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Working with healthcare organisations to improve quality of care and achieve efficiencies with tangible results

Dr Klara Brunnhuber
Clinical Engagement and Advocacy Manager

6 June 2016



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PROVINCIAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL JOURNAL

EDITED BY DR. GREEN AND DR. STREETEN.

No. 1. Vol. I.] LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1840. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS	PAGE	Dr. Macartney on the Terminal Filament of Cauda Equina	PAGE
REVIEWS OF WORKS:—		Mr. Greenhow's Fracture Apparatus (with Engraving.)	
Dr. Ramsbottom's Atlas of Midwifery	4	Operations by Sir John Fife (with Engraving.)	
Dr. Ashwell's Diseases of Females	16	Report of the Meeting of the Eastern Branch of the Provincial Association at Bury St. Edmund's	
Dr. Waller on Diseases of the Womb	5	Mr. Warburton's Bill for the Regulation of the Medical Profession	
Mr. Lucas on the Treatment of Squinting (with Engraving.)	16	NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS	

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

Is the commencement of an undertaking like the present, it is customary to make some prefatory statement, by which those who give it their support may be put in possession of the views and prospects under which it comes before them. The custom is in itself a harmless one, and as some advantages attend a formal introduction and commendation of a work to the regards of the reader, we shall follow in the beaten course, and shall endeavour, on the present occasion, to set forth the main objects for the promotion of which the PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL is established.

The most important of these are—1st, to use the words of the Address of the Provincial Medical Association, issued at the institution of that body,—The maintenance of the honour and respectability of the medical profession; 2nd, The affording a special means of communication for the several medical and branch associations which have been formed in various parts of the kingdom; 3rd, The promotion, as far as possible, of the interests of these admirable institutions, and more especially of those of the Provincial Association; 4th, The collecting and recording of the numerous facts observed in every part of the provinces, many of which are now diffused through various channels of information, and too often overlooked from the very causes which should render them of the greatest utility; and 5th, The working out of those rich mines of information and medical instruction—the County Hospitals, Infirmarys, and Dispensaries.

The maintenance of the respectability of the profession, as it will readily be perceived, necessarily involves the contemplation of those great questions of medical reform which are now engaging the attention of medical practitioners. In the consideration of these we shall at once take the highest ground,—that of public utility. The establishment of a system of competent medical education; the securing to the profession a wholesome form of government;

the suppression of empiricism; the providing of proper medical attendance for those who are unable to procure for themselves; and the placing of these and other portions of medical police under the superintendence of those who are the best acquainted with the subject,—are all and each of them but so many modes of advancing the welfare and guarding the interests of the community in general. At the same time, these measures have a direct tendency to maintain medical practitioners, as a class, in that rank of social which, by their intellectual acquirements, by their general moral character, and by the importance of the duties entrusted to them, they are justly entitled to hold.

Of the utility of associated interests, both in giving unit to the efforts of the scattered members of the profession to the attainment of the preceding objects, and in encouraging and promoting scientific and practical inquiries, the proceedings of the Provincial Association, and of the several societies which have been formed since the foundation of that body, afford ample proof. The public mind is becoming better informed upon many of these great questions and more alive to their intrinsic importance. They are beginning to be considered, not merely in the light of personal struggle, on the part of the medical man, for his own individual rights and privileges, but also as a part of the system of a wise and effective form of government, in which the health and lives of the people become equally objects of attention with the regulation and preservation of the rights of property. The direct bearing of the exertions of these institutions in effecting measures of practical improvement, is evinced by the enactment of the Small-Pox Prevention Act, and the exclusive confiding of the practice of vaccination to the hands of those who are, by education and practice, alone qualified for the task. We feel gratified in announcing that the effects of the Report on Vaccination are becoming more and more manifest. That Report, together with the petition founded upon it, directly led to the most beneficial legislative measure that our profession has ever obtained from Parliament.

