

A Provider's Guide to TOC in Health Care

Presented by: Christopher Strear, MD, FACEP Danilo Sirias, Ph.D.



Throughput

Rate at which the system generates money through sales





Inventory

All the money that the system invests in purchasing things which it intends to sell





Operating Expense

All the money that the system spends to turn inventory into throughput



2020 TOCICO Virtual Conference †Throughput Operating Expense **Inventory**



TOC Measurements in Health Care







Throughput

Rate at which a patient moves through a location (clinic, ED, ward, hospital)







Inventory

All the patients in a location





Operating Expense

All the resources used in evaluating, diagnosing, treating, and discharging

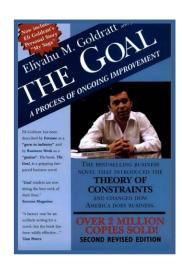


2020 TOCICO Virtual Conference **1**Throughput Operating Expense **Inventory**

2020 TOCICO Virtual Conference †Throughput* Operating Expense **↓**Inventory*

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FASTER dispositions, SHORTER lengths of stay, REDUCED costs

While maintaining clinical excellence









The Effect of Emergency Department Expansion on Emergency Department Overcrowding

Jin H. Han, MD, MSc, Chuan Zhou, PhD, Daniel J. France, PhD, Sheng Zhong, MS, Ian Jones, MD, Alan B. Storrow, MD, Dominik Aronsky, MD, PhD

Abstract

Objectives: To examine the effects of emergency department (ED) expansion on ambulance diversion at an urban, academic Level 1 trauma center.

Methods: This was a pre-post study performed using administrative data from the ED and hospital electronic information systems. On April 19, 2005, the adult ED expanded from 28 to 53 licensed beds. Data from a five-month pre-expansion period (November 1, 2004, to March 1, 2005) and a five-month postexpansion period (June 1, 2005, to October 31, 2005) were included for this analysis. ED and waiting room statis-

Han, Jin H., et al. "The effect of emergency department expansion on emergency department overcrowding." *Academic Emergency Medicine* 14.4 (2007): 338-343.







In the accelerated failure time model, ED expansion did not affect the time to the next ambulance diversion episode.

Conclusions: An increase in ED bed capacity did not affect ambulance diversion. Instead, total and admission hold LOS increased. As a result, ED expansion appears to be an insufficient solution to improve diversion without addressing other bottlenecks in the hospital.

ACADEMIC EMERGENCY MEDICINE 2007; 14:338–343 © 2007 by the Society for Academic Emergency Medicine

Keywords: ambulance diversion, emergency department evererowiling, expansion, length of stay

Han, Jin H., et al. "The effect of emergency department expansion on emergency department overcrowding." *Academic Emergency Medicine* 14.4 (2007): 338-343.





Look for Bottlenecks









Bottleneck Productivity

System Productivity



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Cost Lost Hour on Bottleneck

Cost Lost Hour for Entire System



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Smashing the Bottleneck

Fixing Patient Flow for Better Care





Smashing the Bottleneck

Fixing Patient Flow for Better Care









Decide how to exploit the Bottleneck





Subordinate to the Bottleneck





Elevate the Bottleneck





If the Bottleneck is Broken Return to Step 1





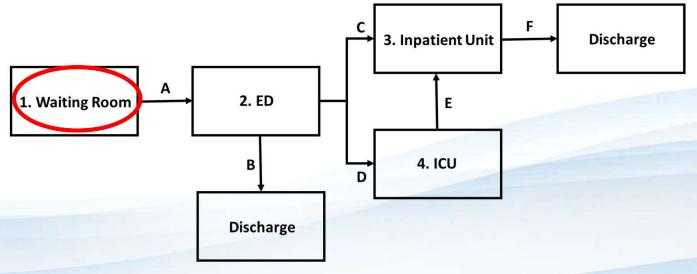


Where's our pileup?



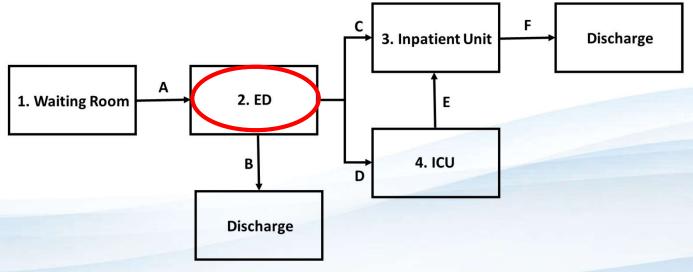
CS1 Chris Strear, 5/31/2020

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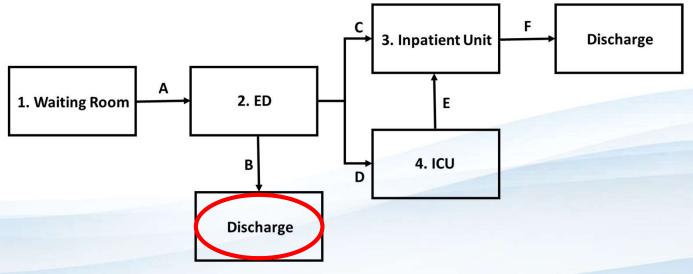






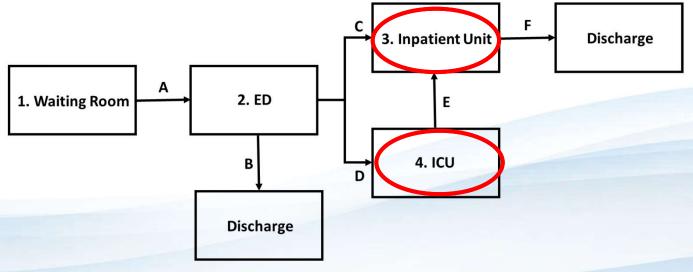






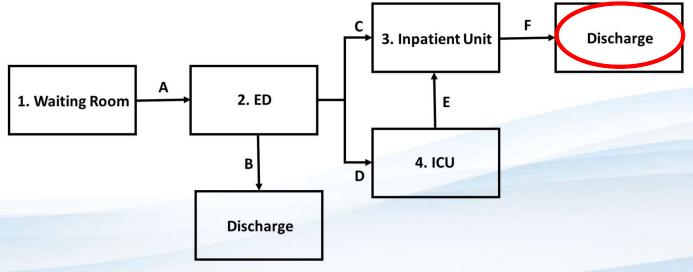






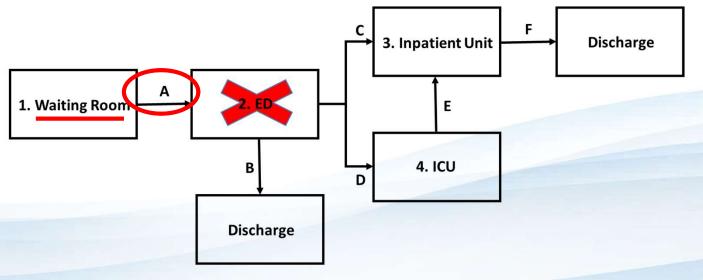






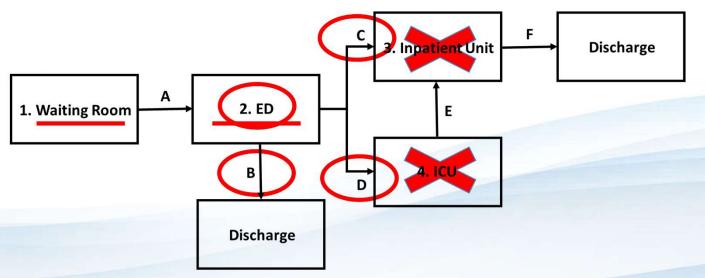


What are Patients Waiting For?



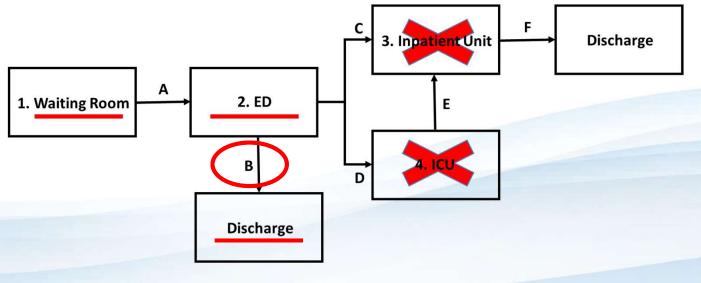


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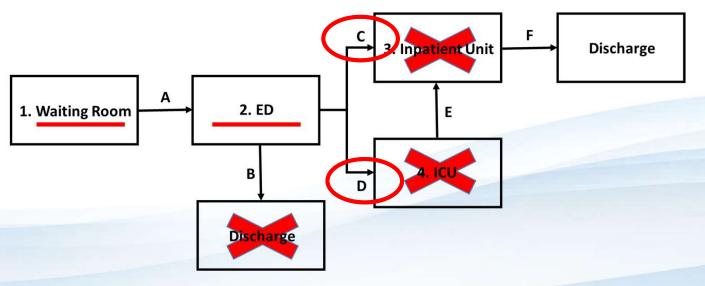


