1: Teaching as Defuturing | Matthew Kiem - www.enganchecubano.com

Futuring, Redirective Practice, Development and Culture PART TWO: STRATEGIC DESIGN THINKING 7. Unpacking Futuring in Relation to the Self, Community, Culture and Ethics 8. Methods of Change 1: Platforming, Return Briefs and New Teams 9.

The to establish viable futures. In perspective of a current practitioner. The study provides a this capacity, it reflects the function attributed to technology provisional sketch of the structure of the field of secondary education by government and academics NSW Ministry of design education. Outcomes include the development of Education and Youth Affairs, These findings are significant for design and He equates this to producing more things, more cheaply, technology educators who must increasingly grapple with the and the increased proliferation of new products for consumer question of how their work either strengthens or undermines markets. Ignored in this discourse is the questionable sustain- a collective ability to sustain. This rationale neglects a necessarily political concern for the consequences of maintaining cultures of shortsighted economic expansion INTRODUCTION over the development of economies that use design to sustain The study, to which this paper refers, addresses the long term futures. In one that teachers hold a unique position that may be legitimately sense syllabus documents are only ever brought to life in exploited for the purpose of redirection. However, the study unique classroom contexts. These classrooms, however, itself deals with the task of understanding why educators operate within the influence of educational systems and the come to have an interest in contributing to unsustainability. NSW Board of Studies, which facilitates standardised The rationale is that if we are to help teachers redirect the outcomes through, among other things, the syllabus and influence of institutions involved in the NSW secondary support documents and HSC marking. Fields consolidate around common forms of within designing. Using the conventions of fields, members â€" obscuring the ontological function of design Willis work to procure economic, cultural knowledge, symbols , The conditions for non-economic capital accumulation A sustainment sustaining people and things must always clear example is gift exchange, whereby the reality of be a matter of creation and destruction Fry, Habitus relates to an individuals sense of what kind of Fry argues for redirective practice as a practice-based person they are within a normative social space, and the project of changing the directive force of design Fry, He proposes that there are three kinds of activity Through their involvement in a field, individuals required for individuals to engage in redirective practice: Through the engagement through practice Fry, b. At such a point an individual operates under what III. For these five years Ms Vittoria has taught Design and little sense to those outside the field. The methods followed a customised B. They included two interviews, each recorded on human futures through our contemporary modes of habitation video and transcribed for the purpose of analysis. The trajectory driven by the current dynamic were analysed for the presence of domains, or categories of of behaviours, desires, social relations, technologies, cultural knowledge Spradley, Domains are institutions, and systems of material and cultural production, derived by identifying significant folk terms which are constitutes a condition of defuturing. These elements are arranged in semantic relation to a common cover term. Fry challenges designers to critique and reform their classroom, the original video recordings, corroboration by practices in order to counter the effect of defuturing. Ms Vittoria, and cross-checking with emergent results. The However, this agenda is hindered by the tendency of design development of domains was audited by the research education to: While neither exhaustive or definitive, the domains provide Balancing the need to inform the 2 discussion against the brevity of this paper, two of these tremendous consequence for teachers. For example, it is domains, having an edge about you and being taken common practice to track student achievement as part of seriously, are presented below in a summarised format. However, the rivalries this system creates must operate beneath the A. Having an edge about you necessity of maintaining collegiality, and gestures towards For Ms Vittoria, having an edge about you is a virtuoso the democratic function schools are expected to serve by quality crucial for helping students produce good results.