4 March 2004
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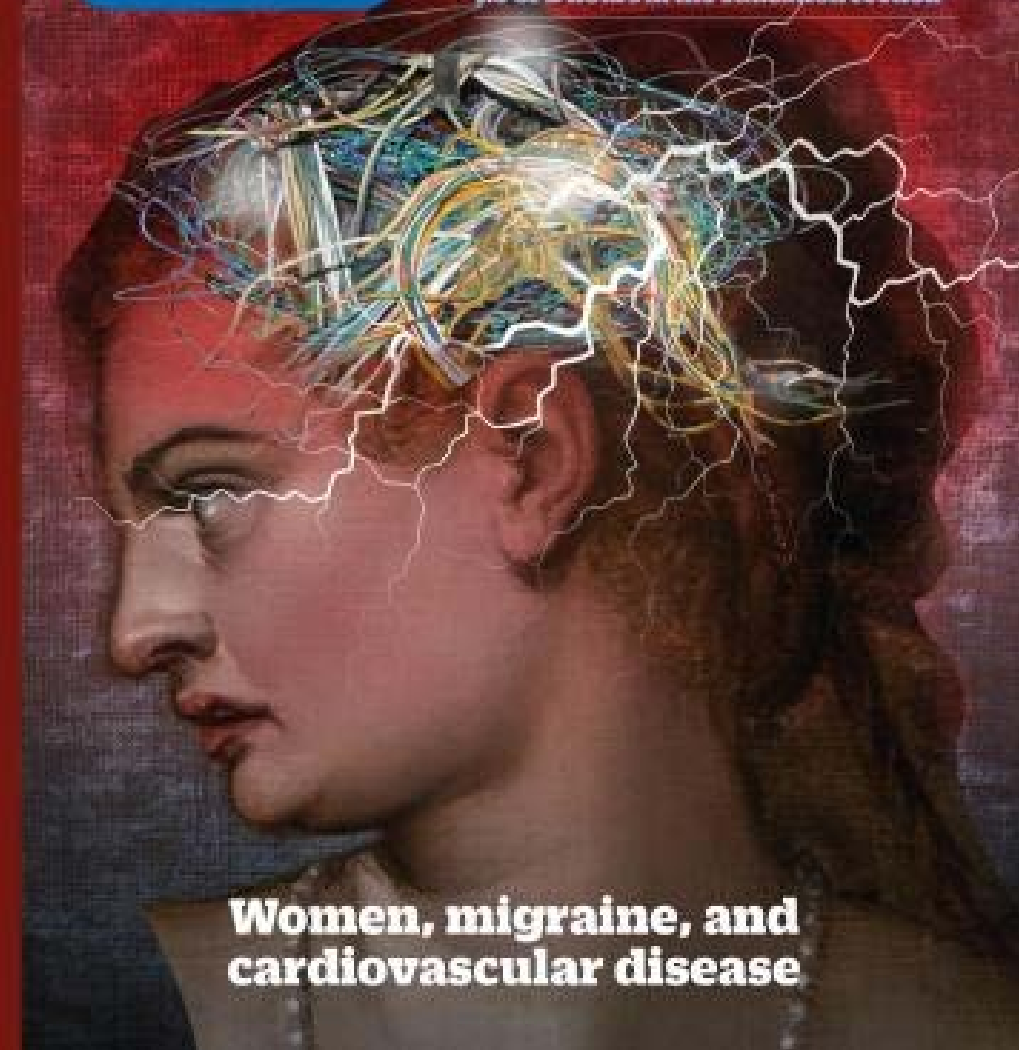
New junior doctor contract p 382

Demand for PSA trial data p 389

Does Trump have a health plan? p 392

Epilepsy in pregnancy p 412

1.5 CPD hours in the education section



Women, migraine, and
cardiovascular disease

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BMJ Best Practice recently ranked equal first for breadth of disease coverage, editorial quality, and evidence-based methodology in independent review.

Providing Doctors With High-Quality Information: An Updated Evaluation of Web-Based Point-of-Care Information Summaries *Journal of Medical Internet Research* Vol 18, No 1 (2016): January



BMJ Quality won 2014 E-Learning Gold award winner for 'Most innovative new learning product' and 'Best online distance learning programme.'

