

# An Alternative Approach To Modeling A Pre-Surgical Screening Clinic

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# Agenda

- Project background
- Modeling needs
- The initial model
- Related modeling literature
- The revised model
- Final thoughts





- The Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital:
  - Is a full service university affiliated medical center
  - Provides a broad range of inpatient and outpatient services
  - Has major tertiary & quaternary cardiovascular, neurosciences, oncology(including robotic surgery) and colo-rectal programmes
  - Performs 13,000 15,000 operative procedures per year





- The hospital decided to expand its pre-admission testing clinic into a more comprehensive pre-surgical screening clinic that:
  - Would screen and prepare an average of 35 patients a day
  - Would provide additional services with just a little more staff



- In the new clinic the hospital wishes for 35 patients/day to some or all of the following:
  - Register for the clinic
  - Submit insurance information
  - See pharmacist technician
  - Change into a gown
  - Have ECG taken
  - See GP
  - See Internist
  - Get dressed
  - Provide blood and urine samples
  - Watch a training video
  - Receive individual training





- Factors complicating the analysis included:
  - Patient profile mix
  - Uncertainty about times needed for each task
  - · A few patients need to see pharmacist technician before physician
  - No shows and cancellations
  - Making sure that staff get breaks and lunch





- Exam rooms:
  - Needed to decide how to allocate exam rooms to physicians
  - Needed to determine the total number of exam rooms



## **Modeling Needs**

- The model needed to:
  - Handle a mix of patient needs
  - Model patient flow that:
    - Varied by patient
    - · Could follow different sequences depending of available resources





#### **Modeling Needs**

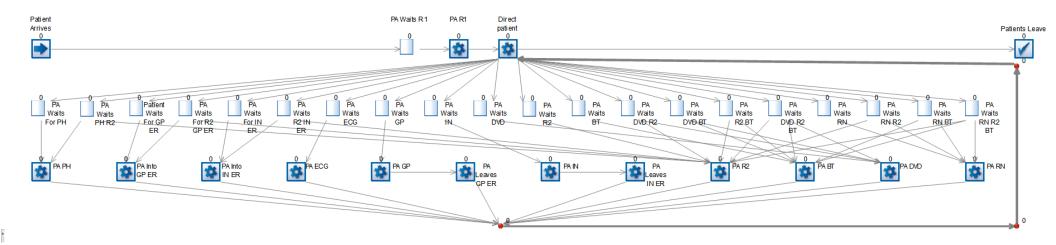
- The model also needed to support the minimization of
  - Physician idle time
  - Staff overtime
  - Excessive patient waiting
- With respect to:
  - (2) Physician arrival times
  - (5) Staff arrival times, break times and lunch times
  - (35) Patient arrival times
- By allowing these values to be individualized for:
  - Physicians
  - Staff





#### The Initial Model

Focused on patient flow







#### The Initial Model

- Separate queues for each combination of services patients could simultaneously wait for
- Lots of crossed lines
- Treating physicians, exam rooms, . . . as resources made it harder to:
  - Track each resource's state
  - Individually control each resource's arrival, break, lunch and departure time
- Model logic became very complicated
- Modifying the model became very complicated
- Verifying the model was difficult because the state of the individual resources could not be seen





• Limitations of flow charting for process analysis, software design:

#### Ackoff 1999

- Need to minimize or eliminate crossed lines
- Need to redraw major portions of flow chart to make modifications
- Difficulty in showing interactions between flows of different items
- Marrer 2009
  - Difficulty in modeling complex logic in a single page
  - Difficulty in organizing and laying out the chart
  - Difficulties of translating flow chart logic into software