In instilling egalitarian values and ameliorating social inequity the development of the investigation, edge was initially Pilger, Enforced through the design projects â€" they get really inspired and it shows them attitudes of students, parents, and teachers Paechter, During the second interview Ms ; Williams, Edge, therefore, appears to signify an ability to foster a the subject. Being taken seriously The reality of subject hierarchy means that if Ms Vittoria Being taken seriously includes terms that concern the status wishes to compete within the dominant logic of secondary of the subject. Being taken seriously, or being seen as an area schooling and not simply the lower status domain of of study equivalent status and value to say Mathematics or vocational education , she must find a way to instill within Physics, is important for attracting academically ambitious students an interest that subverts the effect of the dominant students and ensuring adequate resources. As it stands logic, for example, by fostering interest in a career within the academic students are often made wary of the subject due to design field. We might infer then that having an edge fulfills perceptions of negative scaling effects in final year exams, an important function of developing trust, obligation, and the risk that projects may absorb a disproportionate commitment, imagination, and desire; qualities that Ms amount of time needed for other subjects. A reliance on this kind of strategy however challenge, both academically and practically. By guiding the ability of students designed to attract high performing student students. Willis summarises the defuturing inherent in A. Their cultural labour is that contribute to success. While the motivations of teachers being channelled towards the creation of new markets cannot be reduced to any single objective, it is nevertheless and new modes of consumption, this in turn fuelling true that university entrance scores are a source of 3 material production and its impacts Report on the development of a Kâ€"12 damaging. Aesthetically designed products, clothing Technology statement. Board of Studies NSW. The logic of practice. The forms of capital, in Ball, S. The Ms Vittoria is already a highly accomplished practitioner RoutledgeFalmer reader in sociology of education. A dilemma exists, therefore, in the way her practice DeCourcy, J. Using HSC data to give principals leverage. Australian Council for Educational Research, Research appears to play a part in reproducing an instrumental and Conference Expert performance its structure environmental impacts of design. However, these efforts are and acquisition. American Psychologist, 49 8 , pp. A new design philosophy: The inclusion of Fry, T. The Sustainment and its dialectic. Design Philosophy eco-design content is also significant, but in a marginal sense. Collection One, Ravensbourne, Qld: Collection Three, Ravensbourne, Qld: As a consequence, it is speculated that young designers Fry, T. New South Wales curriculum reform: Ministry Vittoria need contend with in order maintain her current of Education and Youth Affairs. What happens when a school subject undergoes a sudden change of status? Curriculum Studies, 1 3 , pp. Technology education in Australia: When education favours division over diversity. However, it does provide provisional Sydney Morning Herald, 20 February, p. Curricular topics as institutional categories: If this school subjects, in Goodson, I. Defining the observation holds, then it is fair to suggest that teaching itself curriculum: The interaction between Falmer Press. Preparing Learners for the Innovation Economy: Design and Technology Education: An International Journal 11 This absorption makes it impossible for practitioners to 2 , pp. Sociologie est un sport de combat]. The structure of a field can never fully Spradley, J. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Because social Thomas, K. Creativity in artmaking as a function of actors constitute a field, its structures can be affected by the misrecognition in teacher-student relations in the final year of actions of influential individuals and groups. Part of the agenda of redirective practice is to articulate Williams, P. Proceedings of the practitioners. Conference, University of Portsmouth, 7â€"9 September. Ontological designing â€" laying the ground.

2: Design Futuring, Tony Fry - Shop Online for Books in Australia

, Design futuring: sustainability, ethics, and new practice / Tony Fry Berg Oxford, UK ; New York, NY Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.