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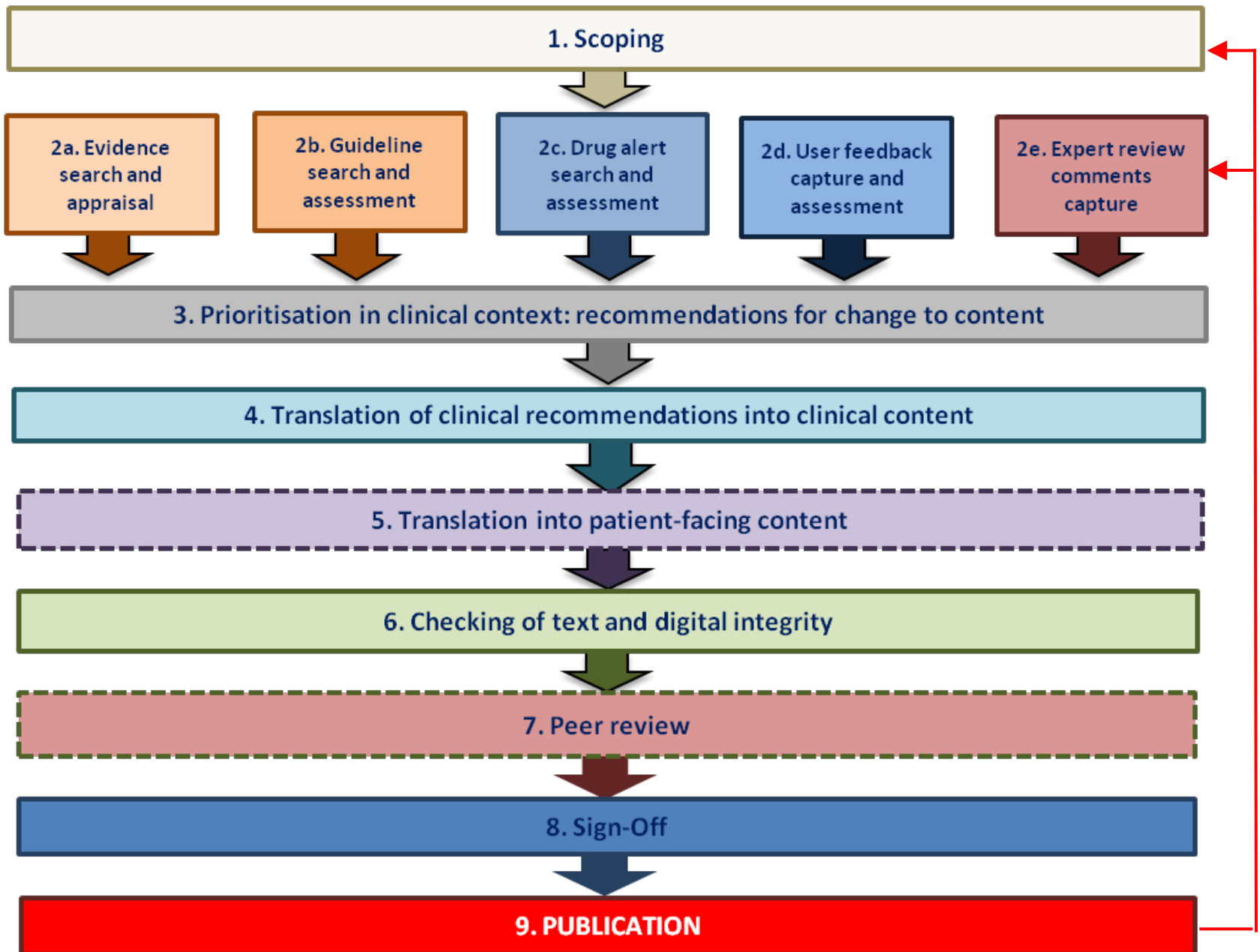
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Highlights	Basics	Prevention	Diagnosis	Treatment	Follow Up	Resources
Summary Overview	Definition Epidemiology Aetiology Pathophysiology	Primary Secondary	History & examination Tests Differential Step-by-step Guidelines Case history	Details Step-by-step Guidelines Evidence	Recommendations Prognosis	References Images Patient leaflets Contributors Update history Related BMJ content

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>1,600 clinical
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and 2,500
international
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Providing doctors with high-quality information: An updated evaluation of web-based point-of- care information summaries (Kwag et al. 2016)

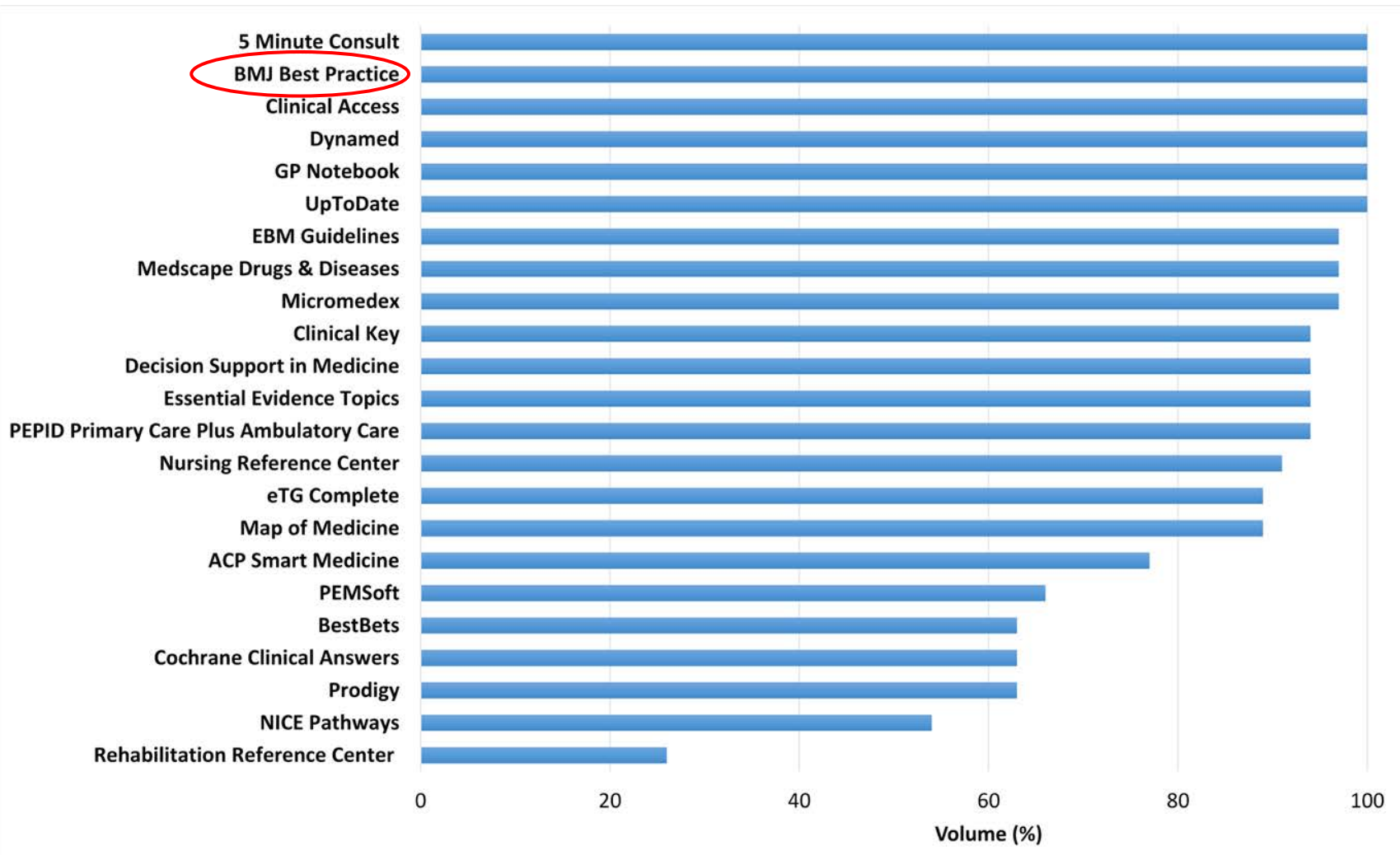
1. Systematic literature search up to December 2014
2. Data extraction on general characteristics and content presentation
3. Quantitative assessment of
 - a. Breadth of disease coverage
 - b. Editorial quality
 - c. Evidence-based methodology
 - d. Potential relationships between categories a-c compared to previous assessment (2008)