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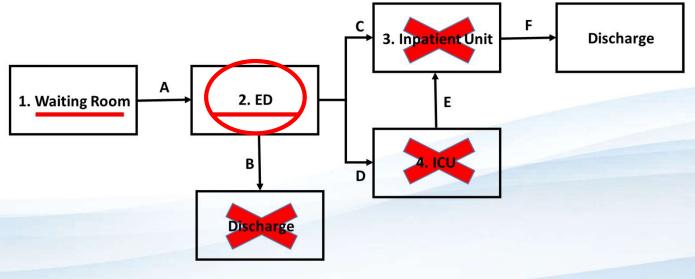


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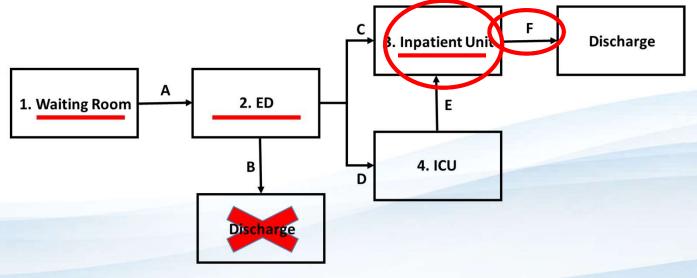


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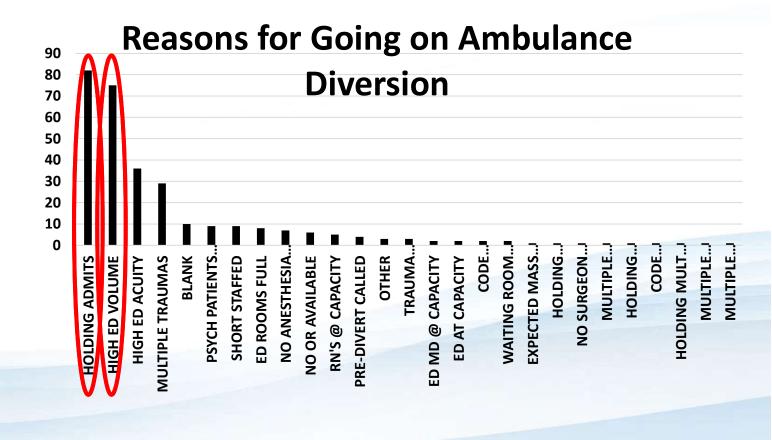


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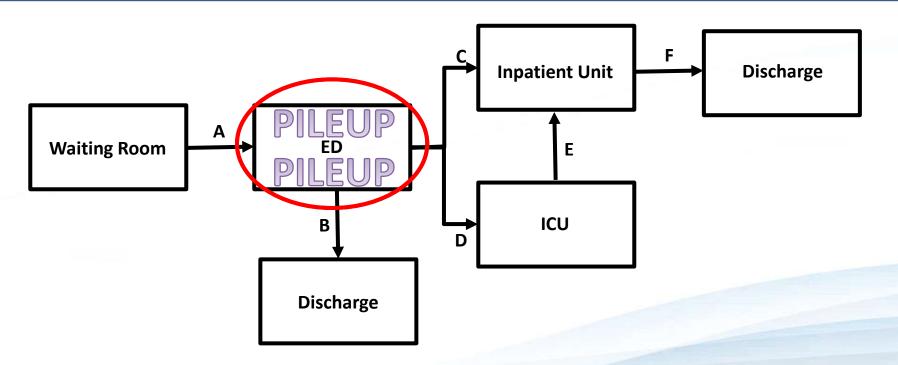




Go More Granular

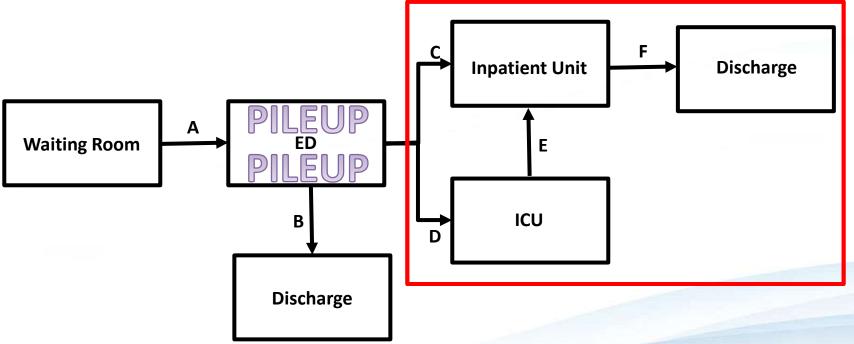
Pileup of ED patients





Emergency Department Bottleneck





Bottleneck outside of the ED

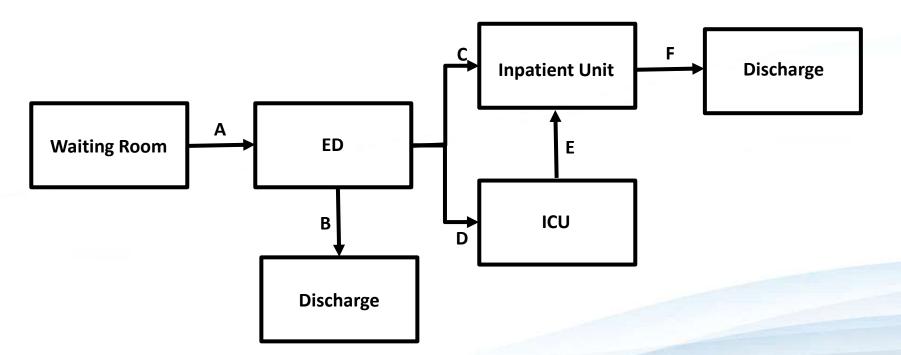




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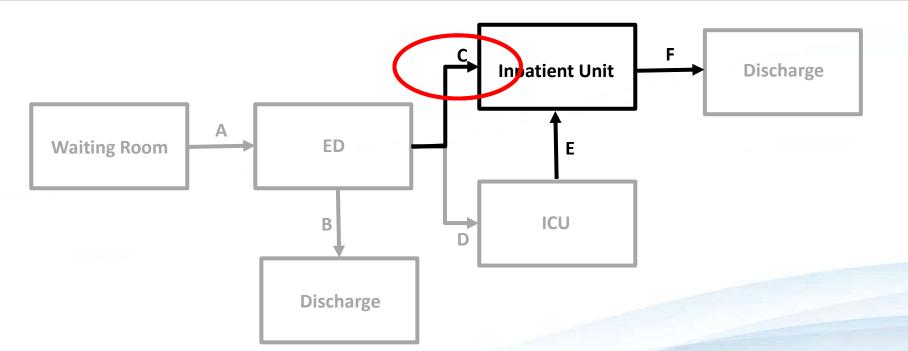
Inpatient Bottleneck