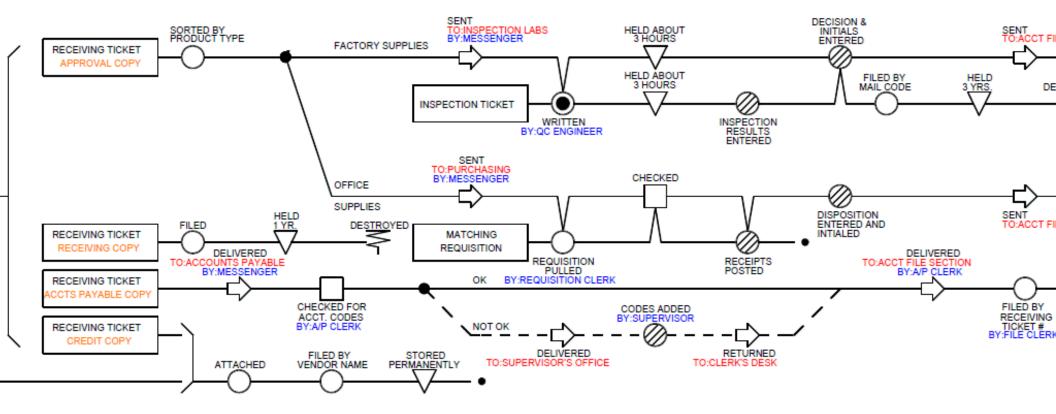


- Banks et al. 2010:
  - Model is defined in terms of entities that flow through a system and queue for demand resources
  - Does not address modeling of processes where different types of entities interact with each other in more complicated ways
- Pidd 1999:
  - Notes that the modeling process often appears chaotic





- Graham 2008 Graham Process Mapping:
  - Can be used to map multiple work flows and their interactions
  - Use  $\vee$  or  $\wedge$  to show interactions between flows







- Modeling entities in multiple queues:
  - Tocher 1963 suggested use of duplicate or shadow entities
  - Davies 1993 implemented this in Pascal simulation toolkit



- Systems analysis based approaches:
  - Leung and Lai 1997:
    - Analyze needs using Yourdon's Structured Methodology
    - Build model from that analysis (but not directly)
  - Sonessa 2004:
    - Map object oriented analysis directly to models
    - Adapted Unified Modeling Language for that purpose





- Systems analysis based approaches:
  - Troy and Rosenberg 2009 use OO to analyze and build the model at the same time:
    - Identify entities
    - Identify attributes for each entity
    - Identify the events to be modeled (including simulation start, end and reset)
    - Identify the activities to be performed for each event by each entity
    - Identify the types of inter-entity communications each entity must be able to handle
    - Specify the details of each activity for each entity
    - Specify the states each entity can take on
    - Specify the states each entity must be in for each activity





- Systems analysis based approaches:
  - Troy and Rosenberg 2009 use OO to analyze and build the model at the same time:
    - Create a class for each entity
    - Add entity attributes to the entity classes
    - Declare message types for each event and for each type of interentity communication
    - Create a handler method for each entity that can handle all of its incoming messages
    - Create methods for each entity's actions
    - Specify the details of each activity for each entity, typically by changing the entity's attributes or by sending messages to other entities
    - Declare the states each entity can take on
    - Add code to each action to make sure that the entity is in an appropriate state when asked to perform the action





- Motivated by desire to apply object oriented approach to a non object oriented simulation platform:
  - Built list of objects to be modeled and implemented *all of them* as work items
  - Determined attributes for each type of object (times for patients, staff and physicians and clinic needs for patients) and implemented them either as work item attributes or via tables
  - Determined states each object could take on and implemented the states using queue objects
  - Arranged these queue objects in swim lane like rows
  - Implemented logic of activities using subroutine logic
  - Treated events as messages that affected objects
  - Implemented messages as subroutine calls





- Used Simul8
- Took advantage of Simul8's queue objects ability to:
  - Execute logic on arrival to the queue
  - Execute logic at pre-determined times after arrival to the queue
  - Execute logic on departures from the queue
  - Animate their current state
- Used separate queue for each state in which:
  - Activities were being performed
  - Work items waited for events
  - · Work items waited for other work items waiting for a single activity
  - Work items waited for other work items waiting for more than one activity