Independent evaluation

Providing doctors with high-quality information: An updated evaluation of web-based point-of- care information summaries (Kwag et al. 2016)

RESULTS:

1. Included 26 of 58 screened products (6/26 newly identified)
2. Analysed 23 products, all from developed countries
3. Main target audience physicians (nurses and physiotherapists increasingly represented)
4. Only few products excelled across all dimensions
5. Moderate correlation between editorial quality and evidence-based methodology
6. All dimensions improved since 2008



Name of Product	Editorial Quality Score	Evidence-Based Methodology Score	Volume (%)
5 Minute Consult			
ACP Smart Medicine			
BestBets			
BMJ Best Practice			
Clinical Access			
Clinical Key			
Cochrane Clinical Answers			
Decision Support in Medicine			
Dynamed			
EBM Guidelines			
Essential Evidence Topics			
eTG Complete			
GP Notebook			
Map of Medicine			
Medscape Drugs & Diseases			
Micromedex			
NICE Pathways			
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Assessment of inflamed joint

Last updated: Jan 15, 2014

Overview	Emergencies	Diagnosis	Resources
Summary Aetiology	Urgent considerations	Step-by-step Differential diagnosis Guidelines	References Images Patient leaflets Contributors Related BMJ content

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Summary

Inflammatory arthritis is a common term for several conditions that manifest as joint pain, swelling, and stiffness, with varying degrees of functional impairment. These diseases can be broadly categorised as:

- Infectious arthritis
- Immune-mediated arthritis
- Non-infectious and non-immune-mediated inflammatory arthritis
- Paraneoplastic arthritis
- Neoplastic arthritis

In cases of pain and swelling in a single joint, acute infection is a relatively common cause - one that can result in rapid and irreversible damage. In contrast, the majority of patients with involvement of multiple joints tend to have disorders of chronic duration. The prognosis is good for those who remain unclassifiable, with nearly 50% of such patients undergoing remission requiring no pharmacological therapy on follow-up at 1 year. A multinational collaborative study on undifferentiated peripheral inflammatory arthritis summarised the diagnostic approach to this problem quite succinctly. [1] [2]

Differentiation of joint pain

Joint inflammation is not the only cause of joint pain. In addition to inflammatory joint diseases, pain can also be due to joint damage (e.g., osteoarthritis, or trauma leading to a fracture or internal abnormality), referred pain, or an altered pain threshold (as is seen in central sensitisation).

Differential diagnosis

Sort by: common/uncommon or category

Common

- Septic non-gonococcal arthritis
- Gonococcal arthritis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Gout
- Pseudogout

Uncommon

- Indolent infections
- Parvoviral syndrome
- Lyme disease
- Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (pauci-articular type)
- Acute rheumatic fever (ARF)
- Sarcoidosis
- Spondyloarthropathy
- Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
- Adult-onset Still's disease (AOSD)
- Psoriatic arthritis



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Rheumatoid arthritis

Last updated: Jun 25, 2013

Highlights	Basics	Prevention	Diagnosis	Treatment	Follow Up	Resources
Summary Overview	Definition Epidemiology Aetiology Pathophysiology	Primary Secondary	History & examination Tests Differential Step-by-step Criteria Guidelines Case history	Details Step-by-step Emerging Guidelines Evidence	Recommendations Complications Prognosis	References Patient leaflets Contributors Update history Related BMJ content

