Old Wine in New Casks: Avoiding Broken Systems in Shiny Spaces Engaging front-line staff in integrated process and architectural design for ideal surgical patient care.

1) Background: In 2013, East Tennessee Children's Hospital began to plan, design, and build a state-of-the-art patient and family-centered care tower for clinics, surgery, and NICU.

2) Challenge: The Surgery Department operates on multiple floors, has many constraints, excessive handoffs, duplicative information in multiple EMRs, and ineffective processes. This results in excessive wait times, long stays, unnecessary searching for needed information, and dissatisfied patients, families, staff, and providers.

4) Schematic Design:

Focus: From concept to inception user groups including front-line team members, providers, management, and families were involved with the design and planning of a new tower.





Top: Cross-functional user groups design individual room lavouts and equipment locations in fullscale cardboard mockups. **Left:** Confirming column locations for bed/ equipment clearances. Bottom: Chip game, spaghetti diagrams, and full-scale floor layouts in rented warehouse space were used to design and validate room adjacencies.



- Designed perioperative space with endto-end patient flow on one floor.
- Redesigned room doors to allow for emergency equipment access.
- Reduced number of Pre/Post rooms with a column at the headwall from 11 to 3.
- Reduced new facility equipment needs by \$560,000

S \bigcirc 0

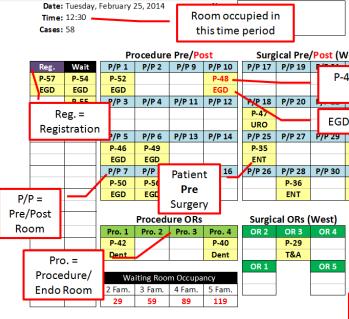
Move Planning:

Focus: Define all areas where processes will need to or should make adaptations for March 2017 opening.

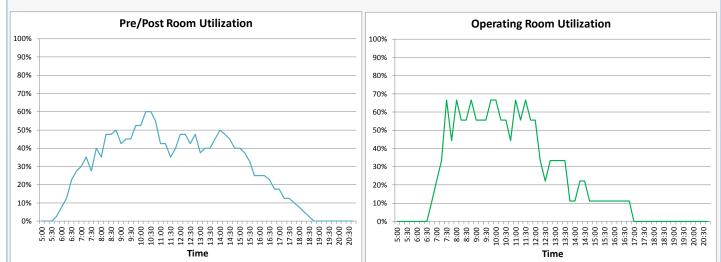
- Approach: • Identify specific needs to be addressed.
- Assign priority, project owners, timeframes, and support required. **Progress to Date:**
- 51 project identified with 29 high priority
- 17 Complete, 11 in-process, 1 planned

5) Room Modeling:

Focus: In the past, a patient's pre-op room was reserved for them for the entire day. In the new design, pre-op rooms will be flipped and used for multiple patients multiple times throughout the day. This Room Model was used to validate and confirm the number of pre/post rooms, PACU beds, and ORs required.

