

0441-P

FORGE AHEAD Program: Assessing Clinical Readiness for Chronic Disease Care Mobilization in Canadian First Nations

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BACKGROUND

- First Nations people in Canada are experiencing epidemic rates of diabetes and associated complications¹
- Factors that influence this include social determinants of health, lifestyle, genetic susceptibility, historic-political and psycho-social factors, fragmented healthcare, poor chronic disease management, healthcare staff turnover, and limited or non-existent surveillance ^{2,3}

ORGE AHEAD

- The TransFORmation of IndiGEnous PrimAry HEAlthcare Delivery (Fordermation AHEAD) Program is a national intervention aimed at improving the casystems & Indigenous peoples diagnosed with T2DM
- Founded in community-based participatory action research principles and honoring OCAP® principles
- Partnering with 11 First Nations communities across Canada to:
 - Develop and evaluate community driven quality improvement (QI) initiatives to enhance chronic disease prevention and management

Quality Improvement

- Clinical teams of 3 to 5 people in each community a sign, develop, implement and evaluate PDSAs aimed to improve dia betes care
- Teams attend three QI workshops separated by 3-mo th actions periods
 Clinical Readiness
 System Design
- Readiness is the degree to which a community is willing and prepared to take action on an issue. Matching QI to the level of readiness is essential for success and sustainment.⁴
- A clinical readiness tool that identifies key factors in the Canadian context that influences the mobilization of clinical teams to address chronic disease care does not exist

AIM

 To develop and test a Clinical Readiness Consultation Tool that can be applied using existing community resources in on-reserve. Fist Nations communities in Canada

METHODS

Literature review

Self-

- Systems Assessment Tool (SAT)⁵ developed in A settalia to evaluate clinical care in Indigenous primary health care services (Table 1)
- Each component is comprised of several sub-component elements designed to assess the readiness of tive clinic

Table 1: Components

Delivery System Design:

the physical layout of the health centre; staffing roles and responsibilities; and client flow and care support processes

Information Systems and Decision Support:

clinical and other information structures (including structures to support clinical decision-making)

Self-management Support:

refers to health centre structure and processes that support clients and their families to play a major role in maintaining their health, and managing their health problems

Linkages with Community Resources and Other Health Services: the appropriateness of population health programs and activities

Organizational Influence and Integration:

use of organizational leadership to create a positive workplace culture; support organizational structures and process that promote safe, high quality care; and ensure all the system components contribute to integrated care across the health centre.

- · Components are scored from 0-11
 - 0-2 limited support/not working; 3-5 basic support/ working okay;
 6-8 good support/working could improve; 9-11 fully developed support/working well

METHODS

Adaptation for Canadian Context

- Initially adapted by FORGE AHEAD investigator working group then reviewed by First Nations community representatives
- Overall 80% agreement on clarity, language, and relevance
- Adaptations made:
 - Expanded item descriptions and examples to improve clarity
 - Qualitative section added to provide opportunity for explanation of scores,
 - 1 question added on cultural competence and 2 questions removed regarding registries

Uppor ORGE AHI:AD Tool Administration

- Tool to be administered to each team member to complete individually before the first workshop, after second workshop and after the final workshop
- Western team compiled individual responses into team-level scores in a summary report
- · Teams discussed scores and adjusted scores based on team consensus

Organizationa

RESULTS

- 31 program participan's from six First Nations communities completed the readiness tool
- 4/6 communities a tered an average of 59.5% of their scores (M=12.5/21 scores) during the consultative process

DISCUSSION

- A clinical readiness tool designed for First Nations in Canada that assesses the readiness of clinical teams working on-reserve to participate in QI to enhance chronic disease care is the first of its kind
- Need for team consultation in addition to independent/individual completion to merge the varied perspectives of the diverse health professionals working in First Nations communities
- The thick living to a uninnumity's QI activities to align with a clinic's degree of readiness, thereby increasing the likelihood of improving First Nations chronic disease care

Resources & Other Health

NEXT STEPS

- Validation of the Clinical Readiness Consultation Tool
- Further testing of the Clinical Readiness Consultation tool with clinical teams in the FORGE AHEAD research program
- Incorporation of the tool into FORGE AHEAD program scale-up activities

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References

1. Harris et al. 2011; 2.Gracey and King, 2009; 3. Canadian Diabetes Association Clinical Practice Guidelines Expert Committee. Canadian Diabetes Association 2013; 4. Kelly et al. 2003; 5.



