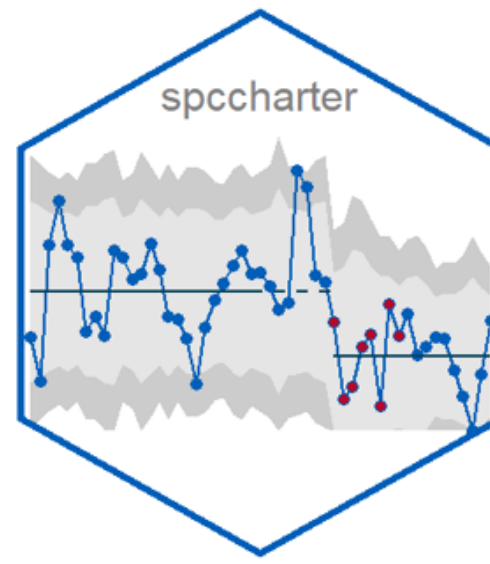
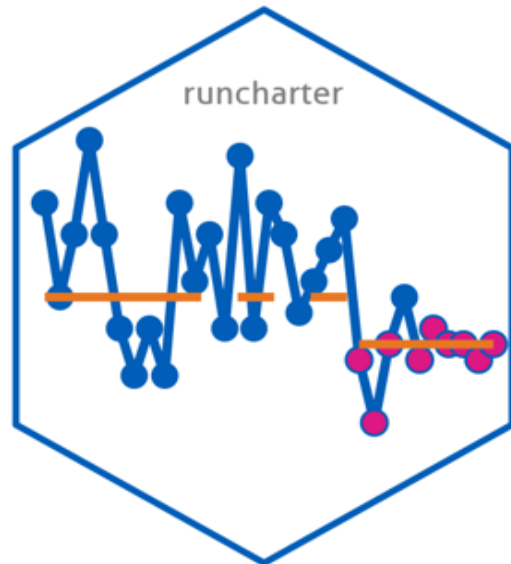
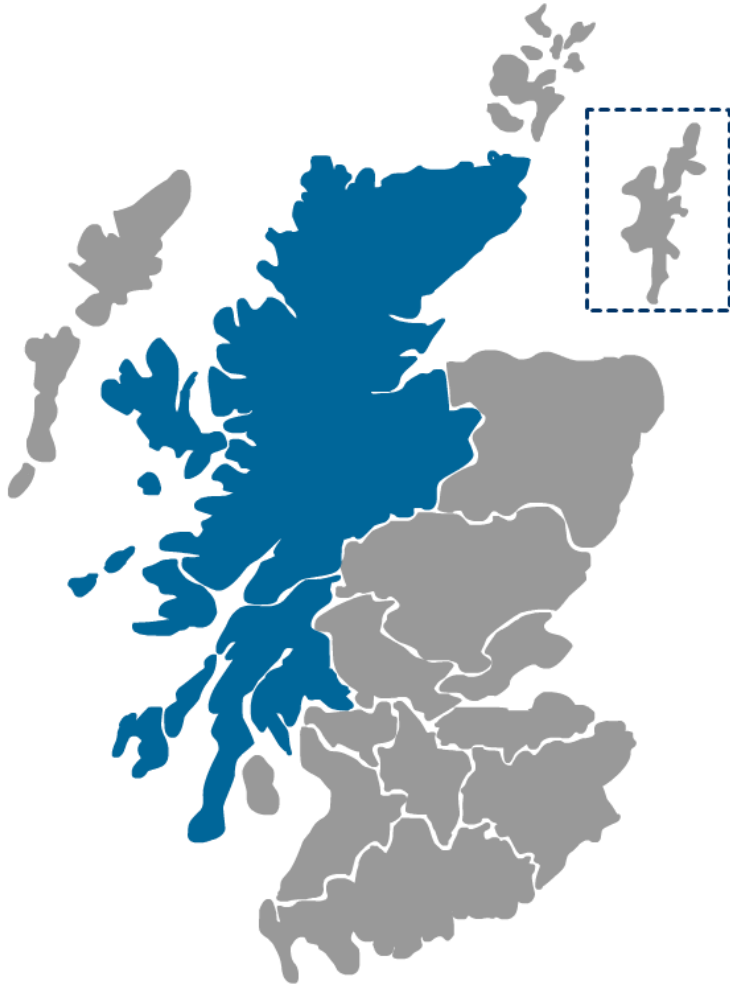


Rapid analysis and presentation of Quality Improvement data with R



Background



National overarching Patient Safety Programme

Adult, Mental Health, Primary Care, Paediatrics, Maternity
Several Workstreams per programme

Multiple measures per workstream

Remote and Rural area spanning 40% of Scotland's land mass

30 Hospitals, 100 GP practices, 80 frontline ward areas

Run Charts

- Mainly used for process data (e.g. care or safety bundles)
- Simple, easy to construct – can be drawn and updated at frontline
- Run chart rules tell us if the changes we are making are bringing about the desired improvement

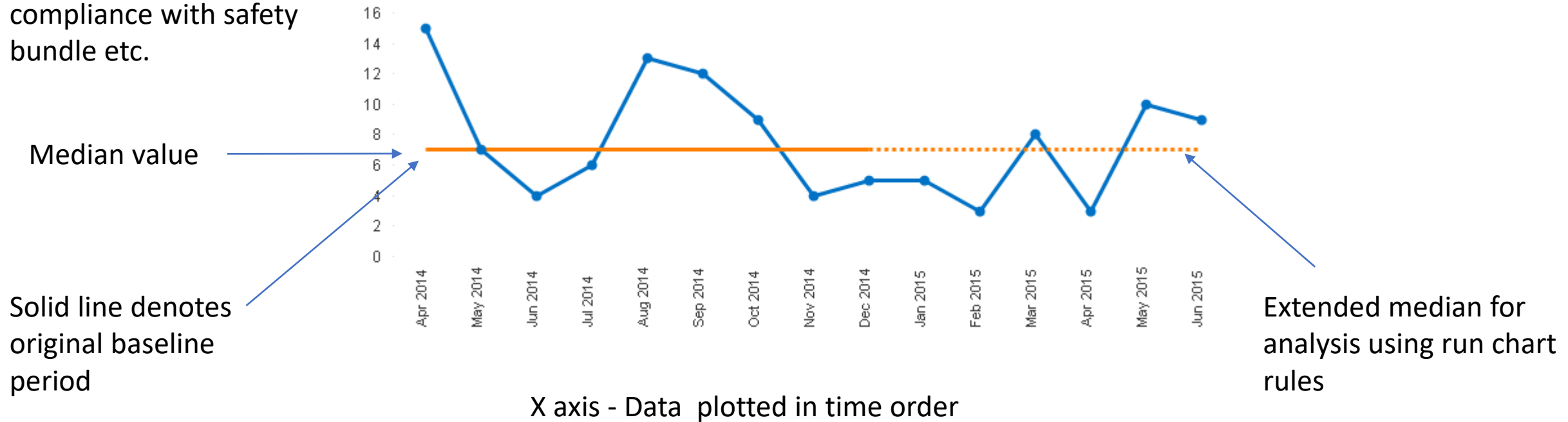
Care Bundles to Support

Peripheral Vascular Catheter (PVC) Bundle (HPS)

- Check to ensure the PVC *in situ* are *still required*
- Remove PVCs where there is *extravasation or inflammation*
- Check PVC *dressings are intact*
- Consider removal of PVS *in situ* longer than 72 hours
- Perform hand hygiene *before and after* all PVS procedures

