2015

Note: This database is used to track late deliveries (LD), order errors (OE), and NVA / lost work time (LT)

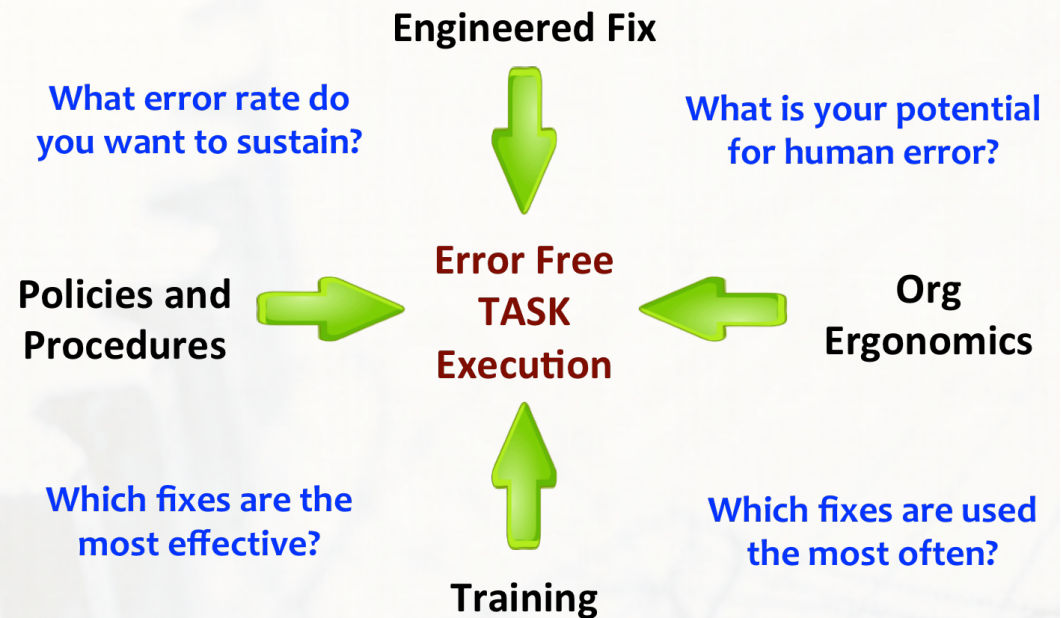
Date	Duration	Location	Error Type Captured	What went wrong?	Cause Code	Error Code
4-Jan	15	ICU Pharmacy	Tube system down / not working	Use alternative means to deliver	TD	LT
4-Jan	10	ICU 2	Late delivery of "list med type"	Tube did not send - hand deliver	TR	LD
4-Jan	22	ICU 6	Late delivery of "list med type"	Tube did not send - hand deliver	TR	LD
4-Jan	15	ICU 3	Late delivery of "list med type"	Tube did not send - hand deliver	TR	LD
4-Jan	35	ICU Pharmacy	Excess wait for order approval	Multiple pages to get approval	EW	LT
4-Jan	0	ICU Pharmacy	Order did not have two signatures	Pharmacy was short staffed	SS	OE
4-Jan	7	ICU6	Late delivery of "list med type"	Pharmacy was short staffed	SS	LD
4-Jan	17	ICU Pharmacy	Go out and collect tubes	Tubes were not returned to pharmacy	NT	LT
5-Jan	19	NICU	Late delivery of "list med type"	Tube did not send - hand deliver	TR	LD
5-Jan	28	ICU 1	Late delivery of "list med type"	Tube did not send - hand deliver	TR	LD
5-Jan	19	ICU Pharmacy	Go out and collect tubes	Tubes were not returned to pharmacy	NT	LT
5-Jan	21	ICU Pharmacy	Go out and collect tubes	Tubes were not returned to pharmacy	NT	LT
6-Jan	23	ICU Pharmacy	Go out and collect tubes	Tubes were not returned to pharmacy	NT	LT
6-Jan	30	ICU Pharmacy	Go out and collect tubes	Tubes were not returned to pharmacy	NT	LT
6-Jan	31	ICU Pharmacy	Go get meds from Central Pharmacy	Meds not available in ICU Pharmacy	NM	LT
6-Jan	19	ICU Pharmacy	Go out and collect tubes	Tubes were not returned to pharmacy	NT	LT
7-Jan	25	ICU Pharmacy	Tube system down / not working	Use alternative means to deliver	TD	LT
7-Jan	6	ICU 4	Late delivery of "list med type"	Tube did not send - hand deliver	TR	LD
7-Jan	11	ICU 7	Late delivery of "list med type"	Tube did not send - hand deliver	TR	LD
7-Jan	0	ICU Pharmacy	Wrong dosage of "med type"	Prescription was hard to read	UO	OE
7-Jan	0	ICU Pharmacy	Order did not have two signatures	Pharmacy was short staffed	SS	OE
7-Jan	16	ICU 5	Hand deliver to avoid late delivery	Tube did not send - hand deliver	TR	LT
7-Jan	28	NICU	Hand deliver to avoid late delivery	Tube did not send - hand deliver	TR	LT

