

# Sustainability Phase: Increase Rate of Decant for Eligible Patients Requiring Admission from TTSH Emergency Department to Alexandra Hospital (AH)



Adding years of healthy life

Dr Michael Chia Yih Chong Department of Emergency Medicine

#### **Mission Statement**

To Increase the Rate of Successful Decant from Tan Tock Seng Hospital Emergency Department to Alexandra Hospital from 56% to 80% (stretch goal 100%) for Eligible Patients\* over a sustained period

\*Eligible Patients: (1) Patients requiring admission; (2) Patients fulfil assessment of suitability to be decanted (a) Include Medical Discipline & (b) Exclude Specialty Medical Care (eg. Cardiology, Neurology, Renal, Gastroenterology & Surgery and Orthopaedics; (3) Patient / NOK agree to decant to Alexandra Hospital

#### **Team Members**

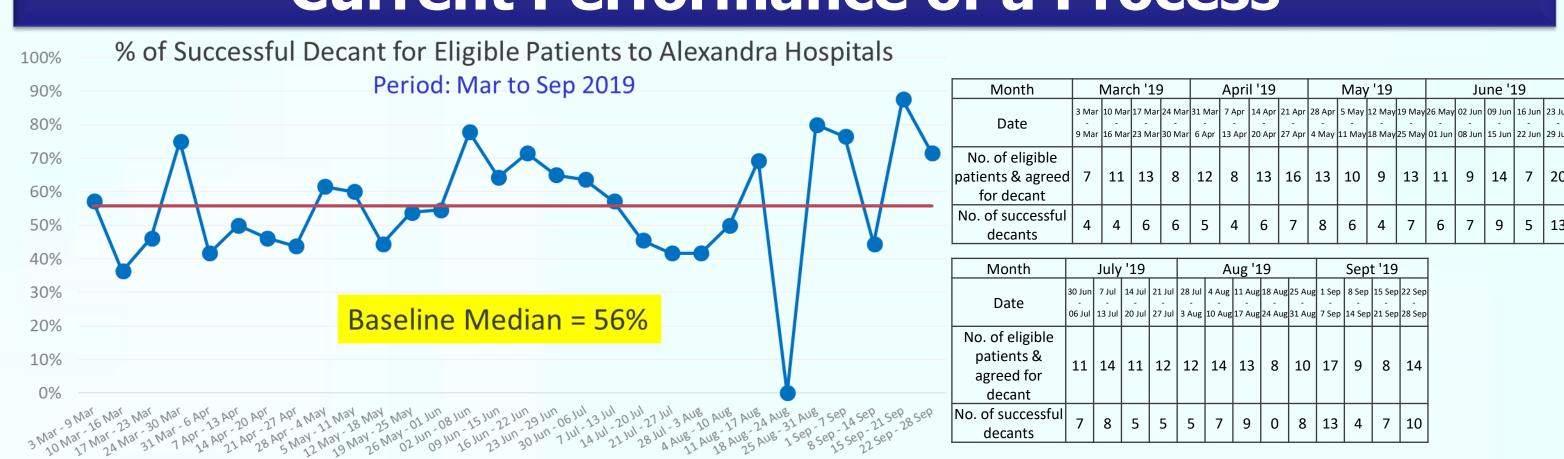
	Name	Designation	Department
Team Leader	Dr Michael Chia Yih Chong	Senior Consultant	Emergency Medicine
TTSH Team Members	Dr Lee Chiao Hao	Consultant	Emergency Medicine
	Dr Loi Tsuan-Hao	Principal Resident Physician	Emergency Medicine
	Qiu Hong	Assistant Nurse Clinician	Emergency Medicine
	Ethel Kan Kwai Lam	Senior Manager	Emergency Medicine
	Ng Sheh Li	Assistant Manager	Bed Management Unit
	Charlene Tey Zhi Min	Senior Executive	Financial Counselling
AH Team Members	Dr Zulkarnain Bin Ab Hamid	Consultant	AH Urgent Care Centre
	Chiew Ying Siang Shane	Senior Patient Service Associate	AH Urgent Care Centre
	Nurul Azura Binte Hamidi	Patient Service Associate	Bed Management Unit
Sponsors	Dr Keith Ho	Head of Department	AH Urgent Care Centre
	Adj Asst Prof Ang Hou	Head of Department	Emergency Medicine
Mentor	Adj A/Prof Tan Hui Ling		