Anatomy of a run chart

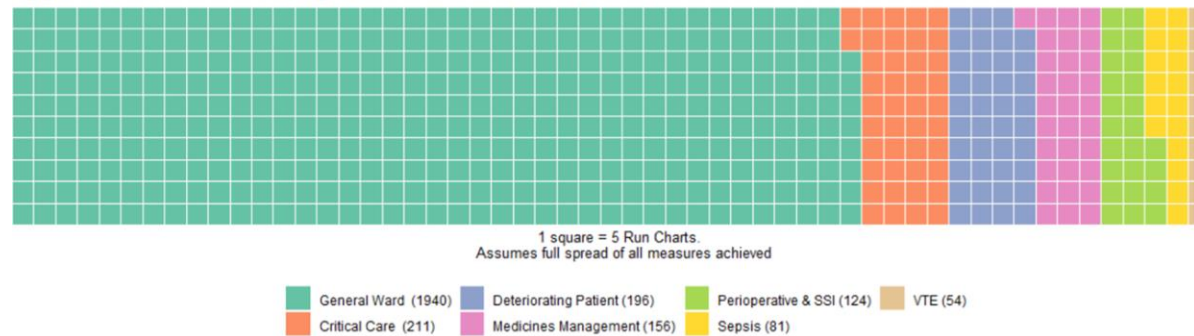
Y axis is the measure of interest – count, % compliance with safety bundle etc.



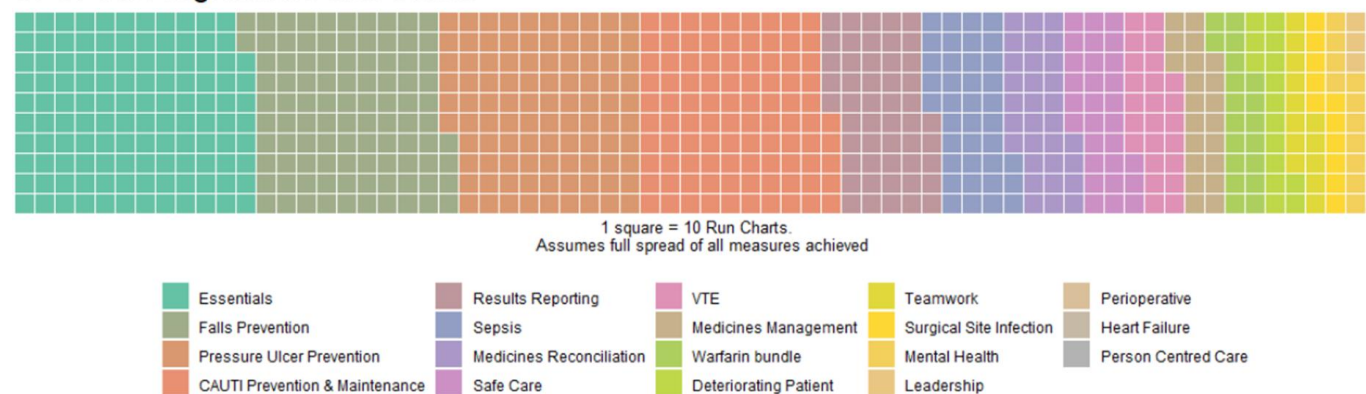
A 'run' is 1 or more consecutive data points on the same side of the median

Potential Charts required

Approx 2700 Run charts per month - SPSP Acute Adult



SPSP All Programmes and Charts



Care Bundles to Support

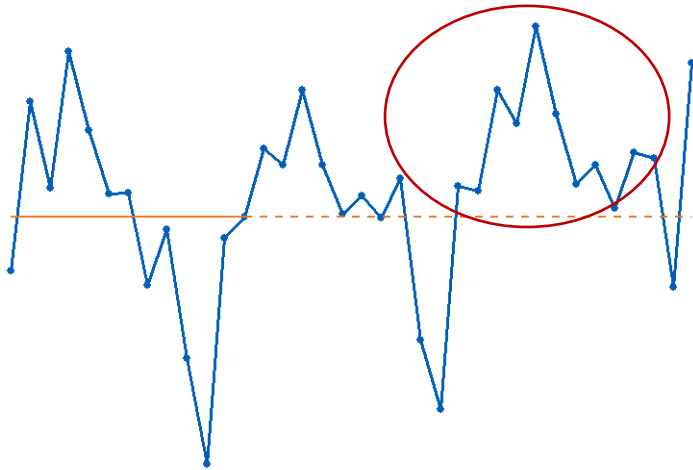
Peripheral Vascular Catheter (PVC) Bundle (HPS)

- Check to ensure the PVC *in situ* are *still required*
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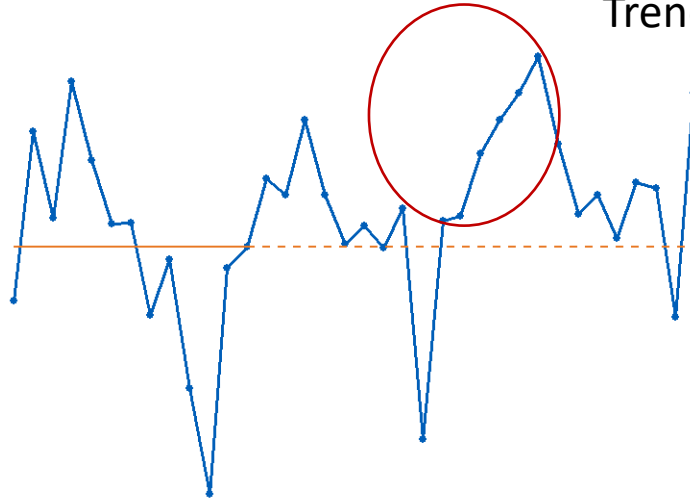
- Care bundles require 1 chart for each element, plus one for overall compliance
- This bundle requires 6 charts

Run Chart Rules

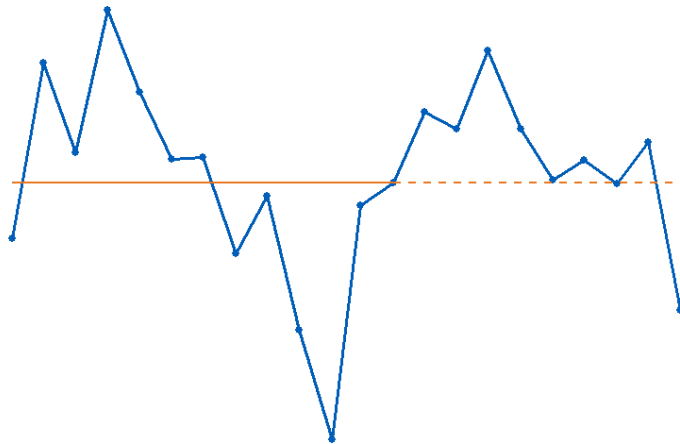
Shift



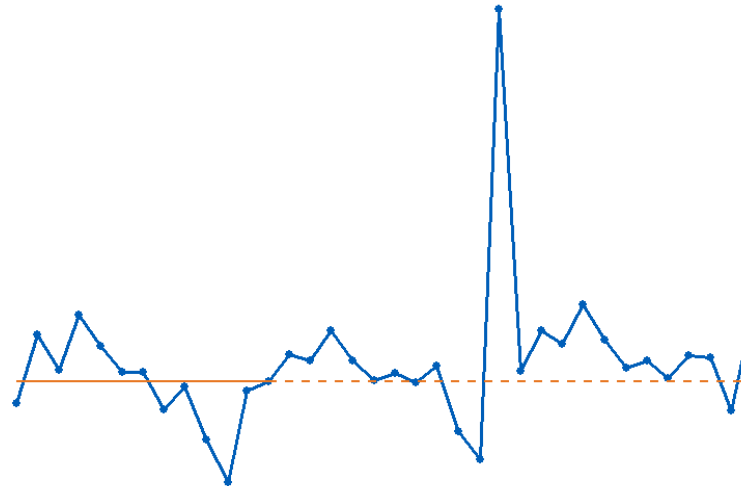
Trend



- Shift – 6 or more consecutive points on one side of the median
- Trend 5 or more consecutively increasing or decreasing points (regardless of the median)
- Tables to determine too few / too many runs