The Process Improvement Process



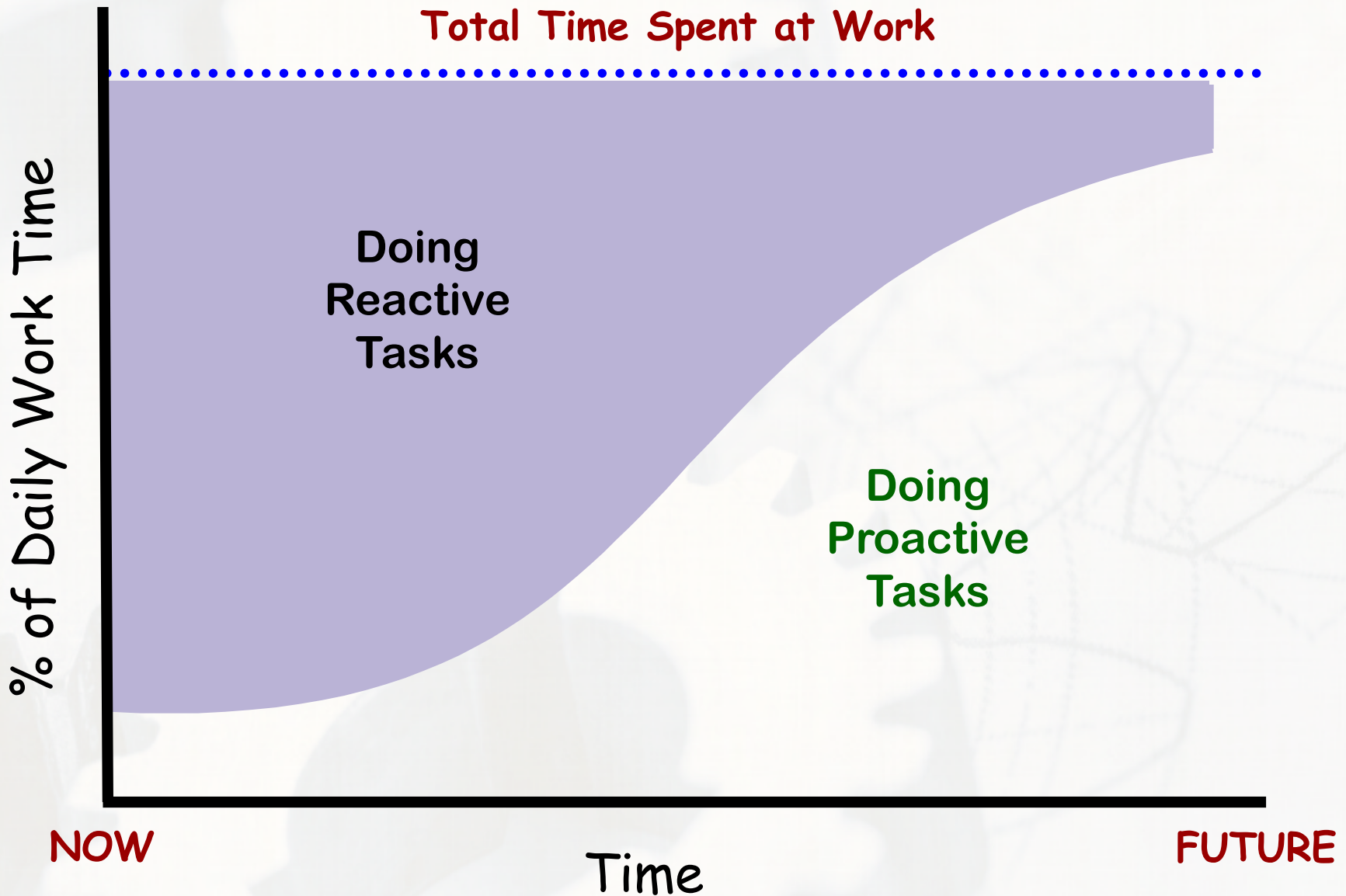
Planning to Become More Error Proof

- What are your favorite fixes?
- What factors cause most corrective actions to fail?
- How might we assess the potential impact of our fixes?