## **Evidence for a Problem Worth Solving**

#### **Top 5 Reasons of Rejection by Alexandra Hospital**

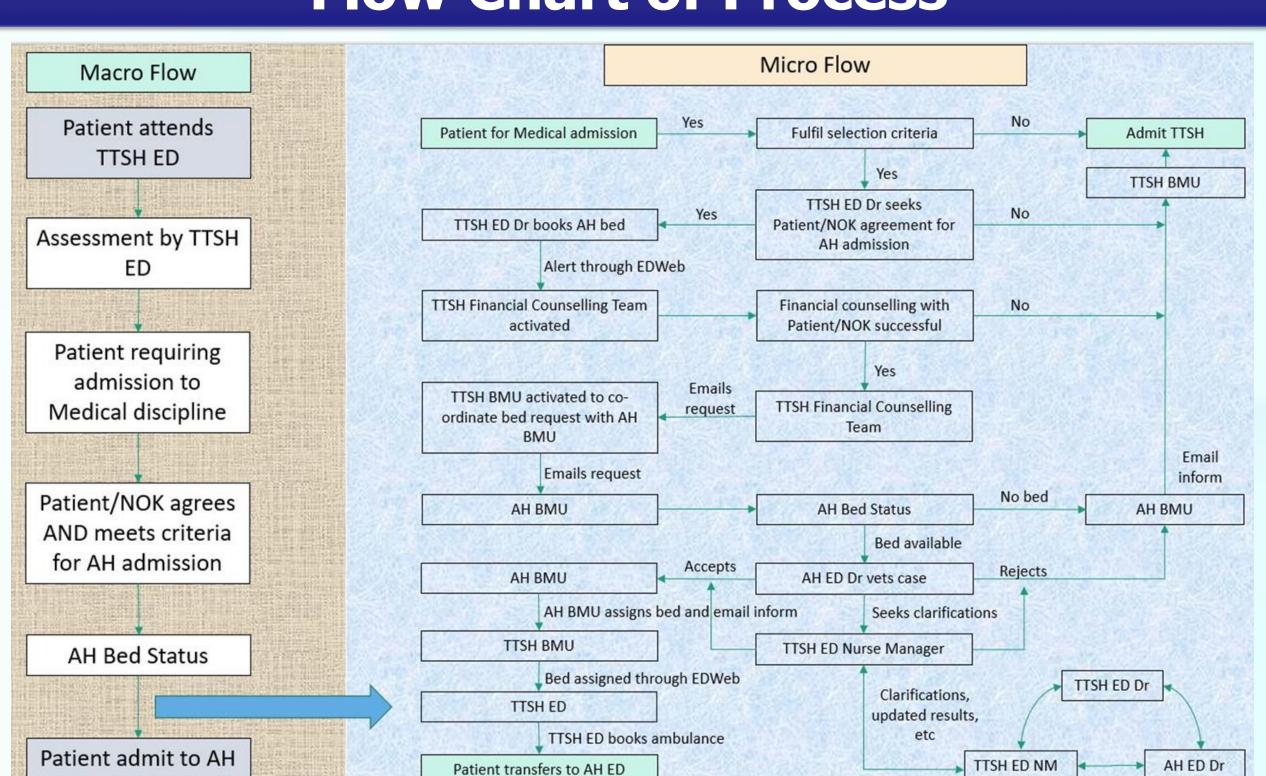
- 1. Patients with background of Psychiatric and/or Alcoholic issues
- 2. Patients with undifferentiated chest pain, raised troponin, needing telemetry and/or Cardiology review
- 3. Patients with undifferentiated anaemia
- 4. Patients with hypo/hyper-kalemia
- 5. Patients with Fever AND
  - Abdominal pain, tender => unable to rule out intra-abdominal sepsis
  - Joint pain, back pain => unable to rule out septic arthritis / discitis
  - Headache => unable to rule out meningoencephalitis
  - Cellulitis with bullous => unable to rule out necrotizing fasciitis
     UTI with previous renal stone or ureter device => unable to rule out kidney abscess