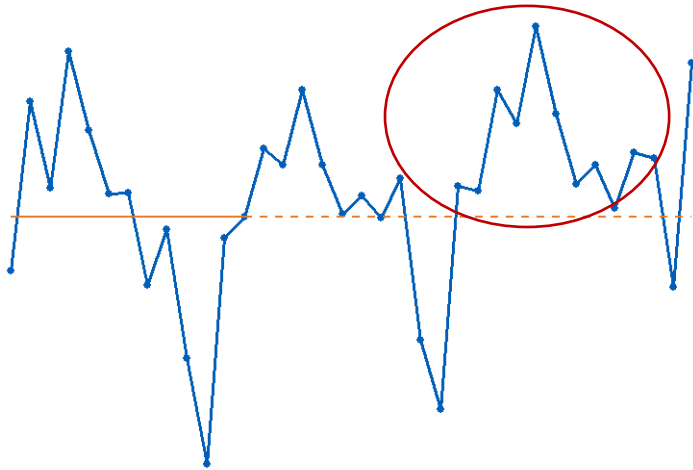
Too few /too many runs



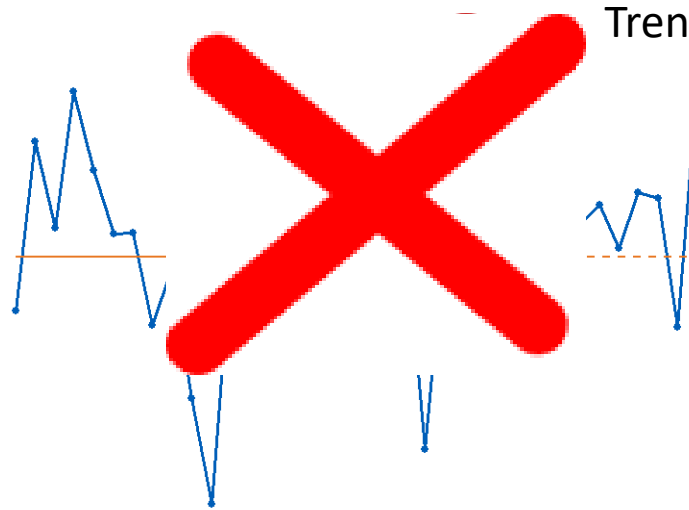
Astronomical data point

Run chart rules - critiques

Shift



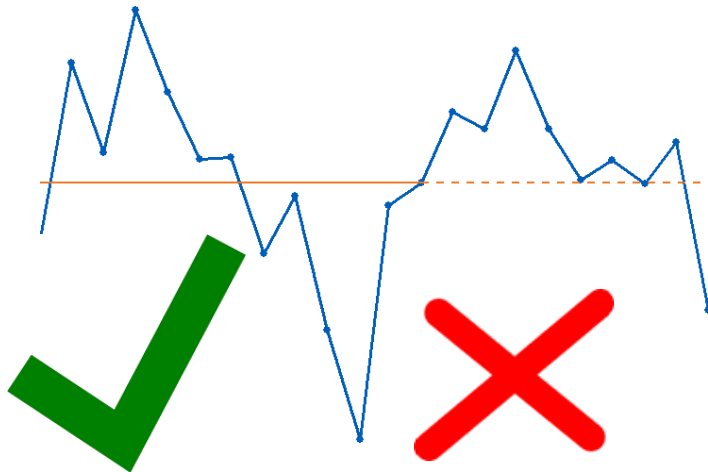
Trend



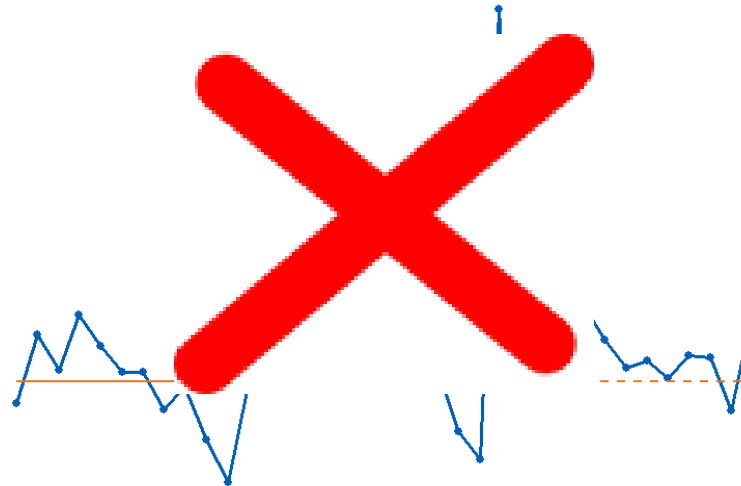
["trend rule .. virtually useless"](https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0113825)

<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0113825>

Astronomical data point -
vague



Too few / too many runs



Astronomical data point

Too many runs will never be
a signal of improvement

qicharts2 package detects
signals based on modified

'too few runs' rule :

<https://github.com/anhoej/qicharts2>

Challenges

- Analytical

- Visual / Reporting

- Points on the median do not make or break a run
- Eyeballing the data was time consuming and not viable in long term
- Spreadsheet analysis cumbersome
- SQL not ideally suited to row by row analysis
- My RDBMS did not have a median function
- Excel dashboards – Unreliable / exporting issues
- BI reporting tools – cumbersome, not designed for this sort of analysis

