SWAB:

STRATEGIES WHEN APPROACHING BARRIERS

4 factors leading to successful change

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HA CONVENTION
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Henri Bergson

French philosopher, who was influential especially in the first half of the 20th century.

To exist is to change, to change is to mature, to mature is to go on creating oneself endlessly





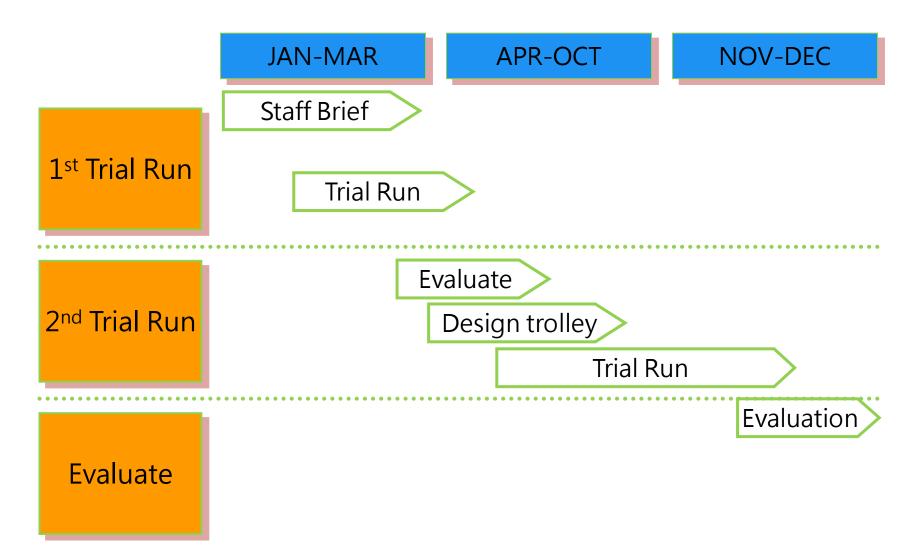
OUR PAST







Time line



1ST FEEDBACK



Advantages

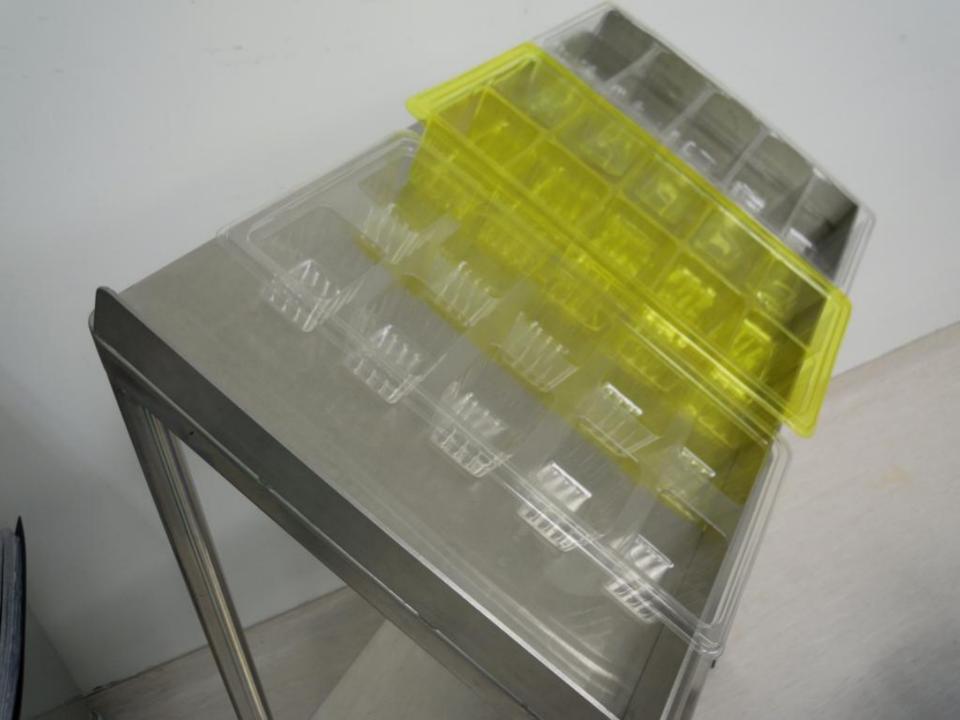
neat & tidy



Disadvantages

confusion between boxes for short and long

cannot see the raytec



Kurt Lewin's Theory ✓ Unfreeze ✓ Change Refreeze

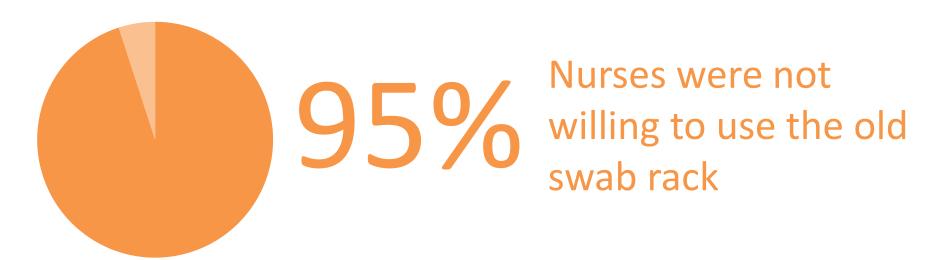
UNFREEZING

- ☐ Getting ready to change.
- Explained the need for infection control and safety concerns
- ☐ Trial run and obtaining feedback.

CHANGE

- Modify the initial misconceptions
- ☐ The change was accepted and became the new norm
- 2nd round of feedback

REFREEZING



- Evidence shows the change was indeed beneficial:
- 1. ↓Time spent on swab-related activities
- 2. No blood contamination
- 3. Cleaners' work safer and easier

4 FACTORS LEADING TO SUCCESSFUL CHANGE

- Empowerment
 - Cooperation
- Communication
 - Effectiveness

EMPOWERMENT

- 1. How managers use their power
- 2. Democracy in management
- 3. Allow the staff choice



Nurses felt empowered for 2 reasons:



COOPERATION

- 1. Address their needs
- 2. Reduce the resistance







COMMUNICATION

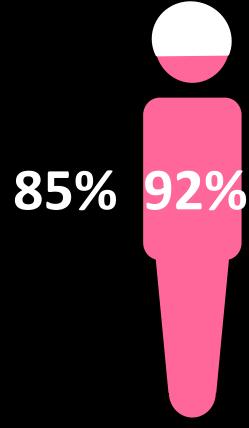
Both parties must listen and respond appropriately



EFFECTIVENESS

Gave positive reinforcement to our nurses





85%: change was timely and relevant, flexible and reactive.

92%: concerns and suggestions had been acknowledged.

Take home message

- EMPOWERMENT
 - COOPERATION
- COMMUNICATION
 - EFFECTIVENESS