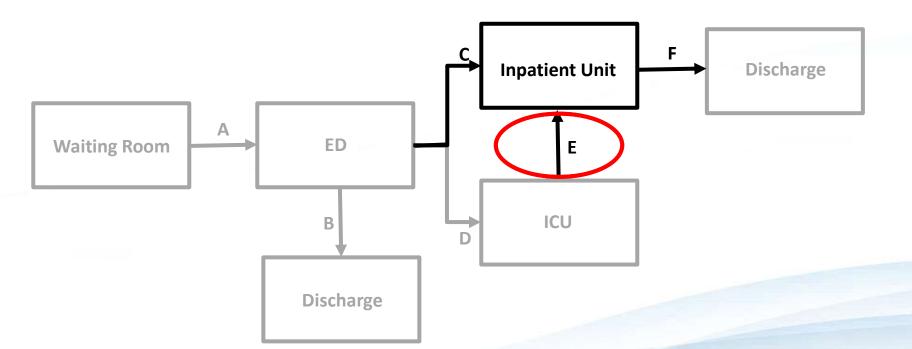
Inpatient Bottleneck





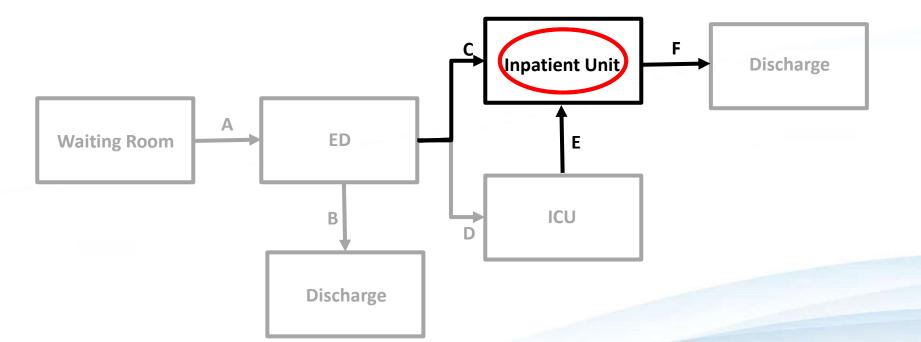
Inpatient Bottleneck





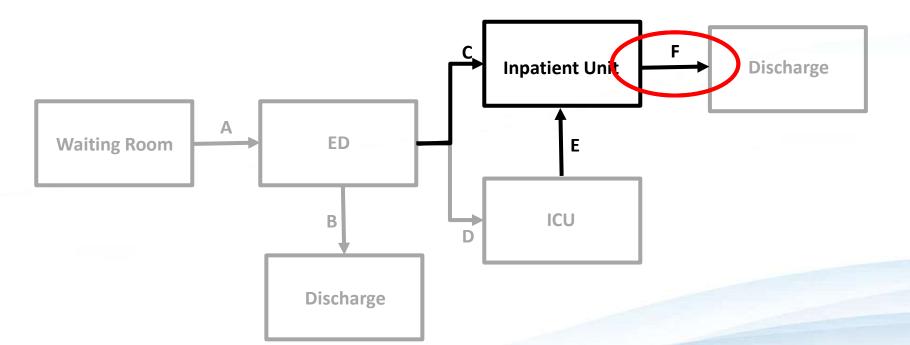
Inpatient Bottleneck





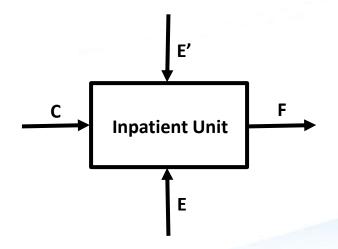
Inpatient Bottleneck





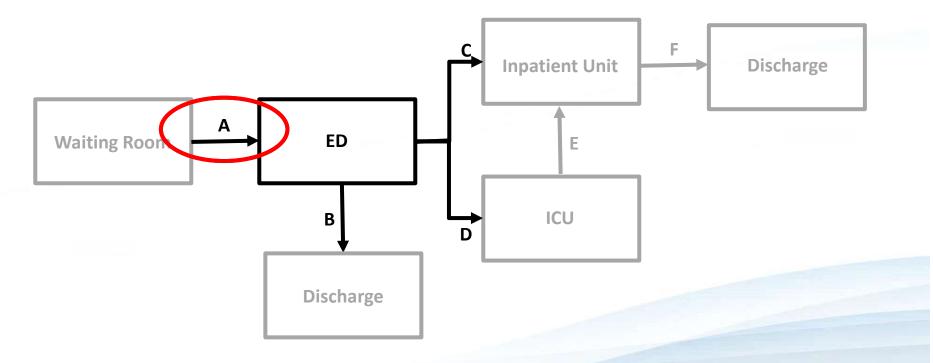
Inpatient Bottleneck





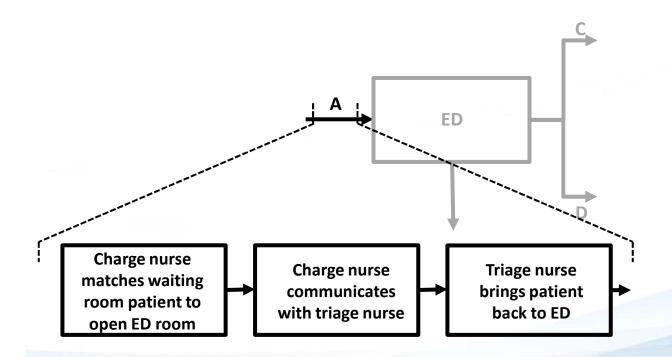
Inpatient Bottleneck





Emergency Department Bottleneck





Emergency Department Bottleneck





Bottleneck should never sit idle







Empty Beds





Occupying a Bed but Ready for Discharge





Occupying a Bed but Ready for Lower Acuity





Subordinate to the Bottleneck

Eliminate Steps





Subordinate to the Bottleneck





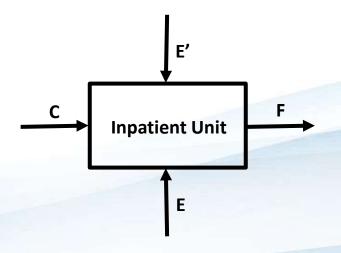
Subordinate to the Bottleneck

Rearrange Steps





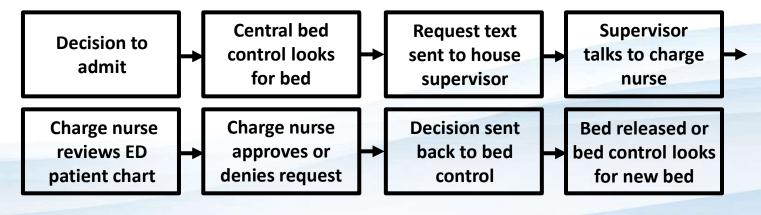
Eliminate Steps







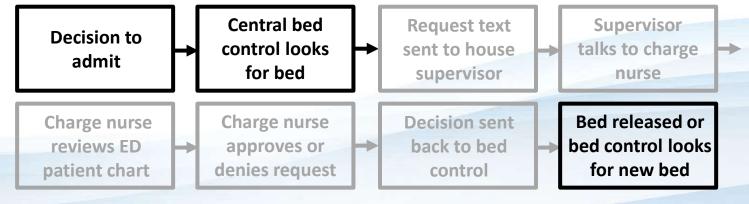
Eliminate Steps





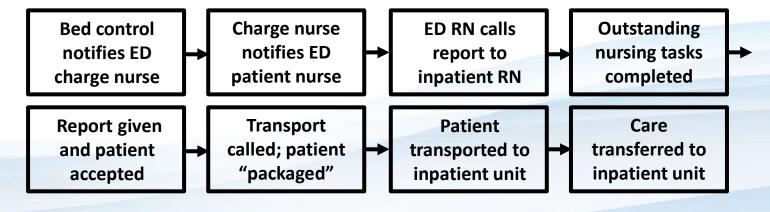


Eliminate Steps



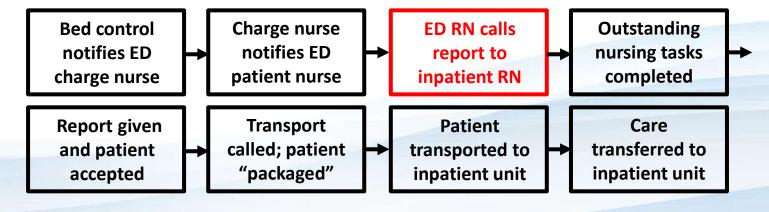






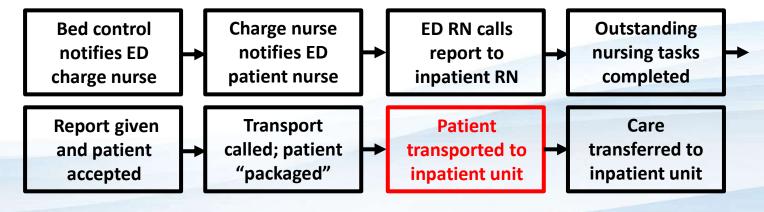












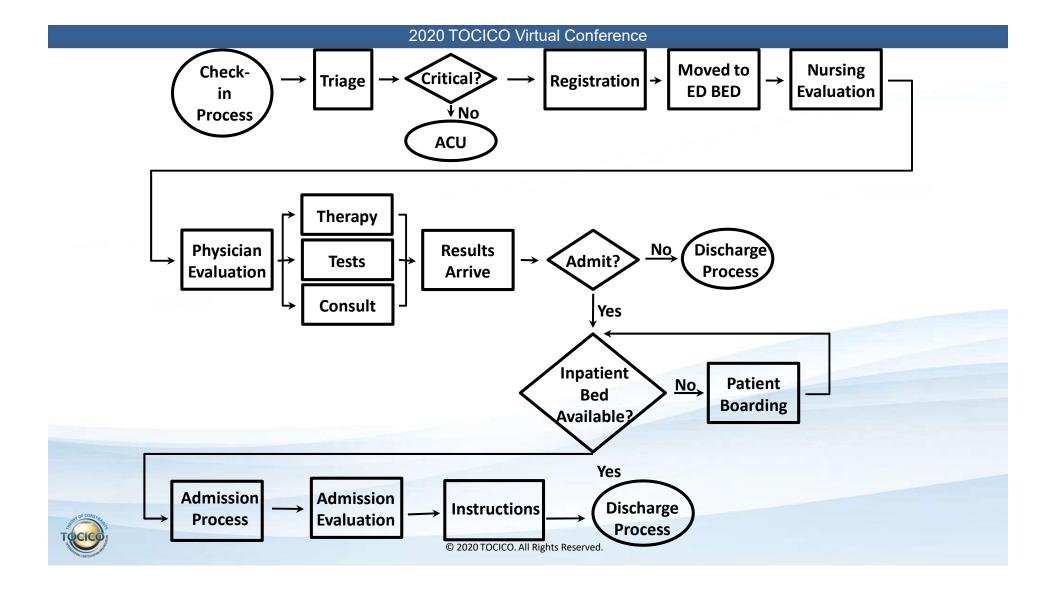


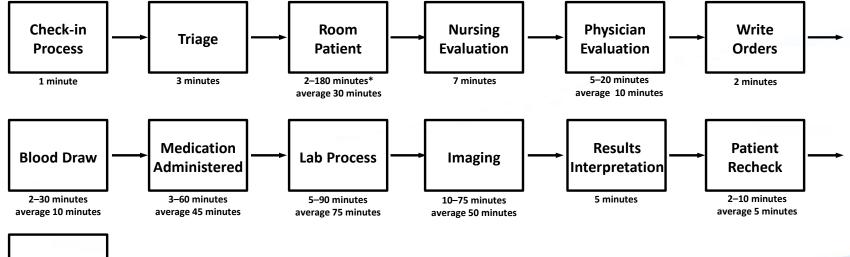


Rearrange Steps

Important to break dependencies







Disposition

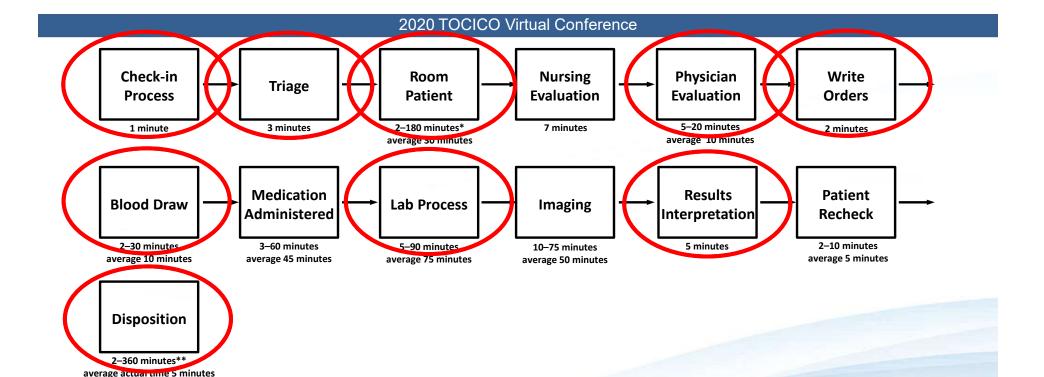
2–360 minutes**
average actual time 5 minutes

^{**}Although a patient may have technically completed this step, disposition does not officially occur until the patient has left the ED bed.



