

SIMULATION MODELING FOR IMPROVING PRE-HOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE

IE3100R SYSTEMS DESIGN PROJECT



Team Members: Guo Yueheng, Lim Fang Wen, Ooi Hui Ping, Tian Yu, Zhu Jin

NUS Supervisors: Associate Prof Lee Loo Hay, Assistant Prof Huang Boray

SGH Supervisors: Dr. Sean Lam, Dr. Rajagopal Lakshmanan Mohanavalli, Mr. Zhang Ji

INTRODUCTION

PROBLEM STATEMENT PROCESS FLOW AND KPIS IDENTIFICATION The Emergency Department is under-performing due to: increase in patient volume, and changing patient composition. System symptoms: Space congestion, lengthy stay, long wait time for doctors, etc. **PROJECT OBJECTIVES** Consultation / Treatment Disposition Triage Diagnosis / Test a) Conduct systemic investigation to understand the system dynamics b) Model the system through simulation analysis c) Propose improvement policies to improve KPI performance KPI1: Time to 1st Consultation KPI2: Total Length of Stay in ED KPI1: Time to 1st Consultation KPI2: Total Length of Stay in ED SYSTEM INVESTIGATION AND MODELING





 Medical Officers (MOs) requiring decision oversight put burden on senior doctor manpower

- High turnover results in frequent new nurse re-training, impacting efficiency & productivity
- Long tests result in waiting time & insert pressure on bed resources



Long waiting time to consultation results in congestion

PROCESS

 Decision priority: clearing up current patients vs. taking up new patients



• Only one (shared) ECG machine

 FACILITY &

 EQUIPMENT

 Limited area for beds & lack of bed area arrangement result in congestion

Patient Activity Manpower Activity arrival occurrence Schedule durations rates probability Resource Patient Patient Resource availability Demographics level Diagnosis **PROJECT SCOPE** Long Term Aspects and Solutions: Manpower Increase & Facility Redesign

(High cost, Low Feasibility, Long Lead Time)

Focus on Short Term & Cost Efficient System Aspects for P2 patients





SOLUTION TESTING

NURSE RESCHEDULING

PROBLEM SITUATION: changing patient volume results in higher nurse utilization during peak hours

TESTED SENARIOS: rescheduling nurse level to fit demand change

14% reduction

30% reduction

ADVANCED DECISION AT TRIAGE

PROBLEM SITUATION: long turnaround time and late ordering for blood test result in long ED stay

TESTED SCENARIOS: advancing blood test ordering, by 30%/50%/70% of patients during peak hours. (Increase in blood test demand due to incorrect decision to order by 5%, 10%)



IN-PATIENT BED ARRANGEMENT

PROBLEM SITUATION: admitted patients need to spend long bed waiting time, causing congestion

TESTED SENARIOS: Percentage reduction in time is predicted if bottle neck is reduced by 10%/25%/40%.



ECG MACHINE ADDITION PROBLEM SITUATION: more than 65% of P2 patients sharing only one ECG machine TESTED SCENARIOS: add 1, 2, or 3 machines

Time to first consult Total length of stay

Test scenarios' Impact on the KPIs -

DISCUSSION

- Best improvement on KPIs
- Does not incur additional cost
- Nurse-patient ratio is maintained at all times
- Quick implementation
- Rescheduling needs nurses' adaptability
- -3% -3% 30% 50% 70%
- Test scenarios' Impact on the KPIs

DISCUSSION

2%

0%

-2%

-4%

-6%

- Easy implementation
- Moderately long implementation time due to nurse training
- Error in test orders will incur extra costs.As triage nurses become more experienced
- over time, over ordering cases will decrease

Test scenarios' Impact on the KPIs –

DISCUSSION

Directly ease congestion
Improvements on KPIs
Cost for additional beds and EOW renovation is acceptable
Long implementation time

•Relatively hard to implement

Time to first consult
Total length of stay
Test scenarios' Impact on the KPIs
DISCUSSION
It is most optimal to add 1 ECG machine.
Acceptable cost
Very short implementation time
Immediate but low impact on KPIs.

CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATIONS



- The improvement policies are recommended in the following ranking
- Rescheduling nurse level to fit demand change
- Advancing blood test ordering, by 30% of patients during peak hours
- Improve bed arrangement to reduce bed waiting time by 40%
- Adding one more ECG machine to system

FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF STUDY



- Study and plan for long-term and large-scale improvement policies such as increase in manpower, facility revamp, etc.
- Use design of experiment techniques to test out the main interaction effects between the four short term improvement policies