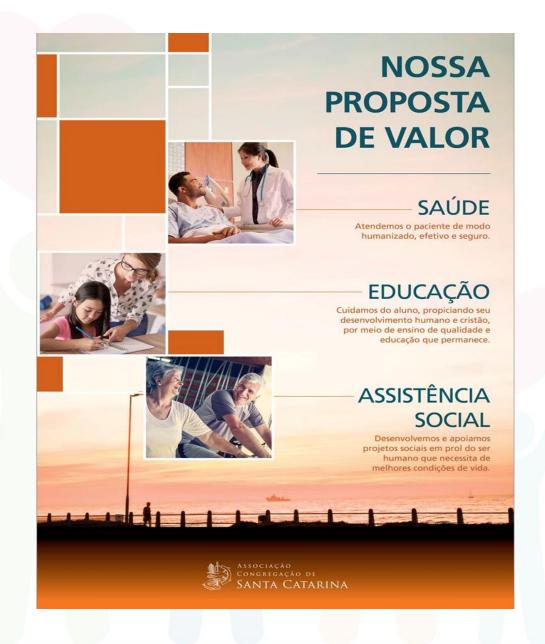


SAÚDE

Atendemos o paciente de modo humanizado, efetivo e seguro.







Métodos de aprendizado em rede

Disseminando soluções e inovações eficazes

- Ênfase em objetivos compartilhado que une o trabalho dos participantes;
- Uma rejeição da ideia de que a disseminação passiva (através de livros, reuniões, sites, etc.) pode levar a uma mudança de comportamento significativa;
- Um compromisso com a aplicação acelerada de conhecimento (ou seja, testes diários ou semanais de novas práticas, revisão do que está sendo aprendido);
- Compromisso de conectar atores da linha de frente uns aos outros para acelerar o aprendizado.

Many ways to many

https://ssir.org/articles/entry/many ways to many





DO QUE SE TRATA?

A campanha *O que importa para você?* tem o propósito de estimular conversas mais significativas entre profissionais de saúde e pacientes, criando um elo de compaixão e empatia entre eles.

O objetivo é atender de forma personalizada e humanizada, aprimorar o cuidado de saúde com base no que realmente importa para o paciente.

http://www.acsc.org.br/oqueimportaparavoce/





Campanha

As *campanhas de mudança de comportamento* visam disseminar práticas através de grandes redes mobilizando atores nacionais, regionais e locais.

Por trás de uma meta ousada, eles buscam aumentar o nível de desempenho em grandes áreas geográficas, assegurando que as práticas sejam introduzidas com alta confiabilidade.

Many ways to many https://ssir.org/articles/entry/many ways to many





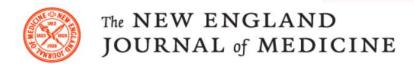
"Uma campanha é algo que você faz para as pessoas.

Um movimento é algo que as pessoas escolhem fazer."

The Anatomy of a Movement David Armano https://hbr.org/2010/11/the-anatomy-of-a-movement







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Perspective

Shared Decision Making — The Pinnacle of Patient-Centered Care

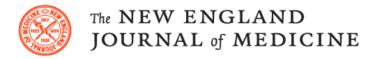
Michael J. Barry, M.D., and Susan Edgman-Levitan, P.A. N Engl J Med 2012; 366:780-781 | March 1, 2012 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp1109283

Começando um MOV I MENTO









Shared Decision Making — The Pinnacle of Patient-Centered Care

Michael J. Barry, M.D., and Susan Edgman-Levitan, P.A.

N Engl J Med 2012; 366:780-781

"Se pudermos visualizar a experiência do cuidado de saúde através dos olhos do paciente, nos tornaremos mais responsivos às suas necessidades e, assim, melhores médicos."

"...os médicos devem abandonar o seu papel de autoridade paternalista e aprender a tornarem-se parceiros, em outras palavras, aprender a perguntar:

O que importa para você?"

https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp1109283





DIA 06 DE JUNHO



















WHAT MATTERS TO YOU?

Ask What Matters. Listen to What Matters. Do What Matters.

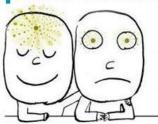








o que importa para você?



