

Improve Percentage of MAC Patients Proceed for Scheduled VIR Procedures within 60mins from Appointment Time



Ms Rosaline Yeo Lay Peng Medical Ambulatory Centre (MAC)

Patient will either admit

to Emergency

Department or Inpatient

for the elective infusion

Adding years of healthy life

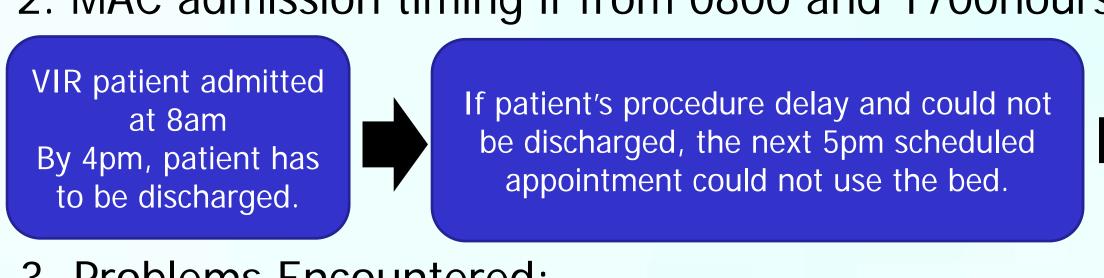
Mission Statement

To improve the percentage of MAC patients proceed for scheduled Vascular Interventional Radiological (VIR) procedures within 60 minutes (from the appointment time) from 22% to 80% within 6 months

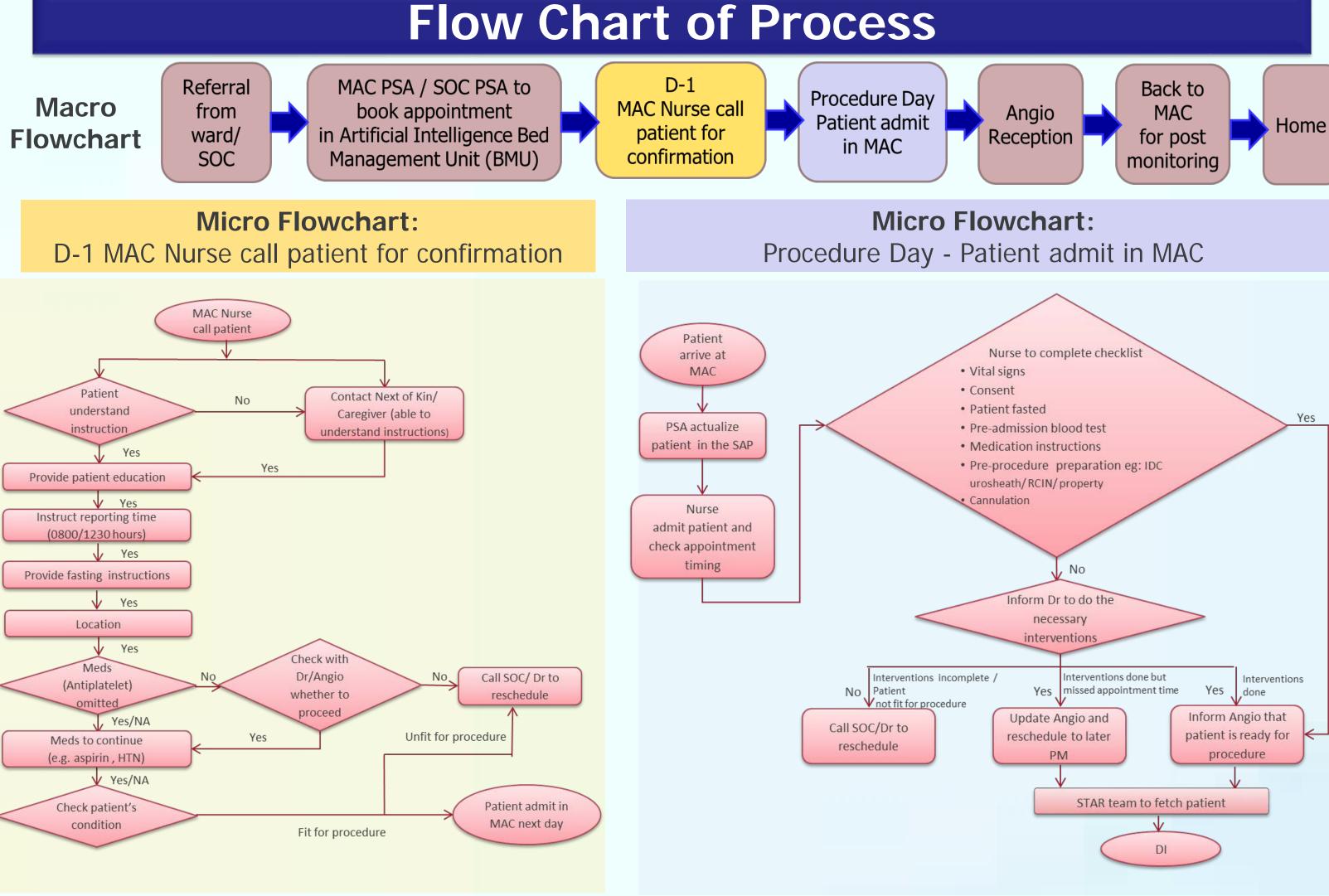
Team Members								
	Name	Designation	Department					
Team Leader	Ms Rosaline Yeo Lay Peng	Senior Nurse Manager	Previous at MAC Present at Nursing Service					
Team	Dr Joseph Lo Zhiwen	Associate Consultant	General Surgery					
Members	Ms Dorothy Tan	Nurse Clinician (NC)	Diagnostic Radiology					
	Ms Kelly Wang Zhi Fan	Assistant NC	Diagnostic Radiology					
	Ms Shen Peipei	Senior Staff Nurse	MAC					
	Ms Chong Yik Huay	Staff Nurse	MAC					
	Ms Chew Lee Lik	Patient Service Associate	MAC					
	Ms Roshnaran Begum D/O Shaik Mohamed	Senior Assistant Nurse	Star Team					
	Ms Wan Kit Yin	Patient Service Associate	Clinic B1A					
Sponsor	A/Prof Alan Ng Wei Keong	Senior Consultant	Respiratory & Critical Care Medicine					
Mentor	Ms Christina Tan Hwei Hian							

