



Continuous Quality Improvement (JCI) and Orientation towards Future Research Scenarios

A Comparative Study between Hospitals in India, Iran and Iraq

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Abstract

Hospital accreditation is nowadays an essential tool used by most countries of the world to ensure the quality of health care, improve patient safety and meet user expectations, by setting standards for each level of medical and health care, and in the context of these standards from the International Committee on Hospital Accreditation (JCI) is considered the most famous and widespread in the world. Taking into account the absence of any hospital accredited by the International Commission for Accreditation of Hospitals in Iraq and the absence of any study on the reasons that stood in the way of applying (JCI) standards for hospital accreditation in Iraq, within the limits of this research we identified the obstacles and analyzed them and developed appropriate proposals and recommendations to confront and overcome the obstacles That prevents the implementation of the Joint Commission International (JCI) standards for accreditation of hospitals in Iraq to move towards future research scenarios based on the literature of the previous studies and previous researches that are internationally and globally approved in Iran and India. The researcher used the statistical method for dimensional multi-comparisons (meta-analysis) and the sample was taken from previous studies by means of a simple random sample. A qualitative comparison and a statistical comparison were made between the averages of the hospital groups that used (jci)). When choosing one of the multiple comparison methods, a critical value is determined in the light of which we can judge the significance of the difference between the averages of each two groups at the significance level (a) determined by the researcher. (Martin, 2008)

Keywords: continuous quality improvement, (jci), future research scenarios

التحسين المستمر للجودة (JCI) والتوجه نحو سيناريوهات البحث المستقبلية

دراسة مقارنة بين المستشفيات في الهند وإيران والعراق

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الخلاصة

يعد اعتماد المستشفيات في الوقت الحاضر أداة أساسية تستخدمها معظم دول العالم لضمان جودة الرعاية الصحية، وتحسين سلامة المرضى وتلبية توقعات المستخدم، من خلال وضع معايير لكل مستوى أحد مستويات الرعاية الطبية والصحية، وفي سياق هذه المعايير من اللجنة الدولية لاعتماد المستشفيات (JCI) تعتبر الأكثر شهرة وانتشاراً في العالم. مع مراعاة عدم وجود أي مستشفى معتمد من قبل الهيئة الدولية لاعتماد المستشفيات في العراق وعدم وجود أي دراسة عن الأسباب التي وقفت في طريق تطبيق معايير (JCI) للاعتماد المستشفيات في العراق، في حدود هذا البحث حددنا المعوقات وقمنا بتحليلها ووضع المقترحات والتوصيات المناسبة لمواجهة وتجاوز العقبات التي تحول دون تطبيق معايير اللجنة المشتركة الدولية (JCI) لاعتماد المستشفيات في العراق. للتوجه نحو سيناريوهات البحوث المستقبلية اعتماداً على

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معلومات البحث

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ادبيات الدراسات السابقة والبحوث السابقة والمعتمدة دوليا وعالميا في ايران والهند . استخدم الباحث الاسلوب الاحصائي للمقارنات المتعددة البعدية (تحليل تلوي) وتم اخذ العينة من الدراسات السابقة عن طريق العينة العشوائية البسيطة وتم اجراء مقارنة نوعية ومقارنة احصائية بين متوسطات المجموعات المستشفى الذي استخدم (jci) وعند اختيار احد اساليب المقارنات المتعددة يتم تحديد قيمة حرجة في ضوءها يمكننا ان نحكم على دلالة الفرق بين متوسطي كل مجموعتين وذلك عند مستوى دلالة (a) يحدده الباحث . (Martin, 2008)

الكلمات المفتاحية: - التحسين المستمر للجودة ، (JCI) ، سيناريوهات البحث المستقبلية

Introduction

The quality system in the field of health care has great privacy, and one of the most important features of this privacy is that it deals with humans, whether they are service providers or beneficiaries of this service, so many international organizations have begun to establish rules that have accreditation systems for health care institutions, they focus primarily on the patient's benefit from the service, in addition to the technical, administrative and technological aspects of health care service delivery systems. Hence, the need for new improvement methods to ensure a healthy care environment and reduce risks to patients and hospital staff alike Therefore, accreditation is one of the most important modern methods that achieve these goals, as the JCI is currently the main tool used by most countries of the world, especially developed countries, to ensure the quality of health and medical care. The JCI Standards for the Joint Commission International for Hospital Accreditation for selecting the results of structural measures and health care for the performance of international hospitals through research literature and previous studies to move towards future research scenarios for continuous improvement of quality in JCI hospitals in Iraq, especially hospitals Incurable diseases (cancer, open heart, kidney transplant)

and provide the best services and access to global competitiveness, thus, saving large sums instead of wasting them outside Iraq

Items of Research

The first topic: research methodology and previous studies

First:- the research problem

The research problem stems from the fact that Iraqi hospitals have not yet implemented the accreditation system and standards provided by a number of international bodies and committees, the most famous of which is the Joint Commission International (JCI), despite the remarkable reflection in the level of patient safety and the level and quality of health care services provided in these hospitals, with note that some Arab countries have established and implemented accreditation systems for their hospitals by relying on international accreditation systems, and a number of hospitals in neighboring countries has implemented accreditation and obtained them from international bodies, especially the Joint Commission International (JCI).