Reserve esta Data:

Terça-feira, 6 de Junho de 2017







Improving Health and Health Care Worldwide



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The Power of Simple Things: "What Matters to You?" Stories from Brazil

By IHI Multimedia Team I Wednesday, October 26, 2016

Why It Matters

Asking people "What matters to you?" is crucial if your goal is to eliminate suffering — not just reduce harm.

IHI tools, strategies, and news in your inbox

Email*

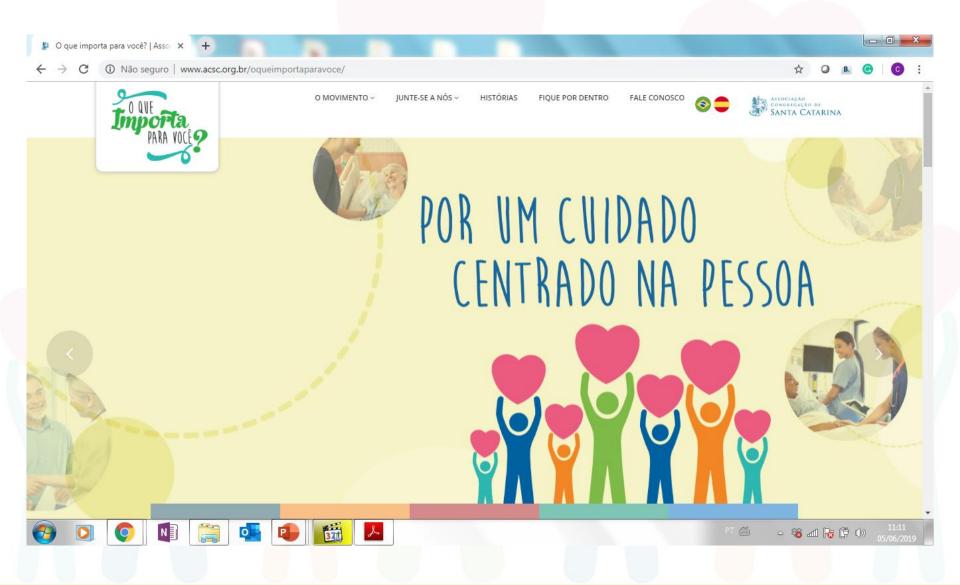
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http://www.acsc.org.br/oqueimportaparavoce/











Measuring what really matters

Towards a coherent measurement system to support person-centred care

Dr Alf Collins

Thought paper April 2014

http://www.health.org.uk/sites/health/files/MeasuringWhatReallyMatters.pdf



Os quatro princípios do cuidado centrado na pessoa







PRINCÍPIOS

ATIVIDADES

Dignidade, respeito e compaixão Personalização Coordenação

Capacitação



Suporte para o auto cuidado

Decisão compartilhada

Cuidado colaborativo e suporte para o planejamento





PRINCÍPIOS

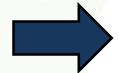
ATIVIDADES

Dignidade, respeito e compaixão



Coordenação

Capacitação



Suporte para o auto cuidado

Decisão compartilhada

Cuidado colaborativo e suporte para o planejamento





POR QUE?

- Nos conecta com o humano
- Compreende as prioridades
- Estabelece confiança





↑ Experiência do Paciente↑ Performance↓ Burnout

Swensen, Kabcenell, Shanafelt. J Healthcare Management. 61:2 105-127 April 2016 7/7

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/labs/articles/27111930/





O CONTEXTO IMPORTA

- O que devo saber sobre você que pode não estar escrito no seu prontuário?
- O que você gostaria de fazer dentro de seis meses e que você não é capaz de fazer agora? (procedimento)
- O que uma cirurgia bem sucedida significa para você? (cirurgia/tratamento/procedimento)
- Existe alguma coisa que o preocupa neste momente? (alta)
- O que é um bom dia para você? (final de vida)





Quebrando regras...







VIEWPOINT

Donald M. Berwick, MD, MPP

Institute for Healthcare Improvement, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Saranya Loehrer, MD, MPH

Institute for Healthcare Improvement, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Christina Gunther-Murphy, MBA

Institute for Healthcare Improvement, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Breaking the Rules for Better Care

A few years ago, the Dean of the School of Business at the University of Leicester, Dr Zoe Radnor, tried to understand the reasons for the "bicycle book" that she discovered at an English hospital she was studying. All staff who arrived at work by bicycle routinely signed a register book at the front door. Hundreds of these registers, once full, had been collected and stored for decades in clearly marked boxes. "Why?" Professor Radnor asked. No one knew.