#### **Current Performance of a Process**

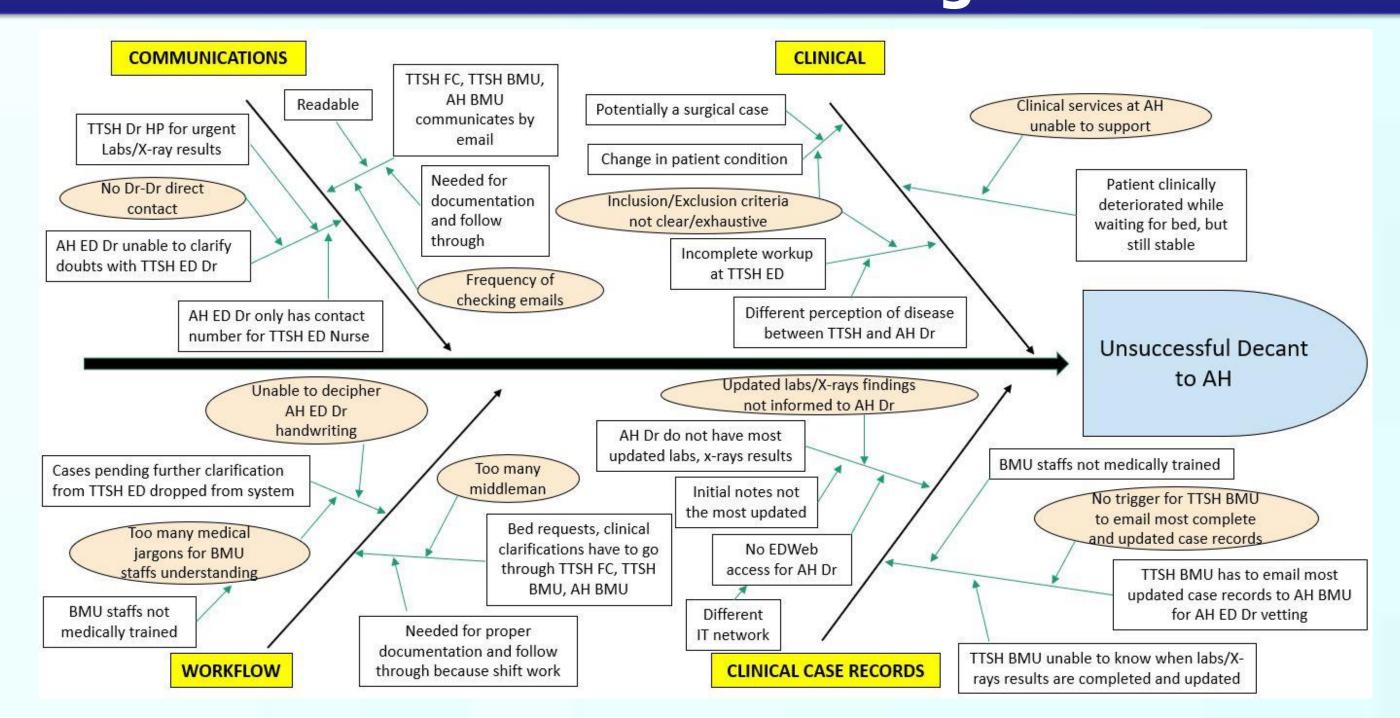


Source: Decant Data collected by TTSH ED & Alexandra Hospital

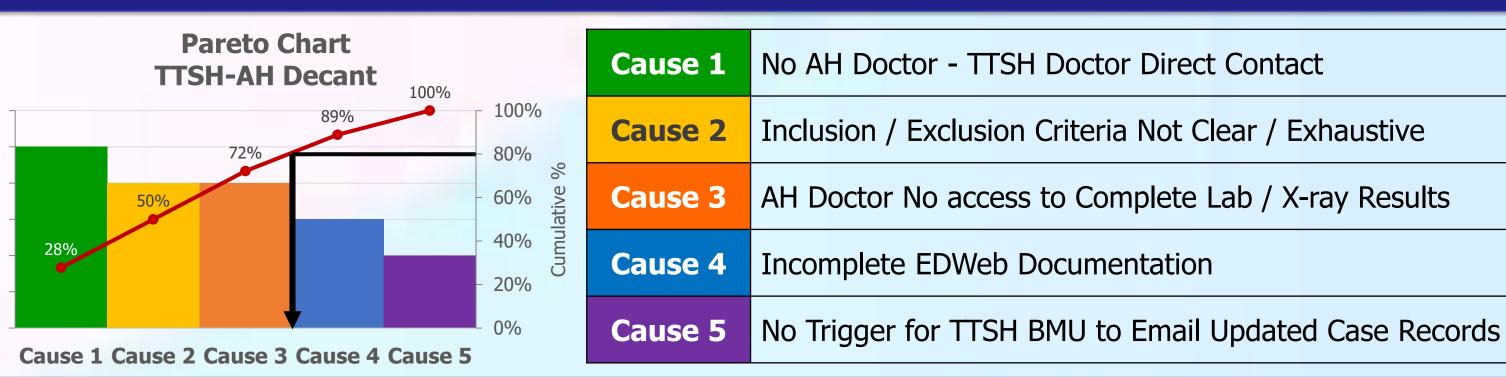
# **Flow Chart of Process**



### **Cause and Effect Diagram**



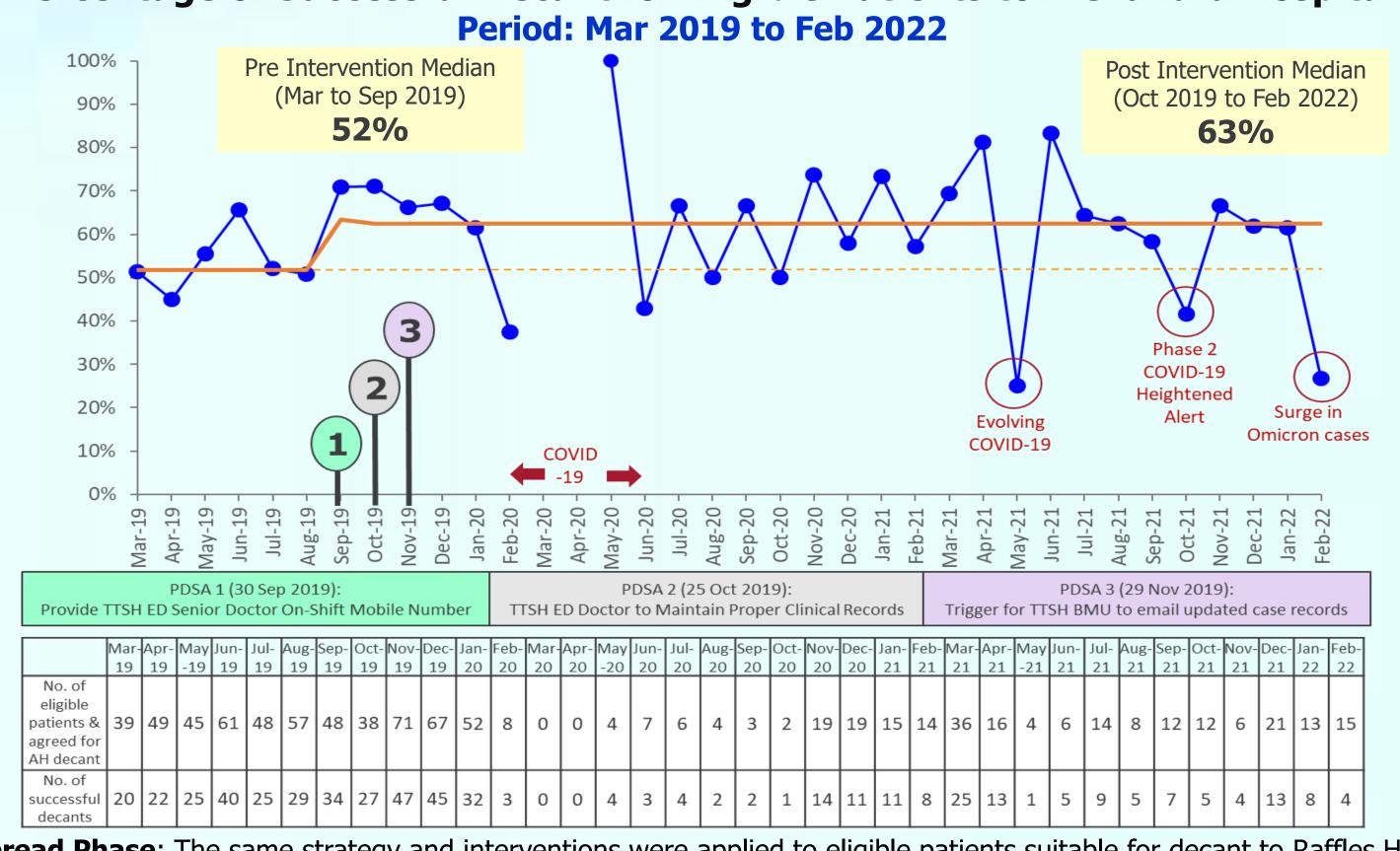
# **Pareto Chart**



Implementation					
<b>Root Cause</b>	Intervention	<b>Implementation Date</b>			
Cause 1: No AH Doctor - TTSH Doctor Direct Contact	Provided TTSH ED Doctor mobile phone number to AH ED Doctor for direct contact 24hrs, 365 days.	30 Sept 2019			
Cause 4: Incomplete EDWeb Documentation	The need for proper documentation shared at TTSH ED Department M&M	25 Oct 2019			
Cause 5: No Trigger for TTSH BMU to Email Updated Case Records	ED Doctor to alert TTSH BMU through EDWeb to fax clinical notes once updated and completed	29 Nov 2019			