The main problem of the research: - What are the reasons or factors that hinder the application of the JCI accreditation standards for continuous quality improvement through future research scenarios in hospitals in Iraq?

- Is there a statistical sign of an impact relationship between previous studies and research and future research scenarios?
- What are the differences in the quality of health service among hospitals in India, Iran and Iraq within the limits of the application of JCI.
- What are the difficulties faced by hospitals in Iraq for the application of JCI

Second:- The importance of research

Accreditation, quality, and ongoing improvement are now integral components of health services discourse and operations. An organization is assessed during the accreditation process based on a list of specified requirements. The extent to which individuals and populations are given access to health services is how quality is defined in the meantime. The JCI improves the intended health results. In order to provide healthcare at a level that is acceptable in hospitals in Iraq, the researcher recognizes the significance of evaluating earlier studies and an earlier scientific study for the diverse Arab and Western countries.

Third:- Research objectives

. The research objectives of this study are to identify, analyze and compare previous studies that evaluate quality indicators JCI To reach a level that competes with the rest of the countries in the continuous improvement of health and medical services, and raising the overall economy by maintaining hard currency inside the country. on Although the researcher searched in a multi-method and comprehensive manner, electronic search indexing is generally problematic and we may have missed some key literature, but most studies agreed that quality indicators are more

important for improving the quality of health care services than using accreditation standards

Fourth:-Data collection tools

Data collection tools The researcher used the qualitative data collection method, which is like other methods of scientific research, based on previous studies and research As for the collection tool, the researcher himself collected previous research and studies, and they were examined and studied extensively. The method of building theory or increasing understanding of the phenomenon was used

Fifth: Scale and data analysis tools

(1904) the statistician Karl Pearson) The historical roots of meta -analysis can be traced back to the seventeenth century in astronomy studies, while meta-analysis was used for the first time to compile the results of several clinical studies, which were published in the year 1940 by statistical data by (1904, the statistician Karl Pearson). From several studies of vaccination by the weighting function, the motivation behind the meta analysis is to collect information in order to obtain the highest statistical power of the measure of interest, in contrast, the measure derived from, one study is less accurate. The investigator needs to make several choices that can affect the results, including how studies are researched based on a set of objective criteria, handling of incomplete data, and analysis of the data, taking into account or avoiding bias so it was randomized. Meta-analysis is often, but not always, an important component of a systematic review The sample population and the research sample

The health sector was chosen to implement this research, as the hospitals of the governorates of

Iraq were chosen, except for the hospitals of Kurdistan. Hospitals of India and hospitals of Iran. .. The development of future studies Paradoxical parts and others strongly associated with it are some of the anticipatory goals of futurology, a new understanding of dynamical systems thinking. I think that future environmental studies have been developed on its own course for years [1].

Sixth:- The sample population and the research sample

Except for Kurdistan's hospitals, the health sector was picked to carry out this research, as were the hospitals of Iraq's governorates and India's hospitals and Iran's hospitals.

Seventh:- Some previous studies

Health Sector Reform in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq

1-RAND: Based on legal privacy and the lack of authorization to quote, this paper gives an examination of three different fundamental - but overlapping at the same time - areas of health policy (funding, primary care, patient safety, and quality). The researcher goes into great detail, but only to demonstrate the reasons for the Kurdistan Region's success in health care, as a result of the adoption of a respected organization for continual improvement through the research and studies.

2"-Patient safety culture as visualized by nurses in an internationally accredited hospital by the Joint Commission in Turkey"

and its comparison to quality statistics from the Health Care Research Agency Assessing a patient safety culture is the first step toward improving patient safety and reducing medical errors. The

purpose of this study was to compare data from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality with data from nurses at a JCI-accredited hospital in Turkey (AHRQ).