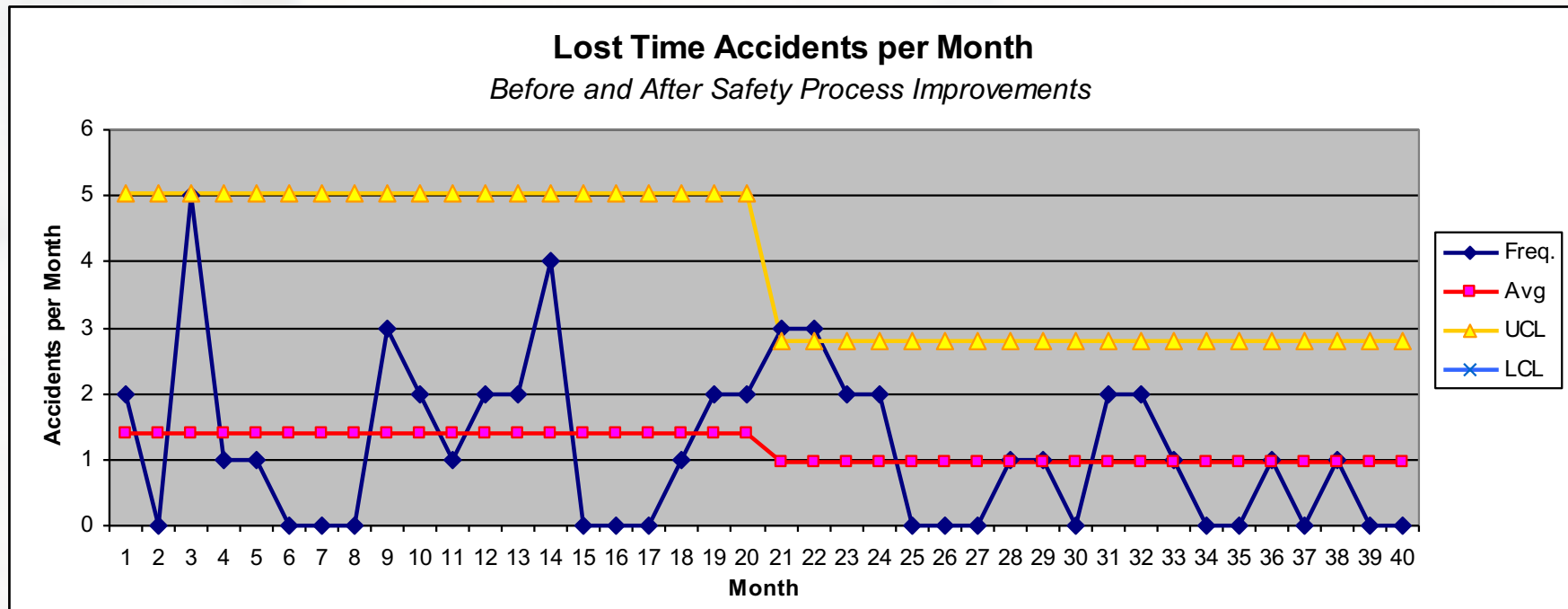


"If you always do what you've always done, you will always get what you've always got." - Henry Ford

Shifting Mindsets



What Should Happen When You Improve?



System Changes

- Cross-functional Safety Committee formed / redesigned agenda
- Monthly safety audits began to be conducted
- Began using TapRoot® process on all reportable incidents
- Improved safety recognition process for all work teams
- Changed supervisor safety improvement responsibilities

What Error Rate Do You Want to Sustain?

Engineered Fix

What error rate do you want to sustain?

What is your potential for human error?



Policies and Procedures



**Error Free
TASK
Execution**



**Org
Ergonomics**

Which fixes are the most effective?