#### An Alternative Approach To Modeling A Pre-Surgical Screening Clinic

Admission	AS Not In	AS In	AS Idle	AS Idle	AS Idle	AS Idle	AS In	AS On	ASAt	AS Decistor 1	AS Decistor 2									
Staff	PSS	Transition	1 , '	Needs Break	Needs Lunch	Needs To Leave	Bathroom	Break	Lunch	Register 1	Register 2									I = I'
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Nurse	RN Not In PSS	RN In Transition	RN Idle	RN Idle Needs	RN Idle Needs	RN Idle Needs To	RN In Bathroom	RN On Break	RN At Lunch	RN Call Patient	RN Train Patient	RN Train Group	RN 1st PA Chart	RN 2nd PA Chart					$\Gamma = 1$	$\Gamma = 1$
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0.000	PT Not In	PT In	PT Idle	PT Idle	PT Idle	PT Idle	PT In	PT On	PTAt	PT	PT Patient		2000	- 2			$\vdash$	<del>                                     </del>	$\longrightarrow$	<del></del> '
Pharmacy Technician	PSS	Transition	111	Needs	Needs	Needs To	Bathroom	Break	Lunch	Interview	Follow Up								1 1	l = l'
5	0	0	0	Break 0	Lunch	Leave	0	0	0	Patient	0									l = l'
ECG	ECGT Not	ECGT In	ECGT Idle	ECGT idle	ECGT idle	ECGT Idle	ECGT In	ECGT On	ECGT At	ECGT										$\Box\Box'$
Technician	In PSS	Transition	1 , '	Needs Break	Needs Lunch	Needs To Leave	Bathroom	Break	Lunch	Taking ECG									1 1	l = l'
16	0	0	0		197	- (27)	0	0	0	1									$oxed{oxed}$	<b>Ш</b>
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32	0	0	0	Break	Lunch	Leave	0	0	0	1									1 1	l = l'
	GP Not In	GP In	GP Idle	GP Idle	GP Idle	GP Idle		GP On	GPAt	GP Seeing	$\vdash$	$\vdash \vdash \vdash$					$\vdash$	$\vdash$		<b>└──</b> /'
General Practitioner	PSS	Transition	GF MIC	Needs	Needs	Needs To	GP In Bathroom	Break	Lunch	Patient									1 1	l = l'
19	0	0	0	Break	Lunch	Leave	0	0	0	2										l = l'
Internist	IN Not in	IN In	N Idle	IN Idle	IN Idle	IN Idle	N In	IN On	IN At Lunch						1				<del></del>	[ ]
	PSS	Transition	'	Needs Break	Needs Lunch	Needs To Leave	Bathroom	Break	1	Patient										l = l'
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		R1	PT	CR And Into Gown	GP ER Gown	ER Gown	ECGT ER	ECGT	GPER	GP	ER	Internist		Of Gown	DVDT	GT		R2	ВТ	Consult
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# The Revised Model (Non-Patient Work Items And States)

Admission	AS Not In	AS In	AS Idle	AS Idle	AS Idle	AS Idle	AS In	AS On	AS At	AS	AS			
Staff	PSS	Transition		Needs	Needs	Needs To	Bathroom	Break	Lunch	Register 1	Register 2			
32	0	0	1	Break 0	Lunch	Leave 0	0	0	0	0	1			
Nurse	RN Not In	RN In	RN Idle	RN Idle	RN Idle	RN Idle	RN In	RN On	RN At	RN Call	RN Train	RN Train	RN 1st PA	RN 2nd PA
	PSS	Transition		Needs	Needs	Needs To	Bathroom	Break	Lunch	Patient	Patient	Group	Chart	Chart
32	0	0	3	Break 0	Lunch	Leave 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Review 0	Review 0
Pharmacy	PT Not In	PT In	PT Idle	PT Idle	PT Idle	PT Idle	PT In	PT On	PTAt	PT	PT Patient			
Technician	PSS	Transition		Needs	Needs	Needs To	Bathroom	Break	Lunch	Interview	Follow Up			
5	0	0	0	Break 0	Lunch	Leave 0	0	0	0	Patient 0	0			
ECG	ECGT Not	ECGT In	ECGT Idle	ECGT Idle	ECGT Idle	ECGT Idle	ECGT In	ECGT On	ECGT At	ECGT				
Technician	In PSS	Transition		Needs	Needs	Needs To	Bathroom	Break	Lunch	Taking ECG				
16	0	0	0	Break 0	Lunch	Leave 0	0	0	0	1				
Blood	BT Not In	BT In	BT Idle	BT Idle	BT Idle	BT Idle	BT In	BT On	BTAt	BT Taking				
Taker	PSS	Transition		Needs	Needs	Needs To	Bathroom	Break	Lunch	Blood				
32	0	0	0	Break 0	Lunch	Leave 0	0	0	0	1				
General	GP Not In	GP In	GP Idle	GP Idle	GP Idle	GP Idle	GP In	GP On	GP At	GP Seeing				
Practitioner	PSS	Transition		Needs	Needs	Needs To	Bathroom	Break	Lunch	Patient				
19	0	0	0	Break 0	Lunch	Leave 0	0	0	0	2				
Internist	IN Not In	IN In	IN Idle	IN Idle	IN Idle	IN Idle	IN In	IN On	IN At Lunch	IN Seeing				
	PSS	Transition		Needs	Needs	Needs To	Bathroom	Break		Patient				
5	1	0	0	Break 0	Lunch	Leave 0	0	0	0	0				
Changing		CR In	CR Idle							CR In Use				
Room		Transition												
		0	0							2				
Exam		ER In	ER Idle							ECGT ER In	GP ER In	IN ER In		
Room		Transition								Use	Use	Use		
		0	3							_1	2	0		
DVD		DVD Player								DVD Player				
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The Revised Model (Patient States)