I have inserted the review here: Through rethinking design, it is possible to tread on a different path not filled with destructive and annihilating conducts. But how can new design practice alone solve current environmental crises? This essay first situates Fry in the debate of sustainable development, and next presents and discusses the main ideas presented in Design Futuring. Then relating them to other debates about sustainable development and, finally, assessing the contributions of the book towards the concepts of sustainability. If Fry was to be placed in the broadcloth of debates about sustainable development Hopwood et al. It characterises the different views and categories them into Status quo, Reform and Transformation with different emphasis on the social or environmental aspect of sustainability. As reformists believe change can happen within the current economic structures Hopwood et al. However he does not fit perfectly into the categories as he insist on a simpler society, but does not agree with the Earth First! Many existing products are unsustainable, both in their production and their long term consequences. The current way of designing is unsustainable, thus reducing the chance of human survival in the future. When damaging the soil or emitting greenhouse gasses, it endangers the future of human existents. By looking at the futuring-capacity of a design, Fry forces the reader to include time in the design process, which is a core contribution of Fry. The current way of design is unsustainable and defuturing due to the habitus Fry , theorised by French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu. Human actions are an expression of their history and socialisation. These thought patterns, thinking in unsustainable paths, are shaping the world since they limit the habitus into thinking that the existing system is natural and cannot be changed Fry However, according to Fry, the world really is a product of human design. Cities, infrastructures, political institutions and homes are all designed by humans and are not natural occurrences. Designers cannot escape the designed structures, which is why they inevitable become part of their habitus Fry If the design practice has to change, it needs to undergo a paradigm shift Fry It is only described that it should happen, but not how, which is a general critique of the book that later will be elaborated. Fry mentions as an example eliminating motorised lawnmowers with push mowers. Nevertheless it is not assessed whether it is possible to prohibit all high-impact products, who would decide what constitute high-impact or how it should be enforced. The same critique can be applied again as Fry omits a concrete explanation. Does it involve a ban on product branding or state advertisement for the proper products? Humans lack the capacity to project action in time, realising their consequences, how they will affect future society and whether they will meet future challenges. He gives an example when designing an Australian town, where the town is placed a suitable distance from the ocean and surrounding vegetation to prevent flooding from future sea rise and forest fires caused by climate change. Fry acknowledges working with time as a design concept and predicting the future carries some uncertainties. Without knowing in detail existing design procedures and methods, it is to the understanding of this author that some designers do design to accommodate future challenges, but often fail as foreseeing the future is not an easy task. While it is quite certain that the sea levels will rise, the question is when, where and how much. Fry underestimates the challenges of risk analysis and the complexity predicting the future. In short, Cradle to cradle is the idea of an autopoietic closed economy, where products are either design by biological nutrient-materials which can enter an organic decomposing cycle or by synthetic technical nutrients-materials that can be reused endlessly in a technical cycle Braungart and McDonough Thereby a cradle to cradle-economy would be waste free, more efficient and not defuturing. Yet Fry is rather critical towards cradle to cradle as it can support a capitalist growth economy and it does not question the production of short-life products, where Fry proposes prohibiting them. Fry does however not demonstrate an alternative to his critique of a capitalist economy. The ideas can also be compared to New Urbanism in its trust in design to be a solution in itself. This makes Fry a bit

ambivalent as he believes that new design is the only solution, but does not believe in deterministic power of design, which leaves the reader lacking other answers. Advances to sustainability With some of his ideas Fry challenges the reader and wants a different line of thought. The current design pattern will be deterministic as they keep reinforcing themselves. Fry, however, very clearly describes that it essentially just shortens the time of humanity. Another contribution is the emphasis on time as a crucial design element. Lack of direction Yet, it is still unclear how he wishes to achieve sustainability. In addition to his unelaborated idea of prohibition of high-impact products and elimination of branding, he presents three ideas which should foster innovation: Although these strategies might foster creative solutions on the micro level, Fry does not explain how he imagines them working for the entire society to achieve sustainability or how to ensure that all designers follow these practices. Additionally, whether grouping designers different together or given them extra time to think will actually achieve any substantial change is questionable. Furthermore, Fry rather superficially critiques democracy as insufficient in changing the current unsustainable ways, as sustainment cannot happen within the current political system Fry This parallels with e. This is the main critique of Fry as his ideas are not elaborate or leaves to many unanswered questions. Essentially, it is difficult to critique ideas, when the implementation of them is not described. It has been assessed that Fry argues for a fundamental shift of paradigm in design and sustainability going beyond the reform views of sustainable development. He introduces ideas of futuring and how designers are limited in their creativity by existing design. Yet it is unclear how he concretely sees this coming into existence or whether sustainability can be achieved only by prohibiting certain products, Platforming, Redirective Return Brief and Design teams. Moreover, Fry also neglects defining an alternative when critiquing the Brundtland definition and Cradle to Cradle for following logic of capitalism. In the end the unanswered questions and lack of alternatives leaves Design Futuring incomplete. Mobilizing to Save Civilization, W. Sustainability, Ethics and New Practice, Berg: Mapping different approaches, Sustainable Development, vol.

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Contents Preface vii Introduction 1 Part IRethinking the Context and Practice of Design 1 Understanding the Nature of Practice 21 2 Understanding the Directional Nature of Design 29 3 The Imperative and Redirection 41 4 Design as a Redirective Practice 53 5 Reviewing Two Key Redirective Practices 71 6 Futuring, Redirective Practice, Development and Culture 91 Part IIStrategic Design Thinking 7.