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History & exam

Key factors

- active symmetric arthritis lasting >6 weeks
- age 50 to 55 years
- female sex
- joint pain
- joint swelling
- rheumatoid nodules

Other diagnostic factors

Diagnostic tests

1st tests to order

- rheumatoid factor (RF)
- anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (anti-CCP) antibody
- radiographs

Tests to consider

- disease activity score(s)

Diagnostic tests details

Treatment details

Acute

mild or moderate disease activity at initial presentation: not pregnant/planning pregnancy

- DMARD
- corticosteroids
- NSAID

high disease activity at initial

Evaluating online diagnostic decision support tools for the clinical setting (Pryor et al. 2012)

1. Assessment of 11 online DDSTs against 6 criteria (general information; content; quality control; search; clinical results and other features)
2. Development of 6 diagnostically challenging clinical case scenarios based on real patient experience that were commonly missed by junior medical staff
3. Two-phased evaluation:
 - a. All identified tools
 - b. Further evaluation of top 3 tools

Table 1. Ranking of DDS tools using weighted scores

Rank	Content	Quality Control	Searching	Clinical Results
1	First Consult	Best Practice	Best Practice	First Consult
2	Best Practice	UpToDate	UpToDate	Isabel
3	Isabel	Essentials of Evidence	First Consult	Best Practice
4	Clin-eGuide	Zynx	Map of Medicine	Clin-eGuide
5	Map of Medicine	First Consult	Isabel	Map of Medicine
6	UpToDate	Dynamed	Dynamed	Dynamed
7	Trip	Isabel	Trip	Essentials of Evidence
8	Essentials of Evidence	Clin-eGuide	Visual DX	UpToDate
9	Dynamed	Map of Medicine	Essentials of Evidence	Zynx
10	Zynx	Trip	Zynx	Trip
11	Visual DX	Visual DX	Clin-eGuide	Visual DX

Table 2. Rank order for assessment against clinical scenarios

DDS tool	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
Best Practice	3	3	1	1	1	1
First Consult	2	2	3	2	3	2
Isabel	1	1	2	2	2	3

“It is important to note that, despite marketing claims, certain DDS products evaluated here were not designed to function as stand-alone DDS tools...”

Dolor de pecho



What's new or updated?

Acoustic neuroma

Acute glomerulonephritis

Adenocarcinoma of unknown primary site

Chronic disease

Cryoglobulinaemia

Hand syndrome

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Dolor de pecho

Spanish



Search results

Results 1 to 50 of 714

Save this search

All results (714)

Conditions (4)

Diagnosis (314)

Treatment (66)

Evidence (21)

Drug database (0)

Assessment

Assessment of chest pain

Overview | Emergencies | Diagnosis | Resources

Overview

Overview of musculoskeletal pain

Introduction | Conditions | Evidence | References | Contributors | Update history

Overview

Overview of sport-related injuries

Introduction | Conditions | Evidence | References | Contributors | Update history

Condition

Costochondritis

Highlights | Basics | Diagnosis | Treatment | Follow Up | Resources

Treatment

ST-elevation myocardial infarction > Treatment > Details > morphine

Patient group: suspected MI - ongoing chest pain

... timeframe: presumptive tx-line: P pt-group: ongoing chest pain morphine Adequate analgesia with ...

Treatment

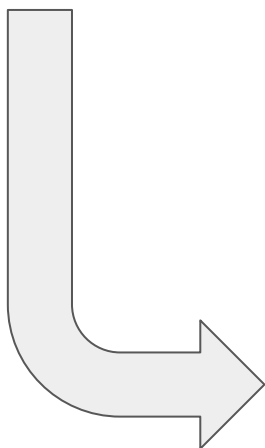
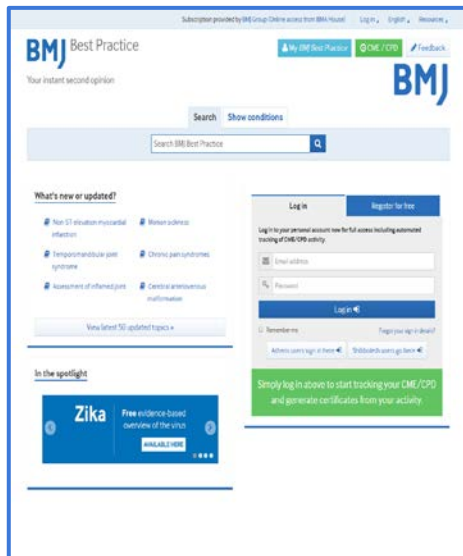
ST-elevation myocardial infarction > Treatment > Details > glyceryl trinitrate

Patient group: suspected MI - ongoing chest pain

... timeframe: presumptive tx-line: A pt-group: ongoing chest pain glyceryl trinitrate Should also be ...

