臺中榮民總醫院出國人員心得報告書提要表					
01 服務機關名稱	02 姓名	03 職級	04 出國類別	05 心得報告是否公開	
內科部感染科	林詩萍	主治醫師	開會	□公開■限閱(院內公開)	
06 國家及進修地點	07 出國期間	08 返國知識	09 連絡電話	10 所需公費數額(必填)	
		分享日期	電子郵件	出國計畫預算	實際使用經費
澳洲布里斯本	2022/10/17-	2022/12/07	0919724912	103,388	96,661
	2022/10/20	2022/12/29	poempin@vgh		
			tc.gov.tw		

出國報告名稱: ISQUA 2022

内容提要:

一、目的:

本次出國開會目的為發表 poster,以及了解國際最新之醫療品質以及病人安全之觀念

二、過程:

於 10/17-10/20 參與 ISQUA 之會議。ISQUA 之議程十分緊湊,同一時間有多場演講。這是我 第一次參加 ISQUA 有關醫療品質的會議,因為 COVID-19 原因,大堂課的主體很多還是著 重在 COVID-19 影響下的醫療狀況,以及探討如何因應的問題。令我印象比較深刻的是由美 國 UCLA department of medicine, Ron D. Hays 發表的" the value of patient reports about their health and health care"。Professor Ron D. Hays 強調 patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs)在 臨床上,評估介入措施後病人 quality of life, daily functioning, symptoms, mental and emotional wellbeing 等的 outcome。Professor Stephanie Best 也分享了 Professional identify and value-based health care,在醫療 team work 中,增進每個人自我角色的認同感,例如 I feel I am a member of this profession? I enjoy working in a team involving other professionals? I contribute more than my fair share to the teams? 對於醫療照顧的 positive impact。大會中也分享 Capacity of self-care among Australians living with and without chronic condition。尤其在 COVID-19 pandemic 期間,測量病 人 patient activation measure (level 1-level 4),可發現在 general population 中,the mean patient activation score was 66.1 (SD 19.01), corresponding to level 3 • Speaking other than English language, low income, no private health insurance, one or more chronic condition 是醫療中的弱勢族群,需要 更多 social prescription,包含 non-medical peer support, person centre, co-designed share decision making 來強化 patient activity。WHO public health and patient safety founding chair, professor Sir Liam Donaldson 針對 the further of safety and quality 的演說中,強調 nine main initiatives,以及

patient safety 是病人照護的主要核心。要達到 safety care 的 7 項 strategic objectives 包含:

- ✓ Objective 1: policies to eliminate avoidable harm in health care: make zero avoidable harm to patients
- ✓ Objective 2: high-reliability system: to protective patients daily from harm → strong response to every systemic failure
- ✓ Objective 3: safety of clinical process
- ✓ Objective 4: patient and family engagement
- ✓ Objective 5: heath worker education skills and safety: new generation, new idea
- ✓ Objective 6: information, research and risk management: research for safety care
- ✓ Objective 7: synergy, partnership and solidarity

至於如何驅動改變,包含 compassion, passion, and technique。之後,professor Shams Syed 也分享 quality is not a given, it takes vision, planning, investment, compassion, meticulous execution, and rigorous monitoring。全世界因為 COVID-19 更經歷了許多醫療的不平等。High quality health system 需要先有 awareness of suffering,再有 empathy(emotional resonance with the suffering people),之後付出行動(a commitment to alleviate suffering)。未來要強調 ensure quality,place people at the centre of effort,ensure strong linkage to health security agenda,build coalition,co-develop ,never forget compassion ,think beyond the SDGs (永續經營)。WHO head of patient safety Dr. Neelam Dingra 帶我們 review 在 COVID-19 衝擊下對全球醫療照護體系中 patient safety 衝擊下,有 10 件我們要學習的事,包含:

- ✓ 1: learn much more about pandemic-related safety gaps
- ✓ 2: greater understanding is still needed about the risks and magnitude
- ✓ 3: disruptions to systems and processes of care
- ✓ 4: lost of capacity of health system necessary to preserve essential health services, direct harm
- ✓ 5: managing COVID-19
- ✓ 6: pandemic led to avoidable, direct harm to health workers

- ✓ 7: misinformation and disinformation during pandemic
- ✓ 8: inequalities of patient safety
- ✓ 9: lack of interaction between patient family and health workers
- ✓ 10: most consequences of the pandemic were negative to patient safety, but positive development must not be ignored

Dr. Irina Papieva 也分享了在 COVID-19 下許多 safety gap。包含 Safety risks in health services: healthcare associated infection, increase fallings, pressure injuries, medical safety, diagnosis error, COVID-19 diagnosis testing, COVID-19 vaccine errors, antibiotic resistance, hospital -associated thrombosis, telehealth-related risks (diagnosis error, because of low quality history taking or PE, and medical error)。在 COVID-19 衝撃下,92% health services disruptions, in whole systems and levels。醫護人員也有 High infection rate, 80,000 to 180,000 deaths (year 2021),以及 long working hrs, burnout 造成的 mental health 問題。Family, patients and communities: all populations affects, lack of communication and interactions。身為 leadership 應該 need to adaptability and flexibility, ensure team-work principle。

