

How To: Choose & Prioritise Topics

INTRODUCTION

This 'How To' guide provides information on how to choose and prioritise clinical audit topics. If you would like to carry out a clinical audit project but are unsure about appropriate topics, your Divisional Clinical Audit Facilitator will be able to help you to identify key subjects in your clinical area.

BACKGROUND

Historically there was a move over time towards greater central, i.e. national, control over the content of local audit programmes as evidenced by an increasing concentration on national and regional agendas. However, there has been a recent shift in clinical audit strategy which has seen the “reinvigoration” of clinical audit at a local level.

According to research, most benefit is derived from small-scale clinical audit projects designed by local teams and focused on local care. The objective is to identify areas where improvements can be made in a way that does not apportion blame and then to make changes as a multi-disciplinary team. At present the majority of clinical audit projects carried out at UH Bristol and Weston are locally determined.

Clinical audit topics should be chosen systematically. Projects take time and resources so the topic that you choose should be of potential benefit to the service as a whole.

THE NATIONAL AGENDA

UH Bristol and Weston Clinical Audit Strategy states that the national agenda takes priority. The national agenda comprises topics from a number of agencies as listed below. The guidelines produced and recommendations made by these agencies can often provide the basis for a clinical audit project.

1. The Care Quality Commission (CQC) is a non-departmental public body of the United Kingdom government and is responsible for monitoring performance in the NHS.
2. The National Clinical Audit and Patient's Outcomes Programme (NCAPOP) is managed by the Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP). It is responsible for commissioning national audit projects; engaging stakeholders as part of the reinvigoration of audit, building consensus about how to develop audit in the future; and supporting clinical audit through the development of materials and resources to support audit at both a local and national level.
3. National Confidential Enquiries review the management of patients via nationwide confidential surveys and research. The findings and recommendations produced are widely disseminated in order to maintain and improve standards of medical and surgical care for the benefit of the public.
4. The National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE) is an independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on promoting good health and preventing and treating ill health. NICE produces guidance in three areas of health - public health, health technologies and clinical practice.
5. The National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) is an arm's length body of the Department of Health that contributes to improved, safe patient care by informing, supporting and influencing organisations and people working in the health sector.
6. National Service Frameworks (NSFs) are targeted to provide clear quality requirements for disease-specific care. Each NSF or strategy is based on the best available evidence of what treatments and services work most effectively for patients.
7. National Audits aim to identify and share good practice guidance.

8. The Royal Colleges/ National professional bodies produce written guidance for specific diseases and conditions. These guidelines provide recommendations on the appropriate treatment and care of patients as well as recommendations on service provision.
9. Patient Safety Initiatives: For example, the national “Sign Up To Safety” campaign was set up to halve avoidable harm in the NHS and save 6000 lives as a result, over a three-year time period from 2015 to 2018. Through a number of work-streams, the aim was to reduce adverse events and avoidable risks and to improve the overall safety culture of the organisation.

OTHER SOURCES OF CLINICAL AUDIT PROJECTS

RESEARCH/ GUIDELINES

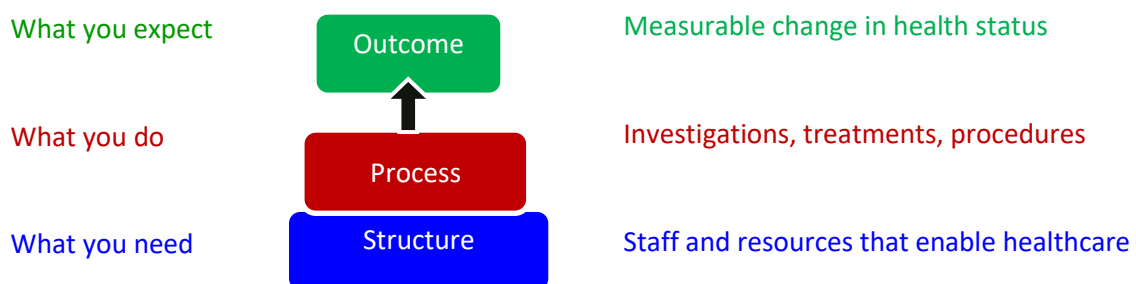
1. Publication of conclusive new evidence about clinically effective healthcare e.g. information from Royal College publications, recognised journals, etc.
2. Local or regional treatment guidelines, protocols or frameworks. These will ideally be based on best evidence (perhaps from national guidelines), or maybe a local consensus of best practice if little or no evidence is available.

