

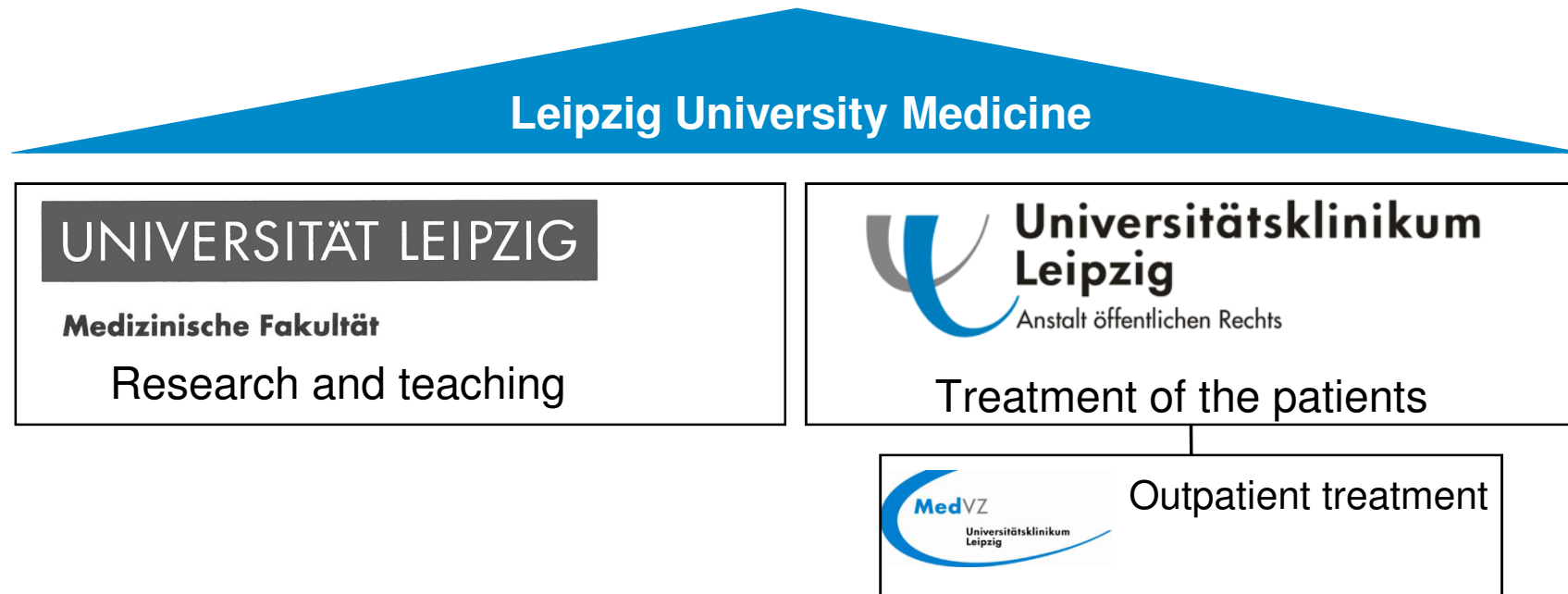
Quality Management in the hospital

PD Dr. med. habil. Christina Rogalski

Executive department: Quality and Risk Management

University Clinic Leipzig AöR





- ☞ Connection of research/teaching and treatment of patients
- ☞ Coordination of a common strategy of Medical Faculty and University Hospital
- ☞ Using common resources (avoiding redundant processes, using synergies)
- ☞ Transmission of research results into the daily hospital routine („bench to bedside & bedside to bench“)

Numbers and facts

☞ 1350	beds
☞ 51.336	in-patients (or semi-residential patients)*
☞ 316.856	out-patients (incl. MedVZ)*
☞ 7	departments with
☞ 48	clinics, departments, sections, institutes
☞ 3.600	employees* (UKL)
☞ 3.255	students (WS 2010/2011)
☞ 811	trainees
☞ 321	m Euro turnover*
☞ 1,96	m Euro annual result*

*as of: 31.12.2011

Performance for in-patients 2011

	2011	2010
In-patient, field of KH-EntG		
CMI	1,532	1,537
Assessment relation	73.168 CM	72.589 CM
Period of hospitalization (Ø)	7,61 days	7,94 days
Number of cases (in-patient)	47.879 cases	47.369 cases
In-patient, field of BPfIV		
Period of hospitalization (Ø)	8,2 days	8,52 days
Cases (in-patient)	1.428 cases	1.462 cases
Charged days	41.180 days	40.915 days
Cases total (in- and out-patients)	51.336	51.027
Utilization ratio of the beds	85,13 %	88,58 %

Department of quality and risk management



Head of Executive Department

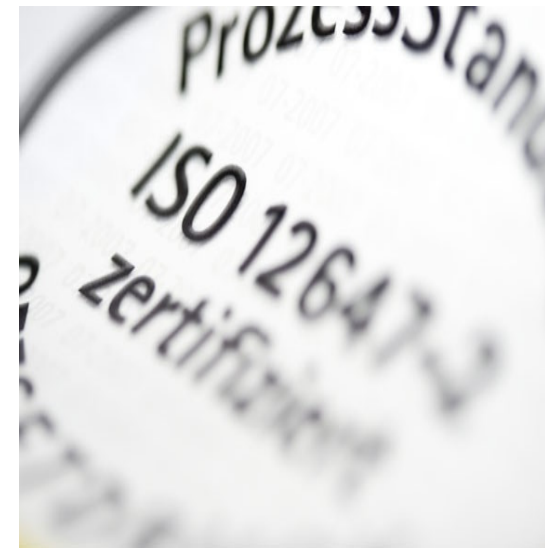


Definition: quality I

☞ lat.: *qualitas* = state, feature, characteristic

☞ Definition by DIN EN ISO:

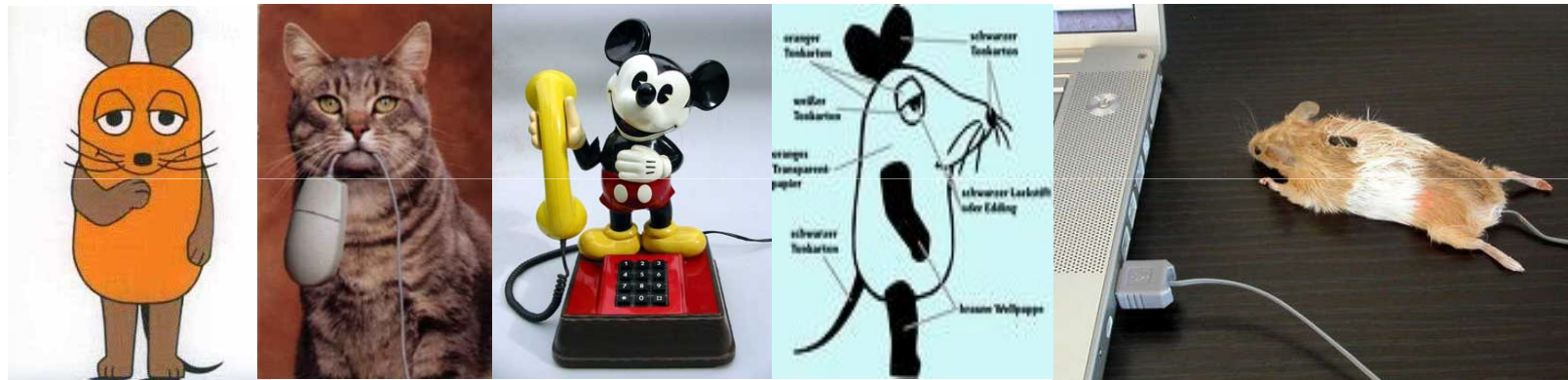
*„The entirety of features of a unity
concerning their ability to fulfil determined
and assumed requirements“*



Definition: quality II

or

„Quality is what the customer wants.“

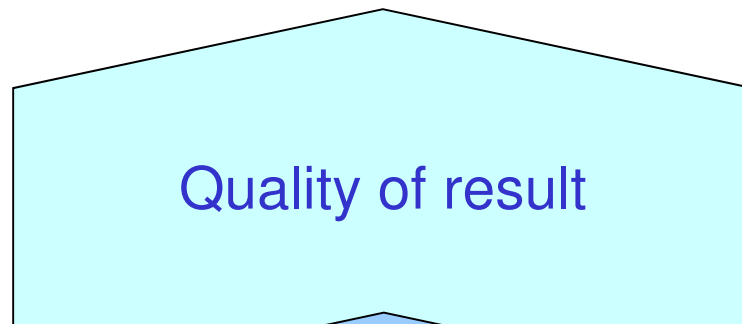


So what does quality management mean?

 Definition:

*„Systematic way to ensure
that activities take place
like they have been planned.“*