Personalisation features and registration benefits

	Personal accounts	Institutions
Remote access	✓	
Topic PDF (NEW)	✓	
Bookmarking pages	✓	
Saving searches	✓	
Setting default drug formulary	✓	
CME/CPD (NEW)	✓	✓
Saving notes to any page	✓	✓
Managing all notes in a single interface	✓	✓
Enabling foreign-language searching		✓
Displaying institutional logo*		✓
Displaying links on the homepage to favourite sites / organisations		✓
Adding local guidelines		✓
Adding local patient leaflets		✓
Adding local care pathways (NEW)		✓
Managing local material in a single interface		✓



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Empiema

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Motion sickness

Temporomandibular joint syndrome

Chronic pain syndromes

Assessment of inflamed joint

Cerebral arteriovenous malformation

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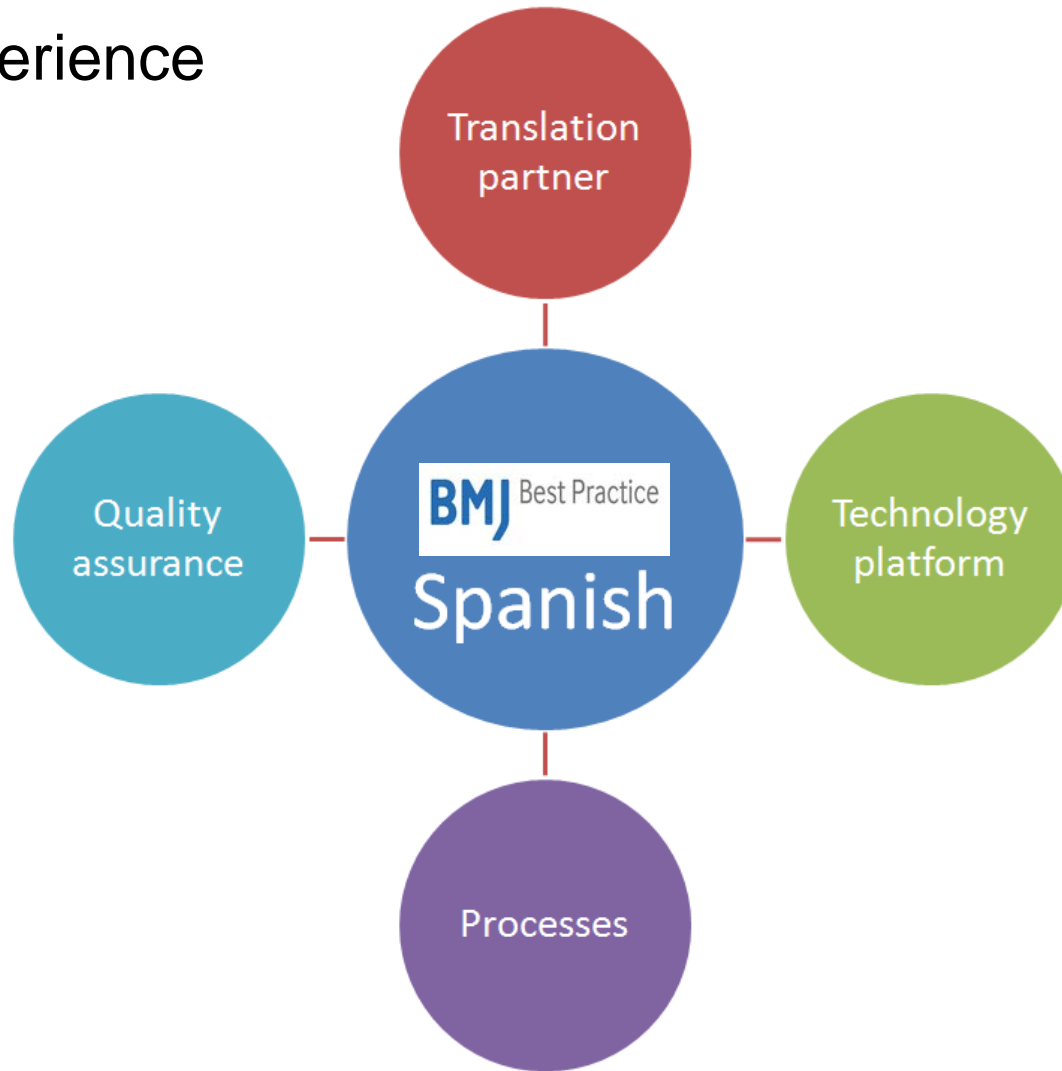
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Making healthcare improvement simple



The challenge

How do we make it
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staff to improve
healthcare?