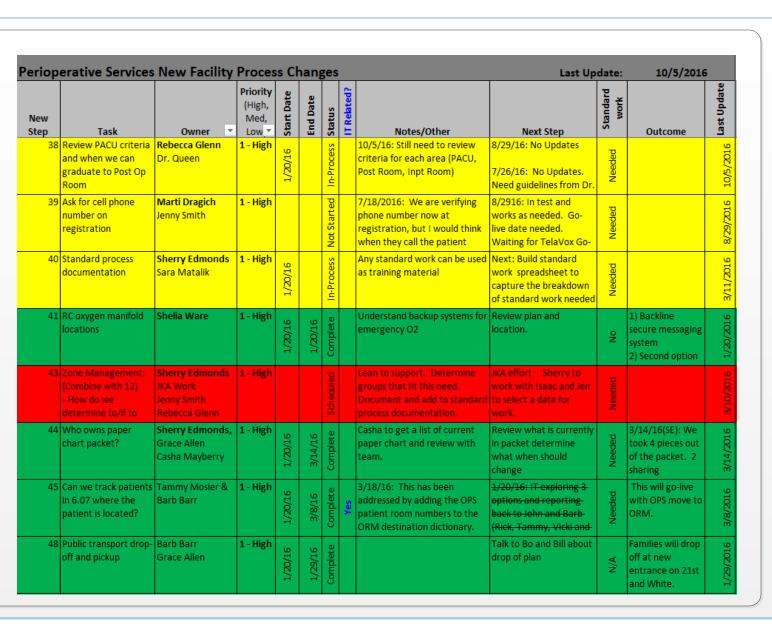


Top: Basic spreadsheet modeling was used to visualize room utilization in 15 minute periods throughout a high volume surgery day. Rooms light up yellow when occupied. Actual patient time data was used through EMR time stamps on a high volume day to test the space. **Bottom:** Outcome graphs display room usage throughout the day and help validate room capacity and where adjustments in room numbers and scheduling could improve flow and utilization.



Improvements:

- Validated that the 40 bed Pre/Post room capacity has the ability to meet current and future patient demand.
- Ability to meet patient demand with two less planned ORs resulting in \$812,000 cost avoidance.
- Created buy-in from nurses, anesthesiologists, and surgeons that the number of Pre/Post rooms flow and meet their needs.



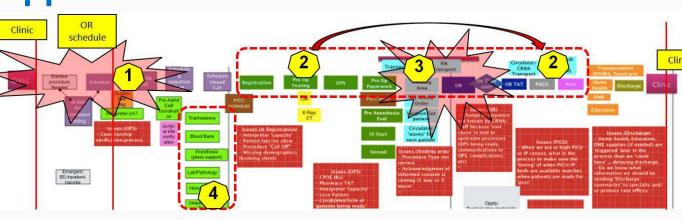
			Jtilization		Dis	24							
	Reg.	P	/P	PACU	Pro.	OR	P-1	P-16		P-31			
	33% 4		3%	67%	50%	22%	Eye	Gen EGI		EGD			
							P-2	P-17	P-32				
/est) Surgical Pre/Post (East)								EGD	ENT				
- 12 - 22			35	P/P 37	P/P 39	1	P-3	P-18					
8 = Sch	neduled	1	.3	P-28	P-22		T&A	Dent					
Patient #48			е	Eye	Gen		P-4	P-19					
		36	P/P 38	P/P 40		Tubes	T&A						
	-				P-21		P-5			C	Out-		
) = Surgery Type					Ortho		Ortho		Pat		tient		
P/P 31	PACU 3	PAC	:U 4	PACU 5	PACU 6	PACU 7	P-6				llow)		
P-38	P-27	P-	30	P-33	P-37		Tubes			(re	now)		
Tubes	T&A	G	en	Ortho	Eye		P-7						
P/P 32	PACU 2	PACU 1			PACU 9	PACU 8	T&A						
P-34	P-26	P-	25				P-8	<u><u></u></u>			In-		
ENT	Dent	De	nt				Eye	T&A			tient		
		- F	Pa	tient			P-9	P-24					
Surgica							T&A	EGD		(Gr	reen)		
OR 7 (P-44			Post				P-10						
			Su	rgery			EGD						
	Ortho						P-11						
OR 6				Future OR			T&A						
							P-12						
							T&A						
Red Font = Discharged in this time										P-43			
perio	d					EGD							
		cha	P-14 ENT										
Black Font = Discharged in previous													
time period													
										MRI			





6) Periop Assessment:

Focus: Understand and develop processes focused on optimizing OR access, improving operations, improving utilization, increasing quality, improving budget performance and maximizing patient/staff/physician satisfaction to deliver ideal surgical patient care. Approach:

