

## Is There a Health Care System?



### Overview

- Changing views of organizations and systems
  - Simple Systems
  - Complicated Systems
  - Complex Systems
- How NOT to intervene in Complex Systems



### **Frameworks**

Frameworks for understanding things like organizations or systems do not merely describe them. They invariably indicate what a "well-functioning" organization or system is like. And so they place a value on certain structures and behaviours.

As our theories change, so do our views of what is good. The "well-functioning" organization or system of 1935 would be seen as dysfunctional today.

**Sholom Glouberman** 



## The Old Physics

- The Baconian Revolution
- Unlocking the secrets of the universe
- The Clockwork Universe
  - Animals as mechanisms
- Determinism and Laplace's Demon
  - The single pendulum
  - Universal laws are timeless
- Explanation, Causal links and Prediction



## Simple Organizations

- The Taylorian Revolution
- Unlocking the secrets of work
- The clockwork factory
  - workers as machines
- Determinism and the Management Demon
  - The Pyramidal Command Control Organization



## Simple Organizations (1935)

Pace	Measured
Structure	Command Control
Strategy from	The Top
Action	Boss decides
Work Type	Supervised
Worker	Machine Extension
Values	Smooth running
Survivability	Stability
Motif	Tradition
Planning Style	Just do it



## Simple Health Care Systems (1935)

Organizational Type	Hierarchy
Accountability	Upwards
Elements of System	Hospitals, Practices
Organizational method	Levels of Care
Main Hospital Type	General
Who Knows	Doctors
What they know	General medical
<b>Knowledge Distribution</b>	Clinical Experience
Planning	Green Field
Boundaries	High external

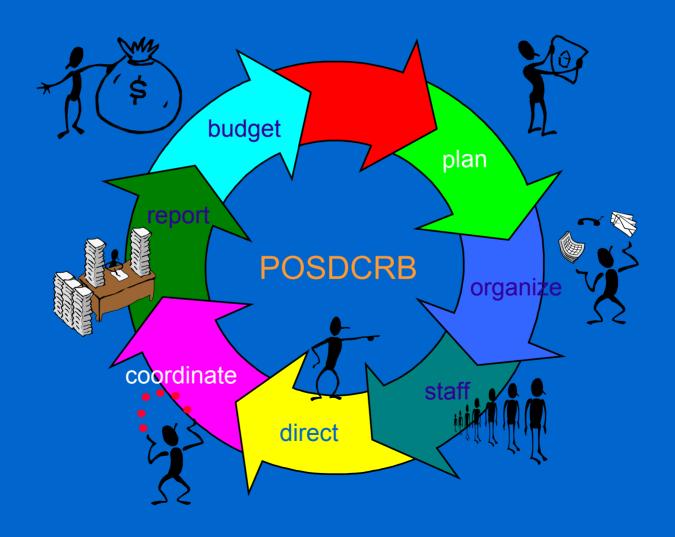


## Complicated Organizations (1985)

Pace	Faster	
Structure	Functional Chimneys	
Strategy from	Executive board	
Action	Standards	
Work Type	Division of Labor	
Worker	Skilled	
Values	Exact knowledge	
Survivability	Cost efficiency	
Motif	Change	
Planning Style	Strategic planning	



## The Rational Planning Cycle





### Complicated Health Care Systems (1970)

Organizational Type	Functional hierarchy
Accountability	To silo and upward
Elements of System	Multiple health
Organizational method	Silo
Main Hospital Type	Specialist
Who Knows	Experts
What they know	Niche Knowledge
Knowledge Distribution	Scientific Journals
Planning	Problem Focus
Boundaries	High in and out



## From Complicated to Complex

- Division of labour in the acquisition of knowledge
- Multiplication of specialized niches
- Unexpected consequences
- Novel interactions



## 30 Unions at McGill Hospitals

Association des Techniciennes et Techniciens en Diététique du Québec (ATDQ) (CEQ)

Association des Employé(e)s en Service Social de la Province de Québec (AESSPQ)

Association des Pharmaciens des Etablissements de Santé du Québec (APES)

Association des Résident(e)s de McGill

Association Professionnelle des Inhalothérapeutes du Québec (APIQ)

Association Professionnelle des Technologistes Medicaux du Québec (APTMQ)

