Team HOPE

Hospital Optimal Productivity Enterprise

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Project Overview





UMMC Stats

	UMMCED	Top quartile
Volume (patients / bed / day)	3.6	4.0
Ambulance diversions	408	20
Ambulance diversion (hrs)	4,038	100
Length of stay (hrs)	6	4
LOS Admitted patients (hrs)	10.3	6.7
LOS Treated & released patients (hrs)	9.7	3
Bed ready after request (min)	110.2	70.2



Residency Model

Medical School

- Four years
- Classes, clinical rotations

Residency

- First year: Internship, general medicine
- Next 2-6 years: Specialty

Attending Physician

• Private practice or hospital



Research Objectives

Hypothesis

If a simulation modeling the flow of resources within the ED is utilized, then the overall level of efficiency will increase, thus improving patient care



Literature Review

Resident Education

Study Author	Description of Findings	Impact on Hospital	Simulation Used?
Harvey, 2008	Patients' length of stay reduced when residents on strike	Negative	No
Jeanmonod, 2007	Productivity of inexperienced doctors decreases over the course of a shift	Negative	No
Shayne, 2009	Increased patient density leads to poor time management by residents	Negative	No
Dassinger, 2008	Multitude of 1 to 5 minute actions fragment residents' work processes	Negative	No
Bush, 2007	Increased patient density leads to improved patient care	Positive	No



Literature Review

Simulation Modeling

Study Author	Description of Findings	Research Hospital?	Emergency Department?	Live Data Collection?
Komashie, 2005	Adding staff/beds leads to reduced waiting times	Unknown	Yes	No
Miller, 2004	Simulations are more fluid than mathematical models	No	Yes	No
Kolb, 2008	Tested five different patient buffer concepts through their simulation	No	Yes	No
Rossetti, 1999	Adding one attending from 10am to 6pm leads to reduced LOS	No	Yes	No



Studies Comparison

	Research	Emergency	Live Data	
	Hospital	Department	Collection	Simulation
Bush	Y	N	N	N
Dassinger	Y	Y	Y	N
Harvey	N	Y	N	N
Jeanmonod	N	Y	N	N
Kolb	N	Y	N	Y
Komashie	Unknown	Y	N	Y
Miller	N	Y	N	Y
Rossetti	N	γ	N	Y
Shayne	N	Y	N	N
Team HOPE	Y	Y	Y	Y



Methodology Overview



Simulation Model

- Several parts to model creation
 - Collect timing, patient and availability data
 - Enables simulation model
 - Validate model



Collected Data

Timing Data

Patient visit times
Computer access times
Transportation times
Lab test times

Historical Patient Data

-Arrival time -Demographic info -Priority -Lab tests needed

Availability Data

Personnel schedulesAvailable lab equipmentAvailable beds





Patient Attributes

Patient Bed Selection

Patient Activity/LOS



Useful Statistics Regarding Patient Arrivals Must Be Collected



Poisson coefficient represents rate of patient arrivals
 Coefficients were calculated for each day of the week by hour



Patient Attributes

Patient Bed Selection

Patient Activity/LOS



Apply Attributes to Each Patient in Simulation Model

- Severity Score (1 to 5)
- # of Lab Tests Conducted
- Triage Time
- Probability of Patient Admittance into Inpatient Ward
- Probability of Patient Admittance into Ambulatory Zone



Severity of Incoming Patients to ED Waiting Room



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Patient Attributes

Patient Bed Selection

Patient Activity/LOS



Analytic Hierarchy Process



Analytic Hierarchy Process

Pairwise Comparison is done for all patients

Patient Severity Level
of Times Patient is Passed Over by Triage Nurse

16 Classes of Patients are determined

Probability of ED Admittance is determined for each class

•No Answer When Called (NAWC) Rate is also taken into account



Analytic Hierarchy Process

•Key initial findings include:

 Patients with low severity level are often admitted before those with higher severity level

 The longer patients wait to be admitted, the less likely they are to ever be admitted





Patient Attributes

Patient Bed Selection

Patient Activity/LOS



Parameters Used to Calculate Patient Length of Stay

Basic Parameters (Historical Data) Patient Severity Level

- # of Lab Tests Conducted
- Whether or not Residents were on duty when patient was admitted

Advanced Parameters (Live Data)

- Time spent by doctors during initial patient visit
- Time spent by doctors during typical rounds visit
- Doctor preferences based on severity level, patient condition type, lab tests taken, etc.