此外,在 post 分享中,除了學習 present 自己 data 回答他人問題之外,有些有趣的 post 也值得我們參考。包含北醫利用 bladder ultrasound on monitor residual urine among stroke,介入 前平均 2.75%UTI rate,減到 0.4% UTI rate。另外北醫也分享了 PICC bundle 介入後 PICC infection rate from 1.96% 降到 0.54%。日本兵庫大學也發表一篇利用 clinical decision support system 介入後減少 inappropriate dose and antibiotic drug use from 9.2% to 5.8%。韓國首爾大學也發表使用 OPAT (outpatient parenteral antibiotics therapy) 介入 2 年後,問卷分析醫護人員



三、心得:

成效及滿意度。

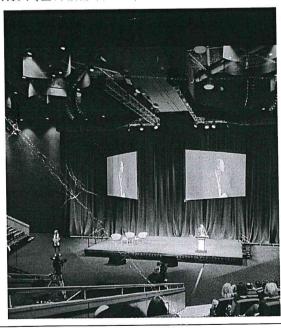
本次出國參加 ISQUA 的盛會,也是首次參與的與醫療品質相關的國外會議。因為 w105 病房施行一年 huddle run 增進醫護溝通,提升醫療品質以及制定相關規範,我們收集資料,做後續分析,很榮幸可以被 ISQUA 接受,而有這次出國開會的契機。對於這個領域原來有很多層面的探討及討論印象很深刻。包含 Quality and Safety in Resource-Challenged Settings, Primary, Community, and

Integrated Care, Patient Safety & Quality Improvement, E-Health, Data, and Innovation, Global Healthcare Emergencies, 以及 Workforce, Policy and Governance。雖然討論的主題很多不是我平時熟悉以及研究的內容,不過很開心也很榮幸醫院給我這個機會出來增長見聞。從中也得到一些啟發,包含如何增進我們自己 w105 病房 huddle run 的品質及討論層面,降低病房感染率,以及未來我自已 HIV 門診病人醫療品質的改善。

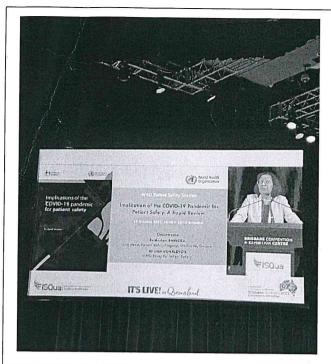
四、建議事項:

- 1. 可以導入 patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs), 在 HIV 慢性門診照護病人,已達到目前治療 90-90-90 中第四個 90 ,病人 life quality 提升
- 2. 病房住院病人符合高風險對象,如 diabetes, old age with bed-ridden, stroke, BPH history,住院後 routine check residual urine 減少因尿滯留照成 UTI,另外拔尿管的病人也應該 check residual urine,確認有達到尿排空
- 3. COVID-19 專責病房已經成立兩年,照護的醫師護理師等應該 screen for mental health
- 4. High quality health system 需要先有 awareness of suffering, 再有 empathy(emotional resonance with the suffering people),之後付出行動(a commitment to alleviate suffering)。Huddle run 的目的在經由討論,聆聽一線醫護人員面臨的問題,共同提出討解決方案。在醫療 team work中,成員因為提出問題,增進每個人自我角色的認同感。我覺得院方要增加 team work概念,增加自我 professional identify and value,每個人都是重要的角色,他們的價值需要被肯定,不是僅看發表的文章高低分,才會自我認同,希望團體更好而達到 high quality patient care and safety。

五、附錄(會議照片分享):









直屬主管審查意見:

人事室/醫務企管部

奉核後出國報告審核表影本及心得報 告電子檔寄送 winnie@vghtc. gov. tw, 俾上傳本院出國報告專區。

人事室李欣信122

人事室對國敏 到人

單位主管審查意見:

·請辞華在科會分享 IS QUA會 議行發。

2.請詩本協助愛程PGY學是 後電學員多新Huddle run的成 教主教表

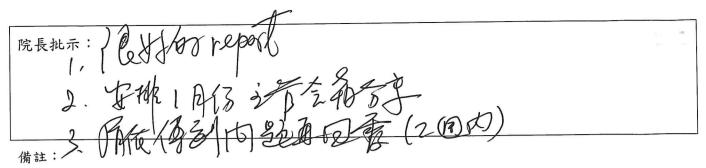
内科部吳明儒

教學部林捷忠

主任秘書審查意見:

主任秘書姚 金子035

副院长審查意見:OPROYS 酒用方字明些料或授人,如何固体符合了包括高级投查合金的 可放大了UTI是否可以選出等的不完成了不是一个那些有效不是是用的答案。Ocoud-19基本方面的包含复入员screen mental health,素本种学的等色副院长傅雪贾公司



一、表內 04「出國類別」欄就「考察」、「進修」、「研究」、「實習」或「其他」公務有關活動擇一填入。

二、表內 10「所需公費數額」欄之填寫概以新台幣折算。

三、本表限繳時間:公假出國者,請於返國後一個月內。應繳交提要表、審核表、出國報告等文件。

四、依據輔導會要求:05心得報告應勾選公開,若勾選限閱(院內公開)應於內容提要欄敘明理由。

4. Wies bundle care 53, The 1933 Res

12-12

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三、心得

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五、 附錄