Association Professionnelle des Technologues Diplômé(e)s en Electrophysiologie

Conseil des Syndicats Hospitaliers de Montréal (CSHM)

Fédération des Infirmières et Infirmiers du Québec (FIIQ)

Fédération des Médecins Résidents et Internes du Québec (FMRQ)

Le Syndicat des Infirmières et Infirmiers de l'Hôpital de Montréal Pour Enfants (SIIHME)

Le Syndicat des Infirmières et Infirmiers de l'Hôpital Royal Victoria (SIIHRV)

Les Infirmières et Infirmiers Unis (IIU)

Syndicat Canadien de la Fonction Publique, Section Locale 2962 (FTQ)

Syndicat Canadien des Officiers de la Marine Marchande (SCOMM)

Syndicat des Professionel(le)s et Technicien(ne)s de la Santé du Québec (SPTSQ)

Syndicat des Coordonnateurs d'unité de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal (CSN)

Syndicat des Employés de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal (CSN)

Syndicat des Employés de l'Hôpital Royal Victoria (CSN)

Syndicat des Ergothérapeutes du Québec (CPQ)

Syndicat des Physiothérapeutes et des Thérapeutes en Réadaptation Physique (SPTRPQ)

Syndicat des Professionnelles et Professionels des Affaires Sociales(SPPASQ) (CSN)

Syndicat des Professionnelles et Professionnels en Gestion de Projets de Montréal (CEQ)

Syndicat des Technologues en Radiologie du Québec (STRQ)

Syndicat des Travailleuses (eurs) de L'Hôpital de Montréal Pour Enfants (CSN)

Syndicat National des Employés de l'Hôpital de Montréal Pour Enfants (SNEHME)

Syndicat National des Employés de l'Hôpital Neurologique de Montréal (SNEHNM)

Syndicat Professionel des Diététistes du Québec (SPDQ)

Syndicat Québecois des Employés de Service (FTQ)

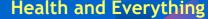
Union des Employés de Bureau des Hôpitaux (CSHM)





