#### Te Whatu Ora

**Health New Zealand** 

Capital, Coast and Hutt Valley

# Embedding patientcentred goal setting

Stephanie Thompson July 2023

## Acknowledgements

#### Working group:

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With help from Martha Sorenson

All staff on ward 6, Kenepuru hospital



### Outline/objectives

- Background to goal setting in rehabilitation
- Introduce the MAP approach to goal setting
- Outline of project embedding patientcentred goal setting into inpatient rehabilitation practice
  - Reflections on the project to date and what's next for us



#### **Goal setting**

Goals should not be classified by a particular therapy/discipline

Agency for Clinical Innovation. 2013. Rehabilitation Goal Training.

Goal setting – the process by which the patient and whānau, in collaboration with the IDT, negotiate goals

Agency for Clinical Innovation. 2013. Rehabilitation Goal Training.

"A central feature of rehabilitation....a core competency of any member of the rehabilitation team"

Wade. 2009. Clinical Rehabilitation; 23: 291-295

# Goals should be meaningful/important to the patient

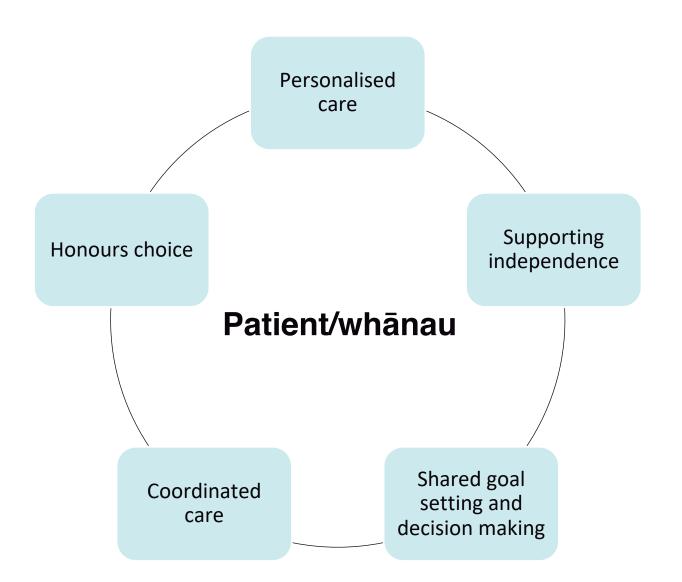
Agency for Clinical Innovation. 2013. Rehabilitation Goal Training.

# "Goals belong to the patient, not the clinician"

Agency for Clinical Innovation. 2013. Rehabilitation Goal Training. Available at:

http://www.tbistafftraining.info/Presenters/Goals/GOAL\_TRAINING\_C\_Slides\_2013.pdf

#### Patient-centred rehabilitation



Essential to patient-centred rehabilitation

Provides structure to rehabilitation - how we know what we need to work on based on patient desires

Helps with team collaboration and communication

## Why goal setting

To "create the context for sustained engagement" in the process of recovery

To "build (patient) capability for future health and well-being"

From: AUT Centre for Person Centred Research

https://cpcr.aut.ac.nz/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0015/321270/Stroke-study-day\_Goals\_-Kayes.pdf



#### ...why else

#### Strong recommendation

Benefits outweigh harms for almost everyone. All or nearly all informed patients would likely want this option. Learn more

- Health professionals should initiate the process of setting goals, and involve stroke survivors and their families and
  carers throughout the process. Goals for recovery should be client-centred, clearly communicated and
  documented so that both the stroke survivor (and their families/carers) and other members of the rehabilitation
  team are aware of goals set. (Sugavanam et al. 2013 [71]; Taylor et al. 2012 [72])
- Goals should be set in collaboration with the stroke survivor and their family/carer (unless they choose not to participate) and should be well-defined, specific and challenging. They should be reviewed and updated regularly. (Sugavanam et al. 2013 [71]; Taylor et al. 2012 [72])

do make similar recommendations. In particular, they emphasise the importance of:

- Multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) in amputee care
- Individually tailored rehabilitation commensurate with individual needs/goals and functional status
- Offering timely support services to patients and their families or partners.

# Something for us to ponder....

I remember the first time the therapist at the hospital talked about setting goals, I said something about tramping again, perhaps swimming, perhaps even playing golf again. She said – "what about getting up in the morning and getting dressed?" – and I thought hell's teeth, we're on a different page here and my heart sank a bit.

