Empowering prescribers to empower patients and fellow professionals: a novel approach to safe, person-centred practice

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How do you educate clinicians when there is no right answer?

Overview

The clinical problem

Insulin prescriptions in hospital cause harm

Patients, used to managing their own diabetes at home, are under-involved whilst in hospital

The stakeholders

People with diabetes

Have insulin prescribed May wish to be involved

Foundation trainees (FTs)

Write 70% of hospital prescriptions

Medical students

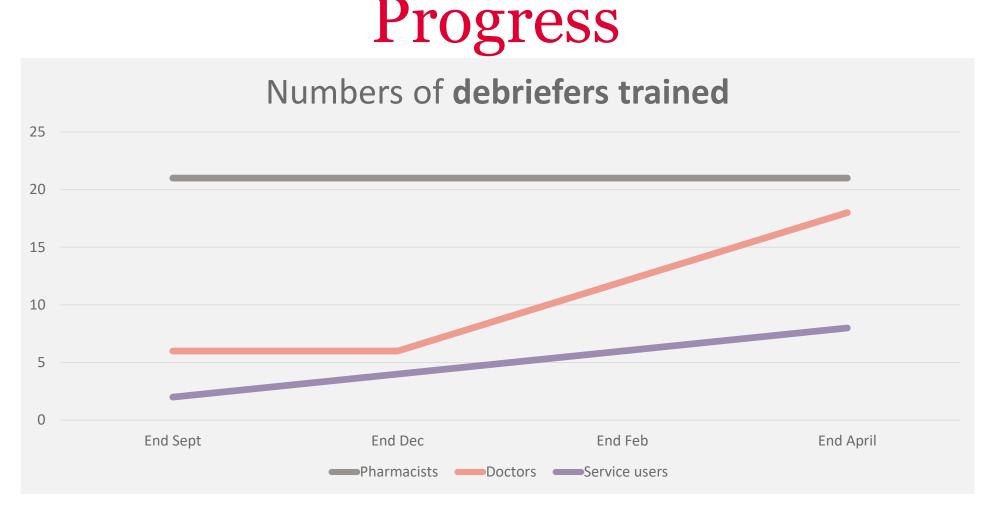
Will be FTs next year

Prescribing nurses

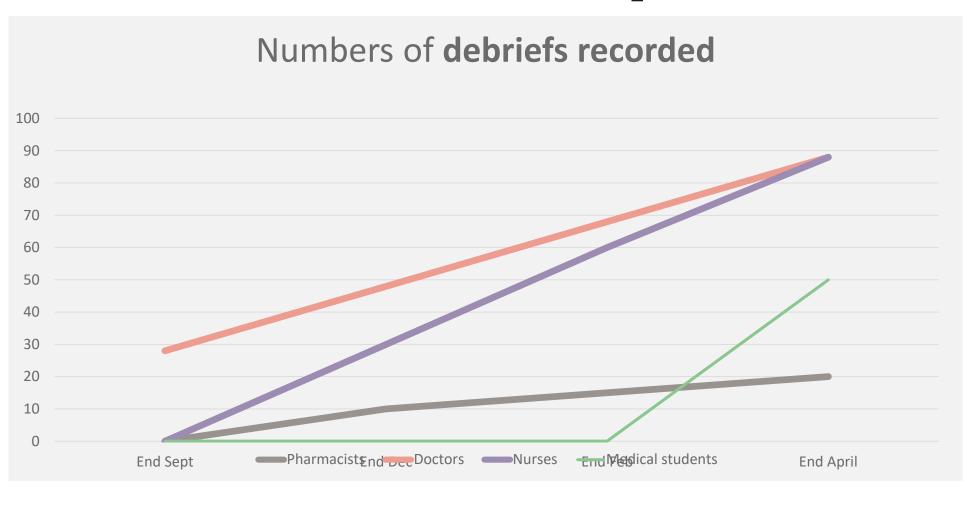
Insulin/other high risk drugs may be in their scope of practice