Average 248 minutes (49 minutes – 838 minutes)

^{*}ED bed availability accounts for most of the variability in this step.

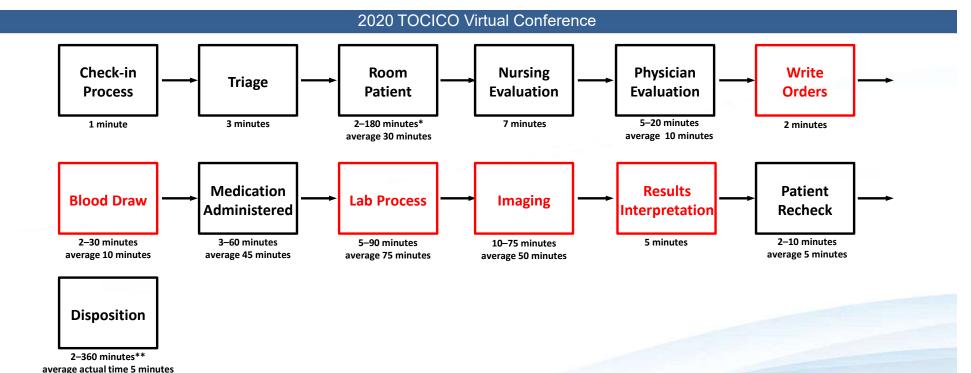


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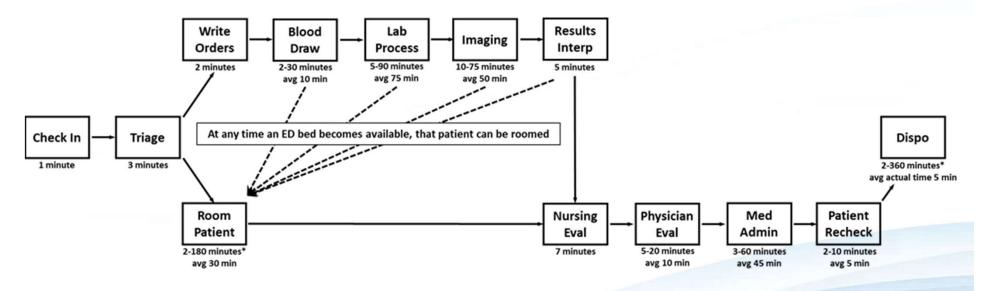
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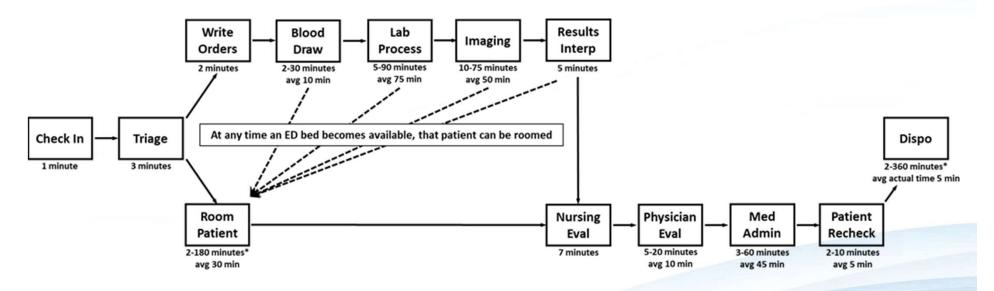


Average 248 minutes (49 minutes – 838 minutes)



*Varies by ED bed availability. Although patient may have completed this step and the majority of time is queuing, that resource is still responsible for the patient until the patient moves to the next step.





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142 minutes saved



Inpatient Bed Bottleneck





Do not hold open inpatient beds





Prioritize the beds that need cleaning





Discharge lounge





Holding orders





Invest in more capacity



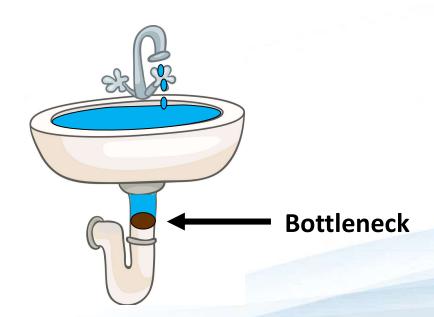


Is building more beds the answer?

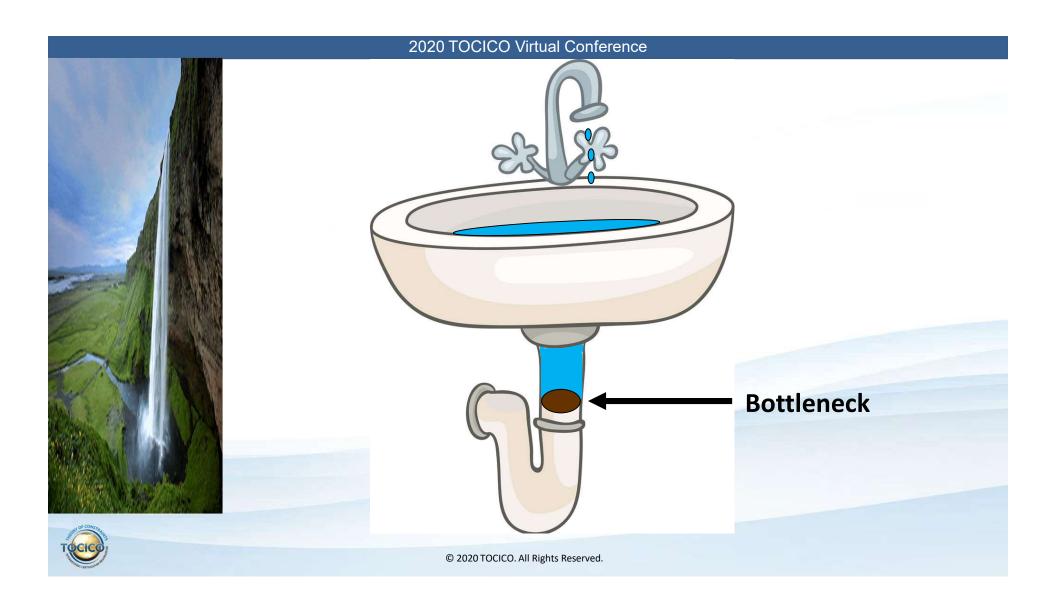


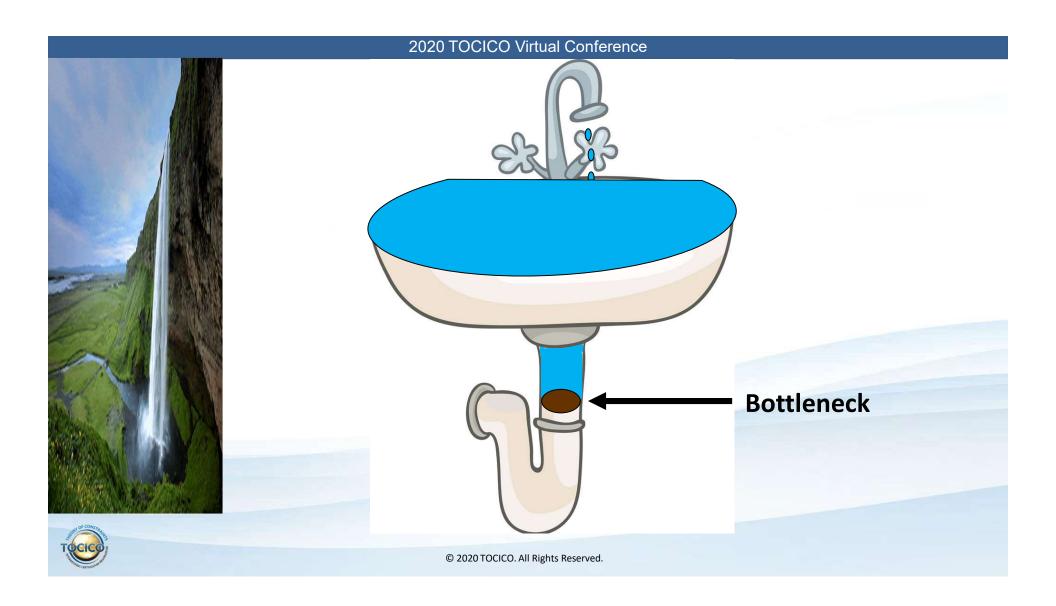
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The Effect of Emergency Department Expansion on Emergency Department Overcrowding

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Are Inpatient Beds the bottleneck?