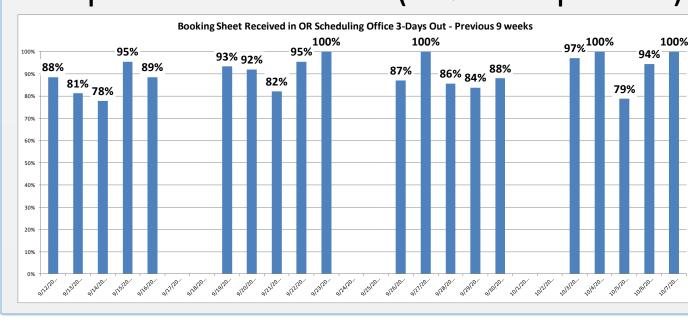


Operational Assessment: Interviewed 17 physicians and hospital leaders along with direct observation of periop operations to better understand the current operating environment, challenges, and goals. Value Stream Analysis: With input from 22 ETCH employees, the value stream mapping session focused on reviewing our current process starting from the doctor's office through surgical services to hospital discharge. From this session, focus areas for moving forward with improvement were identified.



- **Key Findings and Improvement Focus:** • Pre-surgery Information Flow: The majority of frustrations and delays experienced on the day of surgery are actually due to incomplete and missing information at the time of booking.
- New Facility Process Flow: Design and detail how patients will move through the new facility with a focus on the new **Pre/Post/PACU** design and OR flow.

• OR Coordination (i.e. "Air Traffic **Controller"):** Design a central communication board (CCB) to signal status, sequencing, and prioritization of a dynamic OR schedule to all departments.



- **On-time Starts Kaizen: Focus:** Continued improvement to OR on-time starts performance. **Approaches:**
- Review and track OR turnover time to improve OR utilization and surgeon satisfaction.
- Implement standard Versed dosages based weight ranges to eliminate drug waste and witness process.
- Stagger OR start times to ensure Anesthesiologist doesn't have three assignments that start at the same time.

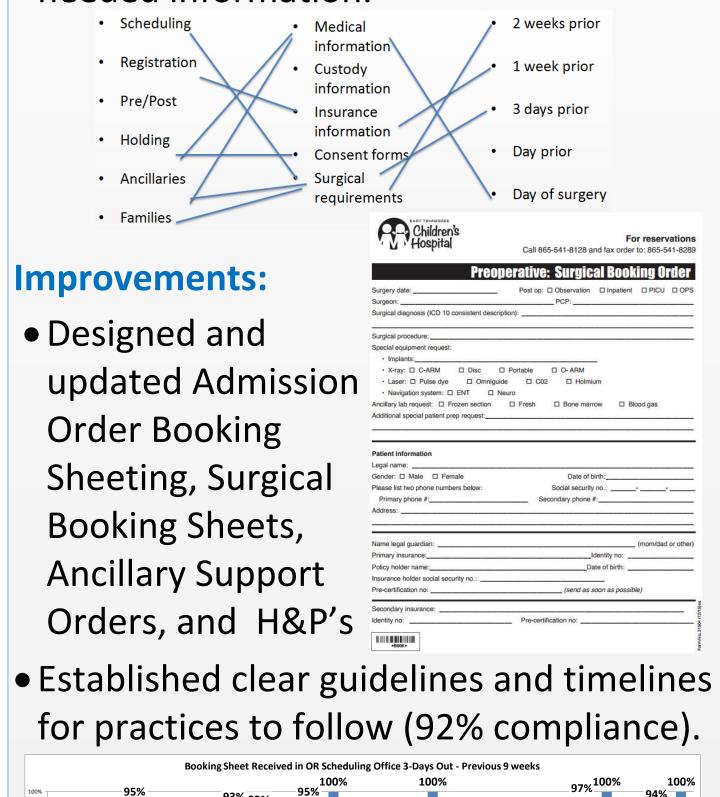
Focus: Lack of coordination between the hospital and providers too often results in missing patient information. This causes downstream hunting and gathering of information, preventable work, difficulty in coordinating OR support, late starts, and long wait times for surgeons and patients. **Findings:**

surgery 10% of the time. Redefined who, what, and when of needed information.



