It's never too early...



- Early identification of risks and potential is undervalued and can often be missed.
- Important to identify these at the outset and during the scheme start-out phase so that they are recognised, acknowledged and mitigated where possible.
- When time is limited, try to ensure you focus on the most significant risks - PRIORITISATION











Balance

- Ensuring we don't do harm elsewhere by making our changes
- e.g. mortality rates, readmission rates or staff turnover

Process

- Measuring the parts of your overall function, system or process or your individual :PDSA cycles
- Need to be sensitive enough to pick up your small, iterative changes

Outcome

End point or purpose

Quality Impact Assessments

















Leading Teams Through a Challenge to the Status Quo















"People resist change"



Why?









Emotions drive people



People drive Change



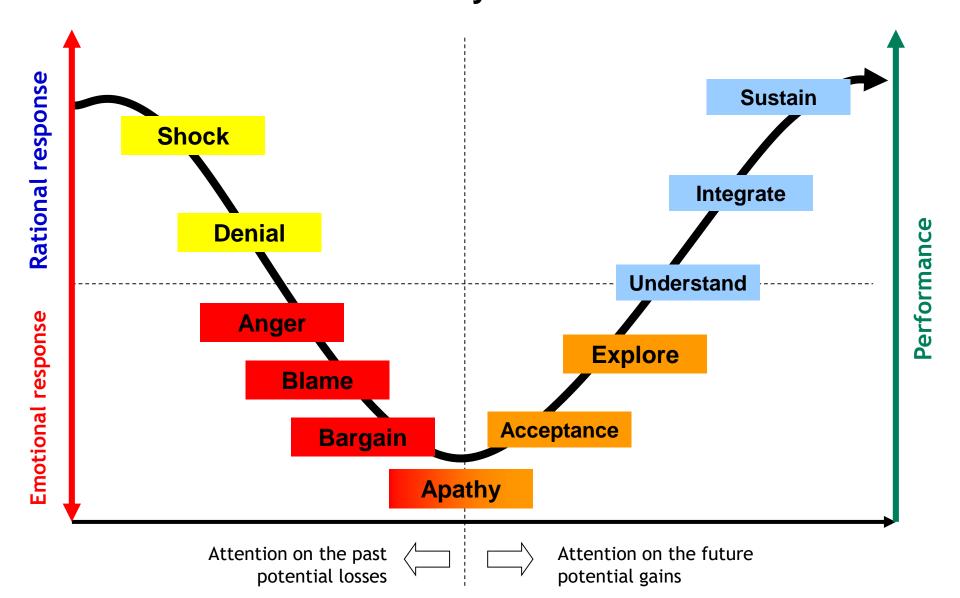






LEADING VALUE BASED HEALTHCARE **Feeling Valued Data Involvement Targets** Being **Figures Facts** Respect **interested Information Being listened to Goals Emotion** •PROUD TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE •SHEFFIELD TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST

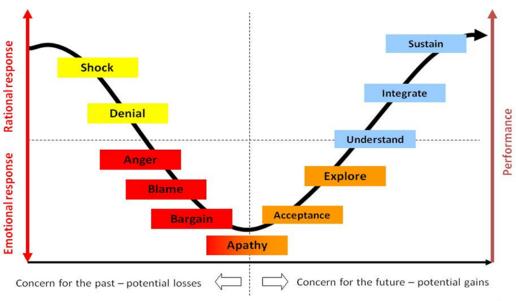
Human Response to Change Cycle



QUADRANTS 1 & 2 - DENIAL & REACTING PHASE

 Think about actions that you can take as leaders to <u>manage</u> these emotions...

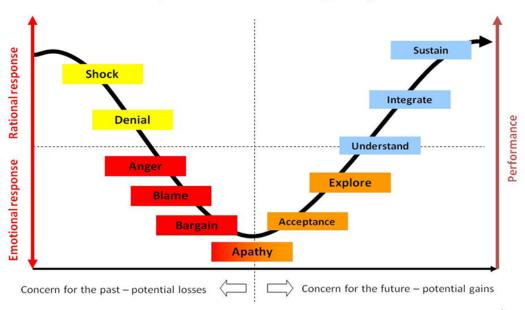
Human Response to Change Cycle



QUADRANTS 3 & 4 - INVESTIGATING & IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

 Think about actions that you can take as leaders to <u>encourage</u> these emotions...