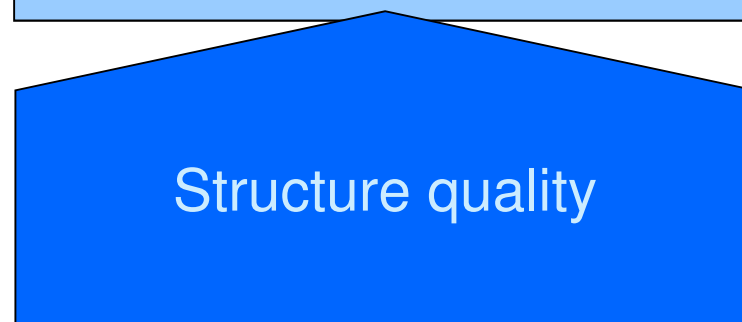
The three components of quality



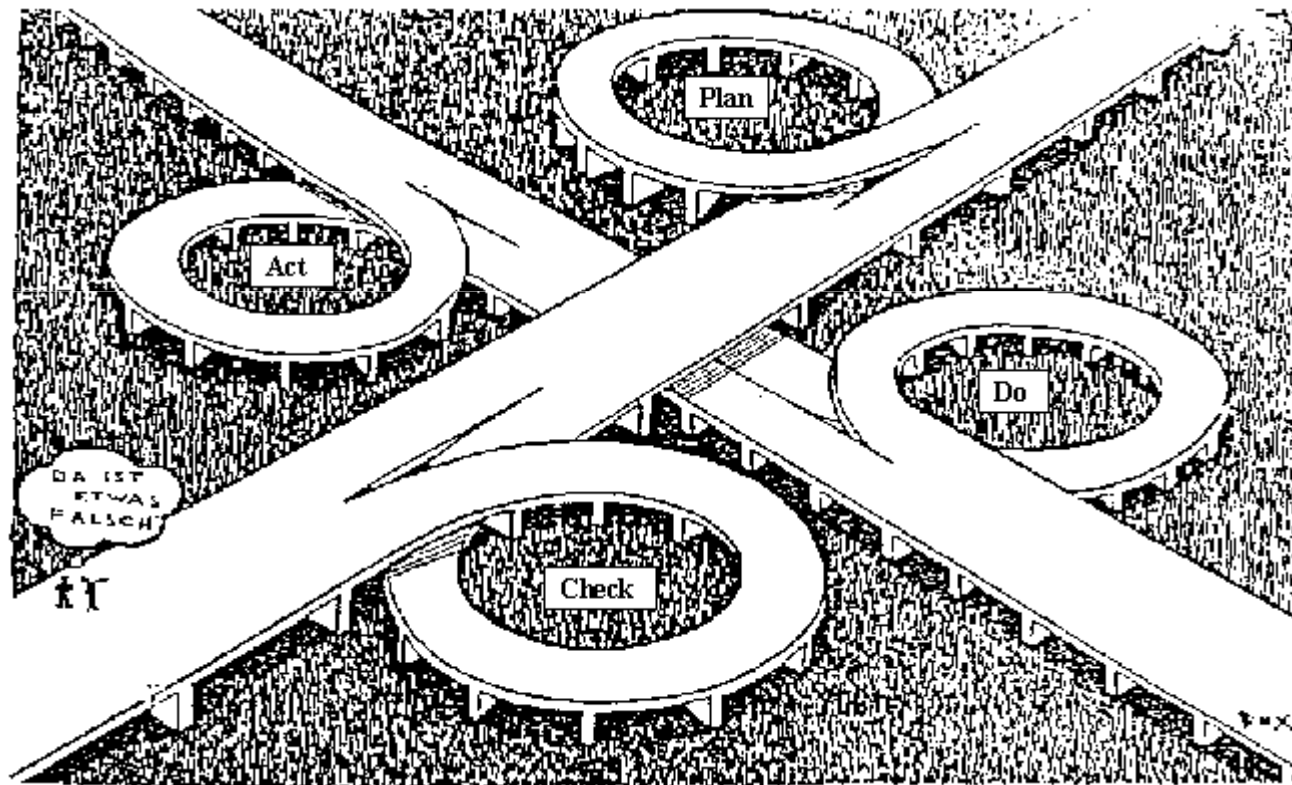
Quality of the results
and the benefit



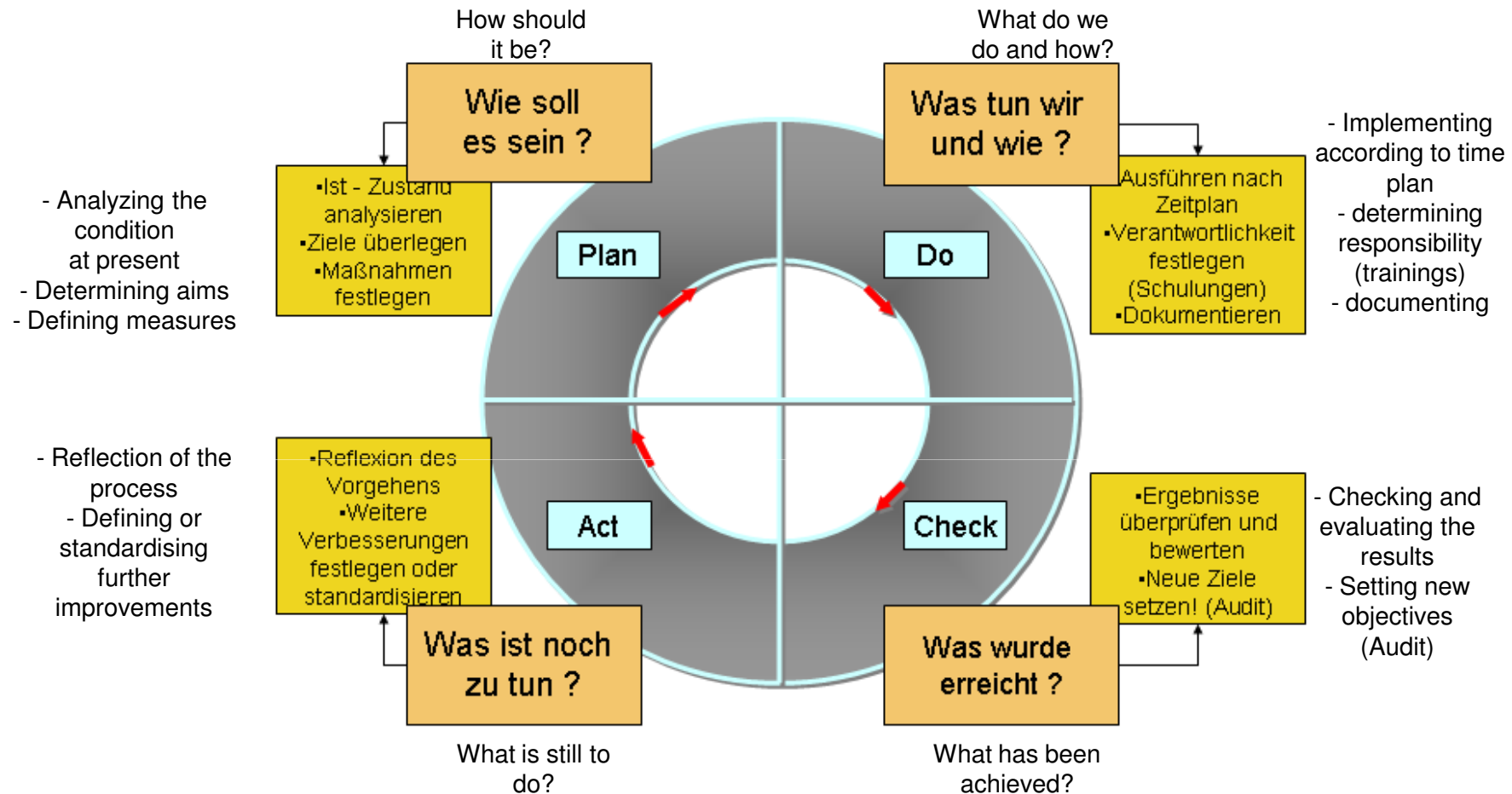
Quality of the implementation
of a measure



Quality of the
framework conditions

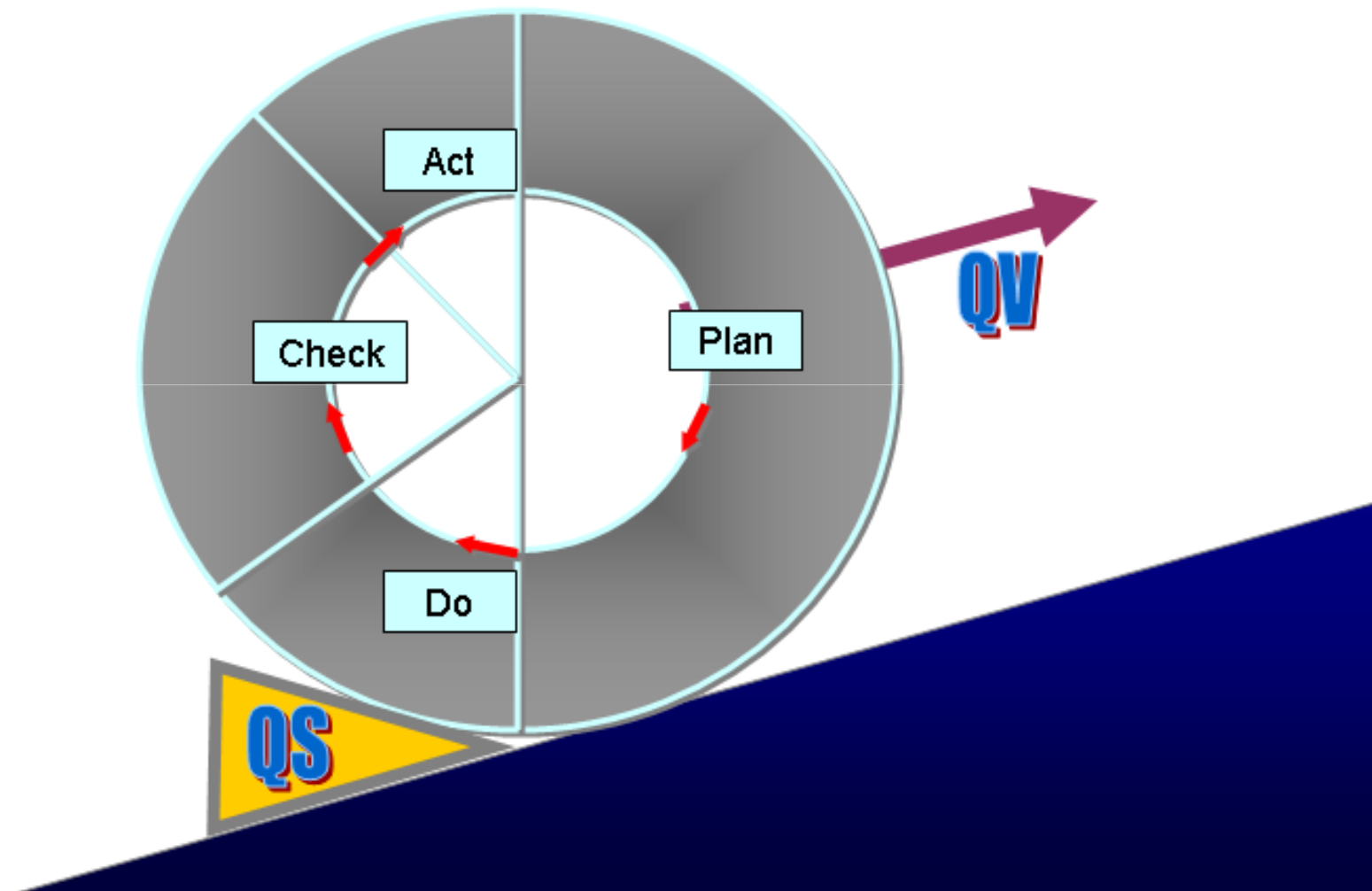


Deming circle



Deming, WE: Out of the Crisis, MIT Press, 1986

Deming circle and continuous improvement





- ☛ Is an element of the quality policy
- ☛ Involves all the employees
- ☛ Comprises all the fields (planning, treatment of patients, services, business processes)
- ☛ Improvements refer to e. g. quality, price, service, punctuality of a performance
- ☛ Resource-conserving is also taken into account

- 🏹 Questioning of patients
- 🏹 Reclamation management
- 🏹 Flow charts
- 🏹 Process management
- 🏹 Clinical pathways
- 🏹 Audits
- 🏹 ...

Measurement of the satisfaction of patients as a questioning in written form

Definition: The interviewer sends question papers to the focus group

Advantages:

- ☞ Avoiding communication problems
- ☞ Temporally independent
- ☞ Exact compliance with the defined target group

Disadvantages:

- ☞ Minor response rate
- ☞ Anonymity
- ☞ Considerable expenditure
- ☞ Possible lack of objectivity

EvaSys	Patientenzufriedenheitsbogen	Qytrid
Kooperatives Darmzentrum Region Leipzig Jahr 2007		

Markieren Sie so: ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ Bitte verwenden Sie einen Kugelschreiber oder nicht zu starken Filzstift. Dieser Fragebogen wird maschinell erfasst.
 Korrektur: ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ Bitte beachten Sie im Interesse einer optimalen Datenerfassung die links gegebenen Hinweise beim Ausfüllen.

Sehr geehrte Patientin, sehr geehrter Patient,
 um allen Patienten den Aufenthalt in unseren Kliniken so angenehm wie möglich zu machen, bitten wir Sie um Mitarbeit und die Beantwortung folgender Fragen.
 Anregungen, Kritik, Empfehlungen und Wünsche Ihrerseits sind unentbehrlich für eine gezielte Verbesserung der Qualität der Krankenversorgung. Die Befragung erfolgt natürlich anonym, das heißt, die Aussagen können keiner Person zugeordnet werden.
 Wir danken Ihnen im Voraus für Ihr Interesse und Ihre Hilfe.

Die Fragebögen können sowohl an den Rezeptionen im (Briefkästen mit der Aufschrift „Patientenumfrage“) als auch direkt auf den Stationen (ebenfalls Briefkästen mit dieser Aufschrift) von Ihnen eingeworfen werden. Des Weiteren können Sie den Fragebogen auch per Post an folgende Adresse schicken:
 Stabsstelle Medizinisches Leistungs- u. Qualitätsmanagement, Stephanstr. 9 E, 04103 Leipzig.