Board inpatients on the hallways







Flex Units



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Transfer Centers





Inpatient Nursing Capacity?





Cohort inpatients with lower acuity







Resource Pools





What if the ED beds are the bottleneck?





Ambulatory Care Units/Fast Tracks







Providers in Triage





Clinical Decision Units





How about ED Physicians as bottlenecks?





Advanced Practice Practitioners

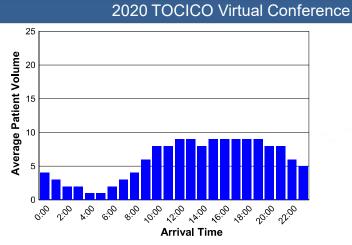


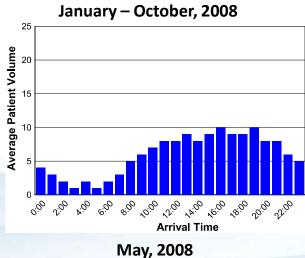


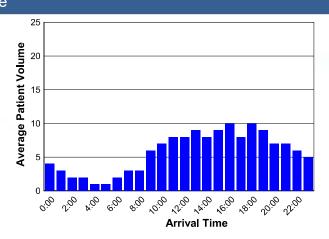
Increase physician hours

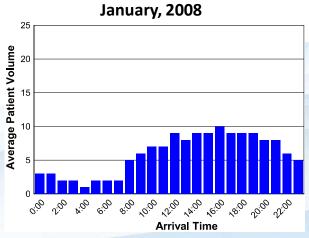












September, 2008



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Does It Work?





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	4/09-3/10	4/08-3/09	Change
Average monthly ambulance diversion (hours)	0.27 h	60 h	99.6% decrease
Total ED visits (excluding trauma, pediatrics, ACU visits)	26,698	22,366	19.5 % increase
Total ED ambulance visits	9530	9228	3.3% increase
Total ED admissions	7035	6707	4.9% increase
LWBS	2.5%	3.9%	38% decrease
Actual Inpatient LOS	5.40 days	5.68 days	6.7 hour decrease
CMS expected LOS (adjusted for acuity)	5.44 days	5.46 days	No change in acuity
ED inpatient boarding time			60 minute decrease





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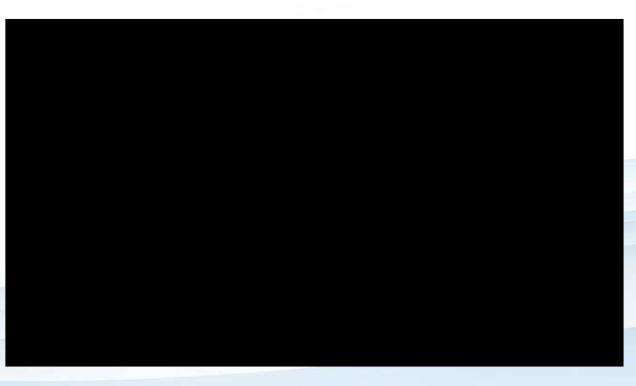


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Bottleneck - Smashed!





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If the Bottleneck Is Broken

Return to Step 1



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		_
	4/08-3/09	
Average monthly ambulance diversion (be s)	60 h	
visits (exclude pedia isits)	22.266	
	0.52 h	
2016	9%	
Actual ent LOS	5.68 days	
CMS expected LOS (adjusted for acuity)	5.46 days	







Bottleneck vs Constraint



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Defense vs Offense

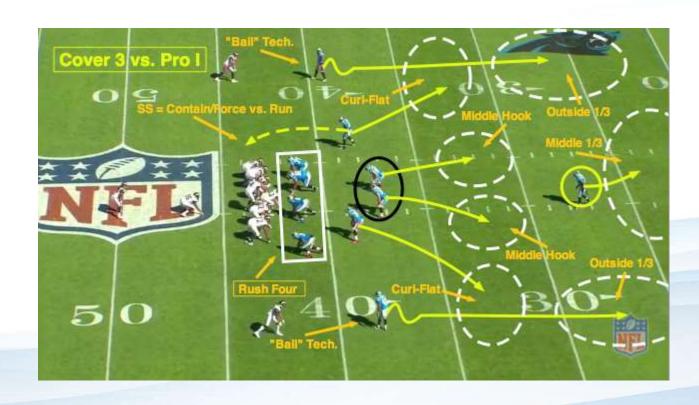








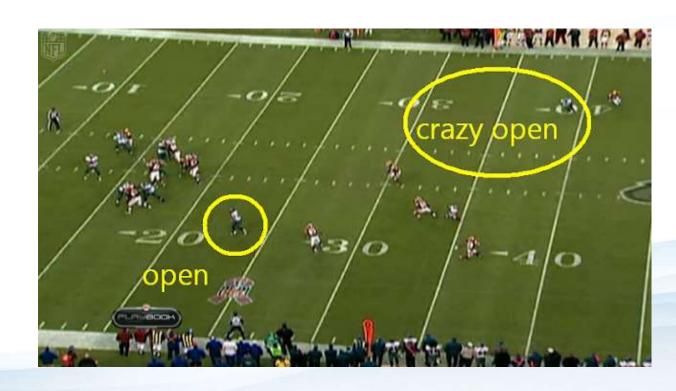






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Constraint Management

Identify the Constraint
Exploit the Constraint
Subordinate to the Constraint
Elevate the Constraint
Return to Step 1





Constraint Management







Identify the Constraint







Identify the Constraint







No down time on the constraint







Sloth

From The Seven Deadly Sins and the Four Last Things. Attributed to Hieronymus Bosch and completed around 1500.





Don't run out of work

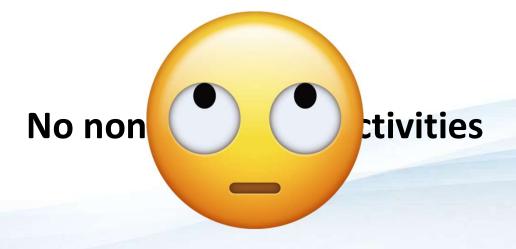




No non-constraint activities











No non-value add activities





Subordinate to the Constraint







Subordinate to the Constraint

Full Kit

Value Stream Mapping

Drum-Buffer-Rope

Buffer Management







Full Kit

Minimize constraint touch points







Full Kit

Equipment, Forms, Telephone Calls







Full Kit

Nurse Initiated Order Sets (NIOS)





Full Kit

Utilize waiting times





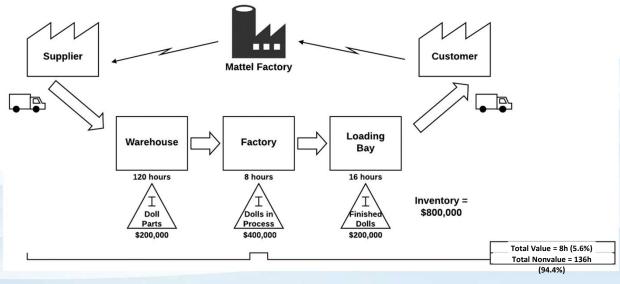
Value Stream Mapping

Minimize constraint activities that do not add value from the patient's perspective