runcharter

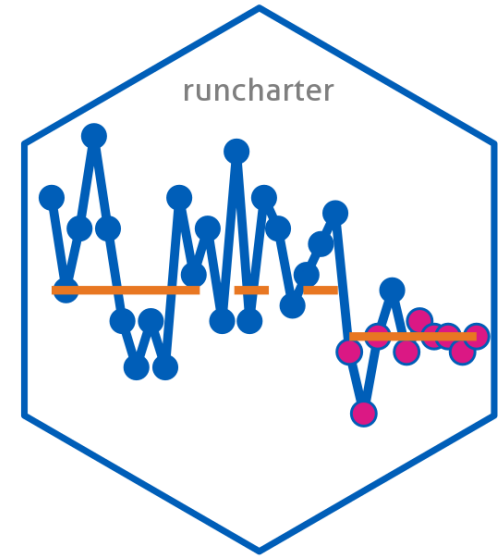
Calculates baseline medians ✓

Finds sustained runs of improvement in desired direction ✓

Calculates new median when a run occurs ✓

Finds additional runs based on new median ✓

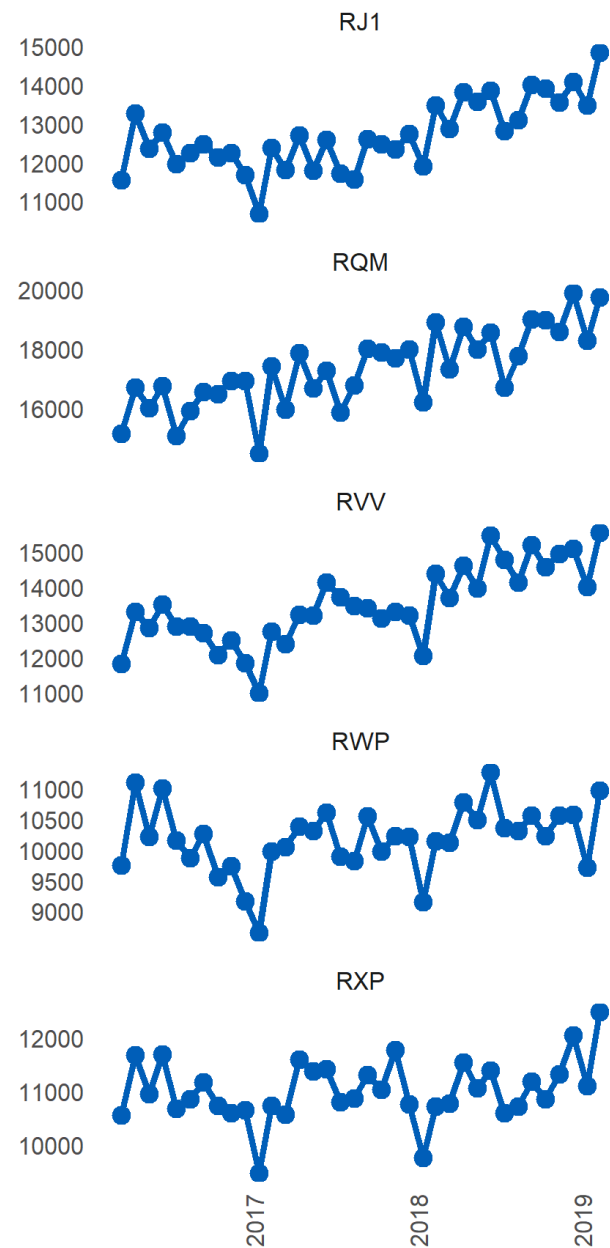
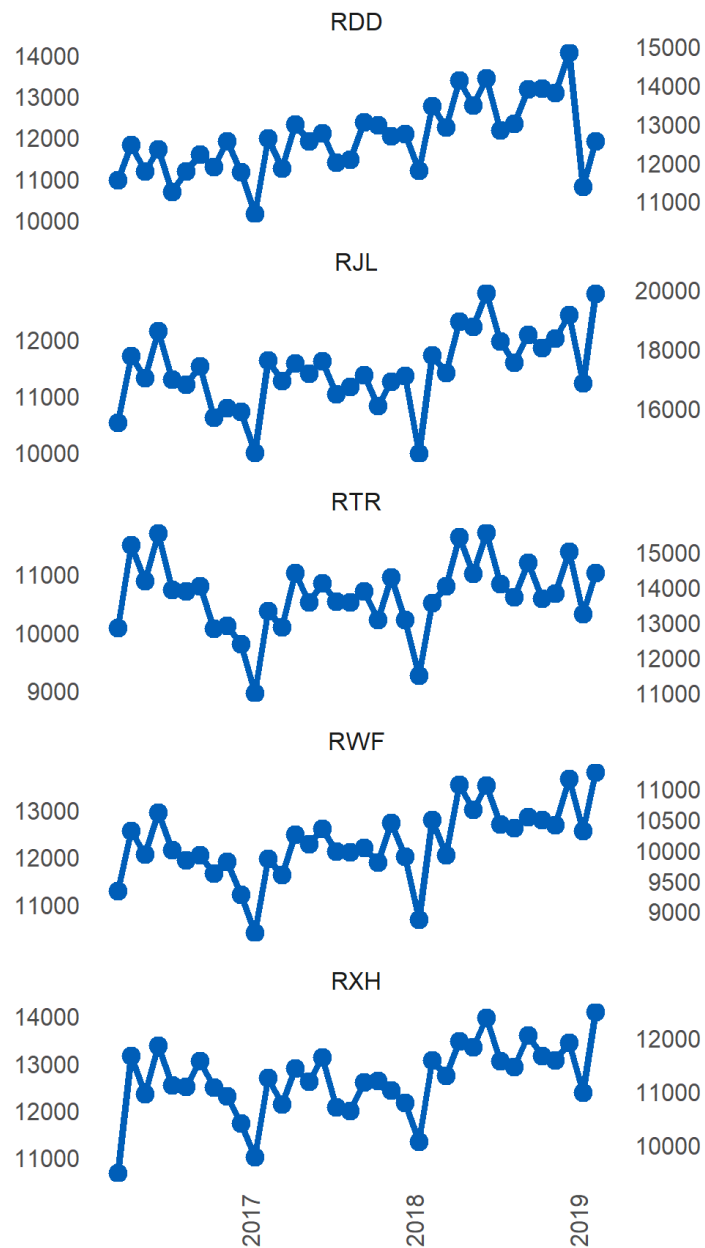
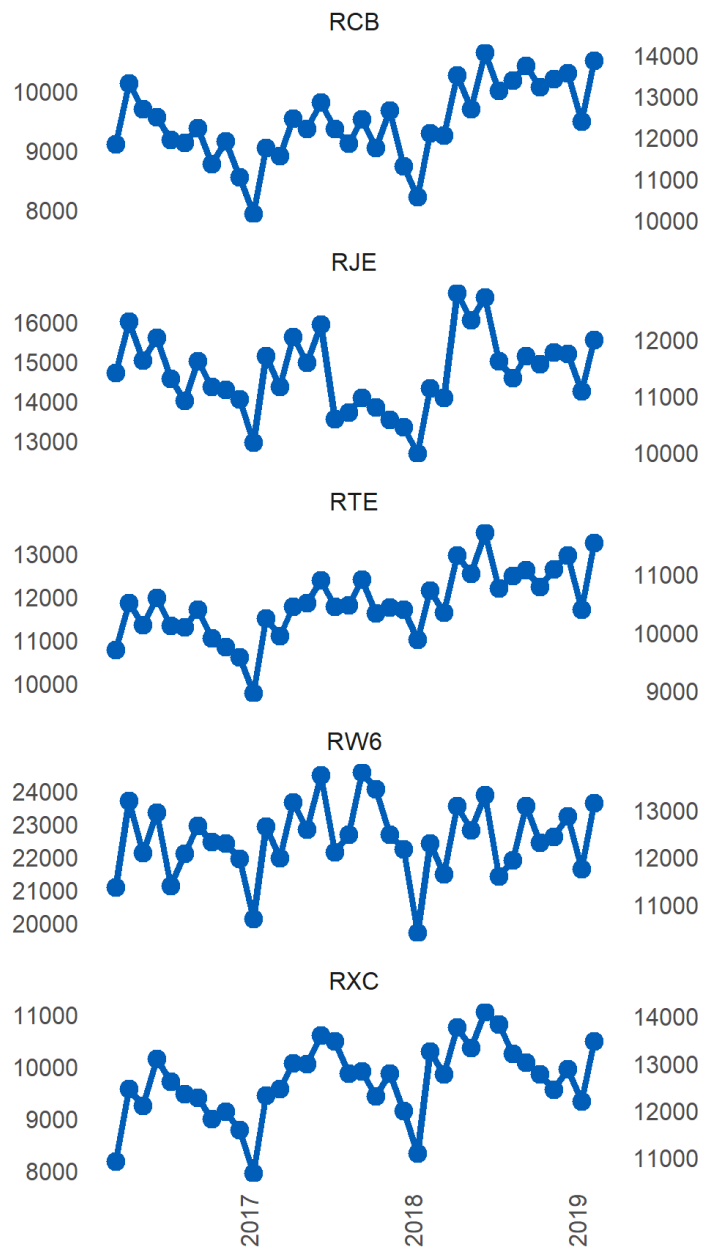
Returns plot & data ✓