#### Results

## Percentage of Successful Decant for Eligible Patients to Alexandra Hospital



**Spread Phase**: The same strategy and interventions were applied to eligible patients suitable for decant to Raffles Hospital. There was an increased from baseline median of 0% to post intervention median of 14% (Period: Jan 2020 to Feb 2022).

Cost Savings			
Pre-Implementation (Mar 2019 to Sep 2019)	Post-Implementation (Oct 2019 to present)		
56%	67%		
6.47 patients	9.15 patients		
days			
(9.15 – 6.47) x 3 = <b>8.04</b>			
8.04 x 52 = <b>418 418</b> Bed Days Saved			
418 x \$1,114 <b>= \$465,652</b>			
<b>\$465,652</b> (Sav	vings in Monetary Terms)		
	Pre-Implementation (Mar 2019 to Sep 2019)  56%  6.47 patients  418 Bed  418 x \$1,114		

Note: Unit Cost Inpatient Ward Stay = \$1114/patient/day

# **Problems Encountered**

- 1. Difficult to implement project involving different hospitals (TTSH and AH); and different departments (AH Emergency Department and AH General Medicine).
- 2. Difficult to co-ordinate common time for meetings when CPIP group is large.
- 3. Very important to have strong support from Sponsors.
- 4. Knowing the ground & work processes is essential for planning interventions.
- 5. As interventions involve multiple teams (medical, nursing to administrative staffs), very important to check understanding between all parties.
- 6. Best to communicate face-to-face to avoid misunderstanding, compared to using text messages via emails or WhatsApp.

# Strategies to Sustain

- 1. Continual education
  - New staff orientation (doctors, nurses, administrative staffs)
  - Reminders at monthly M&M Rounds; Nursing Forums; Roll Calls
- 2. Empowerment of ground staff Identify champions who will constantly remind or new methods to operationalising workflow
- 3. Communications with other hospital
  - Open communication channels for constant feedback, review and audit.
  - No blame culture
  - Building trust
  - Willing to try new ways/methods of doing