Value Stream Mapping

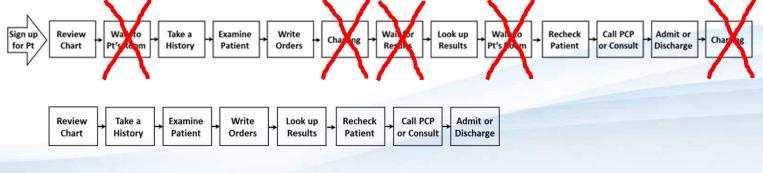








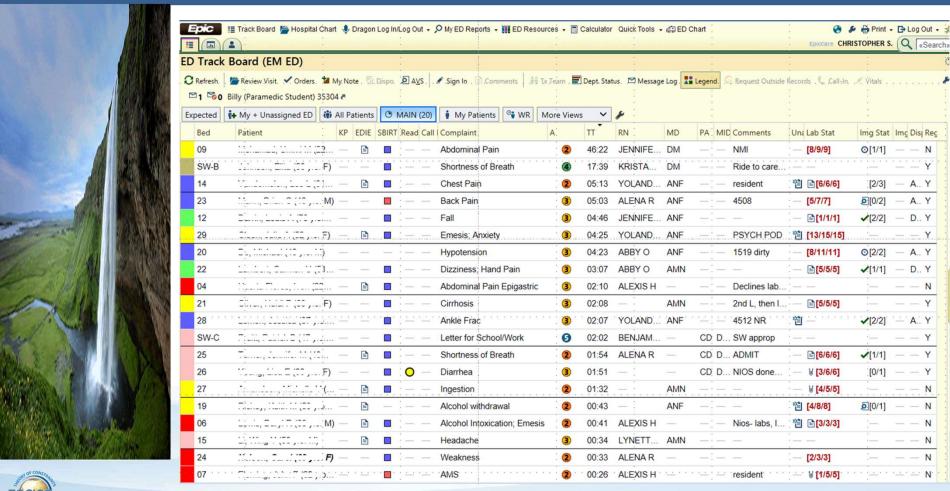
Value Stream Mapping



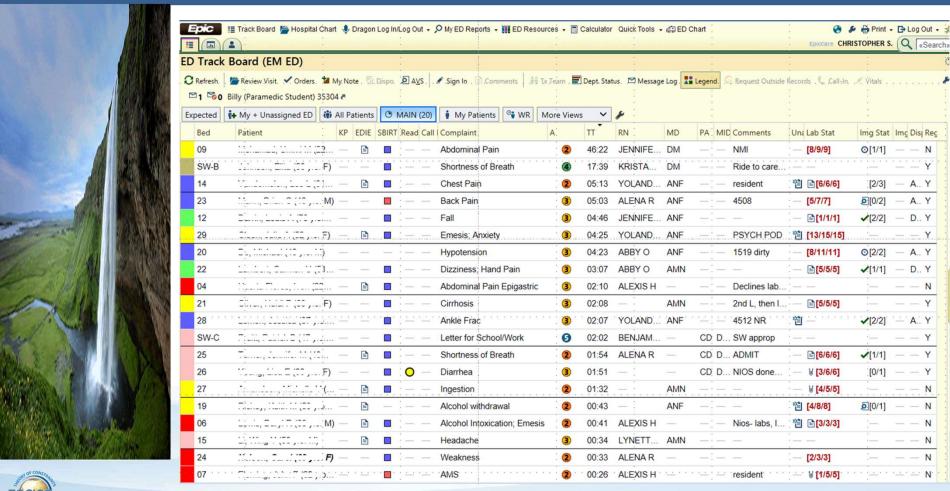


Drum-Buffer-Rope









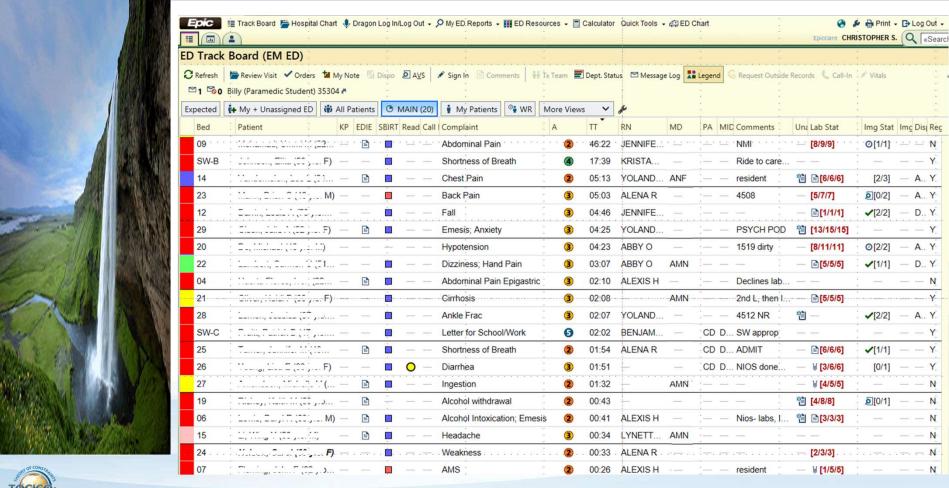






ED flow orthodoxy









PITFALLS





Multitasking/Task switching

PITFALLS





Leapfrogging

PITFALLS





No full kit

PITFALLS





Overwhelmed constraint vs Idle constraint

the lesser of two evils







Pull Till Full

ED flow orthodoxy







Pull Till Full

Let's dialitengeothecothydoxy!

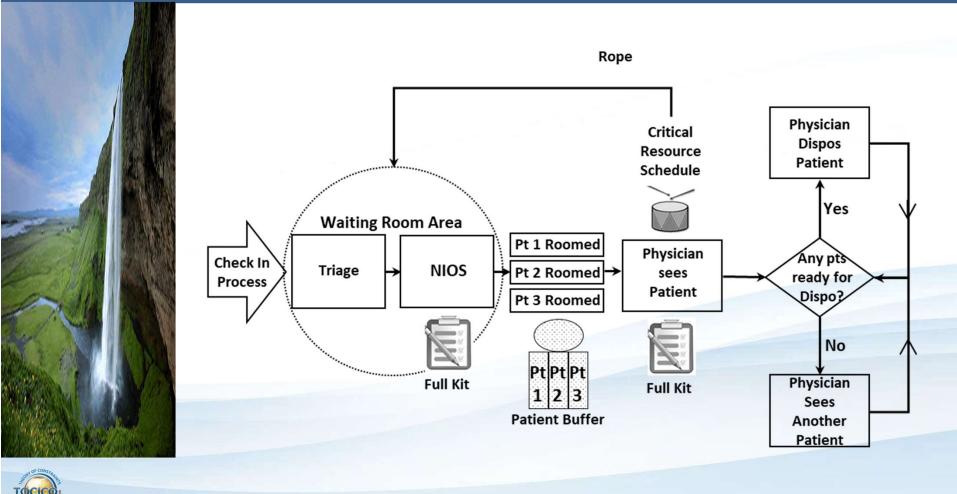




DBR in the Emergency Department









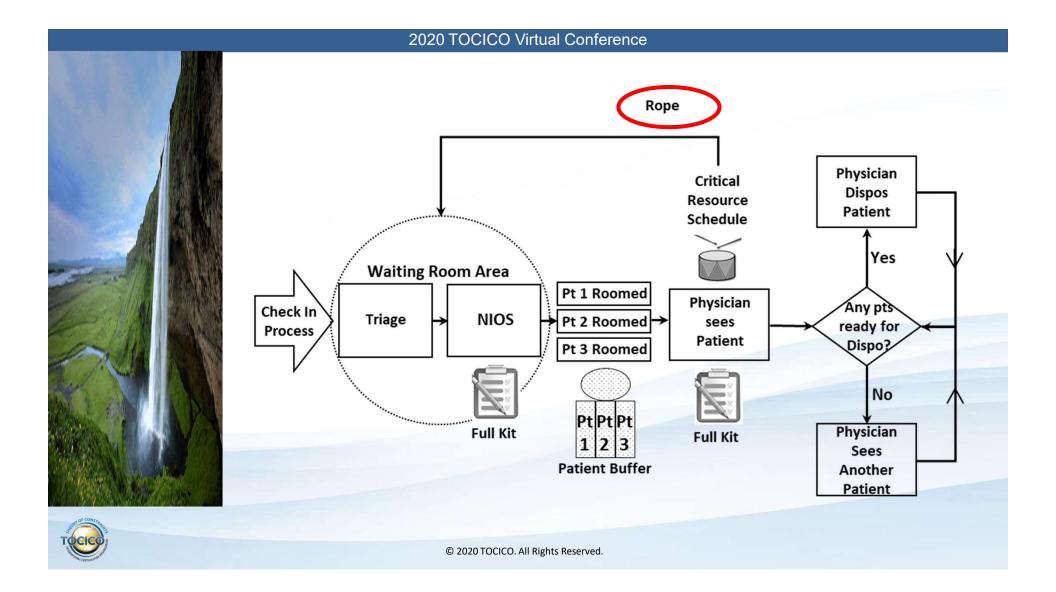
2020 TOCICO Virtual Conference Rope Physician Critical Dispos Resource **Patient** Schedule Yes Waiting Room Area Pt 1 Roomed **Physician** Any pts Check In Triage NIOS Pt 2 Roomed sees ready for **Process Patient** Dispo? Pt 3 Roomed No Physician **Full Kit Full Kit** Sees



Patient Buffer

Another Patient

2020 TOCICO Virtual Conference Rope Physician Critical Dispos Resource **Patient** Schedule Yes Waiting Room Area Pt 1 Roomed Physician Any pts Check In Triage NIOS Pt 2 Roomed sees ready for **Process Patient** Dispo? Pt 3 Roomed No Physician **Full Kit Full Kit** Sees **Patient Buffer** Another **Patient**