(Person w Stroke)

#### Goal setting process – MAP approach



**Meaningful** - what is most important to the patient?

**Anchor** - how does therapy link to patient's aspirations? Link concrete goals, tasks, actions of therapy to the patient's aspirations

**Plan** - action plan to support a patient to achieve goals

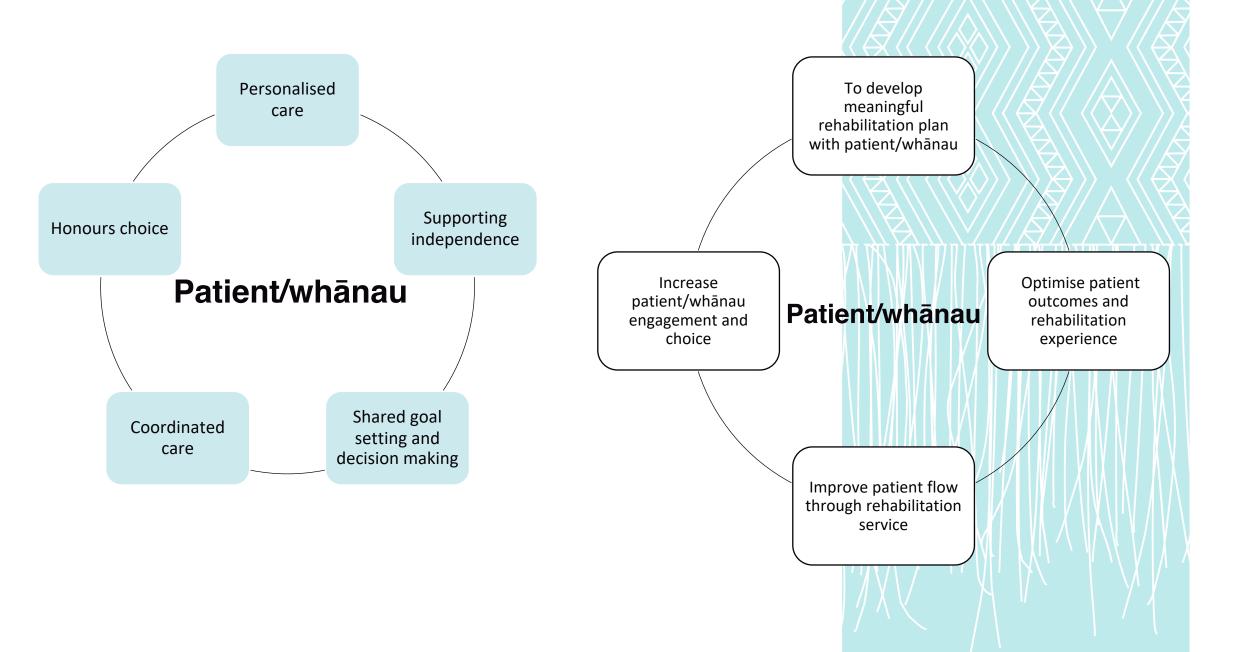
From: AUT Centre for Person Centred Research https://cpcr.aut.ac.nz/ data/assets/pdf file/0015/321270/Stroke-study-day Goals -Kayes.pdf

## Why this QI project?









# What this project has looked like so far

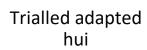
Informal and formal staff hui – MAP approach

#### Small working group

- How to identify what is meaningful for patients
- Brainstorm potential format to allow these conversations to start

Pilot work with small group of staff

#### Pilot to date



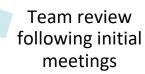
Identified how MAP goal setting process could work



Identified what worked/didn't work



Trialled initial patient/whānau hui





### Initial patient/whānau hui

Setting the scene

Relationship building and beginning to understand what is meaningful to the patient/whānau

Initial goal setting



# Goal planning template - pilot

Date	Patients Goal/Aspirations- what's meaningful?
10	

Date	No	Anchor/ steps to achieve goals	By when	By whom	Outcome/progress					
					Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
						33		54		33
			L 0							
					20					

Date	Plan/ specifics that will help achieve anchors/steps	
	Trany specifies tride will ries define to another species	

# Supporting a change in practice

....moving away from SMART goals

....prioritising therapeutic relationship

....rehabilitation as a ongoing journey

....supporting choice and harnessing patient/whānau strengths

#### Where are we at?

Understand the importance of meaningful patient-centred goals

Started having conversations to understand what is meaningful to the patient and documenting this

A trial process in place to facilitate these conversations



#### Reflections/what's next?

Relationship building vs. Completing goal planning template

Goal setting: an ongoing conversation – further work around MAP process and review of goals

?Use of GAS to 'anchor' aspirations

?Initial hui as a team vs. Keyworker role vs. Another method