The answer took some sleuthing. The first books dated from World War II—when rationing of fuel was the rule of the day, and when any staff who commuted by bicycle thereby earned extra food ration credits for saving on gas. Now, three-quarters of a century later, the bicycle book process remained alive and well, embedded in the organization's brainstem, not its cortex. It was pure waste.¹

Administrative burdens and complexity are alleged to be among the most costly forms of waste in US health care, at levels far exceeding those in other nations.^{2,3} Further, such requirements are said to de-

Alliance organizations varied in their approaches to identifying unhelpful rules; some formally surveyed their staffs, some hosted organization-wide meetings, and others used volunteers to interview patients and families. Of the 42 organizational members of the Alliance, 24 participated in the "Breaking the Rules for Better Care" effort, and, in 1 week, with the assistance of patients, families, and clinical and nonclinical staff, identified 342 rules perceived to provide little or no value to patients and staff.

Institute for Healthcare Improvement staff reviewed all the rules nominated by participants for duplicates, allowing identification of the total unique submissions as well as the most popular submissions. They then classified the rules into 3 types:

- Habits embedded in organizational behaviors, based on misinterpretations and with little to no actual foundation in legal, regulatory, or administrative requirements (eg, forbidding drinking water to be available for staff at nursing stations)
- Organization-specific requirements that local leaders could change without running afoul of any for-





Table. Breaking the Rules for Better Care: Most Frequent Suggestions

Rule	Frequency of Suggestions
Visiting hours: Eliminate visiting hours and other restrictive policies that reduce the ability of families and loved ones to be with patients.	15
Three-day rule: Eliminate the CMS rule that requires a patient to spend 3 consecutive days as an inpatient in a hospital to qualify for Medicare coverage of a skilled nursing facility, to provide patients with the right care, in the right place, at the right time.	13
Licensure: Ensure that each member of the care team is operating at the top of his or her license to improve patient flow (eg, allow front-desk staff to make appointments rather than triage nurses or allow transport staff to move patients from the bed to the wheelchair).	13
Patient access: Improve patient access to appointments and to their physicians between appointments (eg, make more same-day appointments available or provide a daily "call-in hour" so patients can talk to physicians directly).	10
Waiting time: Reduce the time patients and families wait for appointments, to go into surgery, or to be discharged, to respect their time and reduce their anxiety. Participant suggestions included better application of queuing theory, demand and capacity planning, avoiding double booking, and giving patients a discharge schedule to know what to expect.	10
HIPAA: Revamp current HIPAA regulations or clarify myths about HIPAA that lead to delays and difficulty in communicating with patients, families, or other care providers.	8
Engage families: Identify better ways to engage loved ones near and far to support patient healing.	6
Sleep interruption: Reduce unnecessary interruptions to hospitalized patients during the night to help patients sleep and heal.	5
Paperwork: Simplify paperwork and reduce rework to ensure patients do not need to provide duplicate information and to reduce administrative burden.	5
Patient mobility: Ambulate patients more during their hospital stay to improve healing and reduce harm.	5

Abbreviations: CMS, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; HIPAA, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.





- Elimine os horários de visita;
- Permita que a família observe procedimentos;
- Inclua os pacientes nas visitas multidisciplinares;
- Estabeleça parcerias para desenhar instrumentos de autocuidado;
- Envolva ativamente os pacientes nas decisões compartilhadas;
- Envolva a comunidade.







Roberto, 59 anos, 15 dias na UTI, Petrópolis/RJ

"sentir o calor do sol."