### 57 Union Presidents at McGill

HME	Association des Techniciennes et Techniciens en Diététique du Québec (ATDQ) (CEQ)
HME	Association des Employé(e)s en Service Social de la Province de Québec (AESSPQ)
HME	Association des Résident(e)s de McGill
HME	Association Professionnelle des Inhalothérapeutes du Québec (APIQ)
HME	Association Professionnelle des Technologistes Medicaux du Québec (APTMQ)
HME	Conseil des Syndicats Hospitaliers de Montréal (CSHM)
HME	Le Syndicat des Infirmières et Infirmiers de l'Hôpital de Montréal Pour Enfants (SIIHME)
HME	Syndicat Canadien des Officiers de la Marine Marchande (SCOMM)
HME	Syndicat des Ergothérapeutes du Québec (SEQ)
HME	Syndicat des Physiothérapeutes et des Thérapeutes en Réadaptation Physique du Québec (SPTRPQ)
HME	Syndicat des Technologues en Radiologie du Québec (STRQ)
HME	Syndicat des Travailleuses (eurs) de L'Hôpital de Montréal Pour Enfants (CSN) - Téléphonistes
HME	Syndicat National des Employés de l'Hôpital de Montréal Pour Enfants (Magasiniers)
HME	Syndicat National des Employés de l'Hôpital de Montréal Pour Enfants (Magasiniers)  Syndicat National des Employés de l'Hôpital de Montréal Pour Enfants (SNEHME)
HME	Syndicat Professionel des Diététistes du Québec (SPDQ)
HME	Syndicat Québecois des Employés de Service (FTQ)
HME	Union des Employés de Bureau des Hôpitaux (CSHM)
HNM	Association des Techniciennes et Techniciens en Diététique du Québec (ATDQ) (CEQ)
HNM	Association des Employé(e)s en Service Social de la Province de Québec (AESSPQ)
HNM	Association Professionnelle des Inhalothérapeutes du Québec (APIQ)
HNM	Association Professionnelle des Technologues Diplômé(e)s en Electrophysiologie Médicale (APTDEPM)
HNM	Fédération des Infirmières et Infirmiers du Québec (FIIQ)
HNM	Syndicat des Professionel(le)s et Technicien(ne)s de la Santé du Québec (SPTSQ)
HNM	Syndicat des Professionnelles et Professionels des Affaires Sociales du Québec (SPPASQ) (CSN)
HNM	Syndicat National des Employés de l'Hôpital Neurologique de Montréal (SNEHNM)
HNM	Syndicat Professionel des Diététistes du Québec (SPDQ)
MGH	Association des Employé(e)s en Service Social de la Province de Québec (AESSPQ)
MGH	Association des Résident(e)s de McGill
MGH	Association Professionnelle des Inhalothérapeutes du Québec (APIQ)
MGH	Association Professionnelle des Technologistes Medicaux du Québec (APTMQ)
MGH	Les Infirmières et Infirmiers Unis (IIU)
MGH	Syndicat Canadien de la Fonction Publique, Section Locale 2962 (FTQ)
MGH	Syndicat Canadien des Officiers de la Marine Marchande (SCOMM)
MGH	Syndicat des Coordonnateurs d'unité de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal (CSN)
MGH	Syndicat des Employés de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal (CSN)
MGH	Syndicat des Ergothérapeutes du Québec (CPQ)
MGH	Syndicat des Physiothérapeutes et des Thérapeutes en Réadaptation Physique du Québec (SPTRPQ)
MGH	Syndicat des Professionnelles et Professionels des Affaires Sociales du Québec (SPPASQ) (CSN)
MGH	Syndicat des Professionnelles et Professionnels en Gestion de Projets de Montréal (CEQ)
MGH	Syndicat des Technologues en Radiologie du Québec - Radio-oncologie (STRQ)
MGH	Syndicat des Technologues en Radiologie du Québec -Médicine Nucléaire (STRQ)
MGH	Syndicat Professionel des Diététistes du Québec (SPDQ)
RVH	Association des Techniciennes et Techniciens en Diététique du Québec (ATDQ) (CEQ)
RVH	Association des Employé(e)s en Service Social de la Province de Québec (AESSPQ)
RVH	Association des Employe(e)s en Service Social de la Province de Québec (AESS) Association des Pharmaciens des Etablissements de Santé du Québec (AESS)
RVH	Association Professionnelle des Inhalothérapeutes du Québec (APIQ)
RVH	Association Professionnelle des Technologistes Medicaux du Québec (APTMQ)
RVH	Conseil des Syndicats Hospitaliers de Montréal (CSHM)
RVH	
	Fédération des Médecins Résidents et Internes du Québec (FMRQ)
RVH	Le Syndicat des Infirmières et Infirmiers de l'Hôpital Royal Victoria (SIIHRV)
RVH	Syndicat Canadien des Officiers de la Marine Marchande (SCOMM)
RVH	Syndicat des Employés de l'Hôpital Royal Victoria (CSN)
RVH	Syndicat des Physiothérapeutes et des Thérapeutes en Réadaptation Physique du Québec (SPTRPQ)
RVH	Syndicat des Professionnelles et Professionels des Affaires Sociales du Québec (SPPASQ) (CSN)
RVH	Syndicat des Technologues en Radiologie du Québec - Radio-oncologie (STRQ)
RVH	Syndicat des Technologues en Radiologie du Québec -Médicine Nucléaire (STRQ)
RVH	Syndicat Professionel des Diététistes du Québec (SPDQ)



## 75 Professional Groups RCN

```
Substance Misuse Nursing Forum
Forum for Nurses Working in a
Controlled Environment
Child and Adolescent Mental Health
Nursing Forum
Cognitive and Behavioural
Pschyotherapy
O c c u p a t i o n a l H e a l t h
Cancer Nursing Society
Leukaemia and Bone Marrow
Transplant Nursing Forum
Palliative Nursing Group
Breast Care Nursing Forum
W omen's Health
M id w if ery Society
Family Planning Nursing Forum
Gynaecological Nursing Forum
Fertility Nurses' Forum
Nursing Practice
Cystic Fibrosis Nurses' Forum
Diabetes Nursing Forum
Ophthalm ic Nursing Forum
Critical Care Nursing Forum
Accidentand Emergency Nursing
A s s o c i a t i o n
Rheum atology Nursing Forum
Society of Orthopaedic Nursing
Stoma Care Nursing Forum
Radiology/Cardiology Nursing Forum Respiratory Nurses' Forum
Blood Transfusion Nursing Forum
Dialysis and Transplant Nurses'
Forum
Haemophilia Nurses' Association
Transplant Nurses' Forum
Continence Care Forum
H IV Nursing Society
Ethics Forum
Rehabilitation Nurses' Forum
Perioperative Nursing Group
Children
Society of Paediatric Nursing
Paediatric Community Nursing Forum
```