(Prescribing) pharmacists

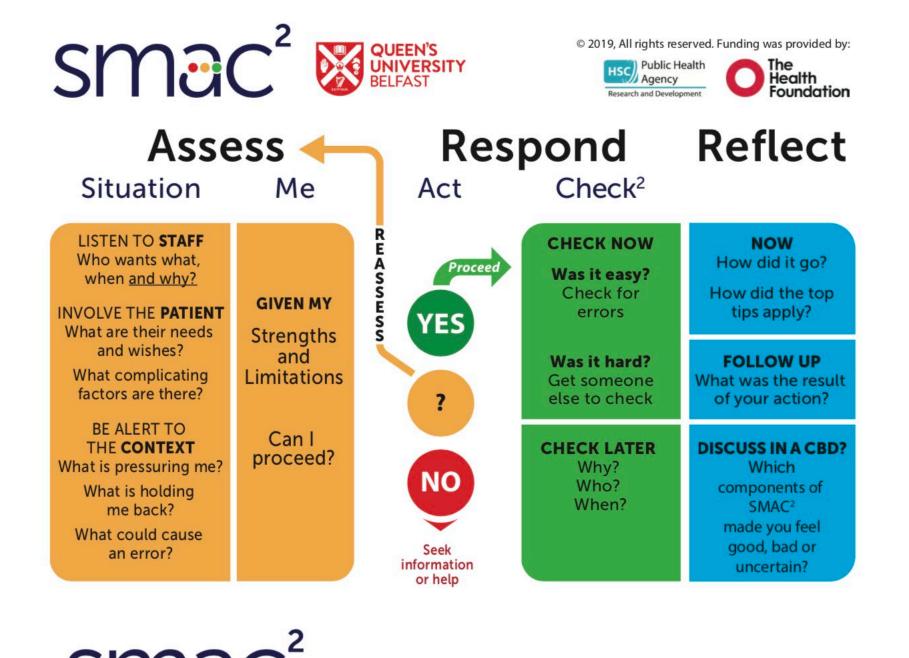
Strive to reduce errors May prescribe insulin

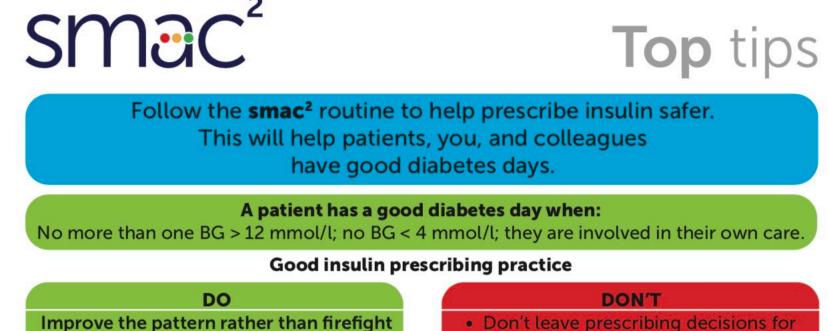


140 nurses will be trained to peer-debrief

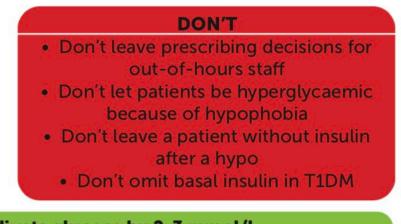


Thought tool: smac²





 Prescribe tomorrow's breakfast dose by 3pm today (latest) Examine the pattern of glucose results Think which time of day Generally, 1 unit of insulin adjusts glucose by 2-3 mmol/l



Social tool: reflective debriefing

For insulin



MITS Structured Case Based Discussion **Operating Procedures** Version 1.0 - July 2019

For any drug; indeed any clinical decision

MITS Generic Case Based Discussion Version 1.0 - September 2019

Initial learning

Obstacles

Lack of protected time for doctors' education

One size does not fit all

Reflective learning is different in different professions

Safe practice is different for different drugs

You have to adapt

Medicine: CBDs

Nursing: peer debriefing

Pharmacy: introduce reflection to curriculum

You have to be present 'on the shop floor'

People in leadership/political positions work on fanciful versions of reality

Successes

Buy-in from educational leads of all professions

The MITS educational method is now embedded in pharmacy, nursing, and medicine curricula

We have developed a transferable toolset

- Operating procedures
 - Debriefer training
 - Insulin prescribing
 - 'Generic' decision-making
- Audit tools
 - Patient involvement & glycaemic control
 - Clinicians' readiness to prescribe

Won ASME educational excellence award

Next steps

'Patient Advocacy for Prescribing Safety' programme - £5K awarded by ASME

Implement in undergraduate medical curriculum 'pre-prescribing' project

Policy context

Regulators encourage reflective learning:

- Improves
 - Ways of working Quality of care
 - Contributes to
 - Resilience
 - Wellbeing
 - Professional commitment
- Should be
 - "Familiar, continuous, and routine part of work

Reflective learning

- Requires:
 - Protected time
 - Support
 - Culture change
- How can we promote this in Foundation education?

After Donald Shön

