E. Schein – 1995 article - LA#1

- * Looked at Kurt Lewin's Model of the Change Process in Human Systems
- * Basically: Unfreezing, Moving, Refreezing
- * = Unlearning, Moving, Relearning: Dynamic
- Within a Force Field of Driving & Restraining Forces with movement to gain Equilibrium
- * Restraining Forces = nebulous, often personal defence mechanisms or group "norms"....deep, psychological

Schein's Elaboration to Lewin

- * 1. Disconfirmation
- * 2. Induction of Guilt or Survival Anxiety
- * 3. Psychological Safety
- * 4. Cognitive Redefinition
- * 5. Imitation and Positive or Defensive Identification with a Role Model
- * 6. Scanning: Insight or Trial and Error Learning
- * 7. Personal and Relational Refreezing

Processes in "Unfreezing"

- Disconfirmation some disequilibrium based on disconfirming information is a prerequisite AND we must care enough about it to respond to it – arouses "survival anxiety" or "survival guilt"
- Induction of Guilt or Survival Anxiety may be counteracted with "learning anxiety" or stress that if we change, we will lose somehow – need help to evolve new norms through:
- * Psychological Safety needed to balance the perceived disconfirmation

Psychological Safety

- * All of the tactics used by change managers or change agents equate to strategies that elicit psychological safety, e.g. Creating a vision, brainstorming strategies, listening to reservations, group work, practice fields, etc.
- Motivation is not enough
- * Must also look at the learning and change mechanisms being used =
- * Cognitive Redefinition

Cognitive Redefinition

- * Cognitive Restructuring: How one learns new thought processes, feelings, values, attitudes, reframing, braking and includes
- Semantic Redefinition words mean something different than what we assumed they meant
- Cognitive Broadening- learn a concept can be much more broadly interpreted
- New Standards of Judgement or Evaluation
 we learn to use a different anchor or scale to judge things by

Effective Planned Change:

- * Use Process Consultation Mode of Inquiry access one's ignorance, attune to the client system
- * Joint Ownership of change process with client
- * Diagnosis IS Intervention
- * Process flow of continuous diagnosis as well as continuous intervention
- * Is highly attuned to own insights and personal impact on client system

Learning to be a Change Agent

- * Best done using a real life Project
- * Important to report back to peers, instructor
- * Best to be interested, personally involved in selected change, should be meaningful to You
- * Should be a realistic "doable" change
- * Schein assigned two projects, one Personal & one Organizational Project
- * Set goals and reported progress on both

Role of Change Agent Mentor

- * Animator, teacher, monitor, coach, consultant
- * Provides the structure, tasks, rules, challenge
- * Provide various diagnostic models eg Lewin
- * Encourage Process Consultation with no formal position power
- * Used Dialogue as a strategy for practice and reflection = Praxis
- Empathy Walk form relationship with someone totally different from you

Diagnosis is Intervention

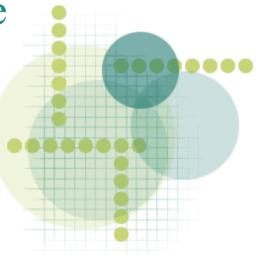
- During an Interaction eg an Interview, the change agent must be constantly alert for changes in mood or feeling, be sensitive to issues
- * It is in that ongoing interaction that the tactical use of inquiry questions, diagnostic questions, action oriented questions, and confrontive questions come into play.
- * The goal is elicit information, build trust, and get the target to think diagnostically and positively about the change because their energy is aroused.

Change as Learning

- * See "Target" as a "Client" or "learner"
- * See "Change Agent" as a "Facilitator" of the learning process
- * See the "Desired Change" embedded in a Helping Process that makes sense to the learner
- * Especially when the Change Agent operates from a position of Low Status and minimal Formal Power
- * Have to also consider their Culture

Chung & Nguyen, 2005

- Applied Lewin's Change Model to create a team to individualize pain management in a Texas magnet hospital of 1, 240 beds, 80 cultures
- Goal: Bolster Patient Outcomes and Staff Commitment to Control Pain Better
- After 3 months, patient satisfaction rose from 72.4% to 86%
- Recognized Pain as 5th vital sign



Applied Lewin's Model

- * Unfreezing or accepting the need to change
- Recognizing or moving to a new level to alter the status quo
- * **Refreezing** or integrating newly acquired knowledge and behaniours into current practice
- * To create a new unit culure for pain management success required the staff to recognize the need for change through an educational approach to ensure consistency in the application of new knowledge.

Stage 1: Unfreezing

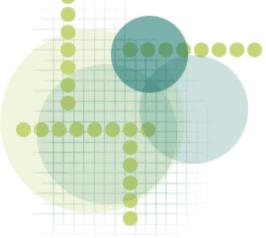
- * Assessing the problem Collaboration to improve satisfaction scores, assessment of issues, chart audits, need for education, standardization
- * Building a Multidisciplinary Partnership: Pharmacists, Physicians, Nurses, Unit secretaries, Pain resource nurse, Managers
- Crafting the Intervention teaching modules, in-service sessions, emphasize standards, clarify misconceptions, discussions

Stage 2: Recognizing

- * Tools to Accomplish Change information management, computerized report, data review, interdisciplinary approach
- * Pain Rounds daily schedule, pain scores assessed, constant education, assess control, give recommendations to physician for Rx changes







Stage 3: Refreezing

- * Applying New Knowledge to Improve Pain Outcomes – recommended a quick reference list of pain agents leading to the development of a pocket card with vital pain managment info
- * Began to use pain assessment tools such as verbal rating scale, visual analogue, faces pain scale
- * Nurses began including evaluation of pain in electronic health report and linked with other care
- * Outcomes: Tracking Changes