M ental H ealth

Mental Health Nursing Society Community Mental Health Nursing

Psychodynamic Nursing Forum

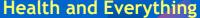
```
Paediatric Intensive Care Nurses'
Paediatric Nurse Managers' Forum
Paediatric Oncology Nursing Forum
Community
Health Visitors' Forum
Practice Nurses' Association
School Nurses' Forum
Community Practice Teachers' Forum
Community Nursing Association
District Nurses' Forum
Liaison and Discharge Planning
N urses' Association
TB Nurses' Forum
Nurse Practitioner Forum
Education
Association of Nursing Education
Higher Education Forum
Education Support Nurses' Forum
Community Health Tutors' Forum
Continuing Education Teachers'
Elderly People
Association for the Care of Elderly
Focus on Older People, Nursing and
M ental H ealth
Society of Nurse Inspectors and
Registration Officers
Management
Nurses in Management
Hospice Nurse Managers' Forum
Forum for Independent Nurse
Managers (INFORM)
Occupational Health Managers' F<u>orum</u>
Residential Care Managers' Forum
Nursing Agencies Administrators'
Chief Nurses to Health Authorities
N H S G e n e ra l M a n a g e r s ' F o r u m
Community Nurse Managers' Forum
People with a Learning Disability Society of Nursing for People with a
Learning Disability
Community Nursing Forum for People
with a Learning Disability
```

Health and Everything

### 99 Clinics at Toronto Hospital

```
Cardiac/Vascular Centres
G e n e r a l C a r d i o l o g y
Congenital Cardiac Centre
Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
Cardiovascular Surgery
Cardiac Rehabilitation
Hypertension
Vascular Centre
Neurosciences
Peripheral Nerve
Brain Tumour
Brain Arterio-Venous Malformation
Spinal Cord
G eneral Neurology
Neuro-Otology
Neuro-Ophthalmology
Neuro-Pharmacology
Movement Disorders
Swallowing Centre
Neuro-Laryngology
Neuro-Physiology (EEG, EMG, and Evoked
Potentials)
Transplantation
Renal
Liver
Lung
Heart
Oncology and Haematology
Lung Cancer
Breast Cancer
Leukemia
Multiple Myeloma
<u>Ly</u>m phoma
Coagulation Disorders
Melanoma
Autologous Blood & Marrow Transplant
Genito-Urinary Cancer
Head and Neck Cancer
G y n a e c o lo g i c a l C a n c e r s
Brain Tumours
G eneral Surgery
Gastroenterology
Therapeutic Endoscopy
Asthma Centre
Cardio-Respiratory Sleep Disorders
Obstetrics & Gynaecology
O b s t e t r i c s
Pre-Natal Diagnosis
Special Pregnancy
Reproductive Biology
In-Vitro Fertilization
Therapeutic Abortion
Gynaecology
Gynaecology Research Clinic
U rology
General Urology
Oncology
```

```
Im potence
Prostate Centre
Renal Transplantation
Voiding Dysfunction & Incontinence
Plastic Surgery
Hand Program
Plastic Surgery Clinics
Orthopaedics
Fracture Clinic
Rheumatology
Endocrinology
General Endocrine
Diabetes Clinic
Lipids
Bone Disease
Endocrine Oncology
Thyroid
Pituitary, Adrenal, or Ovary
Anaesthesia
Malignant Hyperthermia
ENT Clinics
Neuro-Laryngology
Ophthalmology
Dentistry
Psychiatry
G eneral Psychiatry
Medical Psychiatry
       Psycho-Pharm acology
       Competency
       Group Program
Portuguese Community Mental Health
Kensington Clinic
Neuro-Psychiatry
Neuro-Pharmacology & Epilepsy
Tourette's Syndrome
Sleep Disorders
Women's Clinic
Schizophrenia
Other Medical Clinics
G e n e r a l In te r n a l M e d ic in e
M e d i c a l C o n s u lta tio n
Dermatology
Family Medicine Centre
Im m uno-deficiency
Travel
Tropical Disease
Chiropody
Thalassemia/Sickle Cell
R e h a b ilita tio n
Sexually Transmitted Disease
Herpes Info Line
Weight Control
D e to x ific a tio n
```