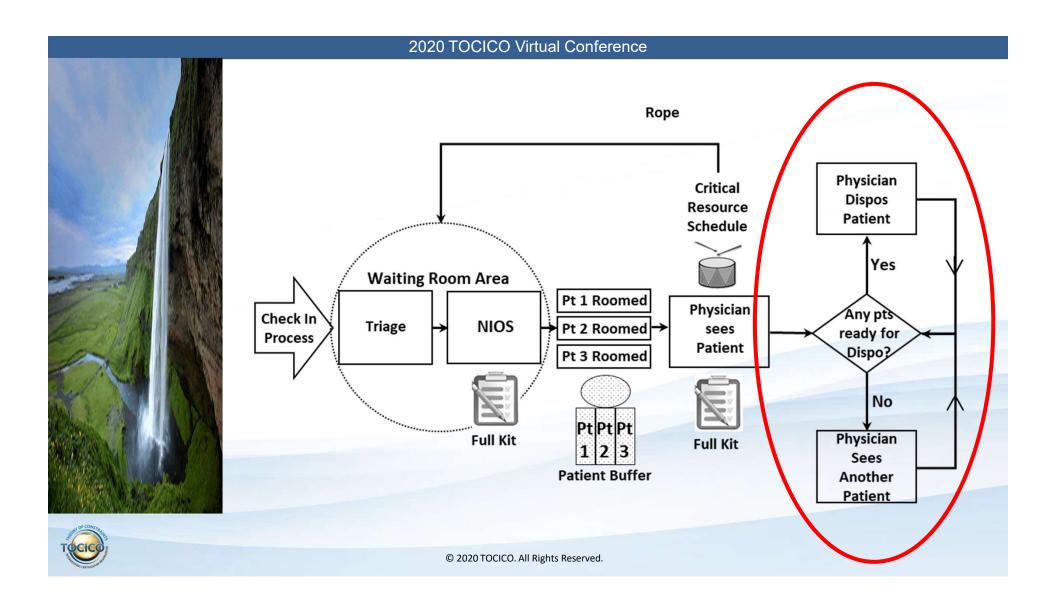


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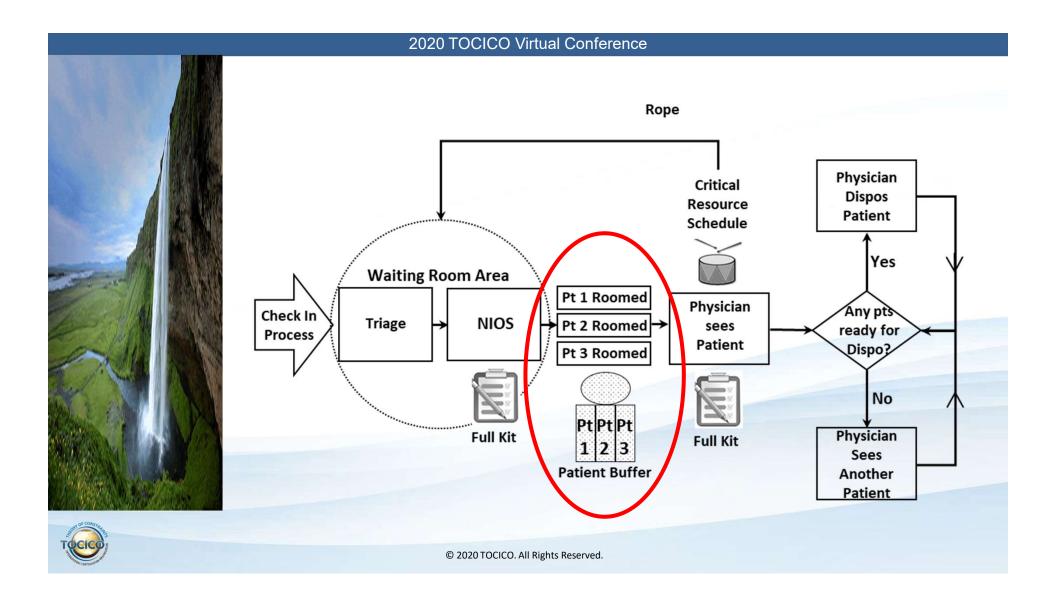
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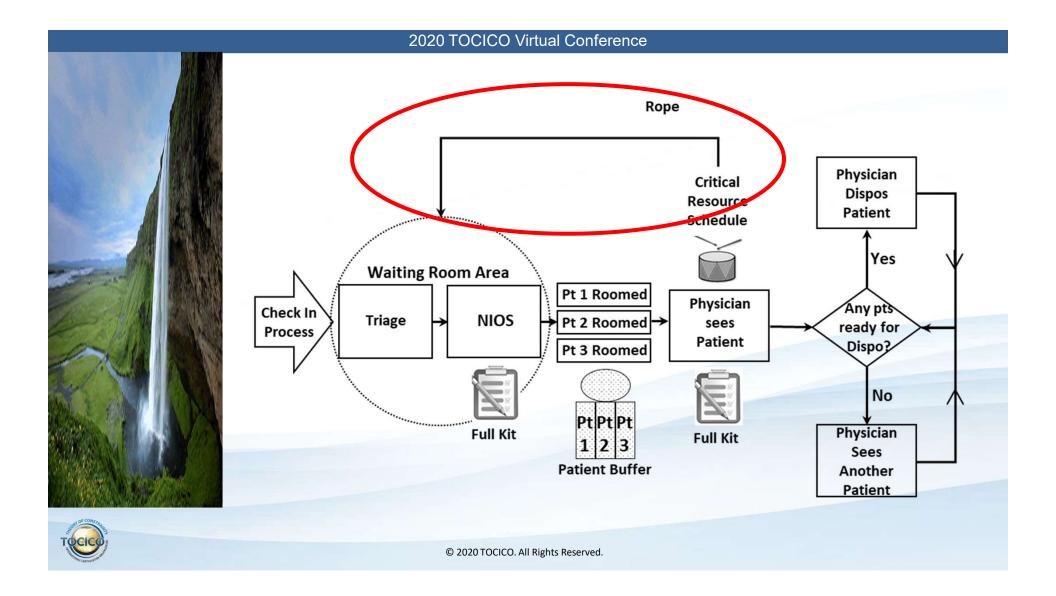
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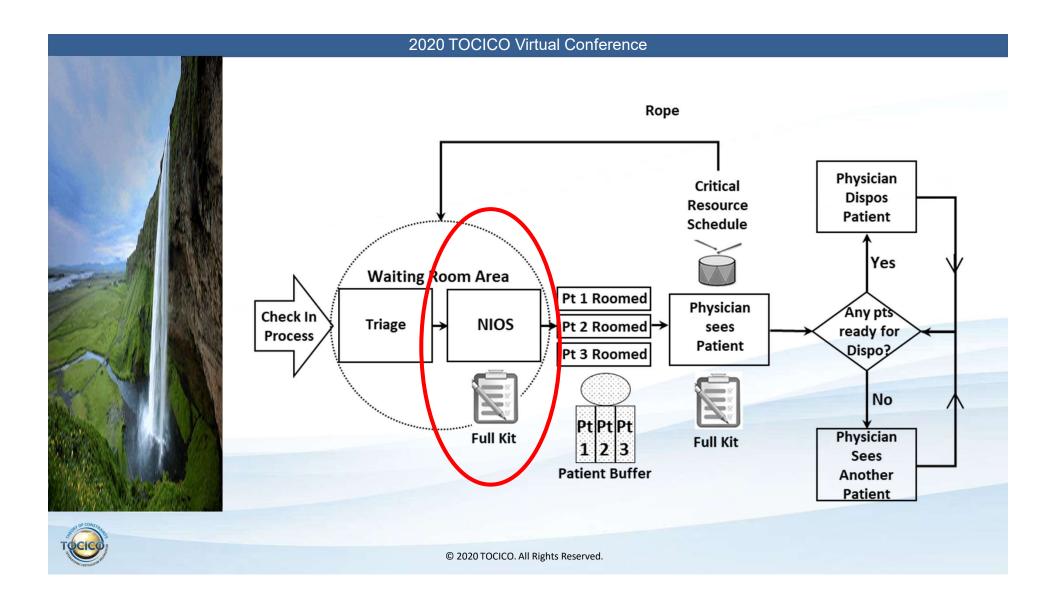