7) Pre-day of Surgery **Information Flow:**

• We had three phone calls and multiple checkpoints and yet still only received complete information on the day of

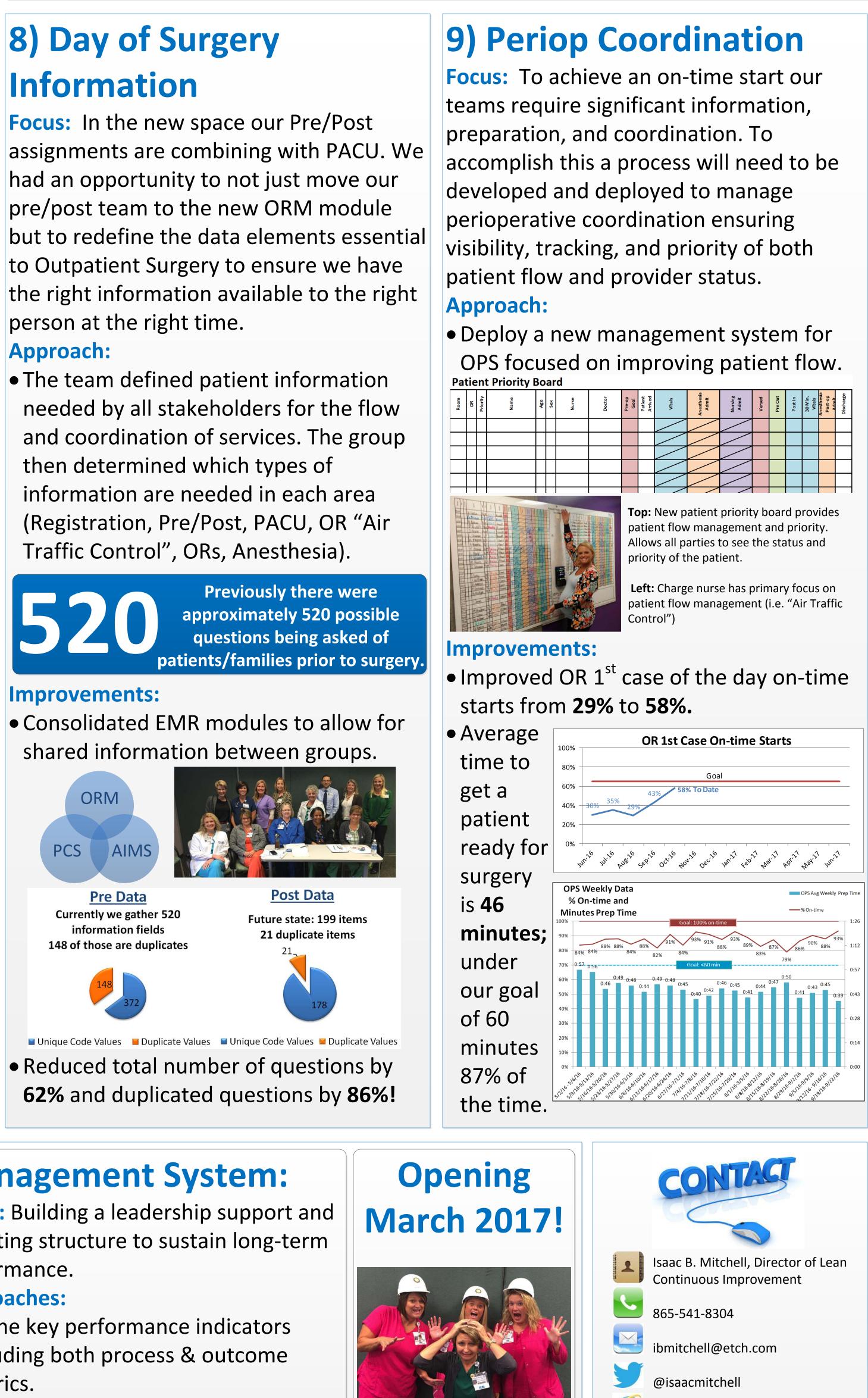


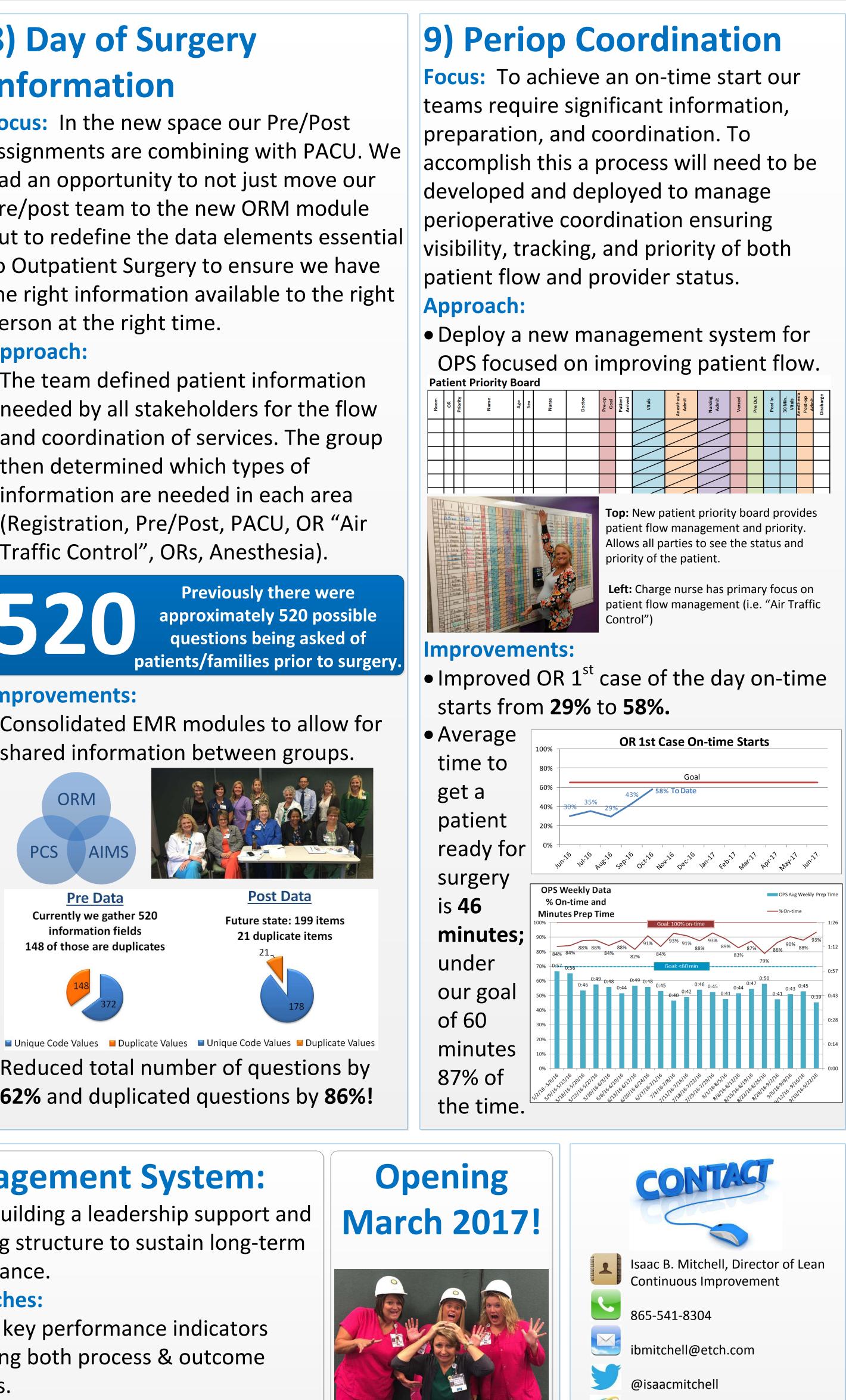


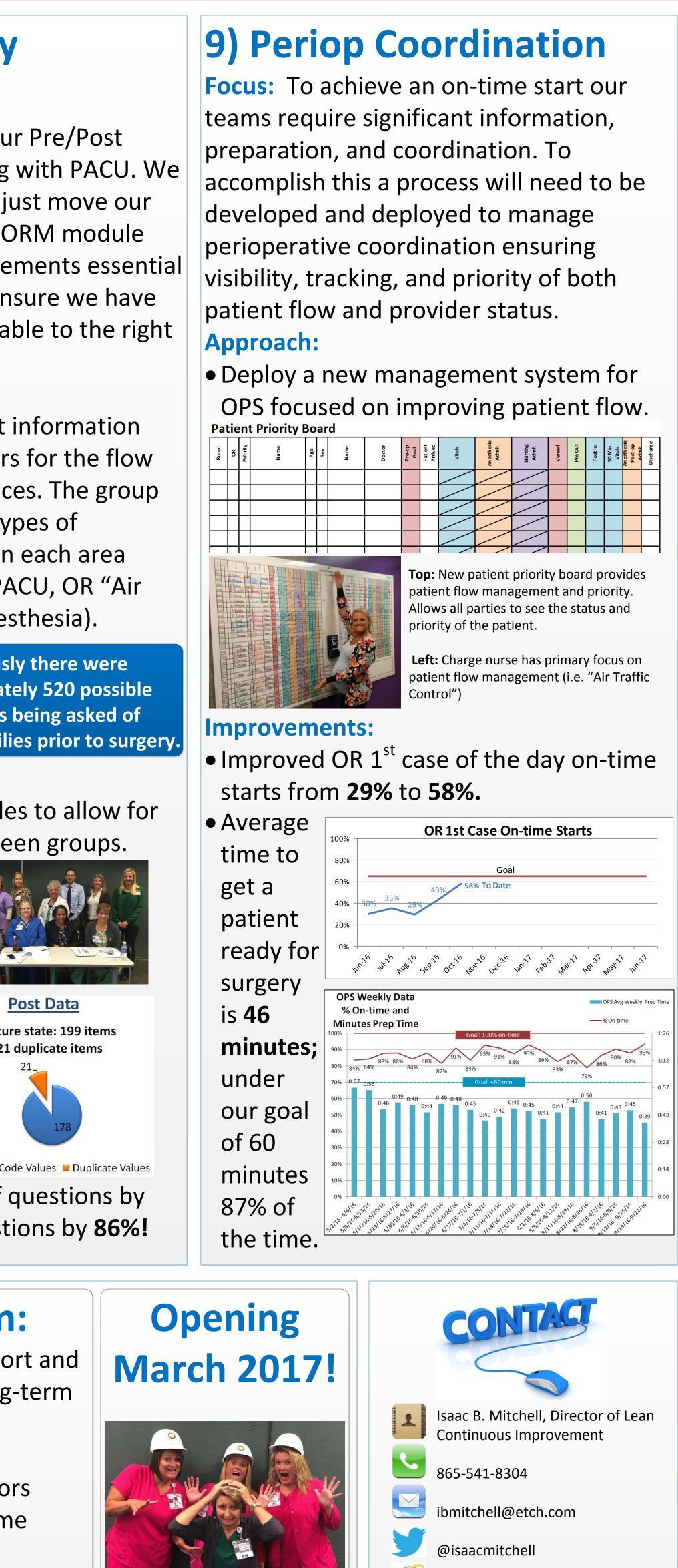
ed on pa Id nurse	Time spent w/ patient Time doing the turnover activity Waiting Transportation				e								
Minutes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CN turnover													
ST turnover													
CRNA turnover													

3) Goals:

1.Design a patient and family centered care tower that delivers ideal care on one floor. 2. Improve processes to reduce patient wait time and length-of-stay.







Management System:

Focus: Building a leadership support and reporting structure to sustain long-term performance.

Approaches:

- Define key performance indicators including both process & outcome metrics.
- Implement daily huddles to review today's performance and coordinate and prepare for tomorrow's schedule.



3. Improve Operating Room on-time starts.

www.isaacbmitchell.com

in www.linkedin.com/in/isaacmitchell

Scan QR code to download poster