ASPECTS OF CLINICAL GOVERNANCE

Concerns regarding clinical care are often identified through the various facets of clinical governance. These concerns can often be used to inform a clinical audit project.

1. User views or complaints - There is increasing pressure on Trusts to involve patients in audit. One way of achieving this is to select topics that are of concern to patients, raised by way of a complaint or via the Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) or in a focus group.
2. Adverse incident/near miss reporting, aka clinical/critical incident reporting. Incident reporting can highlight potential topics to audit.
3. Identified local priorities or concerns e.g. areas of high volume, risk or cost - If you are undertaking a clinical audit project that is based on local priorities or concerns it is important to remember that the project should be important to the division or Trust, e.g. as identified in the Divisional Clinical Audit Forward Plan, rather than simply the personal interest of an individual clinician.

STRUCTURE, PROCESS & OUTCOME



PROCESS

Audits of process focus on the clinical care received by patients, e.g. investigations, treatments, or procedures. Projects are best focussed on the processes, which have been shown result in the best patient outcomes. For example, if research has shown that Drug X gives better outcomes than Drug Y for patients with condition A, you would audit “are patients with condition A being given Drug X?”

DISADVANTAGES OF AUDITING STRUCTURE & OUTCOME

Audits of structure look at the resources that enable treatment and care to happen, such as staffing numbers and mix, as well as environment and equipment. Structural improvements usually involve money

and are better dealt with via business plans or other forms of audit such as financial audit, internal audit or organisational audit.

Audits of outcome look at the results of our interventions. Outcomes can be defined as measurable changes in health status; examples include dead/alive (mortality), recurrence of disease, complication rates, readmission rates, and quality of life measures both generic and disease specific. Measuring outcomes can be difficult. In terms of mortality, for example, do you look at all deaths that have occurred or only those that have occurred in the 30 days following surgery? How do you know if the patient died as a result of an intervention or because of some other cause, such as an undiagnosed condition or compromised immune system due to current state of ill health? Clinical outcomes are often routinely monitored at the Trust or are addressed through peer review processes including Mortality & Morbidity (M&M) reporting.

TOPIC IDENTIFICATION

The topic identification table on the following page is a simple mechanism that can be used to generate and prioritise ideas for clinical audit. This activity is best carried out by all members of your clinical audit team.

The table allows you firstly to identify potential topics to audit, either from the national agenda or reflecting local needs, and secondly to prioritise these topics.

This model can be adapted to better fit your needs. You could use different criteria; e.g. cost, availability of evidence about clinical effectiveness or issues that patients have expressed concern about.

Once your list of topics has been prioritised, the list will need to be reviewed to ensure that the projects are suitable for clinical audit. In some cases there might be a more appropriate way to tackle a problem rather than through clinical audit; for example, writing a business case for funding or reporting via clinical risk management (adverse incident reporting). If you are unsure about the suitability of your topic, your divisional Clinical Audit Facilitator will be able to advise you and if necessary will be able to help you to identify key subjects in your clinical area.

In summary, in order to progress your topic through clinical audit you must have:

- A specific, focused clinical audit question.
- Published evidence, to provide evidence-based standards.
- An ability and willingness in your clinical team to improve practice in this area.

EXAMINING PATIENT PATHWAYS

Another approach to identifying audit topics is to focus on patient pathways for given clinical conditions. Every patient passes through a number of points on their journey between their first and last contact with the Trust, e.g., Admission - Assessment - Diagnosis - Treatment - Review – Discharge.

At each point on this pathway there are aspects of care that could be audited. For example:

- Have patient history and examination been properly recorded following admission?
- Were appropriate investigations carried out?
- Was the treatment appropriate and timely?
- What was the outcome?
- Is the content of discharge summary adequate?

Also consider the interface of this pathway with other organisations; for example, referrals in or discharges from the hospital. Care often falls down here because of problems in communication.

