



Business Process Workflow Modeling Training

Tutorial 6, Eliciting Knowledge for the Creation of Workflow Models

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About the Authors & Acknowledgements

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Objective

- Learn the definitions and foundational concepts of methods for eliciting knowledge for clinical workflows, such as observations, interviews, focus groups, walkthroughs, tabletops, and simulations.
 - Guidelines for selecting methodologies
 - How to start
 - Best practices



What is Knowledge Elicitation

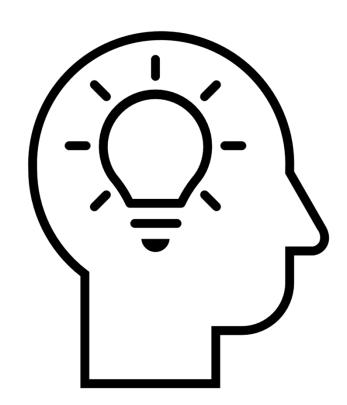
> Definition:

•Knowledge elicitation consists of a set of techniques and methods that attempt to elicit the knowledge of a domain expert, typically through some form of direct interaction with the expert (Shadbolt and Smart, 2015)



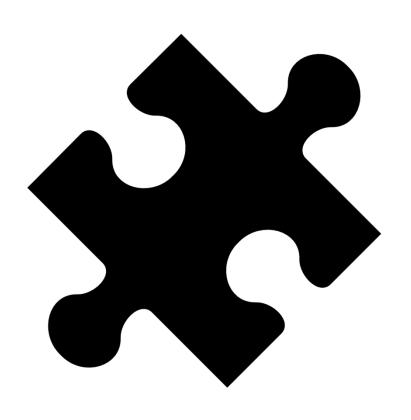
Purpose of Knowledge Elicitation

- To understand the roles, activities and interactions in a clinical workflow.
- Systematically collect information in a form that can be used to build a model.





Overview of Knowledge Elicitation Methods



- Vary in complexity
- Model construction (from "scratch") vs. model validation
 - Many workflow modeling efforts contain both
 - Elicit, Build, Validate



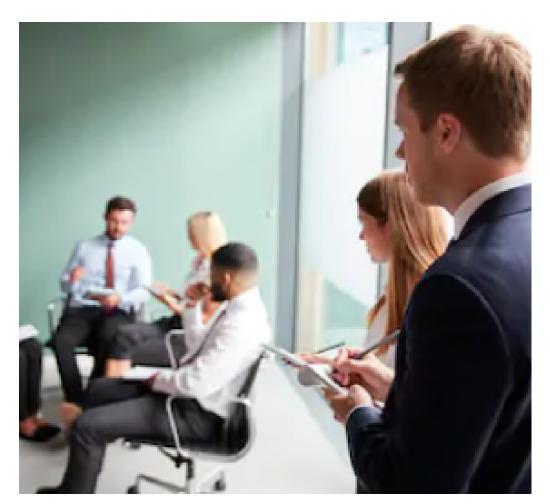


1. What are they

- The modeler observes the workflow in a live setting
- There multiple forms of observations
 - i.e. Gemba Walks

2. Where to start

- Define goals
- Decide who will be observed
- Determine whether you will perform an "passive" or "active" observation





Observations

Best Practices

- ✓ Template/form for data collection
- √ Capture variability: multiple events/care teams/facilities
- ✓Immediate (initial) validation: ask a cognizant person how typical was the event(s) you observed
- ✓As the observation progresses, you may have additional questions. Make sure that you document as you go.
- ✓Assure those being observed that observations are not to judge them but instead to help improve their work environment.



Interviews



1. What they are

- The modeler/facilitator interviews those with knowledge of the process
- Can be performed oneon-one
- Can be moderated using multiple interviewers

2. Where to start

- Identify Goals
- Select Participants
- Determine Logistics
- Select Format
- Conduct the Interview





Interviews

Best Practices

- ✓ Plan ahead
- ✓ Go in with a basic description of the process
- ✓ Keep it confidential, when appropriate
- √ Capture variability: multiple events/care teams/facilities
- ✓ Use open-ended & probing questions
- ✓ Present output as text narrative, a transcript, or detailed notes



Focus Groups

What they are

- One or more modelers/facilitators discuss the workflow with a group
- Interactive session including a carefully selected group of participants who can offer knowledge on a given process

2. Where to Start

- Identify Goals
- Select Participants
- Determine Logistics
- Conduct the Focus Group





Focus Groups

Best Practices

- √ Plan ahead
- ✓ Go in with a basic description of the process
- ✓ Get basic questions answered first
- ✓ Keep it confidential, when appropriate
- √ Capture variability: multiple events/care teams/facilities
- ✓ Use open-ended & probing questions
- ✓ Present output as text narrative, a transcript, or detailed notes, rough workflow drawings, whiteboards/sticky notes.



(Cognitive) Walkthroughs

1. What they are

- Shares characteristics focus groups, but is driven by one or more scenarios
- The facilitators step participants through the scenario and systematically capture what they would be doing and thinking

2. Best Practices

- Follows many best practices of focus groups
- Common method of choice for a process that does not exist yet
- Input is a narrative, represented in text or slide deck with graphics/mockups/videos





Tabletop Exercises

What they are

- A more interactive form of a cognitive walkthrough, where participants make decisions that affect the next step in the scenario
- Begin with structure but can go in unplanned directions (which is often when the best data are gathered).

Best Practices

 Flexibility required, including facilitators and participants working together to explore what would happen when scenario goes in a direction not anticipated by the prepared materials





Simulations

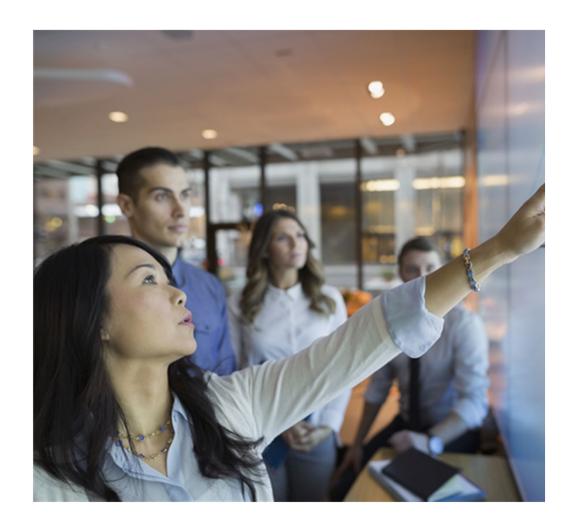


What it is

- Scenario-based
 evaluation assisted by
 technology that
 emulates aspects of the
 working environment.
- Can be experimental, with controlled scripted scenarios, free-running, or a combination of both.

2. Best Practices

 Collaboration of clinicians and simulation experts is essential to design and validate useful scenarios and scripts.





Considerations for Selecting Methods

- Overarching goals of your project
- Complexity of the process/practice
- Complexity/level of effort of methods
- Resources (modelers, participants, facilities, time constraints, etc.)



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