

An Implementation Of Flipped Learning For OR Courses

Philip M. Troy, Ph.D.

Quantitative Process & Decision Support/Systems Analyst



My Background

- Past:
 - Ph.D. In Operations Research (Queuing Theory)
 - Consulting
 - Assistant Professor At McGill University 20 years ago
- Now:
 - Quantitative health care decision support/systems analyst
 - Adjunct Professor of Surgery at McGill University
 - Part time instructor at Continuing Studies at McGill University



Nadia Lahrichi

Ph.D. Industrial Engineering

Assistant Professor Ecole Polytechnique

Expert in scheduling and optimization



Lawrence Rosenberg

• M.D.

Ph.D. (experimental surgery)

• Professor of Surgery (A.G. Thompson Chair of Surgical Research at McGill)

Chief of surgical services JGH

Head of JGH transformational change effort



The JGH's Previous Pre-Surgical Screening Clinic

Near the blood test center

Very little space

Tiny exam rooms

•



Challenges Facing Previous PSS Clinic

- Insufficient space for waiting (wheel chairs), exams, training, . . .
- Not enough staff (i.e. nurses and admin techs)
- Teaching only provided to fraction of patients
- Inefficient flow of patient and high wait time
- Inconsistent medication adjustments
- Dealing with abnormal results
- Completing charts on-time and adequate follow-up



Consequences

- Patients weren't always properly prepared for procedures
- Delays in starting procedures
- Some cancelations
- Excessive patient waiting



Literature/Analysis

- Research literature indicates that a lack of comprehensive services increases likelihood of post-op complications
- Analysis of the previous PSS clinic indicated need for:
 - More services (ex: pharmacist, nurse training for all)
 - More staffing (nurses, doctors)
 - To move patients faster
 - To screen and identify patients with infection precaution or allergies (ex. MRSA exposure, latex allergies)
 - To better manage abnormal test results
 - To complete charts at least 72 hours before the day of procedure



New Pre-Surgical Screening Clinic

- Up to 35 patients/day would need to do some of the following:
 - Register for the clinic
 - Submit insurance information
 - See pharmacy technician
 - Change into a gown
 - Have ECG taken
 - See GP or Internist
 - Get dressed
 - Provide blood and urine samples
 - Watch training dvd
 - Receive individual training



Management Challenges

- Patients having differing needs
- Space requirements
- Physician idleness
- Staffing costs (including overtime costs)
- Excessive patient waiting



Complicating Factors

- Patient profile mix
- Uncertainty about times needed for each task
- A few patients need to see pharmacy technician before physician
- No shows and cancellations (not yet addressed)
- Making sure that staff get breaks and lunch without affecting flow



Management Decisions

- Space
- Number of nurses
- Scheduling:
 - Staff arrival times, break times, lunch times
 - Physicians arrival times
 - Patients arrival times



Tool Set

Discrete Event Simulation

Optimization

Simulation based optimization



Simulation Model Challenges

- Different activities for different patients
- Sequence of activities
 - Patients need to be in an exam room to change into their gown
 - Patients need to be in a gown before having their ECG taken
 - •
- Tracking which patient had done what and still needed to do what
- How to perform the optimization



Simulation Modeling Approach

- Animation
 - Normal approaches:
 - Flow chart
 - Geographic animation (i.e. in context of a floor plan)
 - Needed separate queues for all combinations of types of waiting
- Staff
 - Normally modeled as resources
 - Wanted more flexibility for simulating staff
 - Treated patients, staff and physical resources all as entities