# Lverytillig

### 420 Job Titles: Sunnybrook Health Science Centre

Accountant Accounts payable Clerk Acting Administrative Analyst Assembly Technician Biostatistician Biostatistician 2 Buyer Capital Equipment Clerk Clinical Dietitian Clinical Engineer Clinical Expert Clinical Nurse Specialist Conference Asst 2

Nursing Orderly
Nutrition Systems Tech

Speech Pathologist



## Health Organizations in SE Toronto

- Health Care Services and Organizations 450
- Health Related Services and Organizations 2560

• Total 3010



## The New Physics

- What we see and how we explain
  - There are lots non-forecastable phenomena
  - Long term stockmarket, weather, the next throw of the dice
- Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle
- Complexity Theory
  - Attack/Escape uncertainty
  - Butterflies and Hurricanes
- Instability and Stability go together



### **Frameworks**

Frameworks for understanding things like organizations or systems do not merely describe them. They invariably indicate what a "well-functioning" organization or system is like. And so they place a value on certain structures and behaviours.

As our theories change, so do our views of what is good. The "well-functioning" organization or system of 1935 would be seen as dysfunctional today.

**Sholom Glouberman** 



## **Complex Organizations**

Pace	Unstable & Unpredictable	
Structure	Self organizing	
Strategy from	Project team	
Action	Customization	
Work Type	Mutual adjustment	
Worker	Adaptable professional	
Values	Learning	
Survivability	Adaptability	
Motif	Order from Messes	
Planning Style	Relationship building	



## **Complex Health Care Systems**

Organizational Type	Interactive network
Accountability	Down, across & up
Elements of System	Health and related
Organizational method	Self-organization
Main Hospital Type	Networked
Who Knows	Collaborative groups
What they know	Horizontal & vertical
Knowledge Distribution	Electronic Networks
Planning	Appreciative Inquiry
Boundaries	Good cross boundary



## Three Stages of Organizations

	Olasada	O a man l'a a ta al	Occupilar
	Simple	Complicated	Complex
Pace	Measured	Faster	Unstable & Unpredictable
Structure	Command Control	Functional Chimneys	Self organizing
Strategy from	The Top	Executive board	Project team
Action	Boss decides	Standards	Customization
Work Type	Supervised	Division of Labor	Mutual adjustment
Worker	Machine Extension	Skilled	Adaptable professional
Values	Smooth running	Exact knowledge	Learning
Survivability	Stability	Cost efficiency	Adaptability
Motif	Tradition	Change	Order from Messes
Planning Style	Just do it	Strategic planning	Relationship building



## Three Stages of Health Care Systems

	Simple	Complicated	Complex
Organizational Type	Hierarchy	Functional hierarchy	Interactive network
Accountability	Upwards	To silo and upward	Down, across & up
Elements of System	Hospitals, Practices	Multiple health	Health and related
Organizational method	Levels of Care	Silo	Self-organization
Main Hospital Type	General	Specialist	Networked
Who Knows	Doctors	Experts	Collaborative groups
What they know	General medical	Niche Knowledge	Horizontal & vertical
Knowledge Distribution	Clinical Experience	Scientific Journals	Electronic Networks
Planning	Green Field	Problem Focus	Appreciative
Boundaries	High external	High in and out	Good cross boundary

#### Simple

#### Complicated



#### Following a Recipe A Rocket to the Moon

Raising a Child

- The recipe is essential
  - Recipes are tested to assure replicability of later efforts
- No particular expertise; knowing how to cook increases success
- Recipes produce standard products
- Certainty of same results every time
- Optimism re results

- Formulae are critical and necessary
- Sending one rocket increases assurance that next will be ok
- High level of expertise in many specialized fields + coordination
  - Rockets similar in critical ways
  - High degree of certainty of outcome
    - Optimism re results

- Formulae have only a limited application
- Raising one child gives no assurance of success with the next
- Expertise can help but is not sufficient
- Every child is unique
- **Uncertainty of** outcome remains
- Optimism re results



