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DIGITAL LEADERSHIP AND TEAMS STAGE

Stage Sponsor:





Patients spending over 4 hours in major A&E 50% 40% 20% 10% 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023





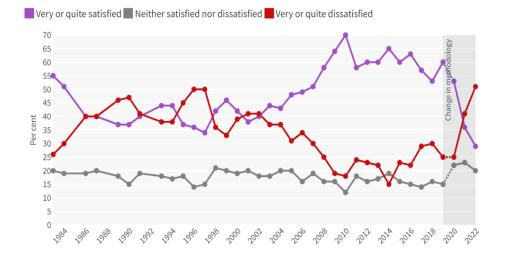
Challenges facing the modern NHS

• Exclusive: Government and NHS in talks over £1bn funding gap





which the National Health Service runs nowadays?'







Leadership and Organizational Learning

The Ambidextrous Organization

•by <u>Charles A. O'Reilly III</u> • and Michael L. Tushman

From the Magazine (April 2004)

Alignment of:	Exploitative Business	Exploratory Business
Strategic intent	cost, profit	innovation, growth
Critical tasks	operations, efficiency, incremental innovation	adaptability, new products, breakthrough innovation
Competencies	operational	entrepreneurial
Structure	formal, mechanistic	adaptive, loose
Controls, rewards	margins, productivity	milestones, growth
Culture	efficiency, low risk, quality, customers	risk taking, speed, flexibility, experimentation
Leadership role	authoritative, top down	visionary, involved

Balancing Exploration and Exploitation

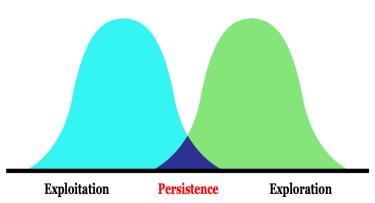
Overcoming The Modern Strategy Challenge

Roger Martin Medium,

Jun 28, 2021

"Regardless of how high or low you sit in an organization; you need to recognize these two modes and know when you are engaging in each. What you should do and how you should think about the two are different"

Seeking a Productive Balance



Ambidextrous Leadership

Different alignments held together through senior-team integration, common vision and values, and common senior-team rewards. ORGANIZATION SCIENCE Vol. 2, No. 1, February 1991 Printed in U.S.A.

EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION IN ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING*

JAMES G. MARCH

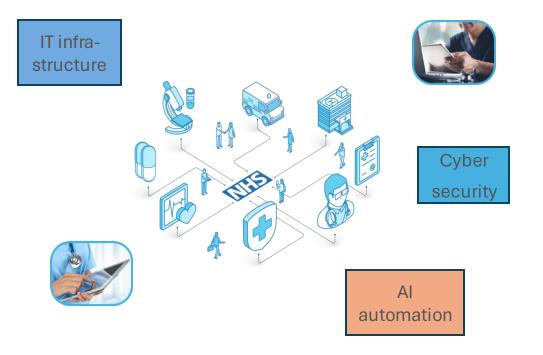
Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305

This paper considers the relation between the exploration of new possibilities and the exploitation of old certainties in organizational learning. It examines some complications in allocating resources between the two, particularly those introduced by the distribution of costs and benefits across time and space, and the effects of ecological interaction. Two general situations involving the development and use of knowledge in organizations are modeled. The first is the case of mutual learning between members of an organization and an organizational code. The second is the case of learning and competitive advantage in competition for primacy. The paper develops an argument that adaptive processes, by refining exploitation more rapidly than exploration, are likely to become effective in the short run but self-destructive in the long run. The possibility that certain common organizational practices ameliorate that tendency is assessed.

(ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING: RISK TAKING; KNOWLEDGE AND COMPETI-TIVE ADVANTAGE)

EPR a Key Enabler to our Strategic Vision

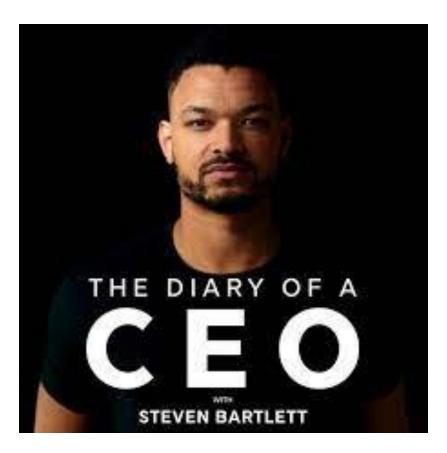
"Our EPR will interface with other systems to ensure interoperability, clinical access to care records anywhere in the system, one source of truth, seamless pathways, safer care, with patient self-management tools including patient portal "



Our Trust Vision "To be a national and international leader in healthcare, rooted in our communities"



Law 25 Why would this idea fail?



Forces that can Drive Innovation or Kill it

Stakeholders and competing interests that could boost or destroy it

Process of generating revenue and acquiring capital differs in healthcare

Regulation – technology, suppliers

Timing of new technology (too early/late)

Consumer preferences – strong patient and clinical voice

Cost effectiveness and safety evaluation – are we safe to go live

Challenged status quo of organizations – resistance to change

Seeing the short-term costs and non the long-term savings

Commissioner preferences

Organizational infrastructure – people, process, platform

Centralized healthcare systems

Why Innovation in Healthcare is so Hard

by Regina E. Herzlinger Harvard Business Review 2006

Overcoming challenges in spread of Healthcare Innovations

by Regina E. Herzlinger Harvard Business Review 2006

- Complex innovations are social, context-specific and they evolve over time
- Capability building in an integral component of innovation
- 🔆 Technical and social components are equally important
- Using learnings from implementation in various contexts
- Building and sustaining adopter commitment; peer leadership, peer communities, ownership of innovation
 - Consider adopter capability and readiness



Remote Patient Monitoring case study Coventry & Warwickshire - exploration

- COPD patients using the DOC@HOME platform.
- COPD patients recorded vital signs and symptoms daily onto the Nokia 10, using thermometer, blood pressure monitor, pulse oximeter.
- Nurses triaged alerts and responded within 2 hours.
- Patients reassured that symptoms were being reviewed which reduced anxiety levels.
- 100% used the system and would recommend it to patients.
- 87% felt that they had more frequent contact with their healthcare professional.
- 77.4% needed fewer contacts with their GP.

Current Virtual Ward Model - exploitation

- Over 550 patients supported by H@H.
- 53 admissions per month in average Estimated annual bed days saved of £2,445,697 (based on 40 bed model).
- Initially focus on Early Supported Discharge, for past 6 months ESD vs Admission avoidance: 55%:45%.
- Expansion of pathways: COpAT (complex outpatient antimicrobial therapy) and H@H pathways: Frailty, Acute Respiratory Infection, Heart Failure, General Medicine, Short Term Antibiotic Therapy
- Part of the Local Integrated Teams project Improving Lives programme since November 2023.