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PA Not In	PA Register	PA PT	PA Into CR	PA Into GP	PA Into IN	PA Into	PA ECGT	PA Into GP	PA GP
PSS	1		And Gown	ER And	ER And	ECGT ER	l	ER	
5	0	0	2	Gown	Gown	0	_1	0	2
	PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits IN	PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits
	R1	PT	CR And Into	GP ER	ER Gown	ECGT ER	ECGT	GP ER	GP
	0	0	Gown	Gown	0	3	0	7	0
		PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits IN				
		PT R2	CR And Into		ER Gown		l		
		3	Gown R2	Gown R2	R2 0				
				PA Into IN	PA Internist	PA Out Of	PA Into CR	PA DVD	

	ER 0	0	Gown 0	And Out Of Gown	Training 0	Training 0	Individual Training 0	2	Taker 1	Process Completed
Ì	PA Waits IN	PA Waits		PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits IT	PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits
١	ER	Internist		CR And Out	DVDT	GT		R2	BT	Consult
	0	0		Of Gown	0	0	0	0	0	0
1					PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits IT	PA Waits		
١					DVDT BT	GT BT	BT	BT R2		
					0	1	0	0		
ſ					PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits IT			
١					DVDT R2	GT R2	R2			
					0	5	0			
ſ					PA Waits	PA Waits	PA Waits IT			
١					DVDT BT	GT BT R2	BT R2			
					R2 0	0	0			



- Used logic to assign staff to patient needs:
  - Assigning waiting staff to patients when patients become available:

#### Call \_TryToAssignClinicResourceToPatient\_MultipleResourceSources

taskGPExam,

PA Waits GP,

PA GP,

GP Seeing Patient,

2,

' The task to be performed

Existing patient state

New patient state

New staff state

# of GP states to be checked

Assigning waiting patients to staff when staff become available:

#### Call \_TryToAssignPatientToClinicResource\_MultiplePatientSources

taskGPExam, GP Idle, GP Seeing Patient, PA GP, 1, PA Waits GP The task to be performedExisting staff state

New staff state

New patient state

' Number of patient states to be checked

Patient states to be checked





- The revised model simplified:
  - Simplified the building and modification of the model
  - Simplified the addition of rules regarding when staff could take breaks, take lunch, and leave
  - Simplified the prioritization of tasks
  - Made it easy to see the exact state of the system at any point in time
  - Made it easy to visualize and check state transitions





- Optimization was performed using a simple heuristic
- There were some issues regarding:
  - Number of runs
  - When to accept an improved solution
- Was able to reduce average cost per day
  - For physicians very close to 0
  - For staff very low
  - For patients an average of 3 minutes excessive waiting





# **Final Thoughts**

- It is my sense that:
  - Easy to use modeling approaches and platforms may make it harder to build more complex models
  - It might be helpful if those platforms were extended to include more object oriented capabilities





## **Final Thoughts**

- I found it very helpful to be able to see the aggregate state of the whole system in a console like display
- I wonder if it might be helpful to start including such a display in more simulations and simulation platforms



# **Final Thoughts**

- A lot of the literature focuses on rules
- I wonder whether we should be more interested in developing algorithms and heuristics that can be used more dynamically