#### In Health Care Nothing is Simple

- In health care we might distinguish between "complicated" and "complex" problems
- Although some aspects of health care systems are complicated others are best viewed as complex
- Dealing with complex problems as if they are merely complicated is like looking for your car keys in the lamplight
- The advantage of the distinction is that intractably complicated problems can be viewed more optimistically and unraveled when they are seen as complex

#### Complicated

#### Complex



#### **Acute Conditions**

**Chronic Conditions** 

- Abrupt onset
- Often all causes can be identified and measured
- Diagnosis and prognosis are often accurate
- Specific therapy or treatment is often available
- Technological intervention is usually effective: cure is likely with return to normal health
- Profession is knowledgeable while laity is inexperienced

- Gradual onset over time
- Multivariate cause, changing over time
- Diagnosis is uncertain and prognosis obscure
- Indecisive technologies & therapies with adversities
- No cure, pervasive uncertainty: management, coaching & self care over time is needed to improve health
- Profession & laity must be reciprocally knowledgeable to improve health

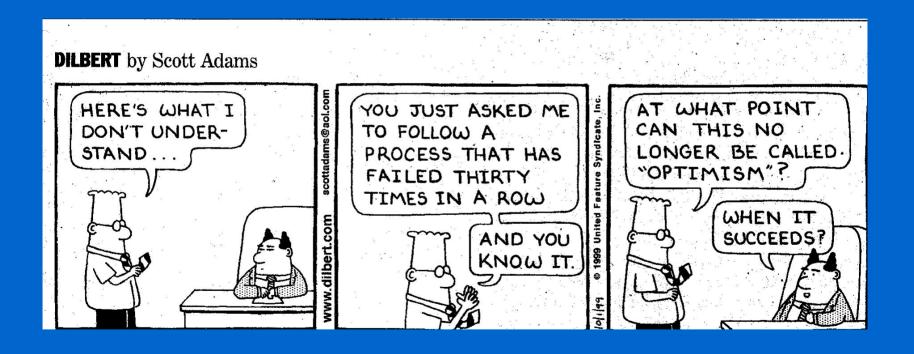


#### A Failure to Understand How to Intervene

- If there is a complicated structural solution then it should be universal but:
- Opposite "complicated" solutions to the same "complicated" problems appear internationally
  - 1990 While Canada regionalizes, UK which was regionalized creates independent organizations
  - 1992 While US vertically integrates insurance and provider organizations, UK separates purchasers and providers
  - 2000 While Canada considers increased privatization, US considers increased public funding
- All of this suggests a fundamental failure of understanding
- Conclusion: Maybe its time to consider a shift in perspectives on the problem



#### A failure to Understand How to Intervene





#### A failure to Understand How to Intervene

- If it is not a complicated system then it is not a system at all
- If I can't predict the consequences of change then it is not a system
- If I can't completely control it then it is not a system at all
- If interventions fail then the false conclusion that there is no health care system



### **Evidence Cluster**

#### **Complicated Systems**

- Reductionism/Analysis
- Averages dominate
  - ignore outliers
- Classical economics ignores historical evidence
- Measures of efficiency fit and best practice
- Search for structural constancy

#### **Complex Adaptive Systems**

- Holism/synthesis
- Outliers can be key determinants
- History contains meaning of change
- Feedback loops that affect relationships
- Experience coevolves with the field

Example: Why Emergency Rooms are Overloaded



## A Vicious Cycle in ERs

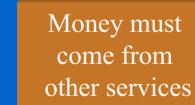


Increased pressure on urgent access



More resources

Less funding for non-urgent social support









## Planning Cluster

#### **Complicated Systems**

- Complex Adaptive Systems
- Convergent thinking
- Reductive characteristics
- Optimizing
- Environmental scan
- Big issue needs big change

- Divergent thinking
- Emergent characteristics
- Satisficing (Simon)
- Developing insights into own practice
- Butterfly effect

**Example: Health Service Restructuring Commission** 

## Ontario HSRC Methodology

- STEP 1: Determine Net Expenses
- STEP 2: Calculate Program & Related Transfers
- STEP 3: Calculate Clinical Efficiency Savings
- STEP 4: Determine Support Service Efficiencies
- STEP 5: Re-allocation of Other Expenses
- STEP 6: Calculate Site Closure Savings
- STEP 7: Determine Administrative Efficiencies
- Step 8: Add back Selected Expenses
- Step 9: Establish the Cost of the Reconfigured System



### Conclusion

- We are learning to recognize complexity
- We must not confuse complex systems with no system at all
- We are beginning to understand how to intervene in complex systems but no time for a case study here



## Is there a health care system?

"If you think there is no health care system, just try to change it!"