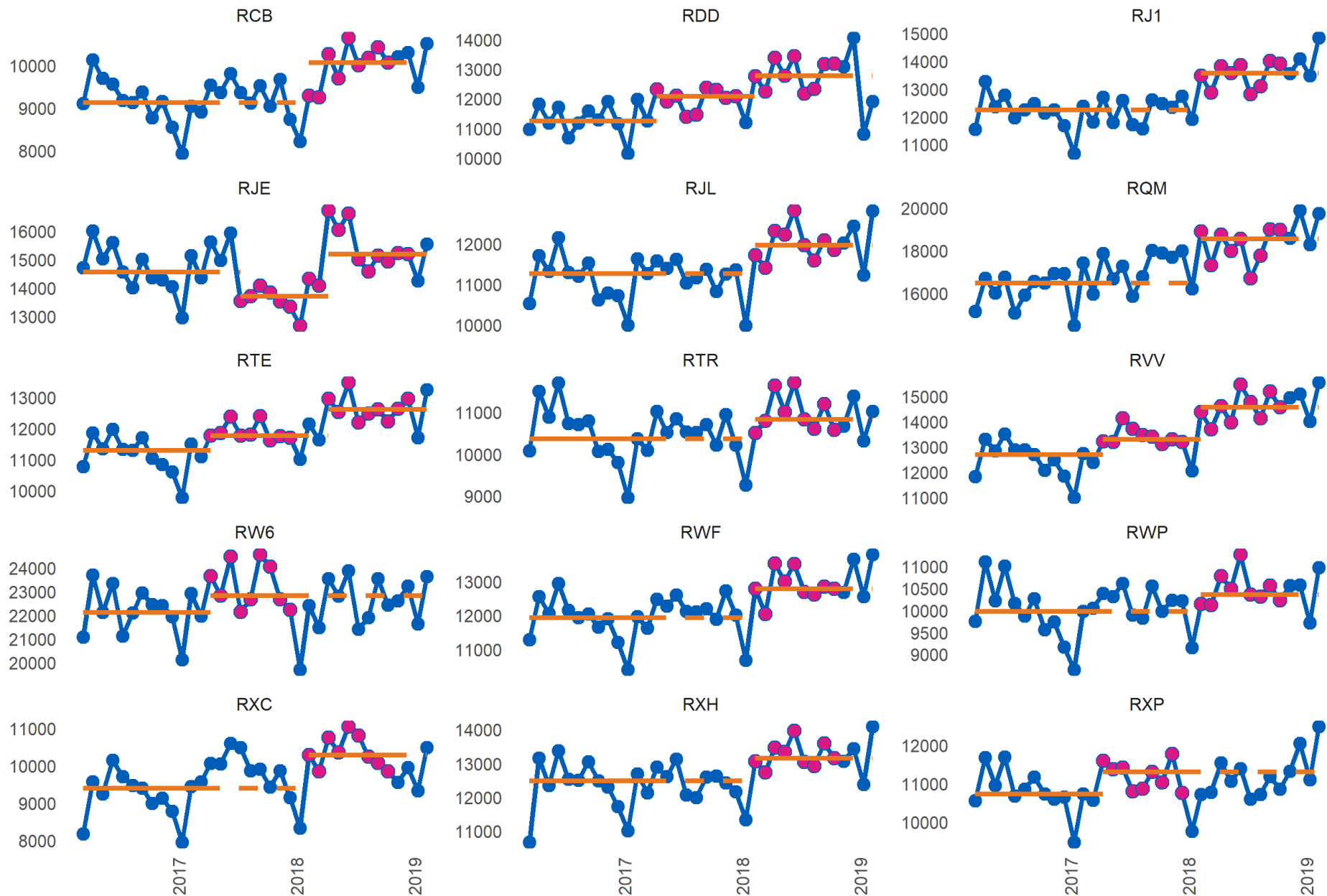


<https://github.com/johnmackintosh/runcharter>

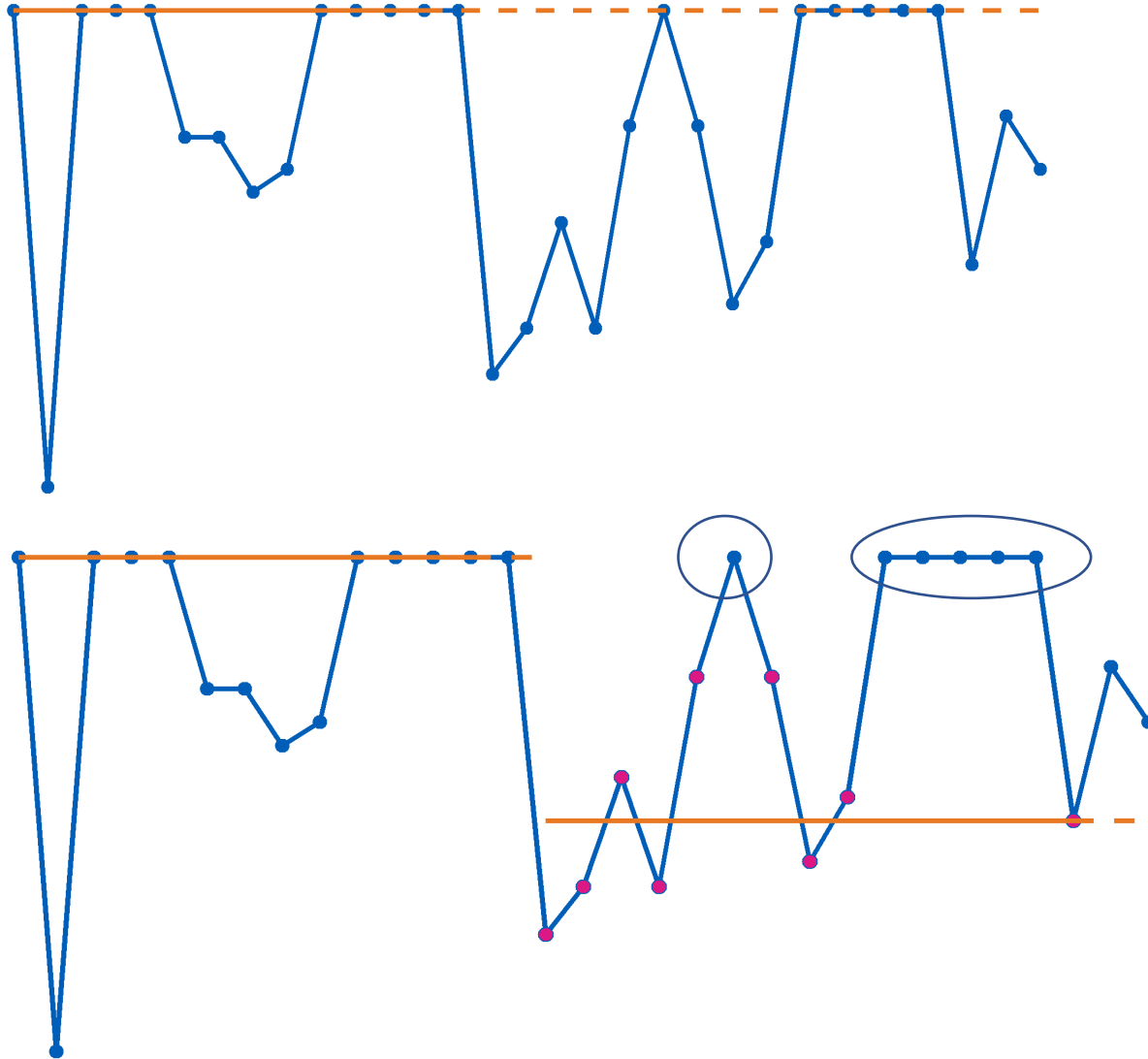
Package site and vignettes:

<https://johnmackintosh.com/runcharter/>





Points on median do not make or break a run





```
library(runcharter)
```

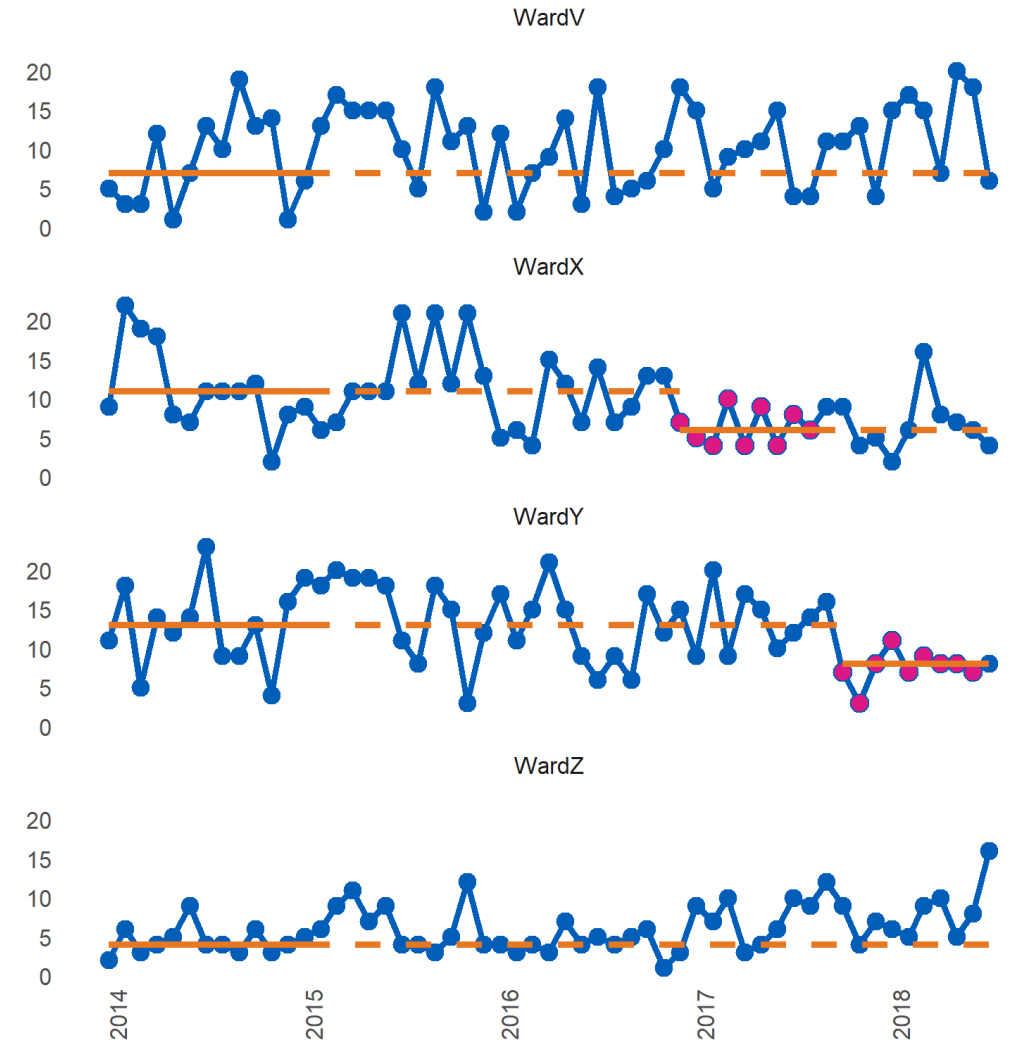
```
runcharter(signals,  
  direction = "below",  
  datecol = "date",  
  grpvar = "grp",  
  yval = "y",  
  chart_title = "Runs identified",  
  chart_subtitle = "Runs below the median signalling improvement")
```



```
#> $sustained  
#>   grp median start_date  end_date extend_to run_type  
#> 1: WardV      7 2014-01-01 2015-01-01 2018-07-01 baseline  
#> 2: WardX     11 2014-01-01 2015-01-01 2016-12-01 baseline  
#> 3: WardY     13 2014-01-01 2015-01-01 2017-10-01 baseline  
#> 4: WardZ      4 2014-01-01 2015-01-01 2018-07-01 baseline  
#> 5: WardX      6 2016-12-01 2017-08-01 2018-07-01 sustained  
#> 6: WardY      8 2017-10-01 2018-06-01 2018-07-01 sustained
```

Runs identified

Runs below the median signalling improvement



```
runcharter(df,
  med_rows = 13,
  runlength = 9,
  direction = c("above", "below", "both"),
  datecol = NULL,
  grpvar = NULL,
  yval = NULL,
  facet_cols = NULL,
  facet_scales = "fixed",
  chart_title = NULL,
  chart_subtitle = NULL,
  chart_caption = NULL,
  chart_breaks = NULL,
  line_colr = "#005EB8",
  line_size = 1.1,
  point_colr = "#005EB8",
  point_size = 2.5,
  median_colr = "#E87722",
  median_line_size = 1.05,
  highlight_fill = "#DB1884",
  highlight_point_size = 2.7,
  ...
)
```

- Pipe friendly
- Length of initial median
- Length of run
- Direction – above, below or both
- Number of facets
- Fixed or free scale y axis
- Date column axis breaks
- Chart appearance – line, centre line, point and highlight size and colours

You shouldn't revise limits automatically?