1. Angaben zu Ihrer Person

- 1.1 Alter
☐ unter 40 ☐ 40- 64 ☐ 65- 74
☐ 75 und älter
- 1.2 Geschlecht
☐ weiblich ☐ männlich

2. Angaben zum stationären Aufenthalt

- 2.1 Standort
☐ HELIOS Klinik Borna ☐ HELIOS Klinik Schkeuditz ☐ Universitätsklinikum Leipzig
- 2.2 In welchem Quartal waren Sie 2007 stationär?
☐ Januar - März ☐ April - Juni ☐ Juli - September
☐ Oktober - Dezember
- 2.3 Wie viele Tage sind/waren Sie in unserem Klinikum?
☐ 1-3 Tage ☐ 4-9 Tage ☐ 10-29 Tage
☐ ab 30 Tage
- 2.4 Die Einweisung erfolgte durch:
☐ Hausarzt ☐ niedergelassenen Facharzt ☐ Notfallaufnahme
☐ anderes Krankenhaus ☐ eigener Wunsch

3. Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit der Höflichkeit und dem Umgangston des Klinikpersonals?

- 3.1 Ärzte sehr zufrieden ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ sehr unzufrieden
- 3.2 Pflegepersonal sehr zufrieden ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ sehr unzufrieden
- 3.3 sonstiges Personal sehr zufrieden ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ sehr unzufrieden

4. Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit den...?

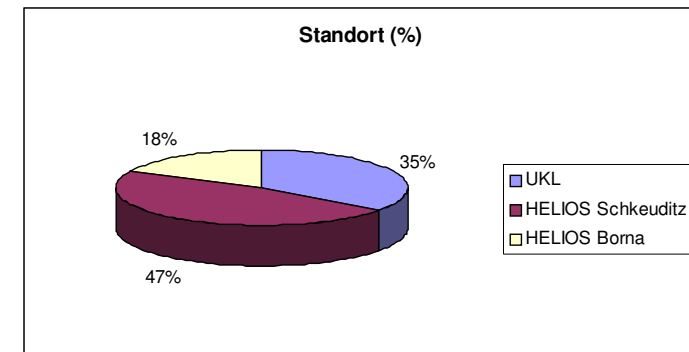
- 4.1 Wartezeiten sehr zufrieden ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ sehr unzufrieden
- 4.2 Wockzeiten sehr zufrieden ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ sehr unzufrieden
- 4.3 Ruhezeiten sehr zufrieden ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ sehr unzufrieden
- 4.4 Essenszeiten sehr zufrieden ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ sehr unzufrieden
- 4.5 Besuchszeiten: sehr zufrieden ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ sehr unzufrieden

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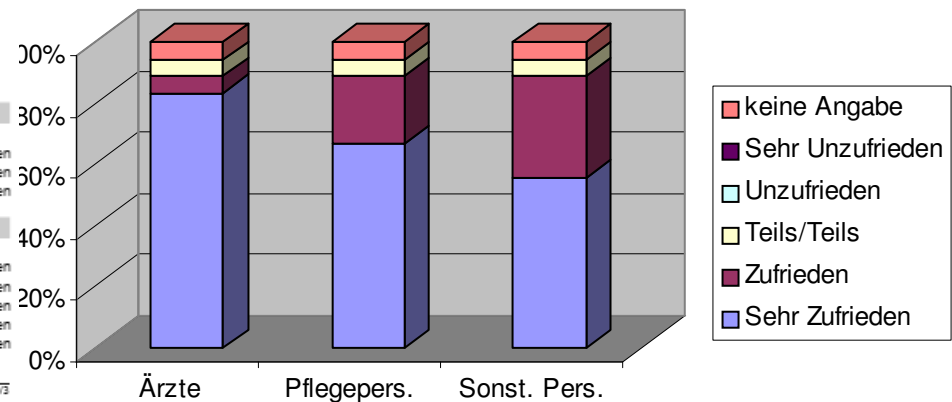
2007-06-28, Seite 1/3



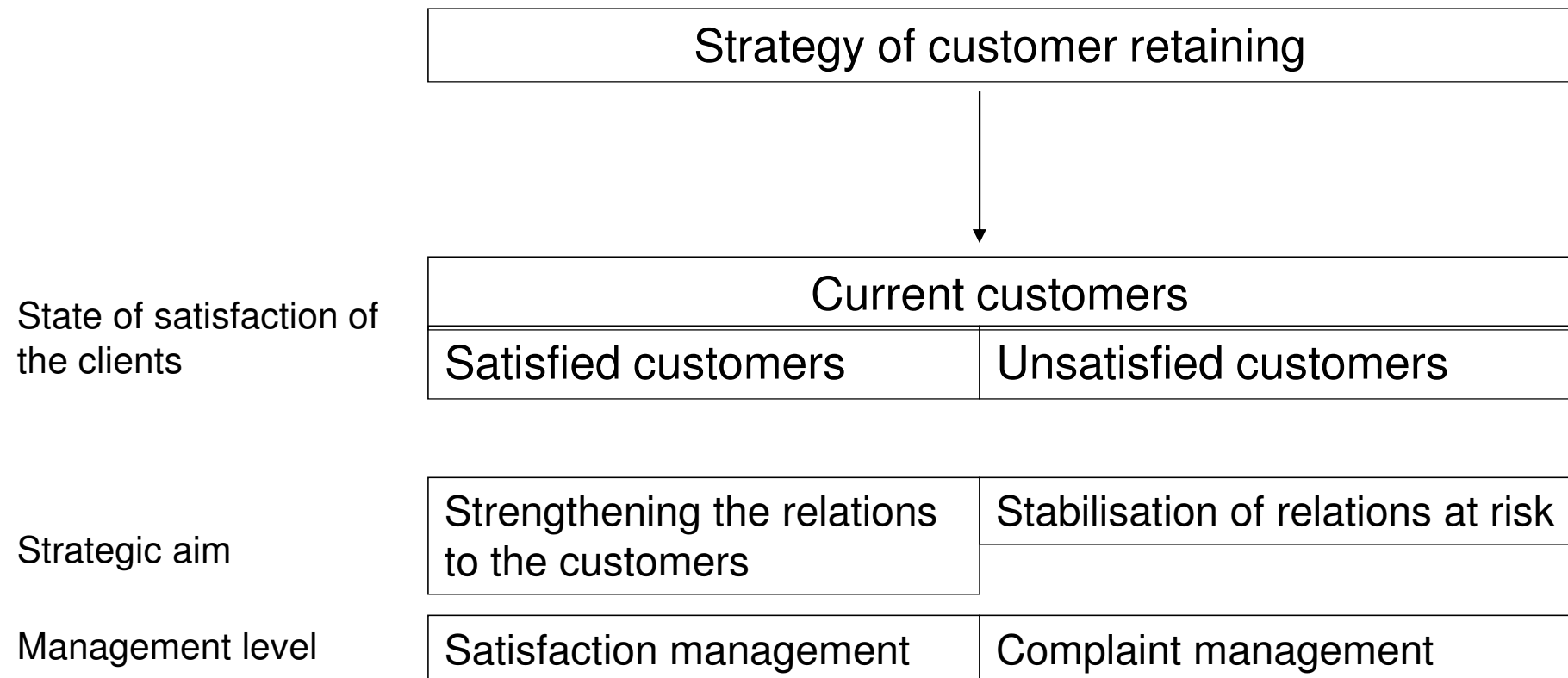
Questioning of the patients



Personal



Complaint management as an element of Quality management



Aims of reclamation management

Aim 1:

- 🌀 Saving customers' relations at risk
- 🌀 Increase of the customers' satisfaction and customer retention

Aim 2:

- 🌀 Improvement of the quality of the products, services and processes by systematic evaluation of complaints

 Complaints are gathered on various levels:

- As a side effect of a questioning of the patients' satisfaction on the ward (free text)
- Complaints which are sent to us as a copy by the clinics
- Complaints which we get by mail or by online messages
- By phone
- Personally

Sagen Sie uns Ihre Meinung!

Sehr geehrte Patientin, sehr geehrter Patient,

Unsere Ärzte und unser Pflegepersonal sind stets bestrebt, Ihnen Ihren Krankenhausaufenthalt so zu gestalten, dass Sie zufrieden sind. Bitte teilen Sie uns daher mit, wie Sie unsere Leistung empfinden. Ihr Lob, Ihre Anregung, Ihre Meinung oder Ihre Beschwerde können Sie mit diesem Formular direkt an die Stabsstelle Medizinisches Leistungs- und Qualitätsmanagement schicken. Wir bedanken uns herzlich für Ihre Mitarbeit!

Angaben zu Ihrem Aufenthalt*:

- ☐ Patient(in) ☐ Angehörige(r) ☐ Besucher(in) ☐ Mitarbeiter(in)
☐ stationär ☐ ambulant

Klinik/Station*

Freiwillige Angaben zu Ihrer Person:

- ☐ weiblich ☐ männlich Ihr Alter in Jahren

Name

Adresse

Datum

Ihr Lob, Ihre Anregung, Ihre Meinung, Ihre Beschwerde*:

 absenden

Complaint management at UKL

Contact person:

Frau Barbara Roßbach (ehemals Haak)