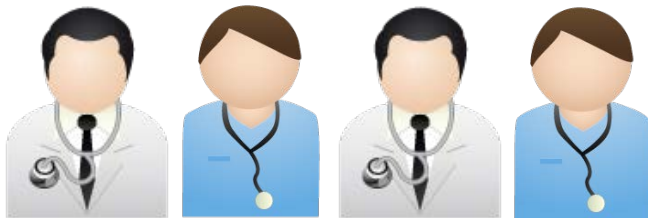
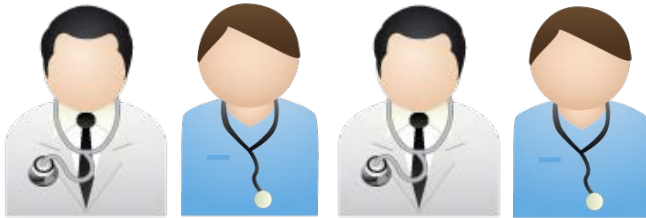
60 frontline staff
14 countries
6 professions

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International Forum on
QUALITY & SAFETY
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Paris 2012





Your five challenges

1. Help identify area for improvement
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✉

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Delayed Discharge

Status:

✉

Owner: Rufus Helm

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Appropriate Anticoagulation in AF (NICE)

Status:

✉

Owner: Rufus Helm

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Improving Handover (Specific Template)

Status:

✉

Owner: Rufus Helm

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Understanding the basics
 Problem identification
 Relevant background
 Introduction to measurement
 Baseline measurement
 Getting to grips
 Learning to change
 Making the change
 Empowering yourself
 Learning to improve
 Steps to success
 Crunching those numbers
 Learning
 Final thoughts

Improving the transport of urgent specimens to an off-site laboratory using a novel sticker-tracker

Template: Multiprofessional

No mentor selected

Completed: 7/100

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Deadline: 15th Feb 2013

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1 Section 1
Setting The Scene

2 Section 2
Understanding the Basics

3 Section 3
Relevant Background

Step 1 - Understanding the Basics

Step 2 - Problem Identification

Step 3 - Relevant Background

Step 4 - Leadership & Baseline Measurement

Step 5 - Baseline Measurement

Step 6 - Getting to Grips

When a problem is identified, it is often done on the basis of anecdotal evidence which whilst often fairly accurate does not give any indication of the prevalence of the problem. This is where baseline measurement becomes important. Having carried it out, it may become apparent that there is not really a problem at all or conversely that there is a very significant issue.

As well as assessing the prevalence of the problem, it is used as a comparison for when your intervention has been established, completed and tested. If there are no baseline data, it will be almost impossible to determine whether or not your intervention has made any difference to patient care. You need to think about how and what you are going to measure very carefully so that the data are meaningful.

Note that there is a worked example below the workbook for this section.

Describe the process and results for your baseline measurement.

Details of total transit time obtained from a previous departmental audit, opinion gauged from staff on the ward and clinical incident forms were the main drivers for this project. A sticker was designed to affix to microbiology specimen bags. This served several purposes: To assign accountability to those involved, to track each step in the transport process and to raise awareness. The multi-purpose sticker allowed us to assess the scale of the problem and provided an objective way of monitoring improvement. By asking staff to sign, time and date at each step we were able to record the exact time taken at each stage in order to observe potential areas which could be causing delay in transport. Our baseline measurement was obtained one month after introducing the sticker tracker which revealed an average transport time of 160 minutes.

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Completed Example:

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Baseline Data

For this project, three measures were considered. The first was the process measure of information completeness in the patient request form. The

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Abdellatif Marini, RN, BSN, MSN, CPHQ Country: Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and USA

Areas of expertise: Area of expertise: performance improvement, health informatics, patient safety, critical care nursing.

Abdellatif is a certified health care quality professional, and a registered nurse by profession. He has four year's experience in critical care nursing, and has been working in quality management and accreditation since 2009. He has a great depth of experience in delivering performance improvement projects as facilitator and project manager, and using different improvement methodology and tools to enhance the quality of patient care and services with sustainable results.



Dr Andy Carson-Stevens Country: UK and Ireland

Areas of expertise: health informatics, design of QI training programmes, and the evaluation of quality improvement initiatives.

Andy is a primary care doctor who leads a primary care patient safety research team at Cardiff University and the UK & Ireland region of the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI) Open School. He is an IHI trained improvement advisor.



Dr Angelika Zarkali Country: UK and Ireland

Areas of expertise: quality improvement, patient safety, medical education.

Angelika is a core medical trainee in Health Education East of England. She is currently an FMLM national medical director's clinical fellow at NHS England. She believes that clinicians should be the force of change and improvement in healthcare and is keen to share her experience in quality improvement.



Dr Avi Mehra Country: UK

Areas of expertise: Area of expertise: performance improvement, health informatics, patient safety, critical care nursing.