- Quality improvement data
- Facilitators actively bringing about change
- Motivates frontline teams to see change in median
- Signal from noise

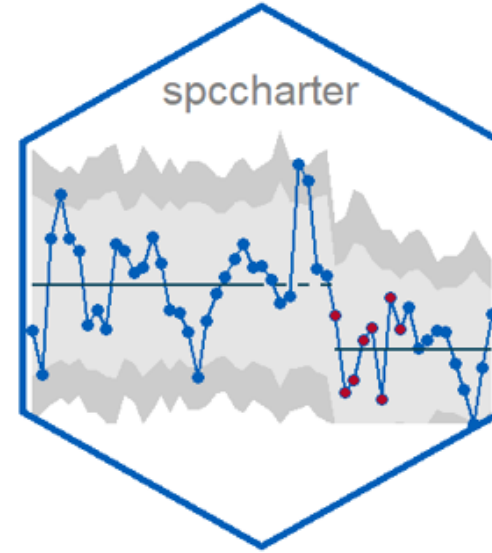
spccharter

<https://github.com/johnmackintosh/spccharter>

“runcharter, but for SPC charts”

SPC more robust, longer term assurance and useful for outcome and balancing measures

Highlights first 8 points of run, and recalculates new limits based on the ‘look_forward’ parameter.

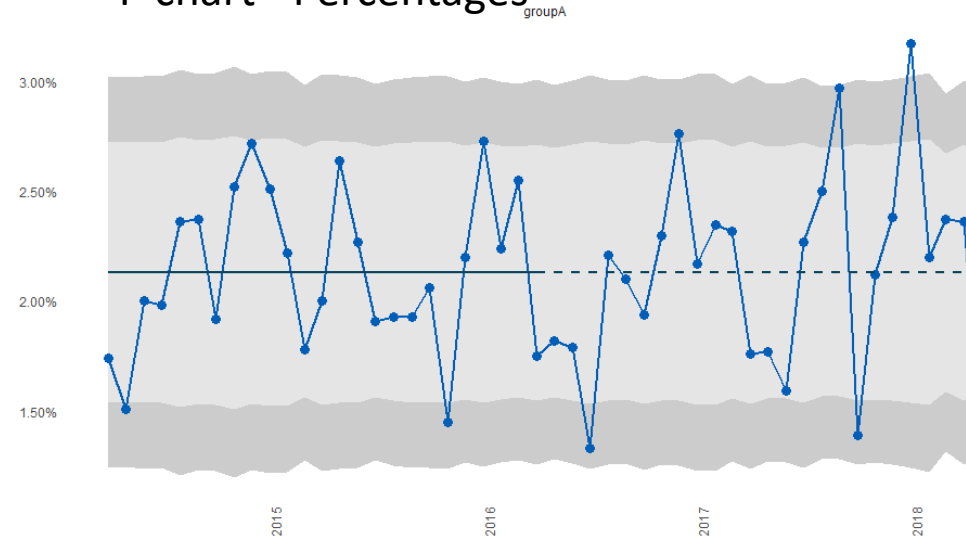




p chart

```
spccharter(test2,  
            numerator = defects,  
            denominator = possible,  
            datecol = report_month,  
            by = testgroup,  
            plot_type = 'p',  
            direction = 'both')
```

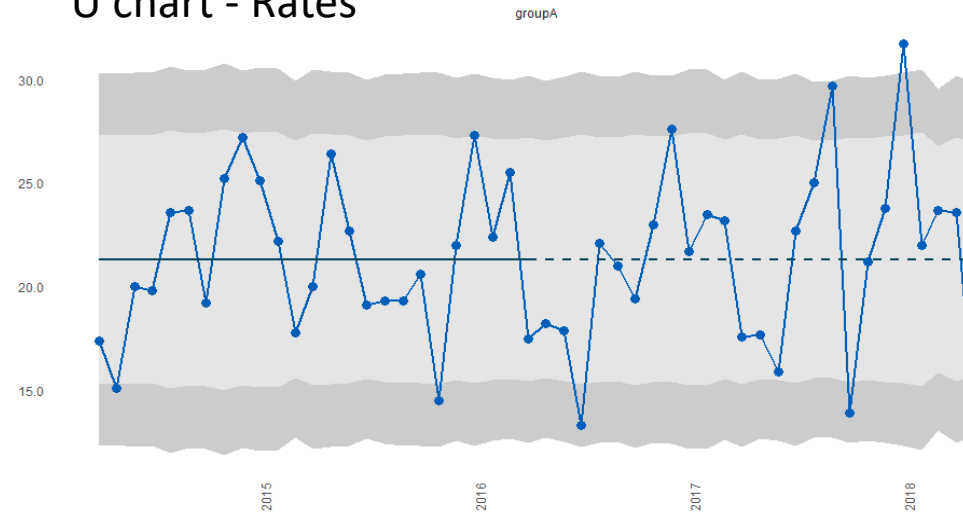
P chart - Percentages



u chart

```
spccharter(test2,  
            numerator = defects,  
            denominator = possible,  
            datecol = report_month,  
            by = testgroup,  
            plot_type = 'u',  
            direction = 'both',  
            multiplier = 1000)
```

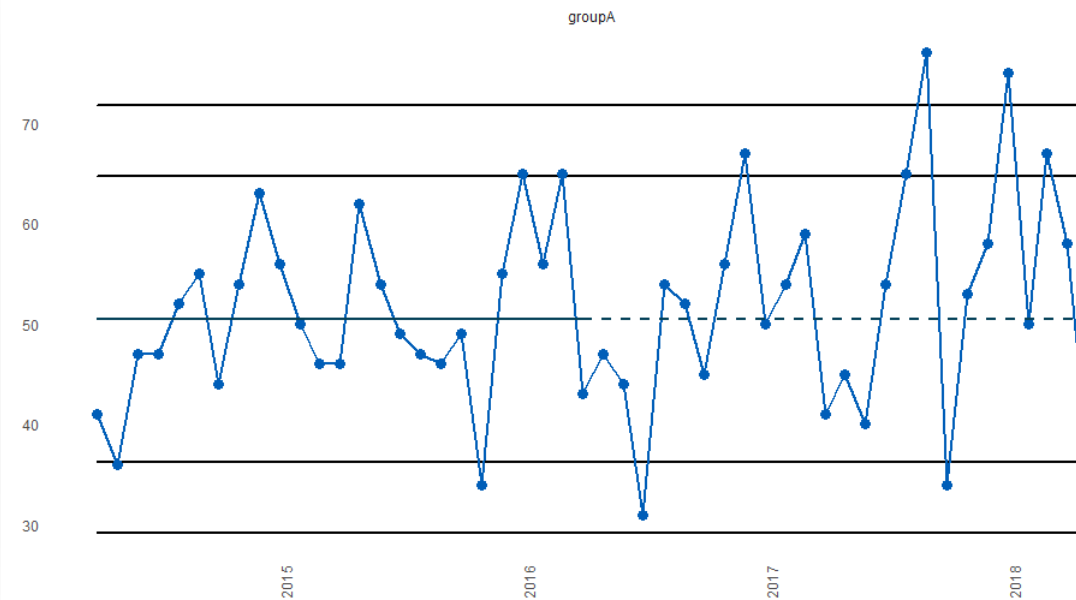
U chart - Rates





```
# c chart
spccharter(test2,
  numerator = defects,
  denominator = possible, # ignored if plot_type = 'c'
  datecol = report_month,
  by = testgroup,
  plot_type = 'c',
  direction = 'both',
  cl_fill = 'white',
  wl_fill = 'white',
  cl_colr = 'black',
  wl_colr = 'black')
```