Stabsstelle Qualitäts- und
Risikomanagement

Stephanstr. 9, Eingang C

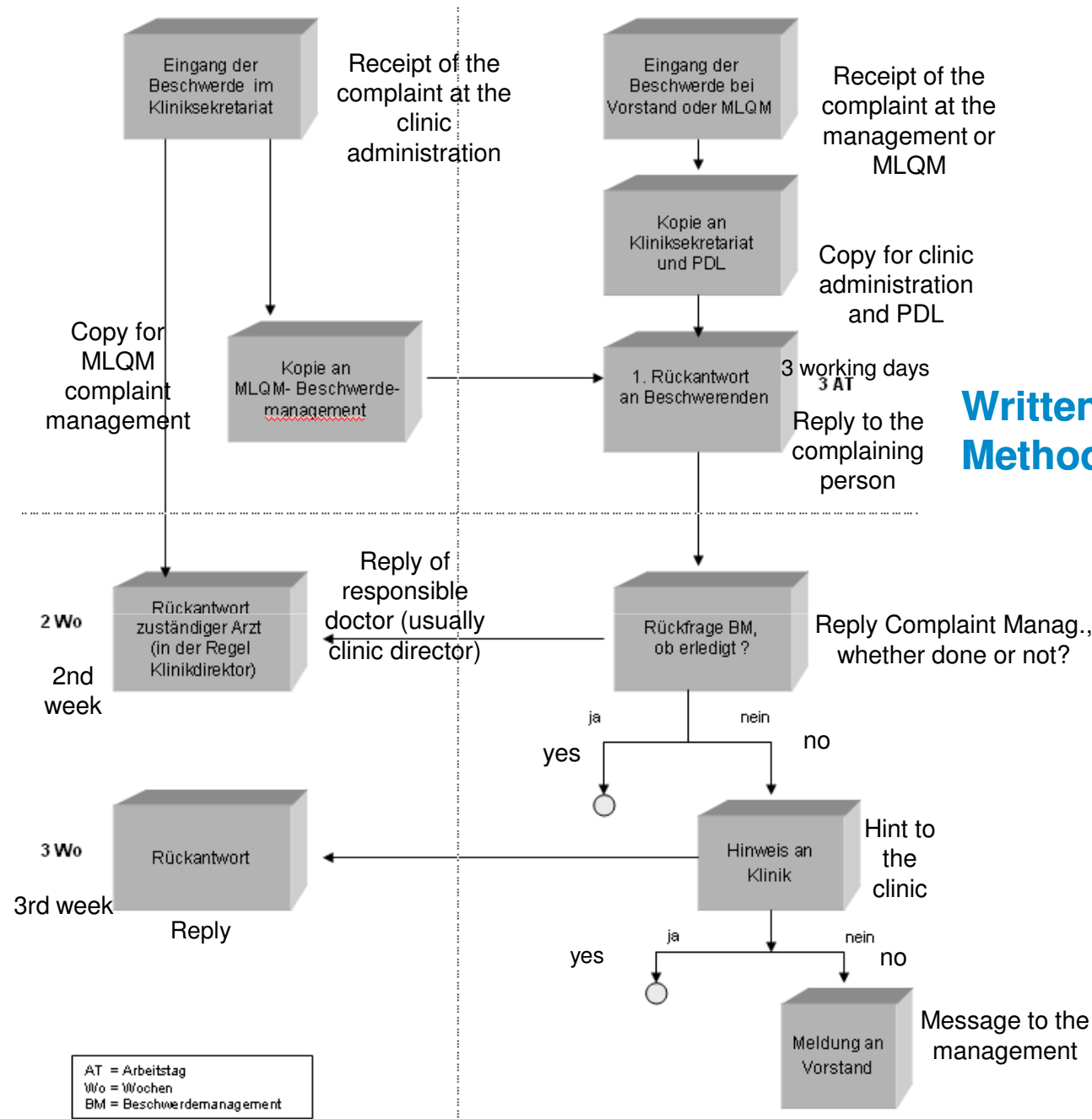
04103 Leipzig

Tel: 0341-(97) 14023

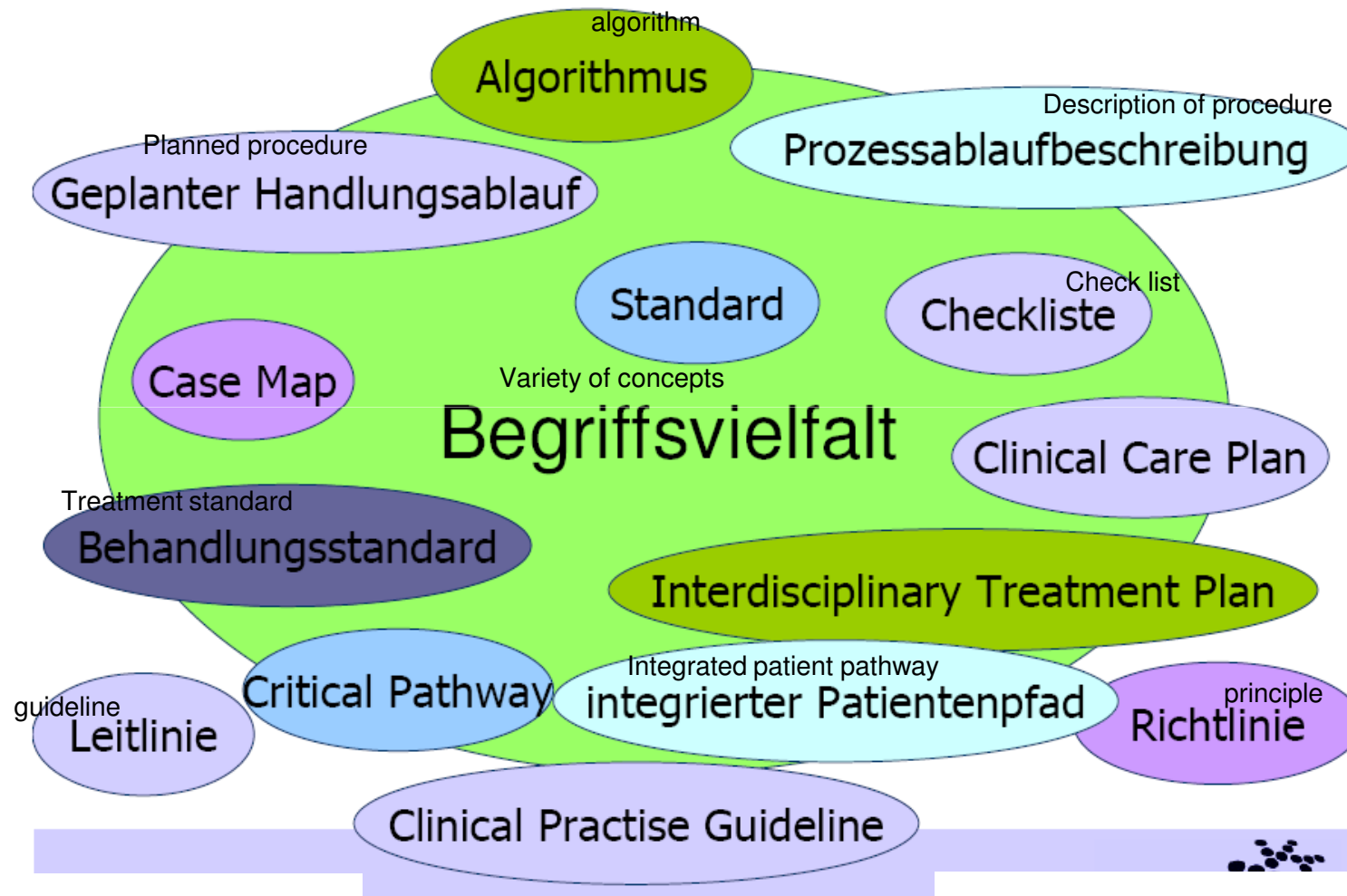
FAX: 0341-(97) 16099

(since November)

<http://www.uniklinikum-leipzig.de/php/beschwerde.php>



Written complaints: Methods of procedure



Guidelines say how they do it

Leitlinien sagen wie man es macht

Clinical pathways say how we do it

Klinische Pfade sagen wie wir es machen

Statements on clinical pathways

- 🌀 Clinical pathways principally don't mean a change of the daily hospital routine, but are a standardised description of what is common in a clinic.
- 🌀 Clinical pathways don't mean a renunciation of the therapy freedom of a doctor. Deviations from the consensual corridor require justification and documentation.

The objects of clinical pathways

- ✎ Misunderstandings are excluded – unambiguous compared to oral statements = transparency
- ✎ Analysis of the current state is the base of reflection (continuous improvement process)
- ✎ Facilitating the process of inclusion of new employees into fixed processes and procedures
- ✎ Definition of responsibilities
- ✎ Promotion of cooperation overarching departments and professional groups
- ✎ Basis for the determination of process costs

Reducing costs

- Elimination of resource waste
(double work, unnecessary work, rework)

Performance orientation

- Acceleration of procedures creates free space

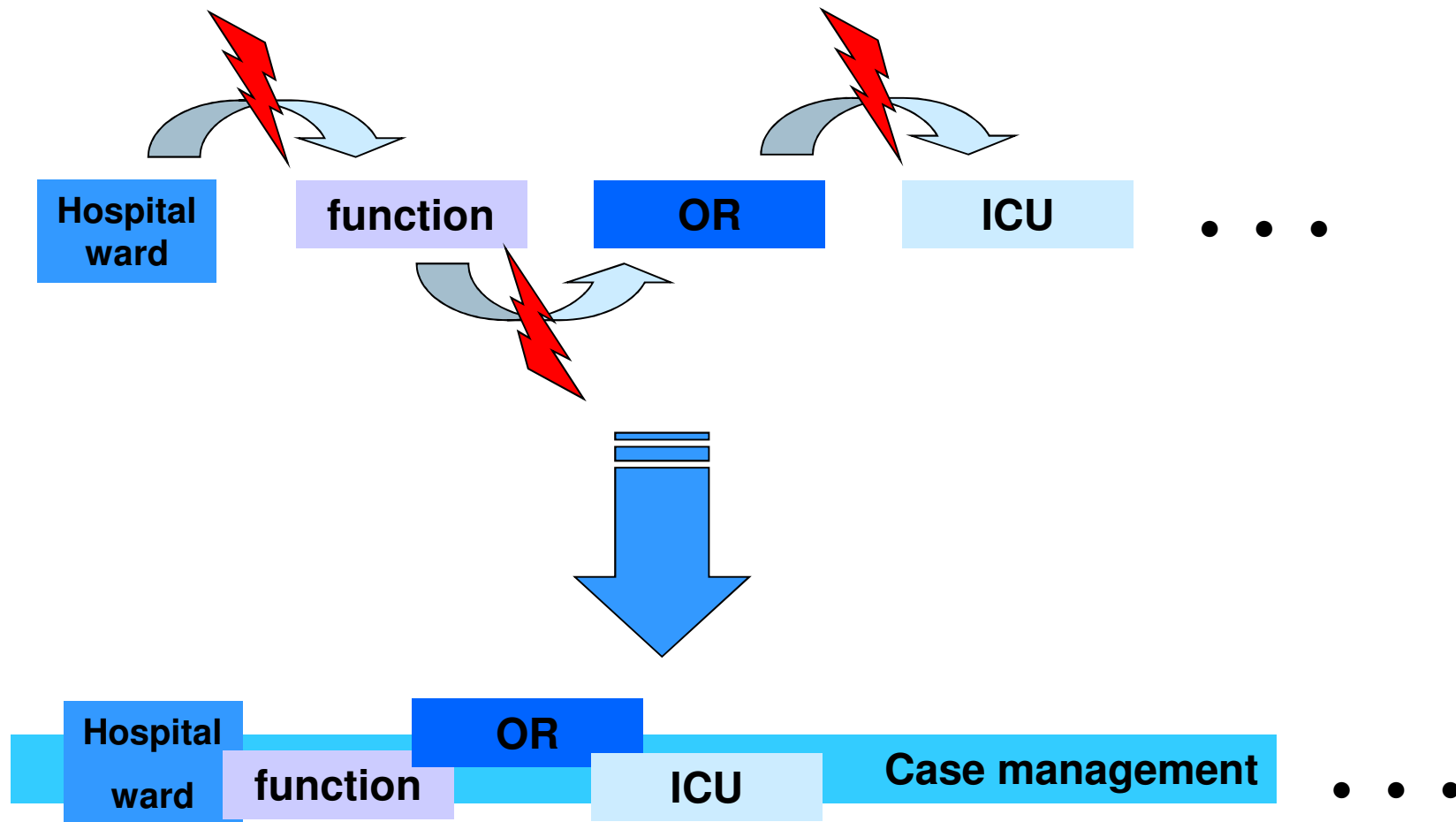
Making quality enhancements possible

- Shorter throughput times, quicker treatment, shorter waiting period,....)

Motivating colleagues

- Elimination of unnecessary tasks, no discussion about responsibilities

Process optimisation by clinical pathways

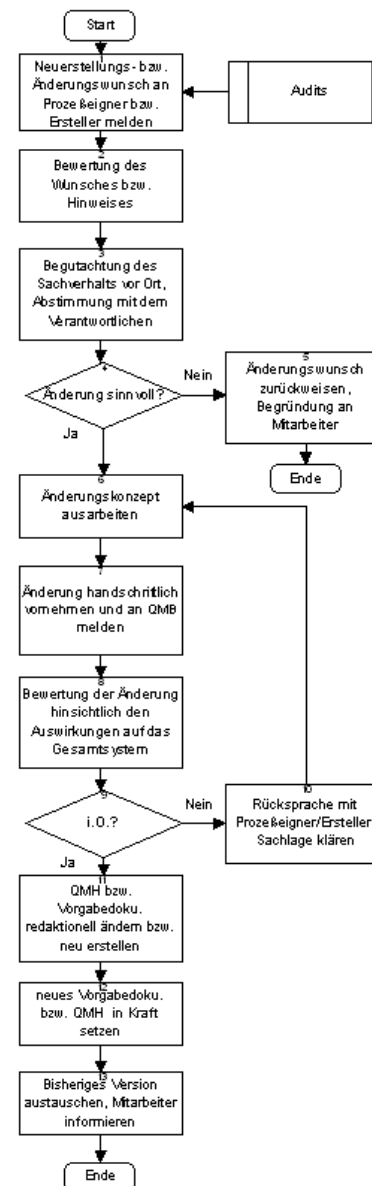


Possible elements of a patient pathway

- ☞ Responsibilities
- ☞ Criteria of inclusion, exclusion and termination (e. g. ICD, OPS, G-DRG)
- ☞ Classification of patients (e. g. ASA classification)
- ☞ Guideline(s)
- ☞ Care standard(s)
- ☞ Costs (material / staff costs)
- ☞ Description of procedures
- ☞ To-do list, ...
- ☞ Quality indicators

