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Implementation of Clinical Guidelines AUBMC Experience

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Outline

- Background
- KNGF & CSP Guidelines
- Implementation strategy
- Changes introduced
- Evaluation of results
- Conclusion
- Recommendations



Background

- AUB seeking quality service
- Minimizing variability in clinical practice
- Cost-effectiveness
- Competition
- Third party payers
- Direct access
- Teaching



KNGF and CSP Guidelines

- Quality Assurance is mandatory by the Ministry of Health/ CGL
- CGL are not initiated by the Order of Physical Therapists in Lebanon
- Lack of local resources
- Adoption of the two guidelines
- Flowchart



Strategy for Implementation

- Introduction to Clinical Practice Guidelines
- Specific guidelines were distributed to the therapists to be read, commented and presented to the group
- Deadline of two months passed with no advancement



Strategy for Implementation

- Assignment of one coordinator for each guideline
- Discussion and explanation of assessment means and tools and treatment with the therapists in group for acceptance and adoption
- Rehearse with the group and give example of assessment, treatment and patient education



Strategy for Implementation

- Include key elements in assessment, treatment and patient education in the assessment sheets
- Accurate documentation of information in patients' files was requested
- Assessment of our practice and compare it to the guidelines recommendations



Strategy for Implementation

- Introduce physicians to the guidelines:
 - Inform them about our quality practice
 - Create trust
 - Effective referral of patients for effective outcome
 - Effective prescription of treatment modalities
 - Initiate multidisciplinary guidelines
 - Initiate multidisciplinary research



Non Specific Low Back Pain (KNGF)

➤ Diagnostic Process

- Disease progress: pain normal or abnormal course
- Identification of impairments disabilities and participation problems
- Patient's coping strategy



Non Specific Low Back Pain

- Therapeutic process
 - Give adequate information and advice
 - Use active treatment
 - Increase activities gradually according to a time-contingent plan
- Patient education: change attitude and behavior to be time bound and not pain bound



Osteoporosis (CSP)

- Osteoporotic patients were not referred as an entity/ comorbidity
- Create an assessment sheet specific osteoporosis
- Categorization of the severity of osteoporosis with the signs
- Treatment did not change significantly (modalities and advice)



Barriers / Constraints

➤ Therapists:

- Value one's experience
- Resentment for change
- Discrepancy between therapists' private practice and practice in the department
- Resentment in sharing guidelines with physicians



Barriers / Constraints

➤ Clinical

- Search for questionnaires
- Translation to Arabic of “Quebec Back Pain Disability Scale”
- Validation?



Barriers / Constraints

➤ Institution

- Policies and procedures mandate quality services (opportunity)
- No policy available that makes the use of CGL mandatory (opportunity)
- Tools, means and modalities did not incur budget constraints



Cultural Adaptation

- Influence of the physician's opinion and prescription on patients
- Patients knowledge about our profession that is mixed with massage
- Patients adopt usually passive attitude (I pay my money for the service)



Evaluation

➤ Therapists

- Upgrade therapists' knowledge
- Learning from searching for new assessment tools i.e. questionnaires
- Part of the CPD implemented in the PTD
- Support specialty



Evaluation

- All PTs found the strategy of implementation efficient
- All PTs found the guidelines clear and applicable
- 6/7 PTs found the flowchart efficient as a reminder
- Suggested to have guidelines as a continuing education tool



Evaluation

➤ Patients' feedback

- Time/ cost effective 90%
- Physical therapists are professional and highly qualified 100%
- Trust specialty 100%
- Trust thorough assessment 95%
- Advise friends and relatives to use department's services 100%



Evaluation

- Administrative and clinical changes
 - Assessment sheets
 - Assessment of patients
 - Patient education information based on the evidence
 - Back school questionnaires
- No impact on Insurance companies and third party payers



Evaluation: Clinical and Cost-Effectiveness

- Retrospective study for comparison of our practice to the guidelines in chronic ankle sprain



Comparison of AUBMC Practice to Clinical Guidelines

- At the ER, only 18 / 41 patients were asked to follow the RICE protocol
- Patient PT Assessment:
 - Pain
 - Swelling
 - ROM
 - MMT
 - Functional Assessment



Protocols of Treatment

	WP	U/S	Ex	Pro	Tens	Mass	CP
I	+	+	+	+			+
II	+	+	+	+			
III	+		+	+			
IV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+



Comparison of AUBMC Practice to Clinical Guidelines

➤ Patients' Outcome

- Full ROM
- MMT
- Swelling
- ADL



Evaluation of AUBMC Processes

- Variety of protocols
- Assessment lacking key elements
- No use of brace or tape
- Not cost-effective
- Not time-effective
- Evidence:
 - U/S not supported
 - WP not mentioned in the evidence



Evaluation of implementation in Chronic Ankle Sprain Patients

- **Patients in 2004-2005 (12patients)**
- Age: 18-25 years old
- 2 patients referred with specific diagnosis
- **Assessment:**
- 2 residual instability and edema
- 10 residual pain
- **Treatment:**
- 2 treated according to guidelines
- 10 U/S added. Justification documented



Evaluation of implementation in Chronic Ankle Sprain Patients

➤ Patients' Outcome

- 10 full recovery of ankle stability
- 10 resumed their sports activities
- No recurrence documented



Evaluation

➤ Documentation of outpatients files

- Files randomly selected. 1/3

• Assessment:	70%	100%
• Progress notes:	15%	82%
• Discharge summary:	90%	98%



Conclusion

- Implementation is possible (small group @ AUB)
- Long process
- Implementing CGL does not necessarily incur high expenses
- Stakeholders approval (at least neutral)
- Presence of quality improvement policy eases the job
- CGL help minimize variability in practice
- Need to have therapists knowledgeable and qualified



Recommendations

- Choose guidelines according to clinical needs
- Assign a coordinator according to each one's specialty
- Set a time frame
- Audit actual clinical practice
- Discuss CGL with therapists, have them understood and adopted by the team
- Implement a structured change (assessment sheets and treatment)
- Periodical audit
- Update guidelines



Recommendations

- Cooperation with different disciplines especially physicians for effective referrals and effective patient's outcome
- Need for research (professional and multidisciplinary)
- Implementation on a macro level
- Implementation in undergraduate curriculum



Remaining Questions

- Is following guidelines will definitely change patient's outcome?
- What is the margin of freedom for physical therapists in using guidelines?
- Should the guidelines become mandatory?
- What are the ethical and legal implications for their use or no use?



- “The quality of a man’s life is in direct proportion to his commitment to excellence, regardless of his chosen field of endeavor”

Vincent Lombardi



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THANK YOU



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