Parameters Used to Calculate Patient Length of Stay

 Created distributions using SAS according to identified parameters

 Distributions are used to calculate average Length of Stay (LOS) for patients







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Data Collection

UMD IRB: October 8, 2008





Data Collection

UMMC IRB: December 7, 2009



University of Maryland, Baltimore Institutional Review Board (IRB) Phone: (410) 706-5037 Fax: (410) 706-4189 Email: hrpo@som.umaryland.edu

New Study Approval Notification

Date: December 7, 2009

To: Jon Mark Hirshon From: IRB Chair/Vice Chair: Lisa Dixon RE: HP-00044061 Risk designation: Minimal Risk Submission Date: 11/3/2009 Original Version #: N/A

Approval for this project is valid from 12/7/2009 to 12/6/2010



Data Collection

Patient-Specific Collection

Doctor-Specific Collection

Attending Visit

Senior Resident Visit

Resident/Intern Visit

Nurse Visit

Technician Visit

Clerk Visit

Consulting M.D. Visit

Patient Arrival

Patient Departure

Initial Visit to Patient

Typical Rounds Visit

Discussion with Doctor/s

Discussion with Nurse/s

Writing on Paper Chart

Using Computer

Using Phone

ED Scheduling Board

MD'S	RN'S	Α	Р	PCT'S
SENIOR	CHARGE			
RED	TRIAGE			
BLUE	AZ1-8			and the second se
GREEN	AZ9-14			Constanting of the other designation of the
ORANGE	RES			
PURPLE	1-4			
ATTENDINGS	5-8		-	
N-	9-14			TANSPURIER
5-	41-44			
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UMMC ED Map



Data Sheets

= attending visit (note north/south/ficat)		5= transport (note destination if available)		
2= senior resident visit		6= consulting med student visit (note ward)		
 resident/intern 	visit (note different	people)		/= consuming M.U. Visit (note ward)
 nurse visit (not 	e nurse's designate	o regioni		10: new pottent in
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5.35	5:40	6	3	red regident
5:47	5:52	7	1/2	South + Sr resident
5:57	6.0	*	3	red resident
5753	6.03		4	5-8
6110	6112	7	4	5.8
7:25	1:27	7	4	5-8
7.27	75	26	4	2-8
7:32	7:52	6	5	
1.57	7: 41	6	4	potent's back, 5-8
71.649	751	5	4	5-8
7:57	8:01	6	3	ins report
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12:17	18110	1	4	144
10:22	10:20	w w	2	
10:28	10:20	1	4	54
10:30	10.34	8	1	C.V
10:40	10:41	6	-	100
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	CN : Chai		N	Korenhal Ugan, to white I

initial visit to patient (if available)		101.000	5= discussion with other doctor (note type of douted	
2= writing on paper chart			6= discussion with nurse (note nurse region)	
using computer (note program being used)			7= using phone	
typical rounds v	visit to patient		0.000	8- disc w/ UC
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loctor Type (circle	e one) Northsi	de Attendi	ng	Senior Hesident
	Souths	de Attend	ing	Intern (regular Resident)
				Swing Intern (also a regular Resident)
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Patient Sheet



Data Sheets



Patient Sheet

Doctor Sheet

Model Validation

 Metrics in simulation matched closely with their counterparts in the historical data

Metric	Historical Value	Our Value
Patients Per Bed Per Day	2.35	2.37
NAWC Rate	8.02%	8.08%
Time to First Bed	4819s	4909.77s



Model Validation

 The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to check distributions for the total length of stay, NAWC rate, and time to first bed.

Variable	P-value
Total LOS	<0.001
NAWC Rate	<0.001
Time to First Bed	<0.001



Experiment Description

 Using simulation model, we tweaked the variable "% of Patients Seen by Residents in ED"

- Tested the effects of this on:
 - Average Time to Discharge Patients
 - Time to First Bed for Patients



Results

Total Stay Time by Percentage of Resident Care



Low Severities of Patients

Percentage of Care Performed by Resident

Results

Time to Bed by Percentage of Resident Care



Conclusions

- Developed a simulation model that is provably similar to actual UMMC ED operations
 - Used quantitative methods to model ED staff's decision making
- From simulation model output, we discovered novel information regarding the effects of residents on ED efficiency

Residents expedite healthcare provided specifically to

Low Priority Patients



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Questions?