Victor Rodwin, NYU



### The Ontario Case

- There has been a steady decline In public confidence
- Five principles of CHA threatened
- Economic problems remain
- Tensions remain despite many interventions
- Everyone is more unhappy
- The system is destabilized



#### 4 Sample Questions that Make the Problem Complicated

- How do we design a sustainable health care system?
- What structures and relationships must change to create a health care system?
- What can we afford and what must we eliminate?
- What is an appropriate public private mix? How much should Ontarians pay for their health care?



### Sample Responses to the Complicated Problem

- To make a sustainable system you must
  - Organize elements into a coherent system
  - Select services
  - Create appropriate funding streams
- Break down the dysfunctional structures and relationships - i.e. focus on what isn't working and fix it.
- Choose which services to keep and which to eliminate.
- Increase regulation or let market decide choose one approach.



## Other Questions are Possible

#### **Complicated Problem**

- How do we design a sustainable health care system?
- What structures and relationships must change to create a health care system?

- What can we afford and what must we eliminate?

#### **Complex Problem**

- How do we build on current structures and relationships to stabilize and enhance medicare?
- How can we provide care and treatment that makes everyone feel that the system will be there should their family need it?
- How can we help health care institutions and professionals enhance the quality of services and innovation in technology and drugs?
- How can a viable medicare system contribute even more to the Ontario identity?



### Some Responses to the Complex Problem

- Stabilize and build on current structures and relationships
- Make the system available when needed
- Support efforts to improve care
- Restored medicare will reinforce Ontarians' identity



#### Stabilize & Build on Current Structures and Relationships

- Restabilize the system
  - Provide security of employment for nurses
  - Lengthen budget period for hospitals to 3 years AND reward for innovation
  - Stabilize support for health related organizations
  - Provide Drs with stable level of income
- Recognize the local informal relationships that support flow through the system
  - Local providers and users of the system can identify what makes the flow happen
  - Provide recognition and support for those who make the system work - look for the pockets of excellence and share information on this (report cards are one step in this)
- Do not change structures to disrupt those relationships
  - Consider economic cost of disrupted relationships in planning change



#### Make the System Available When Needed

- Provide multiple access points
  - increase the number of support points
    - e.g. telecounselling
  - increase information points to the system
    - e.g. Ontario telehealth
    - e.g. Province wide bed availability services
- Make waiting times more transparent and safer
  - e.g. Emergency room clock for non-urgent cases
  - e.g. Clearing hou se of posted waiting time for procedures
  - e.g. Explanation of safe waiting times for procedures
- Provide support for patients and carers
  - Increase support for self carers
    - e.g. tobacco cessation programs
  - Increase support for carers of others
    - e.g. training and support for elder carers



## A Virtuous Cycle in ERs



Increase funding for less urgent social support



Free money for other services



Stabilize resources for urgent services







### Support Efforts to Improve Care

- Recognize and reinforce altruistic motives of providers
  - Increase respect for the differentiated knowledge they bring to patient care by means of recognition programs
- Give all groups greater freedom and responsibility to do what they do best for patients. (Confucius)
  - Use the natural learning/innovation resources and relationships that exist
- Give everyone increased capacity to monitor and introduce effective innovations to care.
- Allow for many small pilots of innovation
  - Don't wait for the "perfect" answer evolving, emerging system within stability of values/principles



#### Restore Medicare to Reinforce Ontarians' Identity

- Success in answering the first three question will make Ontarians more confident that health care will be there should they need it.
- A healed system will contribute to health by reinforcing such determinants of health as social generosity, equity and security
- It will also provide improved care



### Conclusion

- We have been trapped into a narrow way of thinking about health care systems. We treat them as if they are complicated when they are in fact complex
- There are many resources in the system that are undervalued or even untapped that do not appear in complicated views
- We are ingenious enough to rise to the challenge to mobilize and use those resources to cope with complex problems
- These are merely sample questions and answers. Similar ones can be applied to other contexts after understanding local conditions