An Implementation Of Flipped Learning For OR Courses

| × | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Admission Staff | AS Not In PSS | AS In Transition | AS Idle | AS Idle Needs Break | AS Idle Needs Lunch | AS Idle Needs To Leave | AS In Bathroom | AS On Break | AS At Lunch | AS Register 1 | AS Register 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nurse | 2 RN Not In PSS | 0 RN In Transition | 0 RN Idle | RN Idle Needs | RN Idle Needs | RN Idle Needs To | 0 RN In Bathroom | 0 RN On Break | 0 RN At Lunch | 0 RN Call Patient | 0 RN Train Patient | RN Train Group | RN 1st PA Chart | RN 2nd PA Chart | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 0 | 0 | Break 0 | Lunch | Leave | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Review 0 | Review 0 | | | | | | | |
| Pharmacist | PH Not In PSS 1 | PH In Transition 0 | PH Idle 0 | PH Idle Needs Break | PH Idle Needs Lunch 0 | PH Idle Needs To Leave | PH In Bathroom 0 | PH On Break 0 | PH At Lunch 0 | PH Interview Patient 0 | PH Patient Follow Up 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ECG Technician | ECGT Not In PSS | ECGT In Transition | ECGT Idle | ECGT Idle Needs Break | ECGT Idle Needs Lunch | ECGT Idle Needs To Leave | ECGT In Bathroom 0 | ECGT On Break 0 | ECGT At Lunch | ECGT Taking ECG 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood Taker | BT Not In PSS 1 | BT In Transition 0 | BT Idle | BT Idle Needs Break | BT Idle Needs Lunch | BT Idle Needs To Leave | BT In Bathroom 0 | BT On Break 0 | BT At Lunch | BT Taking Blood 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Practitioner | GP Not In PSS 2 | GP In Transition 0 | GP Idle | GP Idle Needs Break | GP Idle Needs Lunch | GP Idle Needs To Leave | GP In Bathroom 0 | GP On Break 0 | GP At Lunch | GP Seeing Patient 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Internist | IN Not In PSS 1 | IN In Transition 0 | IN Idle 0 | IN Idle Needs Break | IN Idle Needs Lunch | IN Idle Needs To Leave | IN In Bathroom 0 | IN On Break 0 | IN At Lunch | IN Seeing Patient 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patient Changing Room | | CR In Transition 0 | CR Idle | | | | | | | CR In Use | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exam Room | | ER In Transition 0 | ER Idle | | | | | | | ECGT ER In Use 0 | GP ER In Use 0 | IN ER In Use 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| DVD Player | | DVD Player In Transition | DVD Player Idle | | | | | | | DVD Player Training 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patient | PA Not In PSS 23 | PA Register 1 | PA Pharmacist 0 | PA Into CR And Gown 0 | PA Into GP ER And Goyvn | PA Into IN ER And Gown | PA Into ECGT ER 0 | PA ECGT 0 | PA Into GP ER 0 | PA GP 0 | PA Into IN ER 0 | PA Internist | PA Out Of Gown 0 | PA Into CR And Out Of Gown | PA DVD Training 0 | PA Group Training 0 | PA Individual Training | PA Register 2 0 | PA Blood Taker 0 | | PA PSS Process Completed |
| | | PA Waits R1 | PA Waits PH 0 | PA Waits CR And Into Gown | PA Waits GP ER Gown | PA Waits IN ER Gown 0 | PA Waits ECGT ER 0 | PA Waits ECGT 0 | PA Waits GP ER 0 | PA Waits GP 0 | PA Waits IN ER 0 | PA Waits Internist 0 | | PA Waits CR And Out Of Gown | PA Waits DVDT 0 | PA Waits GT 0 | PA Waits IT | PA Waits R2 0 | PA Waits BT 0 | PA Waits Consult 0 | |
| | | | PA Waits PH R2 0 | PA Waits CR And Into Gown R2 | GP ER | PA Waits IN ER Gown R2 0 | | | | | | | | | PA Waits DVDT BT 0 | PA Waits GT BT 0 | PA Waits IT BT 0 | PA Waits BT R2 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PA Waits DVDT R2 0 | PA Waits GT R2 0 | PA Waits IT R2 0 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PA Waits DVDT BT R2 0 | PA Waits GT BT R2 0 | PA Waits IT BT R2 0 | | | | |

Phil Troy

DrPhil@PhilTroy.com

www.PhilTroy.com

16



Simulation Model Data Requirements

Tasks needed for each patient profile

Patient profile distribution

Service time distributions

Count of tasks needing to be done each day



Actual Simulation Model Data

- Patient profiles
 - Guesstimates from subject matter experts in existing (PAT) clinic
- Service time distributions
 - Triangular distribution guesstimates from subject matter experts
 - Patient self-time studies (in progress)
- Count of tasks needing to be done each day
 - Use patient profiles and tasks associated with each profile



Simulation Model Miscellaneous Issues

- Needed to determine rooms allocated to each type of physician
 - Can not pool rooms when GP and Internist work at same time
 - For Internist
 - When alone allocate all of the rooms
 - When with GP, allocate 2 for each Internist



Validating The Simulation Model

- Was difficult
 - Plan for PSS is in flux
 - Incomplete data
- Received feedback from management
 - PSS Clinic Nursing Coordinator
 - The Chief Of Surgical Services
 - Associate Director Of Professional Services
- Tested against schedule with deterministic service times
- It was known that results were sensitive to service time distribution estimates which were at best guesstimates



Optimization Issues

Need to start day early to get everyone done by end of day

Certain staff had to arrive before other staff

Breaks and lunches had to fit into 8 hour day



Optimization Problem – Objective Function

- Minimize sum of costs of:
 - Physician idle time
 - Staff overtime
 - Excessive patient waiting time