To read the full article please visit www. We experience the pollution caused by our manufacturing processes, the depletion of a finite stock of fossil fuels, the limitless use of raw materials for making our products, the enormous waste issues we are facing as a result of our consumption society, and the whole debate regarding our melting ice caps and climate change. I will also argue how design and the design professional can act as a change agent to this end. Lastly I will highlight what role architecture, as a design discipline, can play in this transition. It is important to understand that how we act upon the world is a result of how we think about and view our world. The Biosphere as a result has been pushed in a subordinate role vis a vis the Technosphere everything man made. Design can help mankind create a positive co-existence between the Biosphere and the Technosphere our man made world. While the future shape of humanity is being determined within the next few decades, designers are working in, what Tim Brown calls, an "incremental"mode on the next neat looking object. He argues that design needs to be re-instituted as a profession, where an integrative systems approach prevails above a focus on the object. In this way design can play a critical role in addressing the more fundamental issues of our society. In understanding the true potential of design, and the design professional, we need to firstly acknowledge that design implies the conception, the thinking, of all man made objects. Secondly, design is not an autonomous entity; it influences, and is influenced by culture, society, ethics, and economy, it is interrelational. Thirdly, design is directional. Design is not neutral, even highly political, as it opens and closes paths for future development. Within the Biosphere all natural elements seem to function in a complex set of interrelationships and are in a state of constant change and exchange. This implies that ecologies and design as a product of the ecology of mind are relational in nature, both in the present time as well as intime. In other words, design designs. Different visions of architecture make the visitor wonder about what it is that it represents. The Technosphere is the physical outcome of design and designing, it is created by design and through the act of designing. Designing as an activity is closely linked to the ecology of the artificial and of the mind, and can direct and redirect the future development of material objects. Multidisciplinary design teams and designing intime are important design tools to be employed. Fry argues that design can be rethought as an interrelational discipline, future oriented, and futuring, can be employed towards sustaining the Self and the Community, and can bring about the move from passive consumption to active participation. Positioned in this way the power of design can be utilized as a redirective practise towards sustainability. Designers will need to lead this transition, by using design within the ecology of mind the conception of an object to act as a change agent on the ecology of things the making of objects and the ecology of image how we perceivethe world. The latter exposes the unsustainable and declares the means of sustainment, the way in which something can gain futuring agency[3]. Architecture, as a spatial design discipline, can have a redirective role towards sustainment and have futuring agency[4], when focusing on two areas of design. One being spatial design directed towards nurturing active participation, community building, and social networking. The second being, architecture as the creator of habitat, focusing on creating permeable, adaptive, more fluent interfaces between the Biosphere and the Man Made World, in which both benefit of each other, and are in a positive state of exchange and creation. Israel, A revolution of the mind, Princeton University Press, , p.

4: Design Futuring: Sustainability, Ethics and New Practice: Tony Fry: Berg Publishers

"Illustrated throughout with international case material, Design Futuring presents the author's ground-breaking ideas in a coherent framework, focusing specifically on the ways in which concerns for ethics and sustainability can change the practice of Design for the twenty-first century.

Global Issues in Design and Visuality in the 21st Century: In the Eye of the Storm: Ethics and New Practice, Berg: Oxford and New York, , pp. An edited version of paper given at the Brisbane Ideas Festival, March , at http: Stanford University Press, , pp. The Wisdom of designing Cradle to Cradle. Open-source architecture to house the world. Rather, than continuing to design without directional consequences being taken rigorously into account which is exactly the situation that unrestrained pluralism will proliferate it is vital to have a practice that is both corrective and redirective. He points out that design procedures and the overall market demands designers to create products and goods that are detrimental to society and the environment. A good example of this process can be seen in the auto industry. Designers have begun to identify problems with the ways in which vehicles have been designed. They have found that the current design of most vehicles are unsustainable at best and extremely harmful to the environment at worst. Designers are now picking apart these problems and coming up with solutions. They are building fuel efficient hybrid engines, working with fuel cell technology, creating new materials that are lighter, stronger, easier to make, and can be reused and recycled. These designers have not totally abandon the idea of vehicles but have redirected the idea of vehicles to become more sustainable and less of a liability. It does not mean total rupture from the status quo, rather it means disclosing how a practice is being determined and then uncoupling, modifying, remaking or reframing it. Designers rarely if ever get things right on the first attempt. Instead, they work, and re-work their designs until they are satisfied. Many times they will revisit a design that has already been re-worked and re-designed and take it a step further. In the design world nothing stays the same for long. Forward progress is essential. Its focus is clearly on action to create that which sustains and destroys that which does not. So said, this does not mean that redirective practice can have definitive determinant qualities. While this process of idealisation is ancient, it lives on, as does Greek thought in general. Specifically, Greek thought is in fact inscribed in the western mind â€" we all think, in part, like the Greeks. Certainly we find Platonism resident in many influential modern thinkers and designers â€" Le Corbusier is a good example. Le Corbusier most influential book Towards a New Architecture first published in France in extols the machine â€" specifically, the ocean liner, the aeroplane, the automobile â€" as the ideal form of his age. This is the book in which he famously characterises the house as a machine for living. Thereafter, this housing could be regarded as the agency for the mass replication of the good. Such thinking of idealised form â€" a form disengaged from any material or social environment â€" extended well beyond Le Corbusier and architecture. It influenced the entire modern movement in all spheres of design practice. Tony Fry Advertisements.