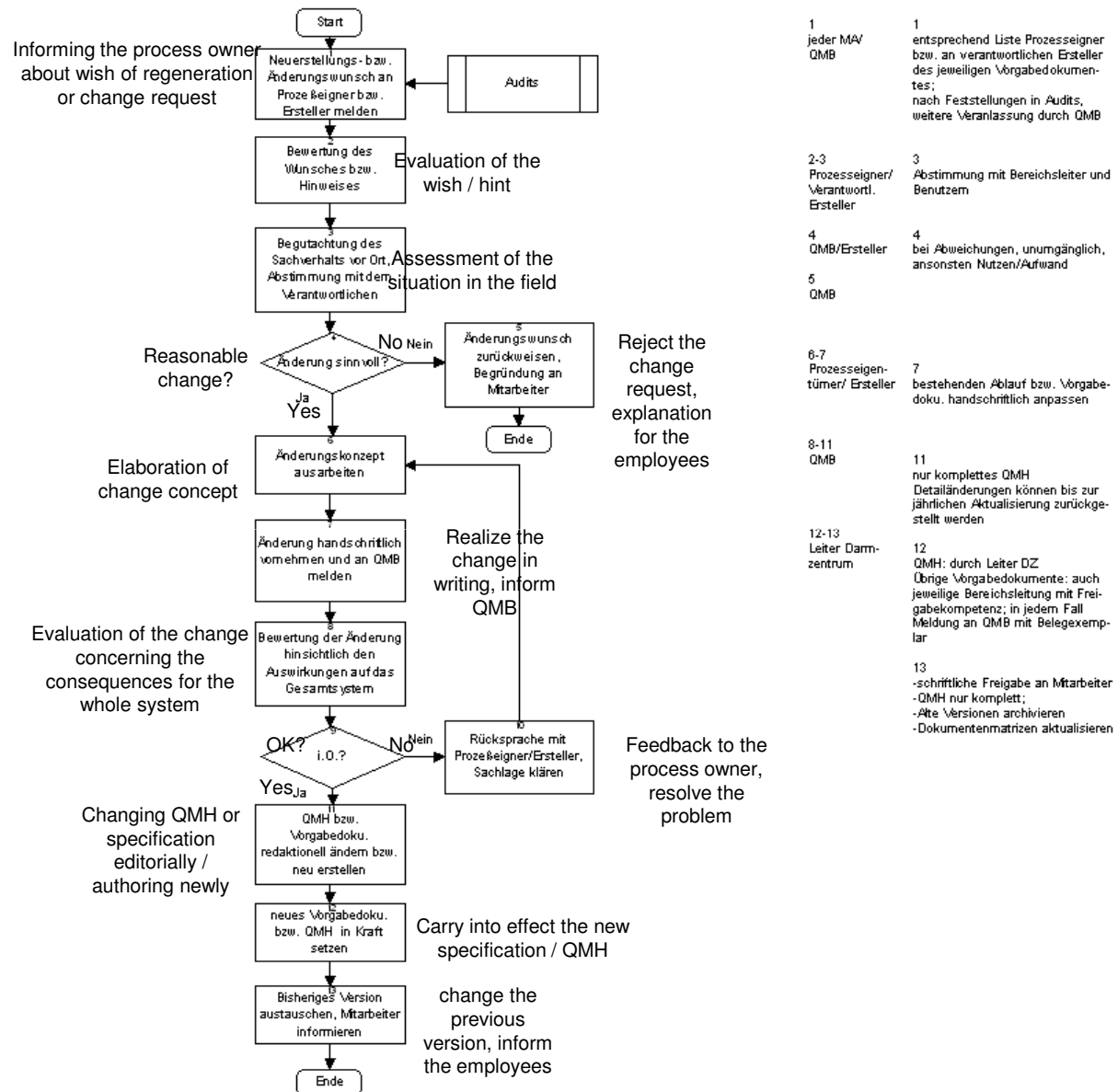
Flow charts

- Graphic form of presentation for processes resp. action procedures
- Work contents and organisation processes can be illustrated as process descriptions or flow charts
- Describing processes in the clinic, and, where it's useful, depict as flow chart.
- Where required, finding weak points in the previous course of business



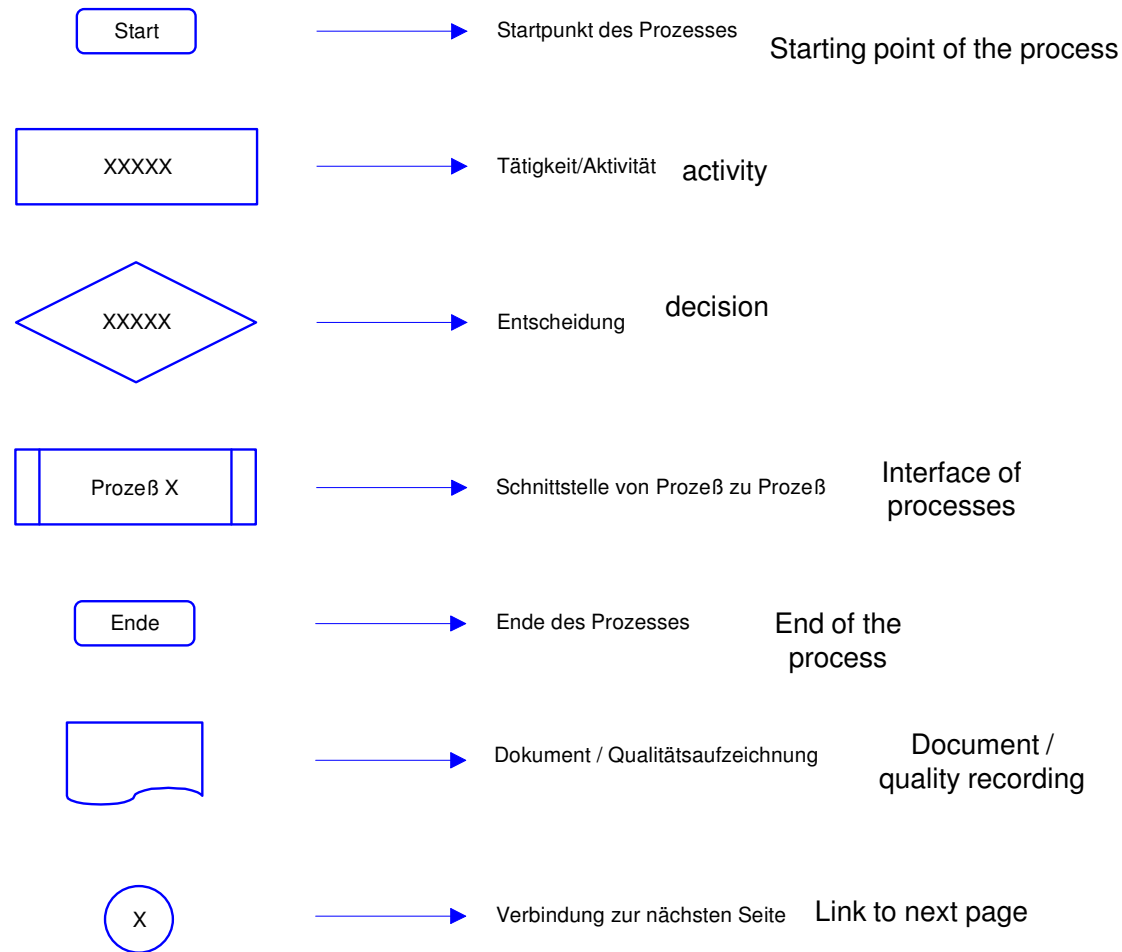
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1
jeder MAV
QMB | 1
entsprechend Liste Prozesseigner
bzw. an verantwortlichen Ersteller
des jeweiligen Vorgabedokumen-
tes;
nach Feststellungen in Audits,
weitere Veranlassung durch QMB |
| 2-3
Prozesseigner/
Verantwortl.
Ersteller | 3
Abstimmung mit Bereichsleiter und
Benutzern |
| 4
QMB/Ersteller | 4
bei Abweichungen, unumgänglich,
ansonsten Nutzen/Aufwand |
| 5
QMB | |
| 6-7
Prozesseigen-
tümer/ Ersteller | 7
bestehenden Ablauf bzw. Vorgabe-
doku. handschriftlich anpassen |
| 8-11
QMB | 11
nur komplettes QMH
Detailänderungen können bis zur
jährlichen Aktualisierung zurückge-
stellt werden |
| 12-13
Leiter Darm-
zentrum | 12
QMH: durch Leiter DZ
Übrige Vorgabedokumente: auch
jeweilige Bereichsleitung mit Frei-
gabekompetenz; in jedem Fall
Meldung an QMB mit Belegexemp-
lar |
| | 13
-schriftliche Freigabe an Mitarbeiter
-QMH nur komplett;
-Alte Versionen archivieren
-Dokumentenmatrizen aktualisieren |

Flow charts

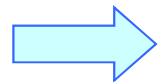


- | | |
|--|---|
| 1
jeder MA/
QMB | 1
entsprechend Liste Prozesseigner
bzw. an verantwortlichen Ersteller
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lar |
| | 13
- schriftliche Freigabe an Mitarbeiter
- QMH nur komplett;
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- Dokumentenmatrizen aktualisieren |

Flow chart symbols



Audit I



An Audit (Latin for „hearing“) is the implementation of a target-actual comparison at a certain point in time, whereby the target state should be defined as exactly as possible.

- ☞ The audit procedure must contain:
 - Responsibilities
 - Claims from the implementation, independence, recording results and report to the management
- ☞ In case of deviation, correction measures have to
 - be adopted
 - The realisation of the measures has to be checked
 - and a report about the results has to be made

Audit II

Applying a review of processes to ensure that

- the planned results are achieved
- adequate correction measures are adopted
- the product conformity is guaranteed



☞ Internal Audit (First Party)

- Fields of investigation: Internal organisation, regulation for the organisation to fulfil the quality policy and quality aims (structure organisation, process organisation), efficiency of the QM system - **System Audit**
- Implementation by trained staff of the organisation (auditor qualification) or as a service

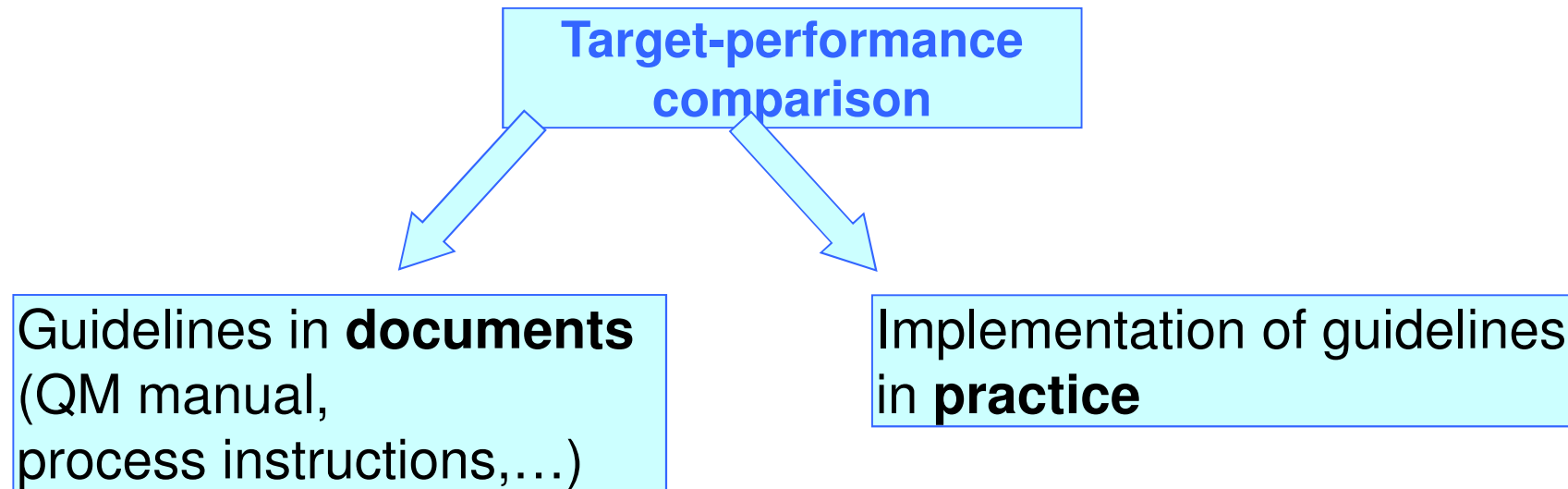
☞ External Audit (Second Party)

- E. g. Supplier Audit - **System Audits following customer requirements**
- Less relevant in health care system

☞ Certification audit (Third Party)

- Field of investigation: like Internal Audit - **System audit** with citation of reference bases, e. g. ISO 9001
- Implementation by certification auditors by registered authorities (national or European accreditation of the authority)

What is happening during an Audit?