Avi is a junior doctor and currently the national medical director's clinical fellow at Bupa. He is an honorary associate in patient safety and quality improvement at Brighton & Sussex NHS Trust. As part of this role he launched various initiatives across the

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- Provides a public facing annual report of activity
- Includes your executive summary

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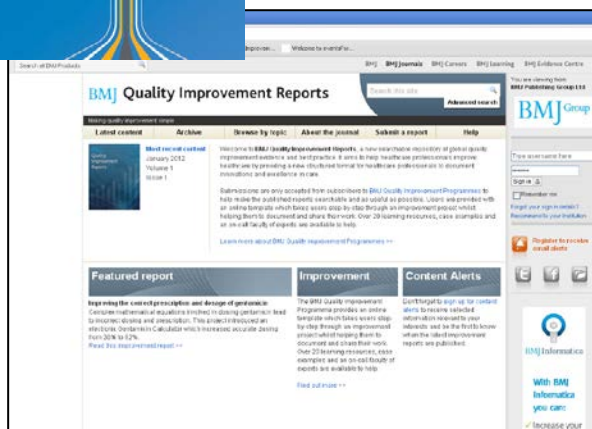
2. JOURNAL

- Aims to become the world's largest repository of quality improvement evidence

- Standardised SQUIRE guideline template to aid sharing projects and allow comparison

- Publishes both successes and projects which haven't worked

- Attach datasets, tools and checklists



Implemented a Friday afternoon ward round to discharge patients before the weekend. Saved Trust £150k pa.

Reduced financial impact of cancelled operations in Trust by 41%

Reduced av. LoS for patients requiring social care package from 46 days to 16 days saving £6,750 per admission

Reduced weekend ICU mortality from 42% to 22% over 12 months

Tripled 30-day compliance with medication after discharge from outpatients department.



View the full repository at –

qir.bmj.com

Lahore, Pakistan





Rx

- Tab Augmentin (cl) (g) 1 BD

- Tab Ceph 1 BD

- Tab Aleve 1 x BD

Adv

- change Dressing Daily

- Come to Surgical OPD Room # 21


30/01/2017



Sevens Hospital Lahore

مریضوں کو ادویات دینے کی ہدایات

Instructions for Dispensing Medications

1. Look at the number of the drug being prescribed. In this example, Paracetamol is number '1'.

برائے مہربانی دوائی حاصل کرنے سے پہلے اس کے ساتھ لکھا ہوا نمبر ضرور دیکھیں

DRUG	1	2	3	4	5
Paracetamol	1	1	1	1	1
Diclofenac	1	1	1	1	1
Augmentin	1	1	1	1	1

2. Please write CLEARLY the number of the drug on the medication box or strip of tablets being given to the patient

دوائی کا نمبر دوائی کے پتے پر ضرور لکھیں



3. Kindly show the patient that the number written on the medication box or strip of tablets is the same as the number on the prescription chart

براہ مہربانی مریض کو دوائی دیتے وقت ضرور بتائیں کہ جو نمبر دوائی پر لکھا گیا ہے وہ وہی ہے جو نسخہ پر دوائی کے لئے مخصوص تھا



Remember to write on the prescription chart for double the number of tablets at each time of day if you are only dispensing half the strength of the prescribed medication.

اگر دوائی کی مقدار کو تبدیل کریں تو ہر جی پر بھی ضرور لکھیں



Medication Prescription Sheet

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

ادویات کی ہر جی

I	DRUG دوا	صبح	دوپہر	شام	رات	کے دن
1	Paracetamol 1g tds	1	1	0	1	14
2	Diclofenac 50mg bd	1	0	1	0	7
3	Augmentin 625mg tds	1	1	0	1	5
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

Additional information: مزید معلومات

Pharmacy Instructions

Please mark medications as per numbers on the left thank you

براہ مہربانی ادویات کے پتے پر وہی نمبر لکھیں جیسا کہ بائیں طرف کلام میں لکھا ہے

Chain of improvement Pakistan → Toronto

مریضوں کو ادویات دینے کی ہدایات
Instructions for Dispensing Medications

1. Look at the number of the drug being prescribed. In this example, Paracetamol is number '1'.

برائے مہربانی دوائی حاصل کرنے سے پہلے اس کے ساتھ لکھا ہوا نمبر ضرور دیکھیں

2. Please write CLEARLY the number of the drug on the medication box or strip of tablets being given to the patient.

دوائی کا نمبر دوائی کے پتے پر ضرور لکھیں

3. Kindly show the patient that the number written on the medication box or strip of tablets is the same as the number on the prescription chart.

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Remember to write on the prescription chart for double the number of tablets at each time of day if you are only dispensing half the strength of the prescribed medication.

اگر دوائی کی مقدار کو تبدیل کریں تو ہر جی پر بھی ضرور لکھیں

Medication Prescription Sheet
PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

ادویات کی ہرجی

I	DRUG دوا	صبح ☀	دوپہر ☀	شام ☀	رات ☀	کے دن ☀
1	Paracetamol 1g tds	1	1	0	1	14
2	Diclofan 50mg bd	1	0	1	0	7
3	Augmentin 625mg tds	1	1	0	1	5
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Please mark medications as per numbers on the left thank you.
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Our achievements

We've been joined by

17

expert mentors

383

projects
published so far

Improvement reports published by
our community have been accessed over

545,772
times

At least

1144

new healthcare improvement projects
are underway right now

BMJ Quality Improvement
teams are active in

89

countries and rising

The five most popular
improvement areas are:

1. Sepsis
2. Falls
3. Length of hospital stay
4. Handover
5. Delirium

Thank you
Any questions?

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