



Early Access Prenatal Care Eliminating Barriers by Improving Processes

Osceola County Health Department (OCHD)

Kissimmee, Florida

250 employees

Serving 280,000 residents

PLAN Identify an opportunity and Plan for Improvement

1. Opportunity for Improvement:

- Health Status Indicators:
- Late prenatal care 44%
 - Low birthweight 8%
 - Premature births 14%
- Infant mortality 6.3 / 1,000 live births
- OCHD Mission "protect & improve the health of all residents in Osceola County"
- Linkage to our 2011-2013 Strategic Plan Objectives:
 - "monitor & improve the community's health status"
 - "improve access to health care services"
 - "integrate culture of organizational performance excellence"

2. Assemble the Team

QI Award Project Team established

3. Improvement Theory Prediction

IF...we reduce barriers to accessing care... **THEN**...we will have a positive impact on:

- Women obtaining earlier prenatal care
- Reducing poor birth outcomes

4. Examine the Current Approach **OI Tools Used**

9-Step Process Management Model with PDCA – roadmap for QI project Input/Output Diagram - to define prenatal care process Process Flow Charting - visual depiction of

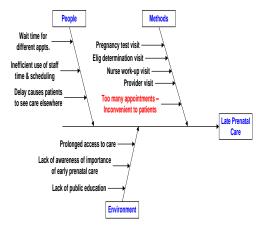
process from pregnancy test to first prenatal medical exam

Fishbone Diagram - to categorize potential causes of process problems

Root Cause Analysis - to reach consensus on most probable root cause; then tested by data analysis to verify



Fishbone Diagram - Root Cause = artificially imposed barriers to make system work for OCHD...not necessarily for the patient. I.e. too many separate, specialized visits.



Aim Statement

"By November 2012, improve access to prenatal care services by increasing percentage of pregnant women receiving their initial prenatal medical exam within 2 weeks of a positive pregnancy test, from baseline of 4% to 75%."

> DO Test the Theory for Improvement

5. Identify Potential Solutions

Revised Process Flow - eliminated 1 of 4 process steps by dropping "separate, specialized nurse work-up visit" which was determined as the root cause; combined visit activities with steps before and after.

CHECK Use Data to Study Results of the Test

6. Test the Root-Cause Theory -

PDCA Cycle 1 – Eliminated Nurse Work-up Visit	Base- line	After Process Change
Target = ≥75% 1 st provider visit within 2 weeks after positive pregnancy test	4%	17%

Team Members

Belinda Johnson-Cornett - Administrator	
Susan Crawford – Project Coordinator	
Shannon Whitston – Assistant Nursing Director	
Donna Parker – Eligibility Department Manager	
Hector Gonzalez – Eligibility Supervisor	
Camille Bissainthe – Public Information Officer	
Jason Martinez – Data Analyst	

PDCA Cycles 2 - 5 - to test improvement interventions (see chart below where data coincides with each intervention):

2. Added 1 eligibility staff – March 3. Revised eligibility schedules - April 4. Started new Early Access Prenatal Clinic – for 1st prenatal exams only - May 5. Retrained staff re: correct scheduling of 1st prenatal exam appt slots (i.e. not using for well-woman exams) – June



Data Source: Eligibility Tracking Log Target: 75% of prenatal exams within 2 wks after positive pregnancy test **NOTE:** Root cause of drop during September-October was "extended absence of one prenatal provider"

> ACT Standardize the Improvement and **Establish Future Plans**

7. Standardize the Improvement and Establish Future Plans

- Although we did not achieve our Aim Statement, we did achieve a 35% improvement over baseline.
- Other achievements:
 - Wait for eligibility appointment improved from 23 days to 8 days
 - ➡ Wait for 1st provider visit improved from 16 days to 12 days.
- Sustainability (continuation) of project efforts will be achieved through:
 - Linkage to OCHD 2011-2013 Strategic Plan
 - Leadership commitment to public health accreditation
 - Based on project data, leadership approved hiring an additional prenatal provider!

Storyboard sections based on OCHD's 9-Step Process Management Model with PDCA