An Audit is **never an allocation of blame**,
but always an objective and neutral evaluation of the situation!

Audit programme



- ☞ How often and where Audits are planned regularly
- ☞ Internal Audits usually take place once per year
- ☞ Recertification Audits every three years

Monat/Jahr	Ort L=Leipzig B=Borna S=Schkeuditz	Struktur, Management, Prozesse	Personal- management	Stoma- therapie	Prävention/ Früherkennung	Ambulanz	Endos- kopie	Ernährungs- beratung	Patho- logie	Onko- logie	OP- Management	Station
Februar/2008	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
März 2008	B/S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Februar/2009	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
März 2009	B/S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Februar/2010	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
März 2010	B/S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Februar/2011	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
März 2011	B/S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

...

Document review

- Evaluation of the applicable management system documents
- Citation of notes
- Determination of conformity concerning the reference bases (audit criteria)

Creation of an audit plan

Audit			Audit-Nr.:	Audit-Datum:	Auditoren:	Auditierte Bereich:	Abschnitt:	Referenz-dokumente:
System ☒	Prozess ☐	Produkt ☐	5/2005	24.02.03	Hildebrand, Audtleiter Schwarz, Co-Auditor	Betrieb	Kernprozess Produktion	MS, MH, VA`s, ISO 9001:2000
Zeitplan	Untersuchungsschwerpunkte						Auditierte	
8:00 Uhr	Einführungsgespräch						Betriebsleiter und Führungskräfte Fertigung, Montage u. Versand	
8:15 Uhr	Produktionplanung Lenkung der Produktion						Herr Braun, BL	
8:45 Uhr	Einrichtungen, Werkzeuge, Prüfungen, Prüfdokumentation, Prüfmittel Kennzeichnung, Rückverfolgbarkeit						Frau Heinz, Leiterin AV	
10:00 Uhr	Prozessablauf Auftragsbearbeitung, Verantwortlichkeit, Personaleinsatz Arbeitseinrichtungen, Arbeitsplätze, Arbeitsumfeld Wartung und Reparatur						Herr Kern, Meister Fertigung	

Audit action in the field

- 🌀 Opening meeting
- 🌀 Communication agreeing to the distribution of tasks
- 🌀 Gathering information and proofs
- 🌀 Examining processes and verification
- 🌀 Documenting audit ascertainments
- 🌀 Noting audit conclusions
- 🌀 Final meeting

Central deviation

- Conformity to the corresponding assessment base (set of regulations) is not given
- Auditing in a specific point of examination is stopped
- Measures of correction are urgently needed and to be implemented in the short term (90-days rule)
- Process of confirmation cannot be brought to an end

Secondary deviation

- A secondary deviation does not cause the stop of an audit
- The transgression of a certain number is seen as a central deviation and treated analogously

- The examinations show a conformity to the requirements
- The auditors give hints about existing development opportunities or conceivable requirements

Audit report

- Writing an audit report by the audit team
- Approval of the audit report (Audit Manager)
- Distribution of the audit report (following internal rules)

Consequences

- Measures of correction, improvement and prevention are usually decided by the audited and not regarded as features of the audit

Certificate

➔ **Certificate =
Confirmation of conformity**

- Usually the certificate is valid for a period of three years
- Subsequently: recertification audit
- Once per year: Controlling audits

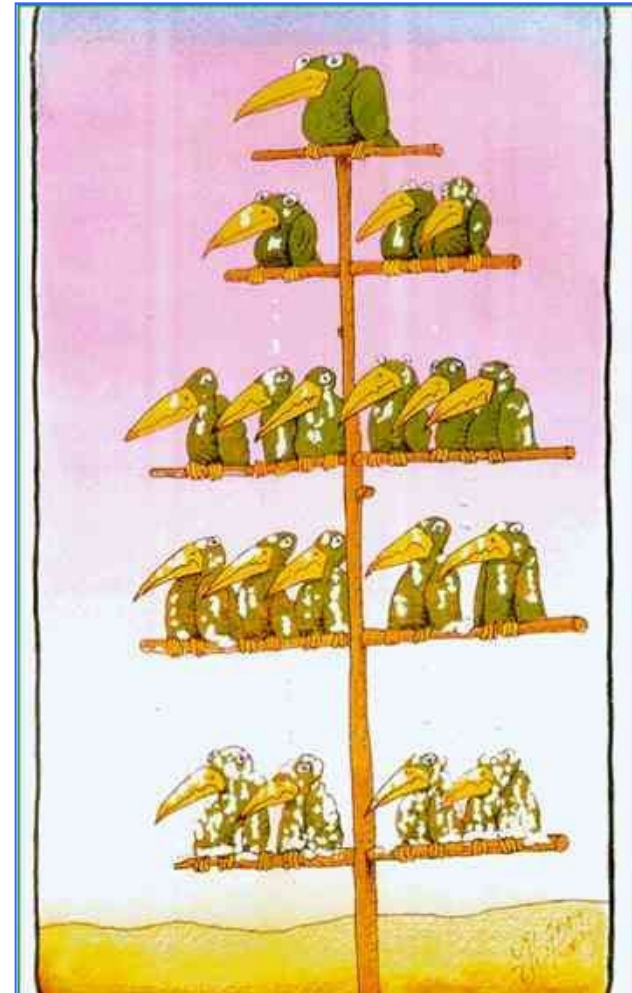


Creating a quality management system

- ☛ Description of central processes is a helpful basis
- ☛ By changing these processes and the work of quality improvement teams the quality improvement is ready to be started

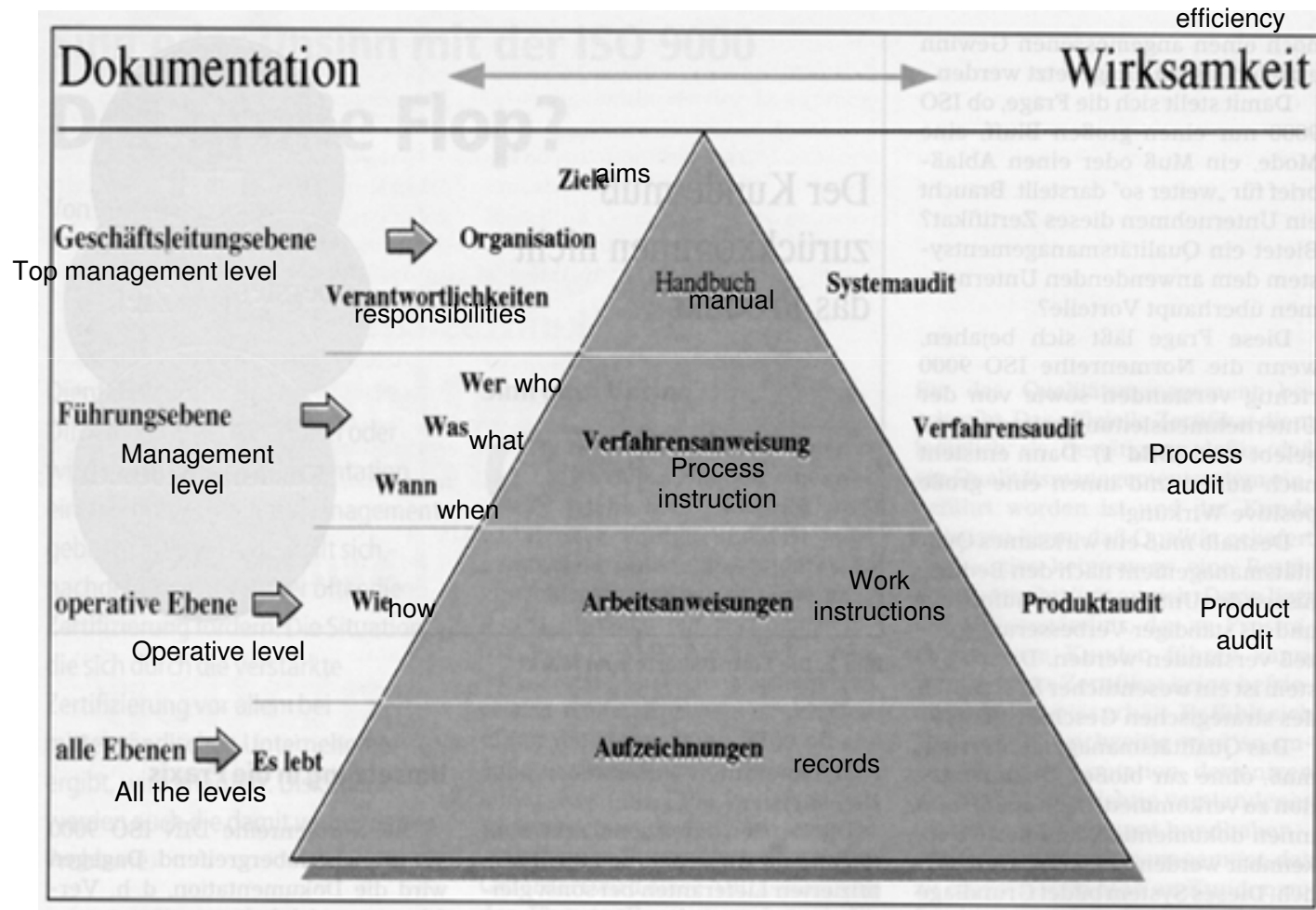


.... **Management method** of an organisation which is based on the **involvement** of **all** their members, for which **quality** is in the center and which aims for **business success** in the long term and a **benefit** for the members of the **organisation** and **society** by satisfying the **clients**



QM als Top-Down-Prozess

Documentation hierarchy of quality management



- ☞ **Document control** comprises all the activities of writing, reviewing, releasing and distribution of documents

- ☞ During the period of validity of the documents the activities of changing, re-releasing and the confiscation of old documents are understood

- ☞ To be differentiated:
 - Guidelines (=documents)
 - Form sheets
 - Quality recordings (=attestation documents)