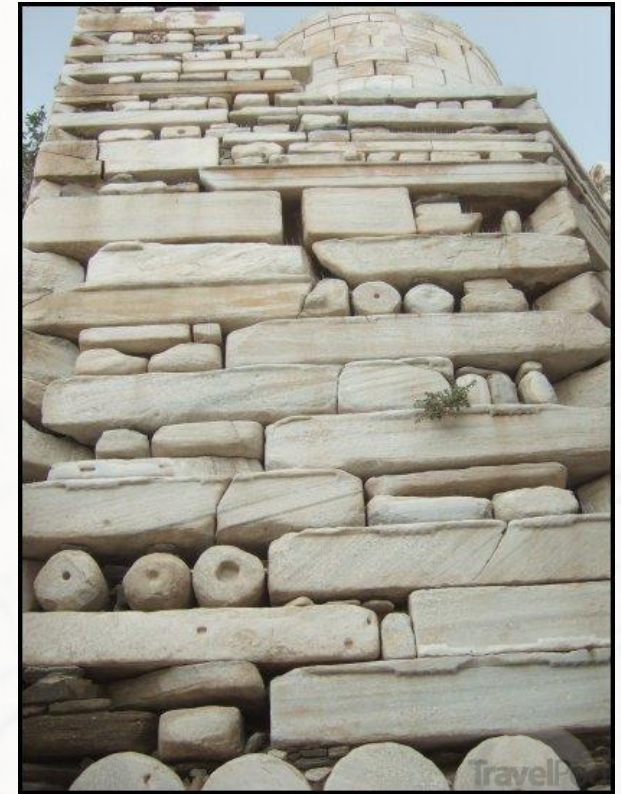


Which fixes are used the most often?

Training

Eight Key Error Proofing Practices

- Provide effective daily work packages
- Lead quality job prep huddles each day
- Utilize task specific job hazard analyses
- Know where your problems are – track and trend key errors daily at the process level
- Deliver effective on the job training (OJT)
- Enforce effective personal protective equipment (PPE) use
- Use audits and observations to help spot daily ‘at risk’ behaviors
- Lead well-planned, thorough investigations



Strategies for Improvement

Rounds and
Audits

How do you
systematically
improve performance
at your facility?

Leadership
Camps

Improvement
Teams

Supervisor
Training

Kaizen
Blitzes

Weekly Blitz
Calls

Annual
Meeting

Improvement
Tool Use

Annual
Surveys

Mid-Year
Meeting

Do formal RCA on all process non-conformances

Reducing Daily 'At Risk' Behaviors

PROACTIVE



REACTIVE

- Mistake proof key work systems, including non-standard work
- Track, trend, and try to reduce daily 'at risk' behaviors at the process level
- Use Pareto analysis of observations to identify areas needing improvement
- Implement effective corrective and preventive actions
- Execute GREAT reactive problem solving – learn and improve from your mistakes!

Team Exercise #2

Planning for Future Error Proofing



Action Plan for Future Error Proofing

How will you use what you have learned today?

- What key insights, tools, or best practices do I want to try using NEXT WEEK?
- Of these actions, which ones need to be addressed first?
- What is the urgency level for achieving action plan completion?

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Root Cause and Incident Analysis: www.taproot.com



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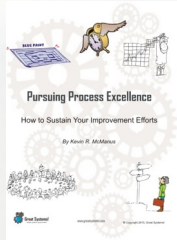


<https://www.linkedin.com/in/kevin-mcmanus-5138322>

If you like this workshop, you also might enjoy my books -
[Please check them out on Amazon.com!](#)

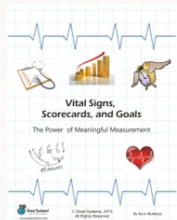
New Books by Kevin McManus!

Now available on
[Amazon.com!](https://www.amazon.com)



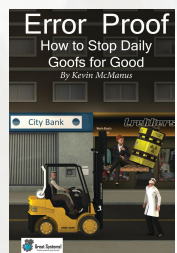
Pursuing Process Excellence

- 150 pages of ideas and examples that will help you accelerate and sustain your process improvement efforts
- Over 25 examples of 'best practice' assessment tools that leaders can use to encourage and support high performance work
- 12 team exercises that can be used to begin applying each concept as it is learned



Vital Signs Measurement

- 128 pages of ideas and examples to help you make your existing measurement systems more meaningful
- Over 30 examples of 'best practice' measurement tools and techniques that leaders can use to promote high performance work
- 14 team exercises that can be used to begin applying key concepts as they are learned



Error Proof

- 162 pages of strategies and dialogue questions to help you stop daily goofs for good
- Over 100 proven best practices that you can use to help error proof your key work processes
- Can be paired with the 100 page workshop workbook that contains 13 team exercises to help you begin applying key ideas



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"Simple systems, great results!"

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