16 ADAPTABILITY OF 'MODEL FOR IMPROVEMENT' CONTRIBUTION TO MATERNAL AND NEWBORN CARE IN THE LEARNING NETWORK (PROTOTYPE DISTRICT, BANGLADESH)

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Background Bangladesh has adopted the WHO framework on Maternal and Newborn care. USAID's MaMoni MNCSP works to improve maternal and newborn care across the public and private health systems. Project baseline study found about poor health facility readiness (3%) for quality antenatal care, 9% of facilities had partograph available, and about 20% of providers were trained on ANC and delivery care. In 2019, Model for Improvement (MFI), a method for structuring an improvement project was introduced. Altogether, facilities implemented and tested Maternal Newborn Health (MNH) clinical bundles comprising 73 improvement projects on quality ANC, correct partograph use, (CPU) and Essential Newborn Care (ENC) using the PDCA approach. A visual display board reflect facility performance and periodic review.

Objectives To describe the effectiveness of 'Model for Improvement' in improving MNH clinical bundles under learning network model.

Methods Manikganj district was selected as project intervention district. A total of 31 diversified facilities has joined this network to learn about improvement methodologies and its implication. The 'MFI' framework were used for continuous improvement. This model helped defined their aim, ideas, and measurement process. Also the PDCA (Plan Do Check Act) cycle outlined the steps for the actual testing of the change ideas. A comparative analysis of selected MNH indicators was done between baseline survey (2019) and service statistics (2020).

Results About 200 health managers and service providers were trained on different clinical themes and leadership. Supportive supervision was deployed. Thus resulted improvement in quality ANC from 20% to 85%, CPU from 26% to 95% and quality ENC from 9% to 86%.

Conclusions Such initiative in Bangladesh has facilitated innovation both within and across facilities. This network of care

can rapidly achieve significant improvements in quality health care. With results from Manikganj, project is scaling up MNH clinical bundles in other districts.

Featured posters

17 STANDARDIZING STROKE CARE ACROSS THE CONTINUUM: LEARNINGS FROM A NATIONAL COLLABORATIVE

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Background One of the biggest challenges we face in health care is minimizing variations in care across the continuum. Vizient created a national collaborative focused on stroke which identified leading strategies in reducing variations in stroke care system-wide. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, each year more than 795,000 people in the United States have a stroke; and health system's direct medical costs are projected to reach \$94.3 billion by 2035. In terms of market impact, stroke and neurovascular disease represent a significant portion of inpatient volumes and source of growth- representing 34% of US market discharges in 2018.

Objectives In 2019, fifty organizations comprised of large academic medical centers, community health and critical access hospitals participated in Vizient's Stroke Collaborative to network with peers across the nation to learn leading strategies and share improvement information. Leading subject matter experts shared knowledge and discussed current standards of stroke care, identified innovative ways to improve care transitions and assessed care settings to optimize delivery of patient care across the continuum.

Methods May – October 2019. Two distinct cohorts were developed for primary stroke and comprehensive stroke centers who met bi-monthly for education, coaching and networking opportunities. Collaborative Requirements: Complete project charter, monthly progress updates, baseline and remeasure data submissions.

Results Over a 6 month time period, collaborative participants measured 30-day readmissions to measure improvement across

Abstract 17 Figure 1 Stroke volumes and disease burden in the US from Sg2 analytics