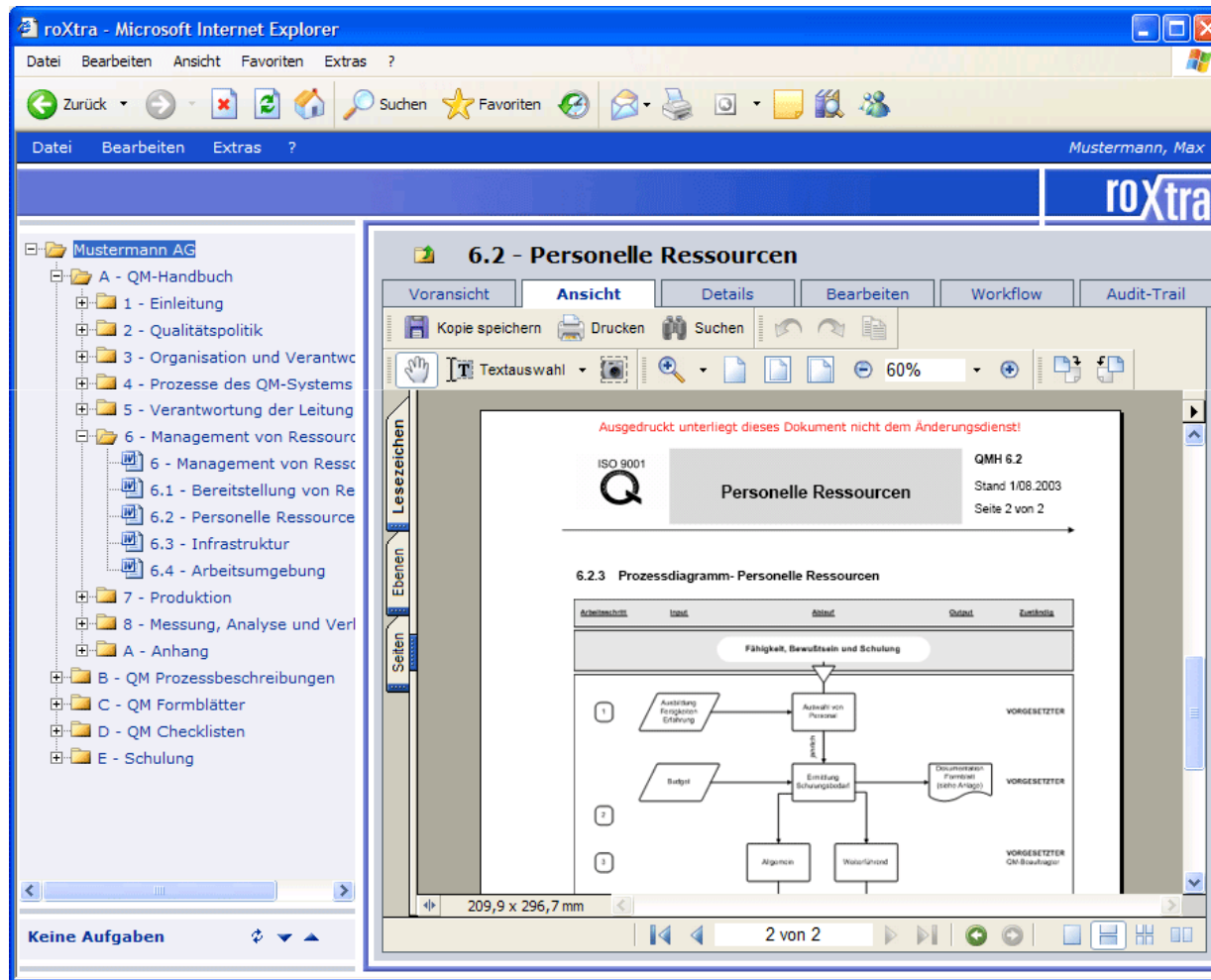
Document (guidelines)

- QM documents are all the data which contain guidelines and demands as well as organisation regulations about a QM system. Basically, among these range work and process instructions and the QM manual

Recording (proofs)

- A document which contains a proof about an accomplished activity or the obtained results
- Recordings are documents which have been filled out
- A document which is not valid any more turns automatically into a recording

Electronic depiction of document control



The screenshot displays the roXtra web application interface within a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser. The left sidebar shows a hierarchical tree structure for 'Mustermann AG', including folders for 'A - QM-Handbuch', 'B - QM Prozessbeschreibungen', 'C - QM Formblätter', 'D - QM Checklisten', and 'E - Schulung'. The main content area displays the document '6.2 - Personelle Ressourcen' (QM 6.2, Stand 1/08.2003, Seite 2 von 2). The document is titled 'Personelle Ressourcen' and includes a process diagram (6.2.3 Prozessdiagramm- Personelle Ressourcen) showing the flow from 'Anforderung Funktionen / Stellung' to 'Auswahl von Personal' and 'Ermittlung Schulungsbedarf', leading to 'Allgemein' and 'Weiterbildung'. The interface includes navigation tabs (Voransicht, Ansicht, Details, Bearbeiten, Workflow, Audit-Trail) and a toolbar with icons for document management. A red warning message at the top of the document content states: 'Ausgedruckt: unterliegt dieses Dokument nicht dem Änderungsdienst!'.

Quality policy...



... is scheduled by the management



...contains intentions and ambitions of the organisation about quality

...contains the obligation to improve steadily



...is an element of the enterprise policy

...is a part of the quality management manual



...has to be made public for all the employees

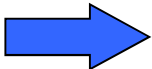


...has to be formulated in a way which makes it possible for all the employees to be understood, carried out and respected



- ☞ The QMO is appointed by the top management
- ☞ He is the direct subordinate of the management
- ☞ Responsibilities (among others)
 - Reporting the quality situation
 - Determination, realization and maintenance of the QM system
 - Monitoring the strategic quality aims
 - Description of the efficiency of the QM system and conclusions about improvement programmes

-  **KTQ (Kooperation für Transparenz und Qualität im Krankenhaus – Cooperation for transparency and quality in the hospital)**
-  **EFQM (Modell für Excellence der European Foundation for Quality Management)**
-  **DIN EN ISO 9001:2008**

 The central part is the evaluation of processes in the hospital

- ☛ Concept applicable only for the whole hospital
- ☛ External evaluation by accredited KTQ visitors
- ☛ Many certified hospitals
- ☛ Nationally approved
- ☛ Approval by the partners of the self-management
- ☛ Minor integration of risk management
- ☛ Good integration of clinical pathways
- ☛ Steady adaption of the questionnaire
- ☛ Compatibility:
 - Integrates DIN ISO very well
 - Can serve as interim stage of EFQM





Assets

- ☞ Hospital-specific catalogue
- ☞ Approved by self-management partners
- ☞ Orientation to patients
- ☞ Pragmatic approach

Disadvantages

- ☞ Fixed model promotes perception as check lists
- ☞ No complete QM model
- ☞ Low requirements
- ☞ Immature process
- ☞ No international approval

The EFQM model

- ☞ In this model quality management refers to the relation between the enterprise and its clients
- ☞ The approach is orientated towards business processes, i. e. gathers the processes in an enterprise and tries to optimise them
- ☞ Central aim is the satisfaction of clients, which can only be guaranteed by sustainable development of the enterprise



Quelle: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/TQM>, <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/EFQM>

- ☞ Concept only applicable for the whole hospital
- ☞ Thorough self-assessment
- ☞ External assessment by trained EFQM assessors possible
- ☞ Few hospitals apply EFQM
- ☞ Approved internationally / all over Europe
- ☞ No distinct statement of the self-management
- ☞ Distinct integration of risk management
- ☞ Good integration of clinical pathways
- ☞ Oriented to Excellence, legal requirements are minimum requirements
- ☞ Compatibility: all the other approaches can be integrated



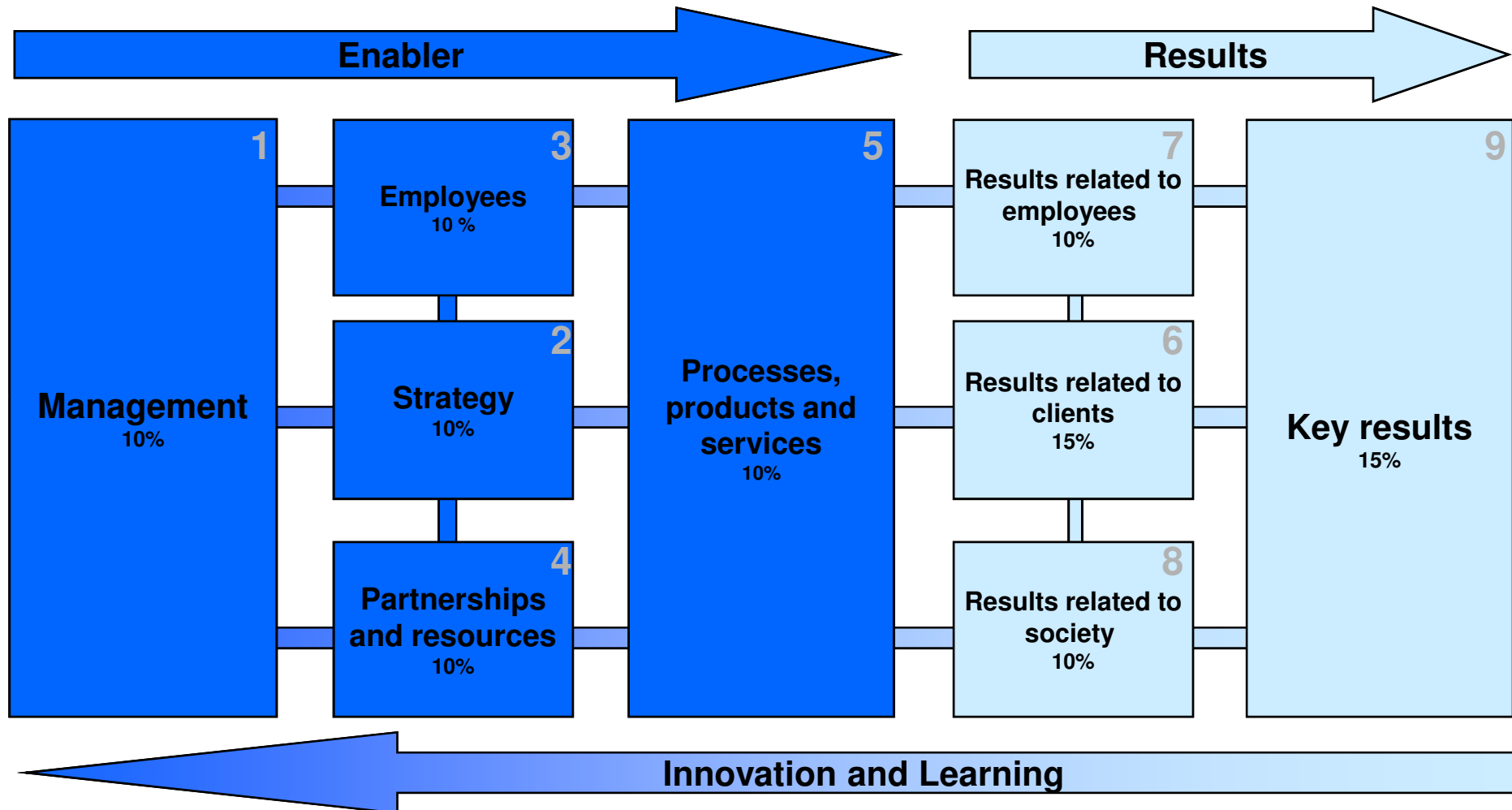
Assets

- ☞ Evaluation of the quality of structure, process and result
- ☞ High orientation to results
- ☞ Profound, open and flexible model
- ☞ Orientation to top performance
- ☞ Self-assessment and no certification