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5: Projects - The Studio at the Edge of the World

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Identifying, Learning from, and Reducing Diagnostic Errors and Near Misses Diagnostic errors have long been an understudied and underappreciated quality challenge in health care organizations Graber, ; Shenvi and El-Kareh, ; Wachter, The paucity of attention on diagnostic errors in clinical practice has been attributed to a number of factors. Two major contributors are the lack of effective measurement of diagnostic error and the difficulty in detecting these errors in clinical practice Berenson et al. These challenges make it difficult to identify, analyze, and learn from diagnostic errors in clinical practice Graber, ; Graber et al. Compared to diagnostic errors, other types of medical errors—including medication errors, surgical errors, and health care—acquired infections—have historically received more attention within health care organizations Graber et al. This is partly attributable to the lack of focus on diagnostic errors within national patient safety and quality improvement efforts. The neglect of diagnostic performance measures for accountability purposes means that hospitals today could meet standards for high-quality care and be rewarded through public reporting and pay-for-performance initiatives even if they have major challenges with diagnostic accuracy Wachter, While current research estimates indicate that diagnostic errors are Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Improving Learning, Culture, and the Work System. Improving Diagnosis in Health Care. The National Academies Press. The lack of comprehensive information on diagnostic errors within clinical practice perpetuates the belief that these errors are uncommon or unavoidable and impedes progress on reducing diagnostic errors. Improving diagnosis will likely require a concerted effort among all health care organizations and across all settings of care to better identify diagnostic errors and near misses, learn from them, and, ultimately, take steps to improve the diagnostic process. Thus, the committee recommends that health care organizations monitor the diagnostic process and identify, learn from, and reduce diagnostic errors and near misses as a component of their research, quality improvement, and patient safety programs. In addition to identifying near misses and errors, health care organizations can also benefit from evaluating factors that are contributing to improved diagnostic performance. Given the nascent field of measurement of the diagnostic process, the committee concluded that bottom-up experimentation will be necessary to develop approaches for monitoring the diagnostic process and identifying diagnostic errors and near misses. It is unlikely that one specific method will be successful at identifying all diagnostic errors and near misses; some approaches may be more appropriate than others for specific organizational settings, types of diagnostic errors, or for identifying specific causes. It may be necessary for health care organizations to use a variety of methods in order to have a better sense of their diagnostic performance Shojania, As further information is collected regarding the validity and feasibility of specific methods for monitoring the diagnostic process and identifying diagnostic errors and near misses, this information will need to be disseminated in order to inform efforts within other health care organizations. The dissemination of this information will be especially important for health care organizations that do not have the financial and human resources available to pilot-test some of the potential methods for the identification of diagnostic errors and near misses. In some cases, small group practices may find it useful to pool their resources as they explore alternative approaches to identify errors and near misses and monitor the diagnostic process. As discussed in Chapter 3 , there are a number of methods being employed by researchers to describe the incidence and nature of diagnostic errors, including postmortem examinations, medical record reviews, health insurance claims analysis, medical malpractice claims analysis, sec- Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Some of these methods may be better suited than others for identifying diagnostic errors and near misses in clinical practice. Medical record reviews, medical malpractice claims analysis, health insurance claims analysis, and second reviews in diagnostic testing may be more pragmatic approaches for health care organizations because they leverage readily available data sources.