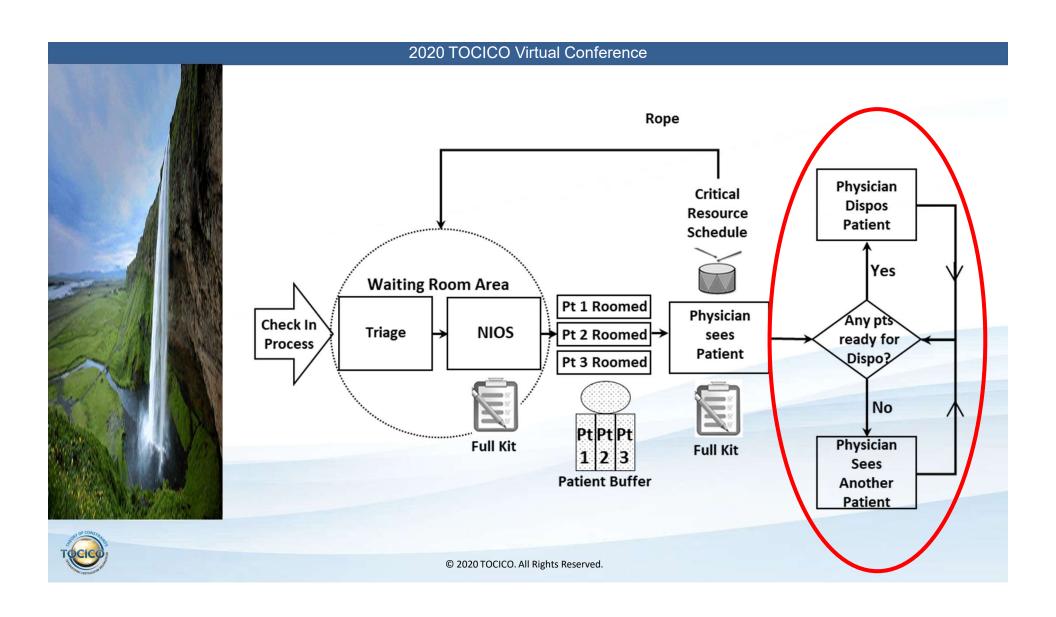


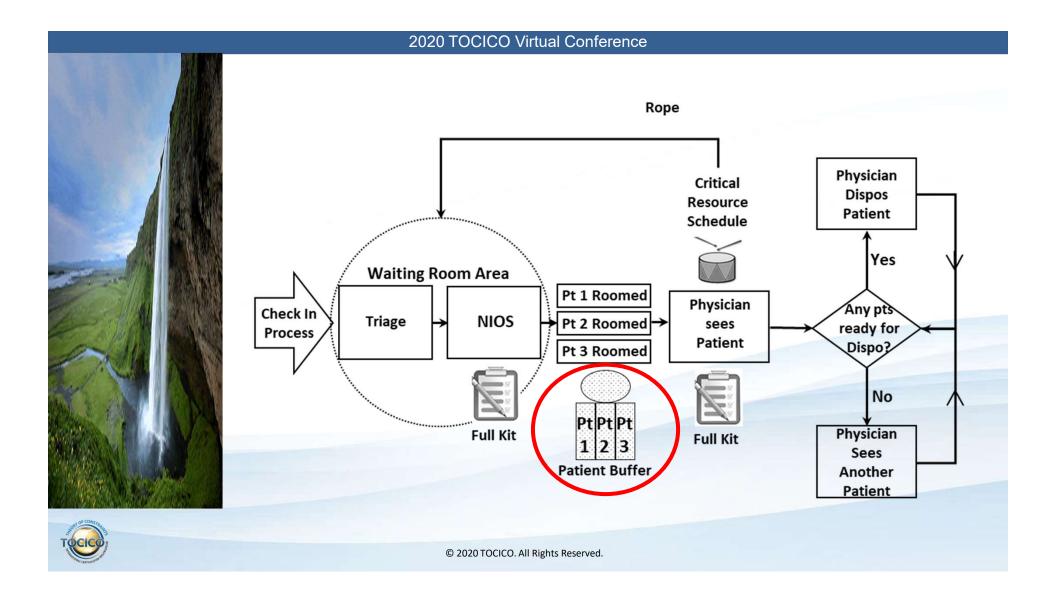
2020 TOCICO Virtual Conference Rope Physician Critical Dispos Resource **Patient** Schedule Yes Waiting Room Area Pt 1 Roomed Physician Any pts Check In Triage NIOS Pt 2 Roomed → sees ready for **Process Patient** Dispo? Pt 3 Roomed No Physician **Full Kit Full Kit** Sees **Patient Buffer** Another **Patient**

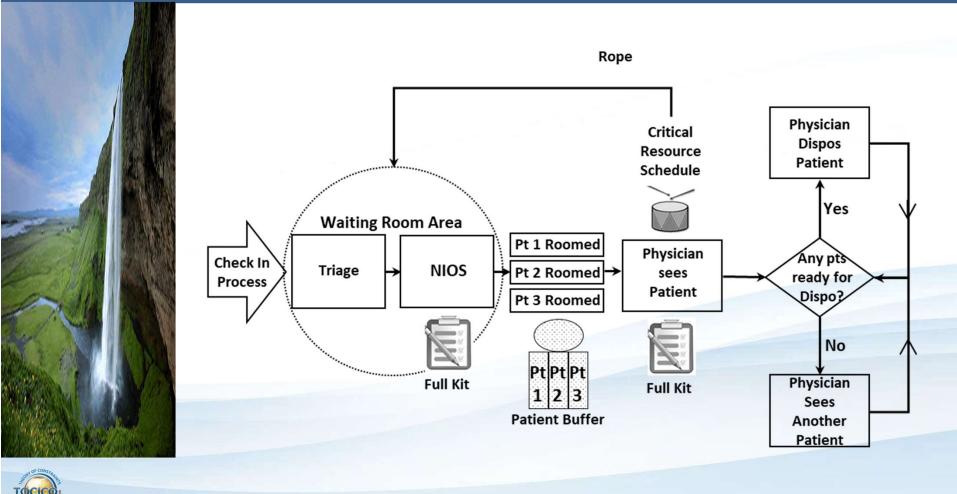
















Is it time to add provider coverage?





Ensure sufficient non-bottleneck capacity first





Look for alternatives to a new full-time hire





Add provider capacity with non-physicians

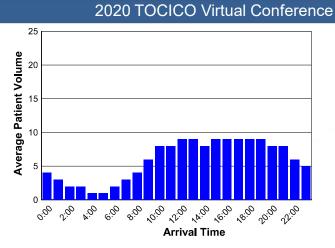


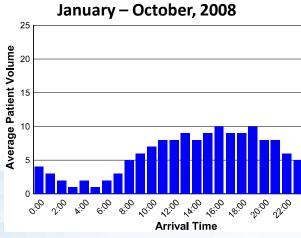


Be smart about where you add capacity

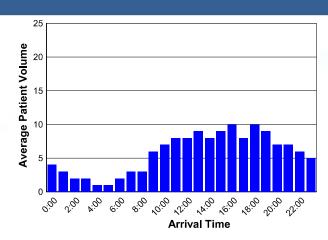


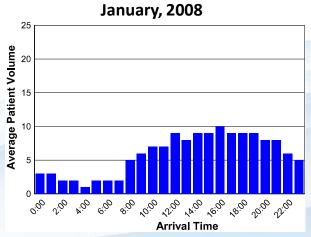












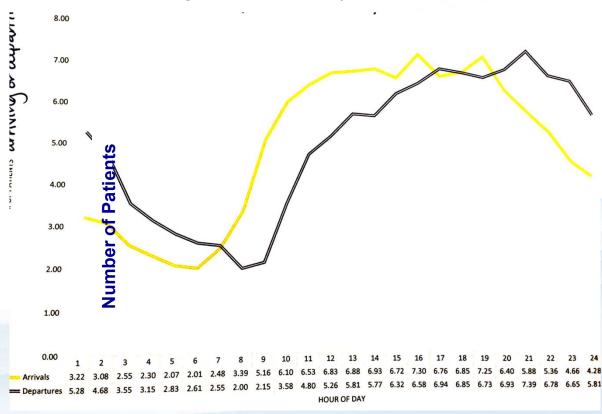
September, 2008





LEH Hospital Visits

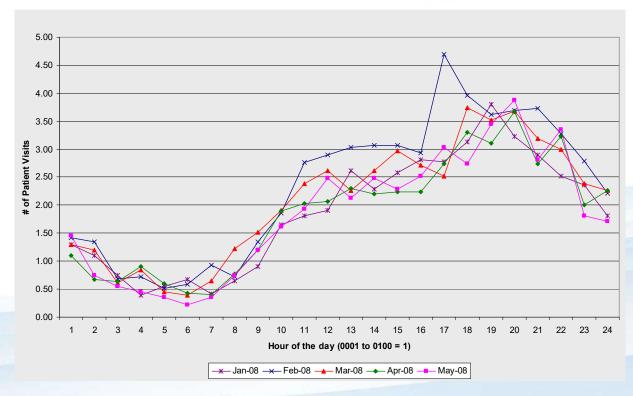
August 2015 – January 2016





Randall Children's Hospital Visits

January 2008 – May 2008

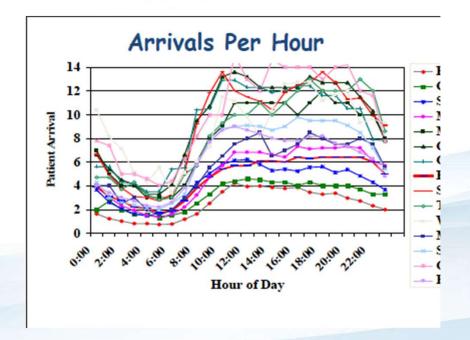








ACEP Coding and Reimbursement Conference 2016 – Multiple Hospitals







Return to Step 1

Process of ongoing improvement

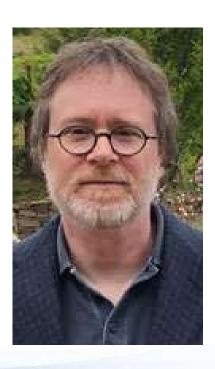












Dr. Strear earned a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He is currently the Director of Patient Flow for Northwest Acute Care Specialists and is an attending physician in emergency medicine at Legacy Emanuel Medical Center in Portland, Oregon. Additionally, he is a Clinical Assistant Professor of Emergency Medicine at Oregon Health and Science University in Portland, Oregon. He began his career in Operational Flow and Process Improvement as the Director of Patient Flow at Legacy Emanuel Medical Center in 2008. His flow team was twice awarded the John G. King Quality Award for accomplishments in clinical quality and process improvement. He is currently patient flow advisor and internal consultant to multiple hospital flow steering committees in the Pacific Northwest. He is co-author of the book: Smash the Bottleneck: Fixing Patient Flow for Better Care.

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Dr. Sirias has a master's degree in Industrial and Systems Engineering and a Ph.D. in Business Administration both from The University of Memphis. He is also a certified Critical Chain Project Manager and a certified TOCICO thinking process implementer. Dr Sirias created the Problem Solving Maps methodology to teach mathematics, which is currently being used in several countries to improve student's performance. In addition, Dr. Sirias' research interests include how the Theory of Constraints can be used to improve patient flow in Emergency Departments, Inpatient Units, Operating Rooms and Outpatient Clinics. He is co-author of the book: Smash the Bottleneck: Fixing Patient Flow for Better Care. Dr. Sirias is currently a Professor in the Department of Management and Marketing at Saginaw Valley State University.

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