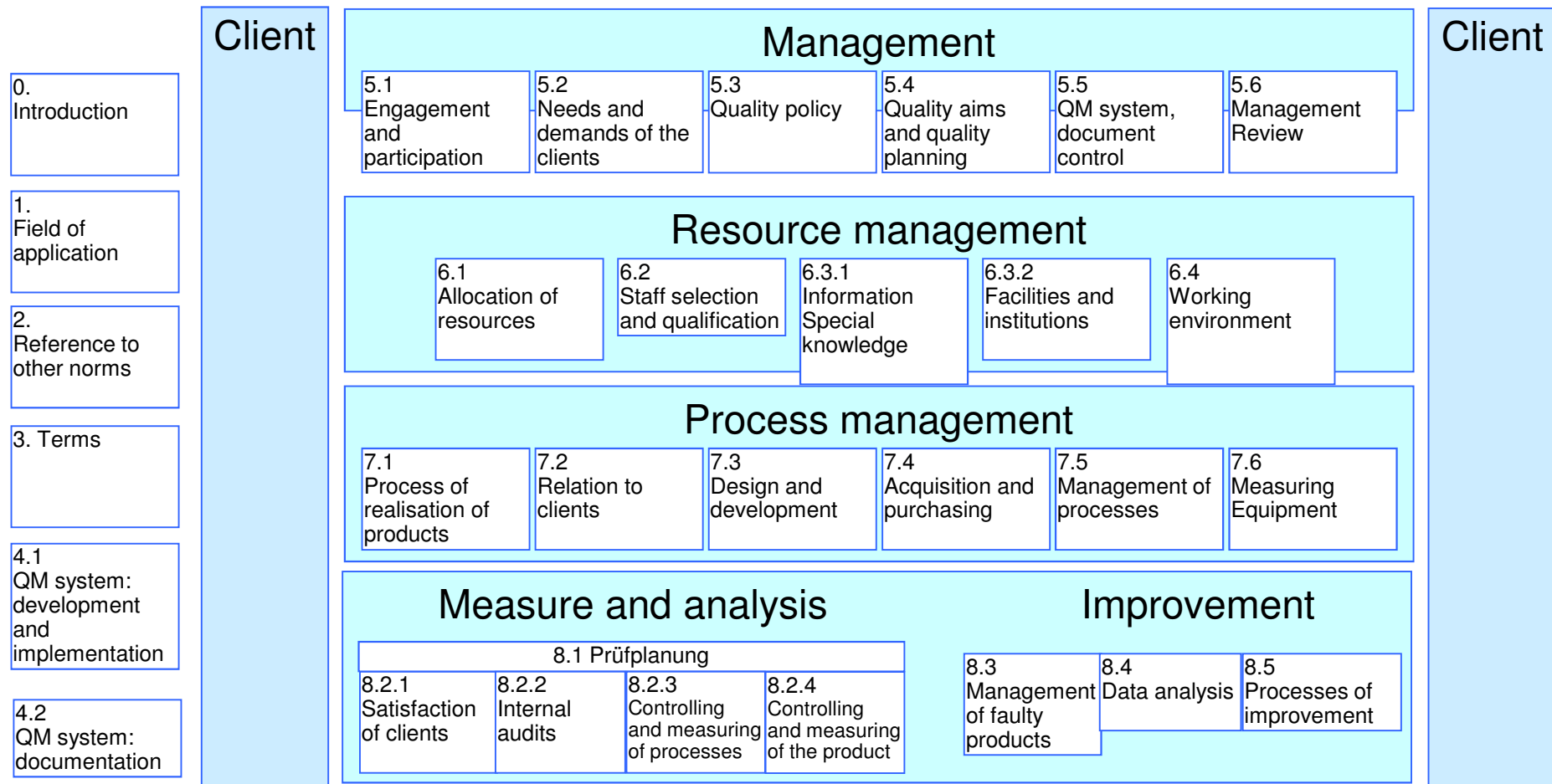
Disadvantages

- ☞ Relatively abstract, industrial diction
- ☞ Adaption to the hospital is difficult
- ☞ Low structural requirements / no certification

The EFQM model for Excellence (2010)



Structure of DIN ISO 9001:2008



-  **Orientation to the client**
Understanding the current and future requirements of clients; pursuit of fulfilling and exceeding the demands of clients
-  **Management**
Definition of consistent aims and the internal organisation; creating an environment in which people absolutely champion the goal achievement
-  **Involvement of the people**
People are the essentials of the organisation; their complete involvement creates the maximum benefit
-  **Process-oriented approach**
Resources and activities are managed and directed as one process – this makes an efficient goal achievement possible

- ☛ **System-oriented management approach**
Perceiving, understanding, directing and managing interdependent processes makes the organisation more efficient and effective
- ☛ **Steady improvement**
...is a permanent goal of the organisation
- ☛ **Objective approach to decision making**
Effective decisions by logical and intuitive data and information analysis
- ☛ **Supplier relation for mutual benefit**
Relations between organisation and suppliers to enhance the abilities to create values for mutual benefit

DIN ISO as a strait jacket?

- ☞ DIN ISO 9000 is not an obligatory legal norm and doesn't have legal force
- ☞ This norm is a recommendation, a guideline which describes a model of quality management
- ☞ The official certificate only acts as a confirmation of an implementation of quality management and to show that the client can expect quality – it's not confirmation of quality by itself



➔ Individuality principle of ISO 9000:2000: Customising the QM system for the enterprise!



- ☞ Scope of application definable, also for parts of the hospital
- ☞ Developing a systematic management system with four key requirements
- ☞ Audit: by auditors of an accredited certification authority
- ☞ Approved internationally / worldwide
- ☞ No distinct statement of the self-management
- ☞ Distinct integration of risk management
- ☞ Very good integration of clinical pathways
- ☞ Good prerequisite for Total Quality Management
- ☞ Compatibility: Basis for all the other models



Assets

- ☞ Nationally and internationally approved certification
- ☞ Courses of treatment are documented
- ☞ Orientation to the process
- ☞ Partial certification possible
- ☞ Flexible, open and complete model

Disadvantages

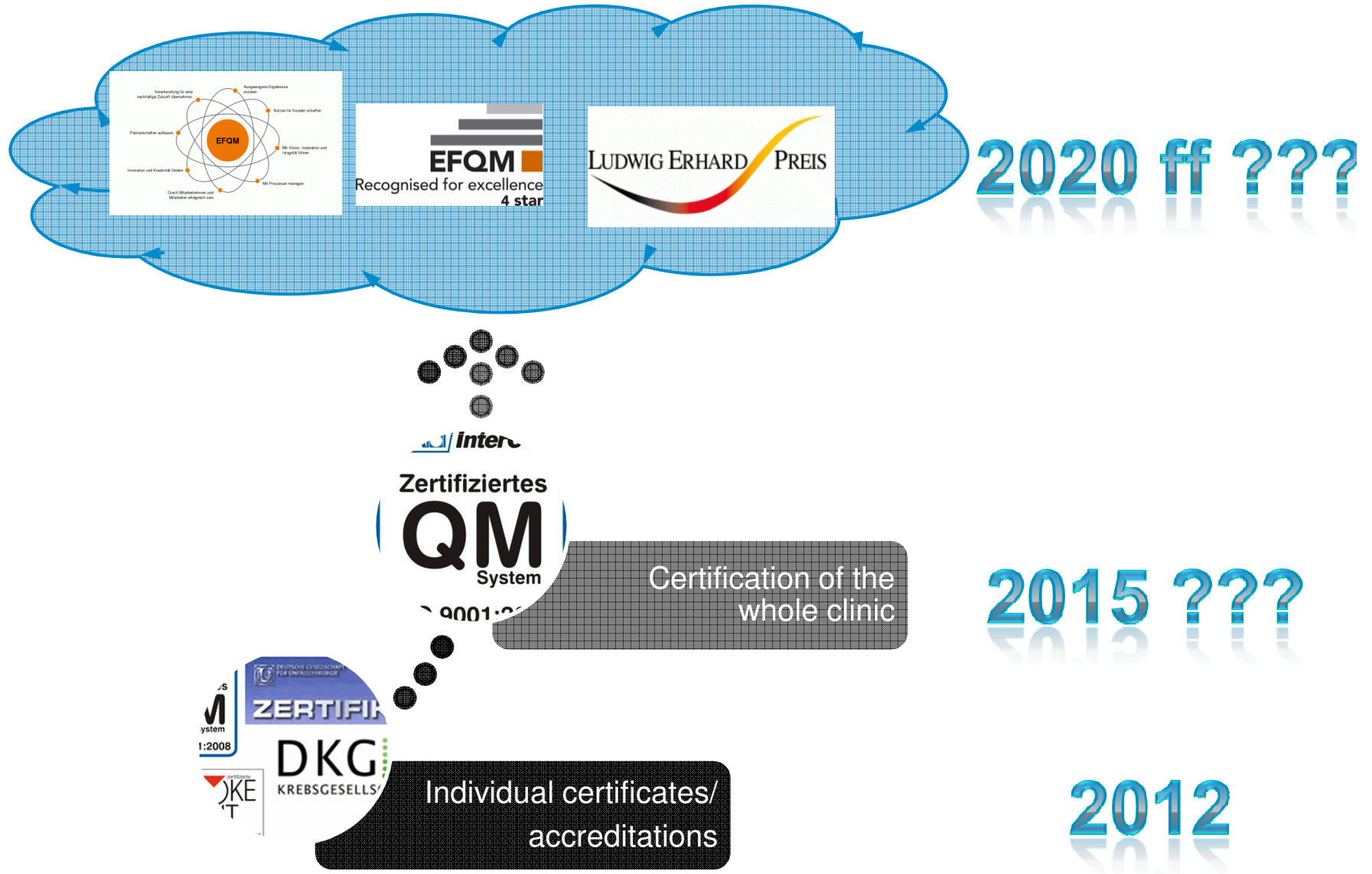
- ☞ Partially high efforts of documentation
- ☞ Difficult adaptation of the norm to the hospital diction
- ☞ Measures process quality sharper than quality of results

Quotation of the Director for Quality Management for business systems of Motorola company, Richard Buetow:

„With ISO 9000 you can still have terrible processes and products. You can certify a manufacturer that makes life jackets from concrete, as long as those jackets are made according to the documented procedures and the company provides next of kin with instructions on how to complain about defects.“¹

¹Peters, T.: Der Innovationskreis – Düsseldorf und München: ECON 1998, S. 307

State and development of QM systems



Existing and planned certificates

Organ cancer centers according to DKG:

- ☞ Kooperatives Darmzentrum Region Leipzig
- ☞ Skin tumour centre
- ☞ Prostate cancer centre
- ☞ (Breast centre: Certification suspended)
- ☞ [Onkologic centre](#)

Central institutions/clinics:

- ☞ Central sterilisation
- ☞ Chemist
- ☞ [Anaesthesia](#)

Laboratory accreditations:

- ☞ Institute for Laboratory medicine, Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics
- ☞ Virology

Various special certifications:

- ☞ Stroke Unit of the clinic and polyclinic of neurology
- ☞ Continence centre
- ☞ Diabetes centre
- ☞ Trauma centre
- ☞ Perinatal centre
- ☞ ...


**Certification of the
whole house ???**

Acquisition of the ISO norm

DIN EN ISO 9001

Norm , 2000-12

Qualitätsmanagementsysteme - Anforderungen (ISO 9001:2000-09);
Dreisprachige Fassung EN ISO 9001:2000

Variante

Originalsprache: de,en,fr

Download

☐ EUR 106,10

Versand

☐ EUR 95,40

Abo

☐



<http://www.beuth.de>

- International norms are protected by copyright and ISO is particularly interested in saving the integrity of the documents.
- They are a considerable source of yield by which future measures of the organisation and their members are ensured.



When the winds of change blow,
some people build walls
and others build windmills!



DIN EN ISO 9000:2000ff umsetzen. Gestaltungshilfen zum Aufbau Ihres Qualitätsmanagementsystems (Pocket Power) von Jörg-Peter Brauer und Thomas Horn von Hanser Wirtschaft (**Broschiert** - Oktober 2006)

Preis: EUR 9,90

Qualitätsaudit. Planung und Durchführung von Audits nach DIN EN ISO 9001:2000 (Pocket Power) von Gerhard Gietl und Werner Lobinger von Hanser Wirtschaft (**Taschenbuch** - Februar 2007)

Preis: EUR 9,90



**Thank you
for your attention**