Patient surveys may also be an important mechanism for health care organizations to consider. It is important to note that many of the methods described below are just beginning to be applied to diagnostic error detection in clinical practice; very few are validated or available for widespread use in clinical practice Bhise and Singh, ; Graber, ; Singh and Sittig, Medical record reviews can be a useful method to identify diagnostic errors and near misses because health care organizations can leverage their electronic health records EHRs for these analyses. Trigger tools, or algorithms that scan EHRs for potential diagnostic errors, can be used to identify patients who have a higher likelihood of experiencing a diagnostic error. For example, they can identify patients who return for inpatient hospitalization within 2 weeks of a primary care visit or patients who require follow-up after abnormal diagnostic testing results. Review of their EHRs can evaluate whether a diagnostic error occurred, using explicit or implicit criteria. For diagnostic errors, these tools have been piloted primarily in outpatient settings, but they are also being considered in the inpatient setting Murphy et al. The SureNet System identifies patients who may have inadvertent lapses in care such as a patient with iron deficiency anemia who has not had a colonoscopy to rule out colon cancer and ensures that follow-up occurs by proactively reaching out to affected patients and members of their care team. Medical malpractice claims analysis is another approach to identifying diagnostic errors and near misses in clinical practice. Chapter 7 discusses the importance of leveraging the expertise of professional liability insurers in efforts to improve diagnosis and reduce diagnostic errors and near misses. However, there are limitations with malpractice claims data because these claims may not be representative; few people who experience adverse events file claims, and the ones who do are more likely to have experienced serious harm. Although there are few examples of using health insurance claims data to identify diagnostic errors and near misses, this may be a useful method, especially if it is combined with other approaches e. One of the advantages of this data source is that it makes it possible to assess the downstream clinical consequences and costs of errors. It also enables comparisons across different settings, types of clinicians, and days of the week which can be important because there may be some days when staffing is low and the volume of patients unexpectedly high. Second reviews of diagnostic testing results could also help health care organizations identify diagnostic errors and near misses related to the interpretive aspect of the diagnostic testing processes. A recent guideline recommended that health care organizations use second reviews in anatomic pathology to identify disagreements and potential interpretive errors Nakhleh et al. The guideline notes that organizations will likely need to tailor the second review process that they employ and the number of reviews they conduct to their specific needs and resources Nakhleh et al. Some organizations include anatomic pathology second reviews as part of their quality assurance and improvement efforts. Though the infrastructure for peer review in radiology is still evolving, there are now frameworks specific to radiology for identifying and learning from diagnostic errors Allen and Thorwarth, ; Lee et al. In addition to the use of peer review in identifying errors, there is an increasing emphasis on using peer review tools to promote peer learning and improve practice quality Allen and Thorwarth, ; Brook et al. Patient surveys represent another opportunity. Eliciting this information via surveys may be helpful in identifying errors and near misses, and it can also provide useful feedback to the organization and health care professionals see section below on feedback. For example, a recent patient-initiated voluntary survey of adverse events found that harm was commonly associated with reported diagnostic errors and the survey identified actions that patients believed could improve care Southwick et al. In addition to identifying diagnostic errors that have already occurred, some methods used to monitor the diagnostic process and identify diagnostic errors can be used for error recovery. Error recovery is the process of identifying failures early in the diagnostic process so that actions can be taken to reduce or avert negative effects resulting from the failure IOM, Methods that identify failures in the diagnostic process or catch diagnostic errors before significant harm is incurred could make it possible to avoid diagnostic errors or to intervene early enough to avert significant harm. By scanning medical records to identify lapses in care, the SureNet system supports error recovery by identifying patients at risk of experiencing a diagnostic error Danforth et al. Beyond identifying diagnostic errors and near misses, organizational learning aimed at