Optimization Problem - Constraints

- Subject to
 - Getting patients done by the end of the day (21:00)
 - Staff break and lunch times are respected
 - Both general practitioners work in the morning
 - The sole internist works in the afternoon
 - At least 8 people in group training sessions
 - Sending staff home at end of their shift if there is another staff member who can finish up for them



Optimization

- Set initial values for each arrival time variable
- Set upper and lower bounds for each arrival time variable
- Select initial time increment
- Repeat forever
 - Loop through variables one at a time
 - Change variable positively and then negatively by time increment
 - If solution is feasible evaluate average of total simulated cost over a predetermined number of days
 - Keep if it is an improvement
 - Gradually decrease magnitude of time increment



Optimization Challenges

- Finishing all patients by end of day
- Sending staff home at end of their shift if there is another staff member who can finish up for them
- Determining what excessive patient waiting time is
- The internist in the afternoon



Best Decision Variable Values Found To Date

Depends on time distributions

Using preliminary esstimates (based on small study of existing PSS)

Using guesstimates from ECG machine salesman

Using slower dressing times



Best Decision Variable Values Found To Date

| Entity Type | Туре | Count | Times | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Admissions Staff | Arrival | 2 | 6:00 | 6:00 | | | | |
| | Break | | 8:55 | 8:55 | | | | |
| | Lunch | | 11:50 | 11:50 | | | | |
| Registered Nurse | Arrival | 3 | 7:00 | 7:00 | 7:05 | | | |
| | Break | | 9:55 | 9:55 | 9:50 | | | |
| | Lunch | | 12:25 | 12:25 | 12:20 | | | |
| Pharmacist | Arrival | 1 | 7:30 | | | | | |
| | Break | | 9:30 | | | | | |
| | Lunch | | 12:00 | | | | | |
| ECG Technician | Arrival | 1 | 6:25 | | | | | |
| | Break | | 8:25 | | | | | |
| | Lunch | | 10:55 | | | | | |
| Blood Taker | Arrival | 1 | 7:55 | | | | | |
| | Break | | 10:05 | | | | | |
| | Lunch | | 12:40 | | | | | |
| General Practitioner | Arrival | 2 | 6:30 | 7:00 | | | | |
| Internist | Arrival | 1 | 10:10 | | | | | |



Best Decision Variable Values Found To Date

| Patient | Arrival | 35 | 6:00 | 6:00 | 6:00 | 6:00 | 6:00 |
|---------|---------|----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 6:00 | 6:00 | 6:05 | 6:05 | 6:05 |
| | | | 6:05 | 6:05 | 6:20 | 6:25 | 6:35 |
| | | | 6:45 | 7:30 | 7:30 | 7:40 | 7:40 |
| | | | 7:50 | 8:10 | 8:15 | 8:20 | 8:20 |
| | | | 8:25 | 8:40 | 8:50 | 9:00 | 9:05 |
| | | | 9:30 | 9:45 | 10:05 | 10:35 | 11:40 |



Challenges For Extending To Other Clinics

Many more queues

Scheduling of different clinics

Room availability



Challenges For Extending To Other Clinics

- Collecting data
 - It is very hard to get staff to track their own time
 - It would be very helpful to automate time tracking using two way RTLS (Real Time Location System)

- Implementation
 - It is relatively easy to do analysis
 - It is much harder to change processes



References

- Joseph R. Brandner, Increasing Patient Flow And Resource Utilization In A Multidisciplinary Cancer Clinic, Masters Thesis, University Of Louisville, May 2009.
- Pablo Santibáñez, Vincent Chow, John French, Martin Puterman, Scott Tyldesley, Reducing Patient Wait Times and Improving Resource Utilization at BCCA's Ambulatory Care Unit through Simulation, CIHR Team Working Paper Series,

www.ORinCancerCare.org/cihrteam.

• Thomas R. Rohleder, Peter Lewkonia, Diane Bischak, Paul Duffy, Rosa Hendijani, Using Simulation Modeling to Improve Patient Flow at an Outpatient Orthopedic Clinic.



References - cont'd

- Improving Wait Time for Chemotherapy in an Outpatient Clinic at a Comprehensive Cancer Center, JOURNAL ONCOLOGY PRACTICE, Vol. 8, Issue 1, 2012
- Pablo SANTIBAÑEZ, Vincent S CHOW, John FRENCH, Martin PUTERMAN, Scott TYLDESLEY, Process Data: a Means to Measure Operational Performance and Implement Advanced Analytical Models