

Risk management in health care research projects: Why? and How?

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VOTRE LIEN AVEC CE QUI COMPTE — CONNECTS YOU TO WHAT MATTERS

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Program of the workshop

- We will work on your current project
- It is by applying the proposed approach that the underlying principles will be transferred
- **The more we participate, the more we learn!**

What are the challenges of conducting research ?



What is...

... a project?

Temporary organisation
Progressive elaboration
Unique output

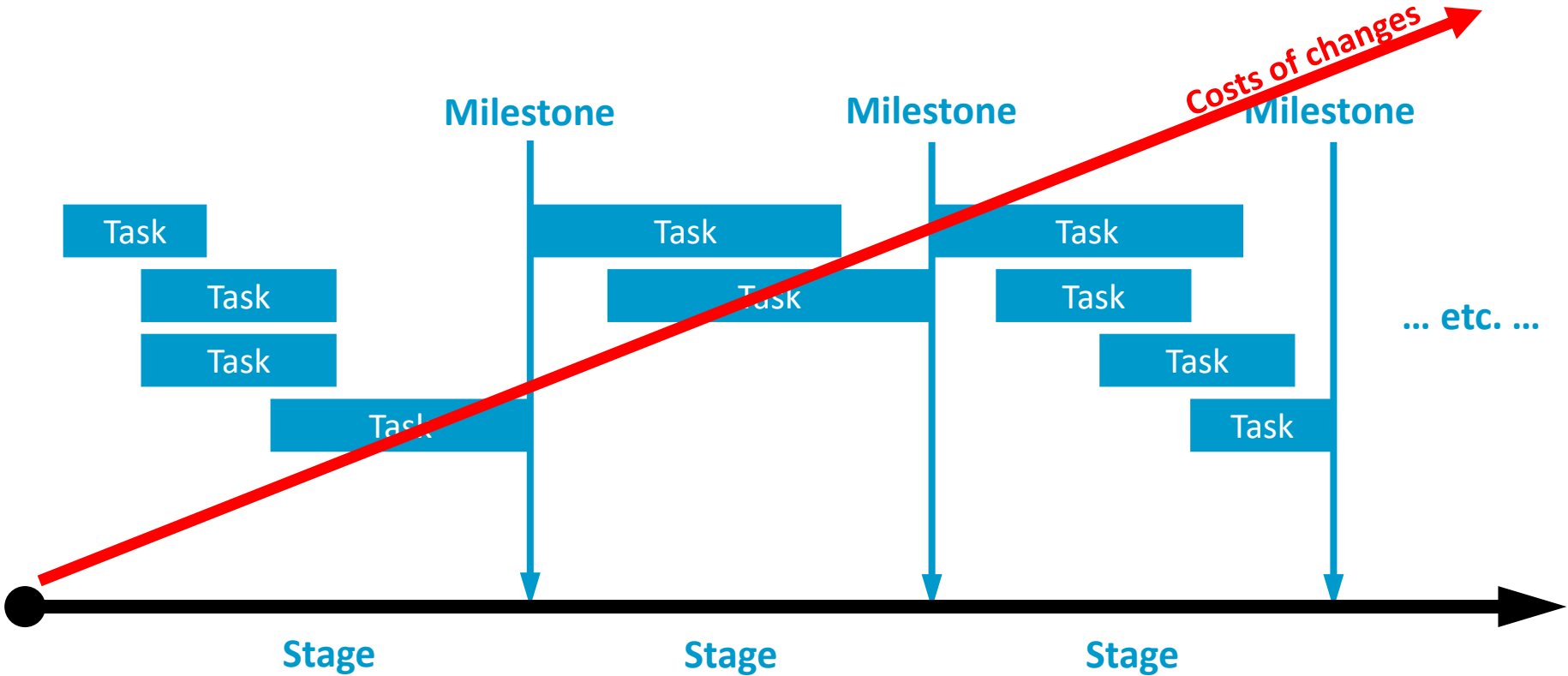
... project management?

Set of techniques and methods aimed delivering the output of the project *on time, on budget and on specifications*

... risk management

Identification, evaluation, and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability or impact of unfortunate events

A project over time



Steps in risk management

1. Identify risks [①-②-③-④]
2. Create a risk management plan for the most important risks [⑤]
3. Implement the plan [⑥]



Individually

- **List all risks; that is to say, list all events and situations that you can think of that could negatively impact your project. To help you, think about what could reduce the quality of your final product, delay you, or require you to invest more time than needed**



As a team

- **Make a joint list of the risks you thought of individually. Do not eliminate any risk at this stage. Simply make sure there is no duplication and that all participants understand each of the risks listed**

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Individually

- Rate each risk according to the likelihood of its occurrence (low, medium or high) and the impact on the project if the risk occurs (small, medium or large)

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As a team

- **Establish a consensus on the “formal” ratings assigned to each risk. Avoid simply taking an average of the individual ratings. Rather, discuss the reasons that led you to assign your personal ratings. Listen to the views of others and adjust your position if need be. Once the probability and impact of the team ratings have been determined, multiply both ratings to obtain the risk index.**



As a team

- **Sort the risks in order of descending index. For each risk you kept, decide whether it should be Prevented, Controlled or Accepted.**

Prevent a Risk

Reduce the probability of the risk occurring to a level that is more acceptable to the team and for the project.

Control a Risk

Reduce the negative consequences of the risk to a level that is more acceptable to the team and for the project.

Accept a Risk

No special action is required. This option recognizes that certain risks are not worth a large investment of time.

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The Project Manager

- The new actions outlined in the **Risk Management Plan** must be communicated to all relevant stakeholders
- Stakeholders must understand the impact of the new actions and/or the role expected of them
- The **Risk Management Plan** must be integrated into the **Project Plan** as the new actions had been there all along (implies the **Project Plan** will change)

Then what?

- At the next **Milestone** the **Risk Management Plan** must be revisited to decide whether ①-②-③-④-⑤-⑥ must be done again



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