improving diagnostic performance and reducing diagnostic errors will also require a focus on understanding where in the diagnostic process the failures occur, the work system factors that contribute to their occurrence, what the outcomes were, and how these failures may be prevented or mitigated see Chapter 3. If a health care organization is evaluating where in the diagnostic testing process a failure occurs, the brain-to-brain loop model may be helpful in conducting these analyses, in particular by articulating the five phases of testing: It is also important to determine the work system factors that contribute to diagnostic errors and near misses. Some of the data sources and methods mentioned above, such as malpractice claims analyses and medical record reviews, can provide valuable insights into the causes and outcomes of diagnostic errors. Health care organizations can also employ formal error analysis and other risk assessment methods to understand the work system factors that contribute to diagnostic errors and near misses. Root cause analysis is a problem-solving method that attempts to identify the factors that contributed to an error; these analyses take a systems approach by trying to identify all of the underlying factors rather than focusing exclusively on the health care professionals involved AHRQ, b. Maine Medical Center recently conducted a demonstration program to inform clinicians about the root causes of diagnostic errors. They created a novel fishbone root cause analysis procedure, which visually represents the multiple cause and effect relationships responsible for an error Trowbridge, Organizations and individuals can also take advantage of continuing education opportunities focused on using root cause analysis to study diagnostic errors in order to improve their ability to identify and understand diagnostic errors Reilly et al. The cognitive autopsy is a variation of a root cause analysis that involves a clinician reflecting on the reasoning process that led to the error in order to identify causally relevant shortcomings in reasoning or decision making Croskerry, These can be useful, especially if they are framed from a patient safety perspective rather than focusing on attributing blame. Other analytical methods used in human factors and ergonomics research could also be applied in health care organizational settings to further elucidate the work system components that contribute to diagnostic errors see Chapter 3 Bisantz and Roth, ; Carayon et al. As health care organizations develop a better understanding of diagnostic errors within their organizations, they can begin to implement and evaluate interventions to prevent or mitigate these errors as part of their patient safety, research, and quality improvement efforts. To date, there have been relatively few studies that have evaluated the impact of interventions on improving diagnosis and reducing diagnostic errors and near misses; three recent systematic reviews summarized current interventions Graber et al. These reviews found that the measures used to evaluate the interventions were quite heterogeneous, and there were concerns about the generalizability of some of the findings to clinical practice. Health care organizations can take into consideration some of the methodological challenges identified in these reviews in order to ensure that their evaluations generate much-needed evidence to identify successful interventions. The Medicare conditions of participation and accreditation organizations can be leveraged to ensure that health care organizations have appropriate programs in place to identify diagnostic errors and near Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: The Medicare conditions of participation are requirements that health care organizations must meet in order to receive payment CMS, a. State survey agencies and accreditation organizations such as The Joint Commission, the Healthcare Facilities Accreditation Program, the Accreditation Commission for Health Care, the College of American Pathologists, and Det NorskeVeritas-Germanischer Lloyd determine whether organizations are in compliance with the Medicare conditions of participation through surveys and site visits. Some of these organizations accredit the broad range of health care organizations, while others confine their scope to a single type of health care organization. Other accreditation bodies, such as the National Committee for Quality Assurance NCQA , provide administrative and clinical accreditation and certification of health plans and provider organizations. Accreditation processes, federal oversight, and quality improvement efforts specific to diagnostic testing can also be used to ensure quality in the diagnostic process see Chapter 2. By leveraging the Medicare conditions of participation requirements and accreditation processes, it may be possible to use the existing oversight programs that health care organizations have in place to monitor the diagnostic process and to ensure that the organizations are identifying diagnostic errors