TABLE 1: Topic Identification

Source of Audit	Audit Topic	Direct impact on patients y/n	High Risk y/n	High Cost y/n	High Volume y/n	Patient request/query y/n	Direct patient involvement y/n	Relates to UH Bristol priorities y/n	Relates to dept. priorities y/n	Issue of local concern y/n	Multi-disciplinary y/n	Interface y/n	Re-audit y/n	Score (number of Yes responses)
Care Quality Commission														
National Clinical Audit and Patient's Outcomes Programme														
National Confidential Enquiry														
NHSLA														
NICE Clinical Guideline														
NICE Technology Appraisal														
NICE Interventional procedure guidance														
National Patient Safety Agency														
National Service Framework														
National Audits														
Royal Colleges/ National														
Trust's Safer Patient Initiative														
Published research														
Local / regional guidelines														
User views or complaints														
Adverse incident/ near miss reporting														

SUMMARY

- Focus your efforts where there is greatest potential for improving the quality of care. Do not waste valuable time looking at areas where realistically you know there is little possibility of making improvements.
- Get all your stakeholders (colleagues, managers, etc) on board from the start and make sure that they understand clearly what you are trying to achieve.
- Clinical audit needs to be justifiable in terms of the benefits it will bring about for patients balanced against the amount of time and resources it takes. For each proposed project topic, ask yourself:
 - What is the benefit for the patient of doing this project?
 - Will it take a disproportionate amount of time and/or funds to complete?
- All clinical audit projects in UH Bristol and Weston should be registered and approved. It is worth meeting with your divisional Clinical Audit Facilitator to discuss your proposal once you have established the topic you would like to audit.

CONTACT DETAILS / USEFUL INFORMATION

CLINICAL AUDIT

- The UH Bristol and Weston **Clinical Audit website** is available via <http://www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/for-clinicians/clinicalaudit/>
- Contact details for **Clinical Audit Facilitators** are available via <http://www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/for-clinicians/clinicalaudit/contacts/>
- The full range of UH Bristol and Weston Clinical Audit '**How To**' guides are available via <http://www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/for-clinicians/clinicalaudit/how-to-guides/>
- Projects should be registered and kept up to date on the AMaT Audit Management and Tracking system <https://uhbw.amat.co.uk/>
- Copies of the UH Bristol and Weston **Presentation Template** and **Report Template** are available via <http://www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/for-clinicians/clinicalaudit/carrying-out-projects-at-uh-bristol/>
- The UH Bristol and Weston **Clinical Audit & Effectiveness Central Office** can be contacted on 0117 342 3614 or e-mail: ClinicalAuditTeam@uhbw.nhs.uk
- **Clinical Audit Training Workshops** can be booked through the Clinical Audit & Effectiveness Central Office <http://www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/for-clinicians/clinicalaudit/training/>

CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS

- For advice on **Clinical Effectiveness (NICE, NCEPOD, PROMS, guidelines)** matters contact Stuart Metcalfe, Clinical Audit & Effectiveness Manager, 0117 342 3614 or e-mail: stuart.metcalfe@uhbw.nhs.uk

PATIENT EXPERIENCE

- For advice on carrying out **surveys, interviews and questionnaires** or on **qualitative and Patient Public Involvement Activities (focus groups, community engagement, co-design, workshops)** please contact the Patient Experience team: <http://www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/for-clinicians/patient-surveys,-interviews-and-focus-groups/>
- Patient surveys will also usually need to be approved by the Trust's **Questionnaire, Interview and Survey (QIS) Group**. Proposals should be submitted using the QIS proposal form. The proposal form and covering letter template is available via <http://www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/for-clinicians/patient-surveys,-interviews-and-focus-groups/>

RESEARCH

- For advice on research projects contact the **Research & Innovation Department** on 0117 342 0233 or e-mail: research@uhbw.nhs.uk
- Further information can be found via <http://www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/research-innovation/contact-us/>

LITERATURE REVIEWS/EVIDENCE

- For advice on literature reviews, NHS Evidence, article/book requests and critical appraisal contact the **Library and Information Service**: Library@uhbw.nhs.uk

SAMPLE SIZES

- The **Sample Size Calculator** is available via: <http://www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/for-clinicians/clinicalaudit/how-to-guides/>

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

- The QI pages on the UH Bristol and Weston intranet provide a Hub to register and get support with QI projects, training in QI techniques and tools, and a forum for sharing work: <http://connect/governanceandquality/QIHome/Pages/QIHome.aspx>
- Further information about clinical audit and wider quality improvement is available via the Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) website: <http://www.hqip.org.uk/>
- A comprehensive list of QI tools are available from the NHS England website: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/sustainableimprovement/qsir-programme/qsir-tools/>