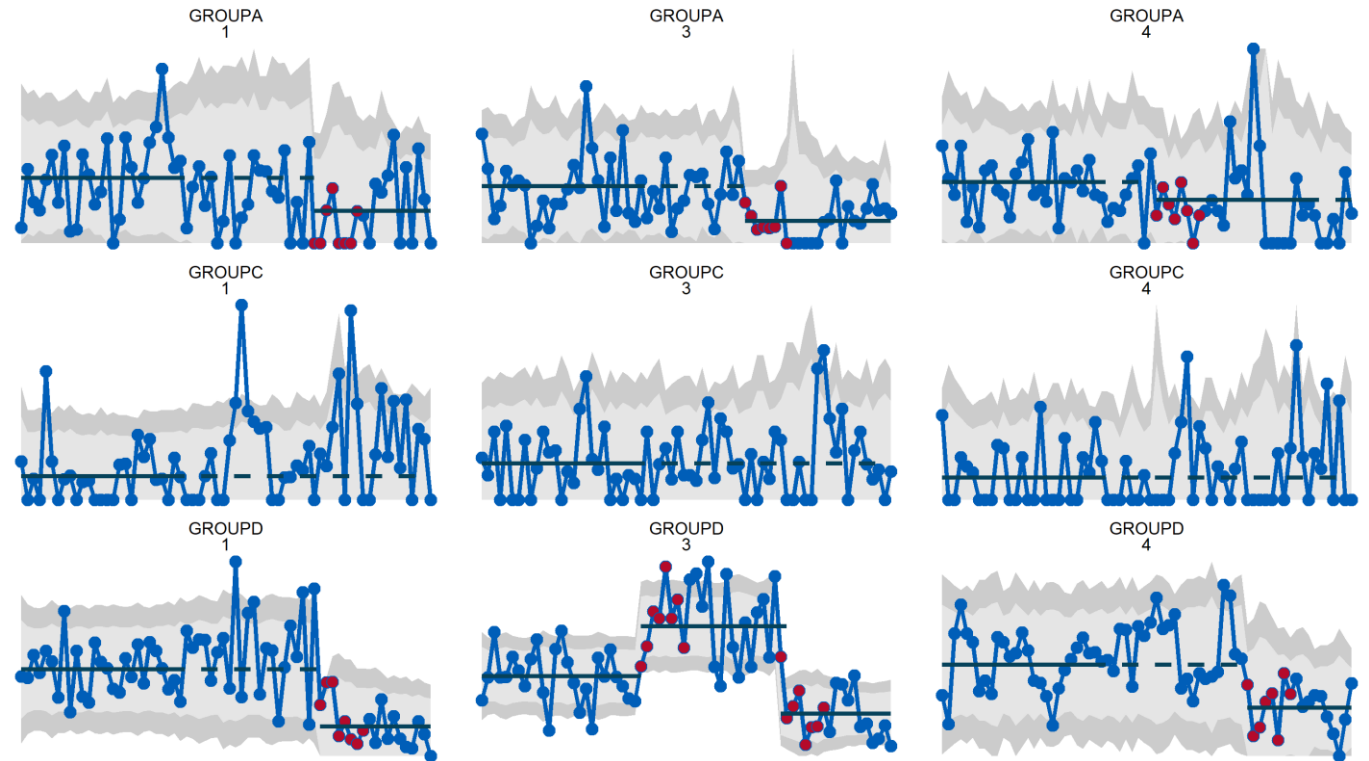
C chart - counts



spccharter – small multiples



```
spccharter(test_df1,  
  numerator = fail,  
  denominator = possible,  
  datecol = report_date,  
  by = c('group', 'subgroup'),  
  plot_type = 'p',  
  direction = 'both',  
  facet_scales = 'free_y')
```





```
# spccharter
# single unquote group variable

by = group

# or 2 variables as character string
by = c('group', 'subgroup')

# runcharter
# only accepts one quoted group variable
# (for now)

grpvar = 'Ward'

# outputs

# spccharter

# plot only
outputs = 'plot'

# data only
outputs = 'data'

# a list with data and plot
outputs = 'both'

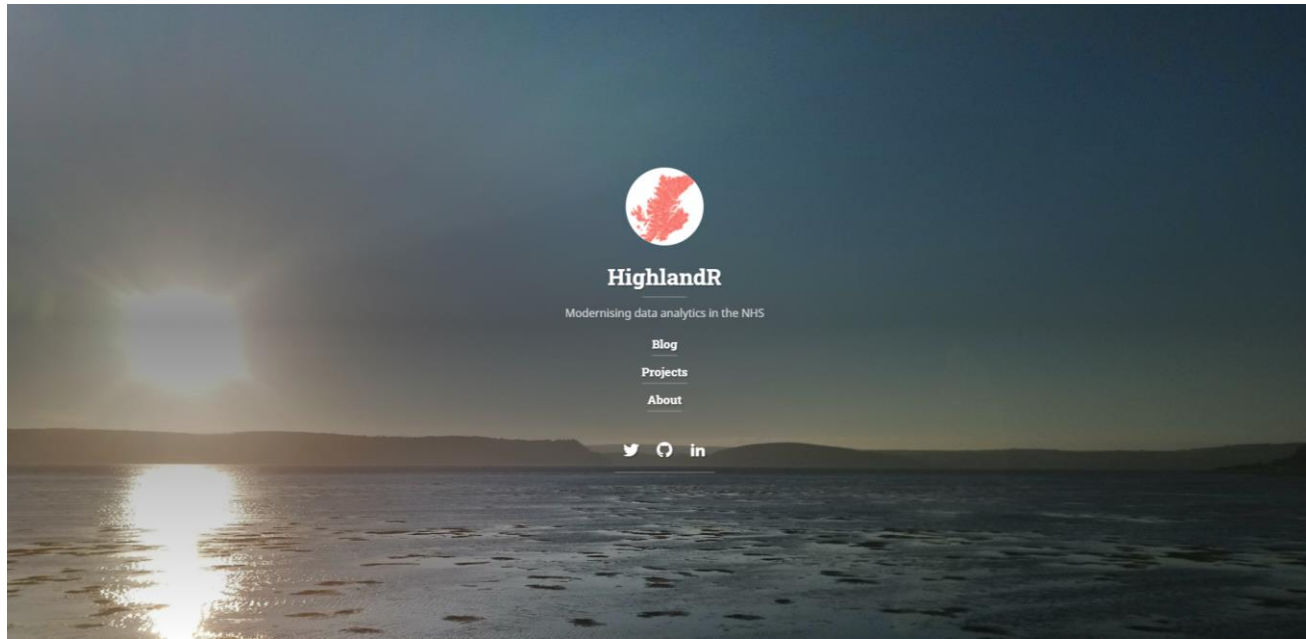
# runcharter
# returns a list containing data and plot
# currently no 'outputs' option to amend this
```

Main differences

Item	runcharter	spccharter
variables	quoted	unquoted (NSE)
grouping variable	1, quoted	1 unquoted or 2 as character vector
Y axis value	Supplied by user in desired format	Calculated from supplied numerator and denominator, with supplied number of decimal places
Outputs	Plot and data	Plot only, data only, plot + data

What's next?

- runcharter : accept NSE and optional additional group variable
- spccharter : Prime P & U charts (for large denominators)
- Improve testing
- CRAN ?



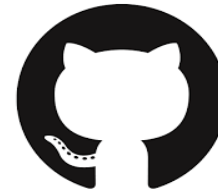
<https://johnmackintosh.net>

<https://github.com/johnmackintosh/runcharter>

<https://github.com/johnmackintosh/spccharter>



@_johnmackintosh



johnmackintosh



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/john-mackintosh-inv/>