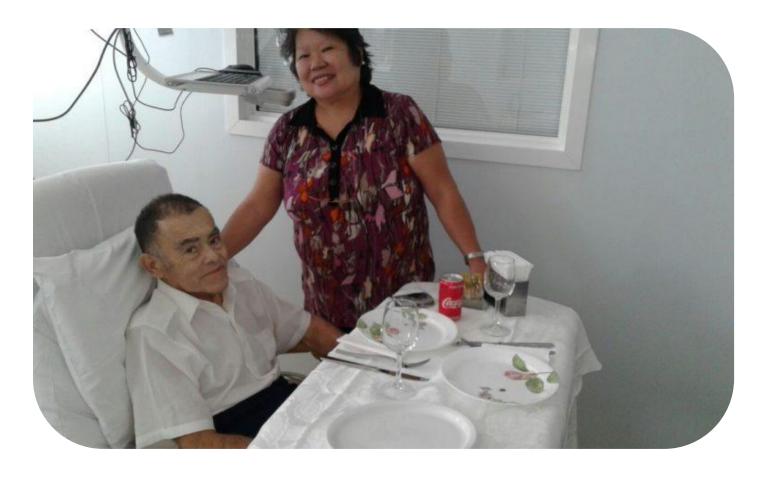


Rosenilda, 42 anos, Cáceres/MT

"fazer um álbum de gravidez."







Michel, comemorando 41 anos de casamento, São Paulo/SP

"um jantar bem romântico."











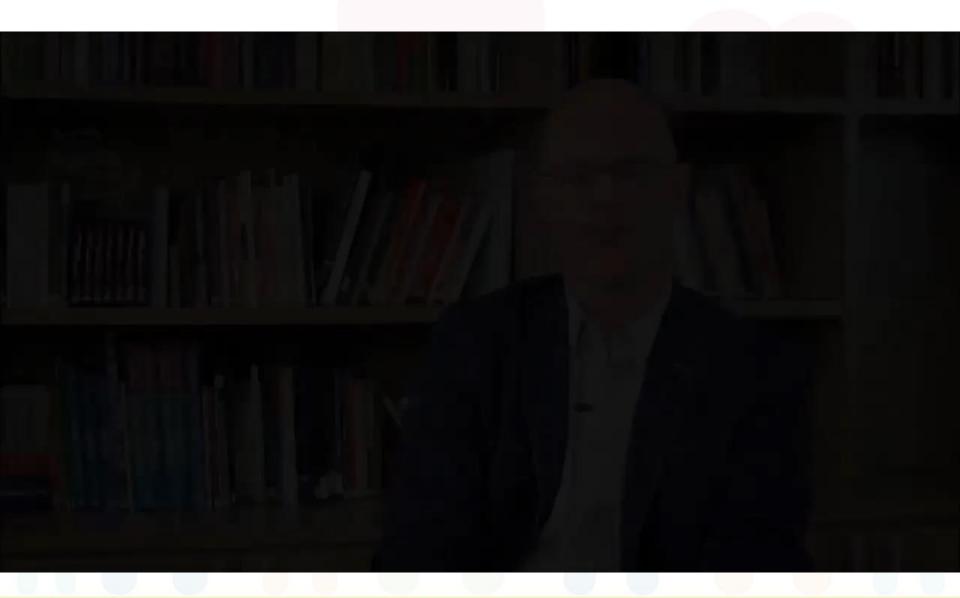






camila.sardenberg@acsc.org.br







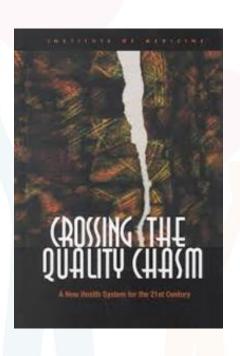








"Entre os cuidados em saúde que temos e os cuidados que poderíamos ter não existe apenas uma lacuna, mas um abismo."



- 1. SEGURO
- 2. EFETIVO
- 3. CENTRADO NO PACIENTE
- 4. OPORTUNO
- 5. EFICIENTE
- 6. EQUITATIVO

http://www.nationalacademies.org/hmd/~/media/Files/Report%20Files/2001/Crossing-the-Quality-Chasm/Quality%20Chasm%202001%20%20report%20brief.pdf





"Entre os cuidados em saúde que temos e os cuidados que poderíamos ter não existe apenas uma lacuna, mas um abismo."

"Cuidado respeitoso e responsivo às preferências, necessidades e valores individuais dos pacientes e que assegura que os valores dos pacientes orientem todas as decisões clínicas."

http://www.nationalacademies.org/hmd/~/media/Files/Report%20Files/2001/Crossing-the-Quality-Chasm/Quality%20Chasm%202001%20%20report%20brief.pdf