"3-Attitudes towards accreditation and quality improvement activities among hospital staff in Iran: a quantitative study"

Iran's hospital accreditation system is a very new one, having been implemented in 2012. As a result, there is a pressing need to investigate the condition of hospital accreditation in Iran and its implications. The goal of this study was to evaluate and compare hospital staff attitudes regarding accreditation activities and quality improvement, specifically attitudes toward accreditation's impact on health care quality and benefits in Iran.

The second topic: the theoretical side

First: Continuous Quality Improvement (JCI)

Delivering high-quality health care necessitates a continual effort at all levels of the health system to incorporate new information into everyday practice, identify and resolve ongoing quality issues, and respond to the population's changing demands. One of the most promising techniques to tackle these difficulties in primary care is the continuous quality improvement (CQI). CQI brings together groups of health professionals to design and test improvements to the systems and procedures that deliver care. The end outcome should be a significant and long-term increase in health-care quality. Limited study on how (and whether) CQI works, on the other hand, raises questions about its genuine usefulness and limits our ability to forecast the conditions under which

CQI will be beneficial. (Brennan) . The purpose of this research is to look into the design and implementation of national hospital accrediting systems.[2].

The Joint Commission International (JCI) Standards for Hospital Estimation

Improving Patient Safety and Quality (QPS)
Collecting data and measuring the standard -
Examine and verify
measurement data - Improving and maintaining
performance.[3]

Second:- future research scenarios

What are the past, present and future? What is the relationship among current activity, past activity, reactivity, and negativity? What is linear thinking and what is nonlinear? What in this world of self-perception, unconscious interpretations, and socially constructed reality is simple, complex, or complex after all? If the world is a set of logical and universal laws, can we not just build software to predict everything, at least at the macro level? On the other hand, if the world is random and is just the result of a set of initial conditions and billions of interactions that cause unexpected critical starting points and a series of ramifications Can't we just be controlled by being records at infinity? Moreover, if both of these assumptions hold some truth, what does that mean for forward-looking or forward-looking research? When can we proudly say we know? When should we admit that this issue is too random or complex for us to understand? When should we try harder to reach a better foresight? What should a project be, if we really want to systematically understand a complex future, or have a deeper knowledge of what might be called human and social interior designs and scenarios? List the basic set of cognitive practices,

goals, concerns, future directions, approaches, viewpoints, or even epistemology or ontology for future studies. One possible way to categorize future research directions is the way Borg uses it not to break down future research into overarching models. Instead, it focuses on the major areas of future research that have different research objectives. Borg says that if the ancient thrust of prediction and the modern dystopia fiction are considered as a unifying approach, which can be described as the first major area of research objectives in future research. This will be the creation of interesting images, visions and scenarios of the future. The second major area of research objectives in the future research is its ability to support planning and decision-making. Here, its applicability in planning is the focal point. The third great area of research objectives in the future research is to solve the great global questions for all of humanity. According to Borg finally, Borg identifies the fourth major area of research objectives in the future research as developing a viable interdisciplinary methodology.[4],[5]

Stages of modern future studies

. There are approximately three particular phases in the development of modern futuristic studies, from the 1940s to the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s and 1980s to the present. s for information and communication technology, space travel, economic growth, urbanization, industrialization and globalization .In this future prosperity there has been a growing demand for structured long-range planning, trend The first phase from the 1940s to the 1950s was a golden time for planning, quantitative and positivist methods, world trade and finance. It was the era of emerging possibilitie

extrapolation, technology foresight and evaluation in general. The main actors in triggering this modern foresight or “problem-based” are structured

future research methods have been thought tanks and research units of the US military, such as the RAND (Research AND Development) project. Thus, a new type of non-mechanical systems thinking began to emerge in regulatory studies, which are again starting to influence the future studies. Its management-oriented principles,



2019 , الصفار والحكيم (2) Paradoxical

Most characteristic of the road to futurism until the 1980s was its emergence as an organized and independent scientific field and as an independent field of social activity. Despite the fact that the theory and methodology of futuristic research has crystallized and consolidated, futuristic studies have in no way been united. The typical differences that were explained remained clear. This was more detectable in the cultivation of two different systems of approaches, namely in the future research, which adopts the criteria of classical science, and in the future studies, which rely more on culture.[7]

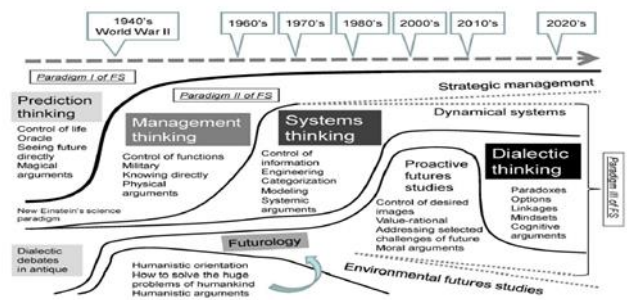
Study research and build theory

Over the past several decades, the theory-building process has been examined from several

objectives, epistemology, and curriculum development work are adapted to a more systematic or holistic nature[4],[2]