Human Response to Change Cycle



1. Denial Phase – Give information

Shock

Threat

Little reaction

Mismatch

Denial

Slower

Processing

Enablers

- Give visible support
- Be patient and allow people the time and opportunity to vent...or retreat
- Provide any information clearly, honestly, compassionately and consistently
- Provide facts, with gentle repetition
- Make access to support networks available but don't push this at people

- Hit people over the head with the truth
- Agreeing just for an easy life
- Offering up solutions too early
- Trying to fix everything
- Push for acknowledgement (this intensifies denial)
- Mixed messages
- Ignoring people or not allowing people time and space for an emotional response

2. Reacting phase – Give Support

Anxiety

Confusion

Testing

Anger

Blame

Bargain

Apathy

Sadness

Resistance

Enablers

- Listen
- Acknowledge the feelings of those in resistance, acknowledge the losses – emotional validation
- Provide time (as the situation allows)
- Provide facts, be consistent, be honest
- Be empathetic or set reminders to yourself if business gets in the way
- Identify areas of stability

- Argue
- Ignore
- Provide reasons why they should not feel the way they feel
- Tell them this is good for them
- Push exploration that results in denial
- Dump own reactions on team

3. Investigating phase - Give encouragement

Interest

Explore

Testing

Recycling

Futureorientation

Enthusiasm

Enablers

- Create opportunities to explore new possibilitiesbrainstorming
- Make gains tangible
- Reward exploration
- Use participative decision making to restore a sense of control
- Outline pros and cons of new possibilities
- Listen to the experience of those going through the change

- Push choices
- Rush choices
- Punish mistakes
- Overestimate or misrepresent future options
- Missing people who may slip back into confusion and reactivity. This can be more likely with blue and green preferences.

4. Implementing Phase – Give reinforcement

Routines

Learn

Risk

Creativity

Control

Comfort

Complacent

Enablers

- Clarify desired outcomes
- Reward effective performance
- Support risk taking and innovation
- Encourage communication
- Get out of the way
- Learn from the whole experience – continuing to listen

- Micro-manage
- Removing ownership
- Change the ground rules
- Control choices
- Punish mistakes
- Limit participation
- Rush on to the next change without sustaining the present



•PROUD TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

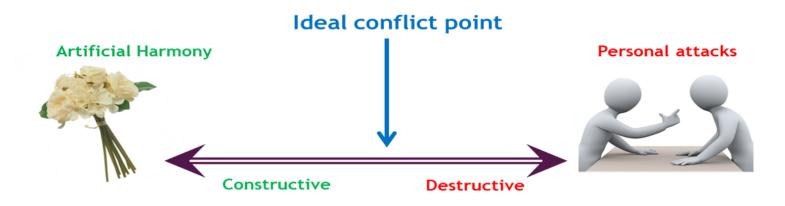












Teams practicing constructive debate:

- Speak up and attack critical issues (because they're not afraid of conflict and are comfortable being vulnerable)
- Make higher quality decisions, quicker (because they avoid wasting time revisiting the same topics due to lack of buy-in)
- Align the team around common objectives (because communication is out there and clear)
- Are more innovative, and forward-thinking (because they are comfortable taking risks, asking for help, admitting mistakes, and offer and accept feedback readily).



The Four Pillars of Leadership Based Headership Effective



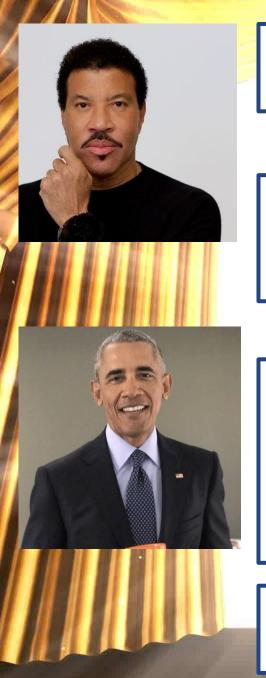




PLANNING







Lionel: Visit to A&E following a fall, sent home after triage

Meghan: Visit to A&E with fractured wrist, x-ray and splint, fracture clinic follow up

Barack: Visit to A&E with appendicitis, appendicectomy, 3 day inpatient stay, general surgery follow up

Simon: Stroke, taken straight to RHH, 16 day inpatient stay





Lionel: Visit to A&E following a fall, sent home after triage

£73

fractured wrist, x-ray and splint, fracture clinic follow up

Meghan: Visit to A&E with

£6,325

Barack: Visit to A&E with appendicitis, appendicectomy, 3 day inpatient stay, general surgery follow up



Simon: Stroke, taken straight to RHH, 16 day inpatient stay