and near misses, learning from them, and making timely efforts to improve diagnosis. Thus, the committee recommends that accreditation organizations and the Medicare conditions of participation should require that health care organizations have programs in place to monitor the diagnostic process and identify, learn from, and reduce diagnostic errors and near misses in a timely fashion. As more is learned about successful program approaches, accreditation organizations and the Medicare conditions of participation should incorporate these proven approaches into updates of these requirements. Postmortem Examinations The committee recognized that many approaches to identifying diagnostic errors are important, but the committee thought that the postmortem examination also referred to as an autopsy warranted additional committee focus because of its role in understanding the epidemiology of diagnostic error. Postmortem examinations are typically performed to determine cause of death and can reveal discrepancies between premortem and postmortem clinical findings see Chapter 3. One of the contributors to the decline is that in The Joint Commission eliminated the requirement that hospitals conduct these examinations on a certain percentage of deaths in their facilityâ€"20 percent in community hospitals and 25 percent in teaching facilitiesâ€"in order to receive accreditation Allen, ; CDC, Insurers do not directly pay for postmortem examinations, as they typically limit payment to procedures for living patients. Medicare bundles payment for postmortem examinations into its payment for quality improvement activities, which may also disincentivize their performance Allen, Given the steep decline in postmortem examinations, there is interest in increasing their use. For example, Hill and Anderson recommended that half of all deaths in hospitals, nursing homes, and other accredited medical facilities receive a postmortem examination. Lundberg recommended reinstating the mandate that a percentage of hospital deaths undergo postmortem examination, either to meet Medicare conditions of participation or accreditation standards. The committee concluded that a new approach to increasing the use of postmortem examinations is warranted. The committee weighed the relative merits of increasing the number of postmortem examinations conducted throughout the United States versus a more targeted approach. In these circumstances, the committee concluded that health care organizations should continue to perform these postmortem examinations. In addition, the committee concluded that it is appropriate to have a limited number of highly qualified health care systems participate in conducting routine postmortem exams that produce research-quality information about the incidence and nature of diagnostic errors. Thus, the committee recommends that the Department of Health and Human Services HHS should provide funding for a designated subset of health care systems to conduct routine postmortem examinations on a representative sample of patient deaths. A competitive grant process could be used to identify these systems. This approach will likely provide better epidemiologic data and it represents an advance over current selection methods for performing postmortem examinations, because clinicians do not seem to be able to predict cases in which diagnostic errors will be found Shojania et al. The data collected from health care systems that are highly qualified to conduct routine postmortem examinations may not be representative of all systems of care. However, the committee concluded that this is a more feasible approach, given the financial and workforce demands of conducting postmortem examinations. Findings from the health care systems that perform routine postmortem examinations can then be disseminated to the broader health care community. Participating health care systems could be required to produce annual reports on the epidemiology of diagnostic errors found by postmortem exams, the value of postmortem examinations as a tool for identifying and reducing such errors, and, if relevant, the role and value of postmortem examinations in quality improvement efforts. These health care systems could also investigate how new, minimally invasive postmortem approaches compare with traditional full body postmortem examinations. Less invasive approaches include the use of medical imaging, laparoscopy, biopsy, histology, and cytology. For example, instead of conducting a full body postmortem exam, pathologists could biopsy tissue samples from an organ where disease is suspected and conduct molecular analysis van der Linden et al. Some studies suggest that minimally invasive postmortem examinations including a combination of medical imaging with other minimally invasive postmortem investigations have been found to have accuracy similar to that of conventional postmortem examinations in

fetuses, newborns, and infants Lavanya et al.

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Design Futuring argues that ethical, political, social and ecological concerns now require a new type of practice which recognises design's importance in overcoming a world made unsustainable.

Understanding the Directional Nature of Design as object and practice 3. The Imperative of the Redirection of Design 4. Design as a Redirective Practice 5. Reviewing Two Key Redirective Practices 6. Methods of Change 1: Platforming, Return Briefs and New Teams 9. Methods of Change 2: Designing in time Futuring and Learning the New from the Past Designer as Redirective Practitioner: Futuring Against Sustaining the Unsustainable Sustainment and a New Epoch of Humanity Picturing Economic and Cultural Futures Sustainment by Design as Redirective Practice: Challenges of the Communication of Sustainment and Futuring Notes Bibliography Index show more Review quote Design Futuring defines redirective practice as a critical new paradigm for design-a way of engaging design and sustainability as they are implicated in and essential to our very survival. Eli Blevis, Indiana University at Bloomington A great introduction to the key concepts and contributions that Tony Fry has brought to the discourse of sustainability, alongside new concepts like redirective practice and practical suggestions for meaningful action. This is original thinking accessible to readers from all sectors. One that is highly useful for designers, design educators and design students of any design area. Aidan Rowe, University of Alberta Forceful, convincing, persuasive, and ultimately refreshing, leaving the reader with renewed investment in the role of designers for a sustain-able future. Design, Architecture, Culture It has an easy reading style and an impressive bibliography and back up notes He has taught and lectured internationally and is author of Remakings: An Introduction to Defuturing, among many other works.

7: Architecture In Development - news - Design as a Change Agent Towards Sustainability

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Systematically integrating cultural specificities in the conception, measurement, and practice of development is imperative as it ensures the involvement of the local population and a desirable outcome of development efforts. Sustainable tourism, cultural and creative industries, and heritage-based.

9: Design Futuring : Tony Fry :

In his essay "Designer as Redirective Practionioner: New Roles beyond Design" Fry focuses on how "redirective practice seeks to displace the defuturing character inherent in so many productivist practices like design." (Fry , 1).

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