The development of future studies

Paradoxical parts and others strongly associated with it are some of the anticipatory goals of futurology, a new understanding of dynamical systems thinking. I think that future environmental studies have been developed on their own course for years.[4] [6]



(2) volution of futures studies

perspectives. The literature provides an ample evidence of the work of theory-building scholars who have developed and refined a variety of theory-building methods and sub-processes. The totally unintended and unexpected result of such a diverse set of efforts was varying degrees of progress, confusion, and misunderstanding among researchers as they began to combine different components and techniques of the single model and research methods in constructing the multiple theory. Building theory requires continuous comparison between data and theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1967) and continuous improvement between theory and practice (Lynham, 2000). Case study research has the ability to embrace multiple cases, embrace quantitative and qualitative data, and embrace multiple research models. Thus, case

study research can contribute in a comprehensive way to all stages of theory development. The new theory does not emerge quickly but will be developed over time as research is expanded from case to case and more and more data is collected and analyzed. This form of continuous iteration and improvement, more commonly referred to as a multiple case study, which occurs over an extended period of time. The point is that only after the researcher has observed similar phenomena in multiple settings will the confirmation or unconfirmation of the new theory will begin to take shape and acquire substance.[8]

Use case study research to build theory

Case study research differs from other approaches in its ability to expand and contract. Using the basic case study research methodology, the researcher can take a contract approach and conduct a single study within a single case and can only rely on quantitative or qualitative data. When viewed in this way, case study research is seen as competing with or alternative to other methods to satisfy the requirements of specific theory building stages set forth in the General Method for Theory Building Research in Applied Disciplines (Lynham, 2002). Research cannot be mentioned.[8]

The third topic is the practical side

Study 1 - Assessment of patient safety for quality improvement was based on the international

accreditation standards of the Joint Committee at Al-Farabi Eye Hospital at Tehran University of Medical Sciences (Iran case study) Quality improvement and patient safety is one of the most important aspects of health care delivery systems. . is guaranteed Improving quality and safety in healthcare institutions through accreditation. To assess patient safety at Al-Farabi Eye Hospital through the Joint Commission International (JCI) accreditation standards for quality improvement. Acceptance date: March 7, 2016[9]

Study Two - An Integrated Approach for Improving Service Quality in Medical Tourism: An Indian Perspective This paper attempts to develop a structure of medical tourism service quality that will be used to evaluate medical tourism service providers in India. A cross-sectional survey of medical tourists is being conducted in seven hospitals including JCI accredited and non-accredited hospitals across India 2012[10],[12]

The third study - an applied study in the Baghdad Health Department Karkh, by using the Checklist to determine the size of the gap in health services The issue of improving and upgrading health services is a vital topic because it is invaluable to human life. The checklist and quality matching were used to determine the size of the gap in health services provided to citizens. The Baghdad Health Department - Karkh was chosen as] an applied field for the study.(2010) [1] 11 [

Table (1) Qualitative comparison of the three studies

researcher	jci . usage rate	The standard and its results
<u>Musavi, Zeraat, et</u> 2016 Iran	91,1%	Standards for improving quality and safety with regard to infection control and reducing contamination risks
<u>Debata, Patnaik, Mahapatra, & Sreekumar.</u> (2012) India	87%	International patient perception of service quality in medical tourism
<u>Dr.. Jassim Mashtaat.</u> 2010, an applied study in the Baghdad Health Department, Karkh / Iraq	0%	Use the quality checklist Checklist

Source : Table prepared by researcher

Conclusions

The results of the qualitative comparison of the three studies under study, the researcher believes that the percentage of JCI use in Iran under the standard of improving quality and safety with regard to infection control and reducing pollution risks is 91.1%, and the percentage of JCI use under the international patient perception standard about service quality in medical tourism is 87%, and the percentage of the use of JCI in hospitals in Iraq except for the Kurdistan Region is zero%.

Recommendations

Hence, previous studies and research confirm the need for the use JCI for continuous quality improvement and access to achieving international competitive advantage and using the pioneering quality approach. Therefore, the Ministry of Health in Iraq must follow the example of the Kurdistan Region to contract with Rand Company for research and future studies to get international accreditations.[2],[13].

Suggestions

Ministry of Health in Iraq must follow the example of the Kurdistan Region to contract with Rand

Company For research and future studies to get international accreditations.

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