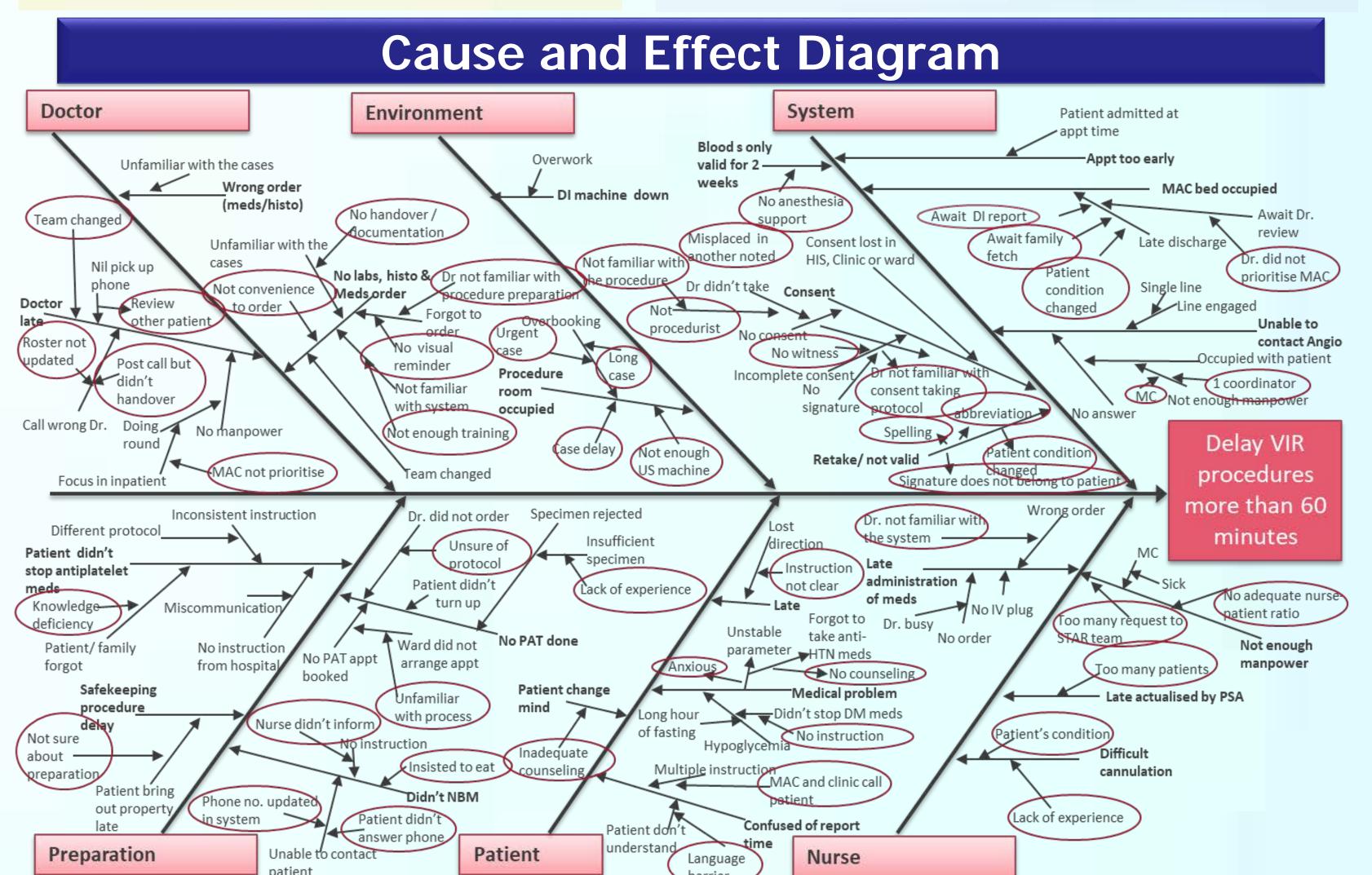
Evidence for a Problem Worth Solving

- 1. MAC is a short stay facility where patients are managed and discharged within 24 hours, instead of being admitted as inpatients.
- 2. MAC admission timing if from 0800 and 1700hours



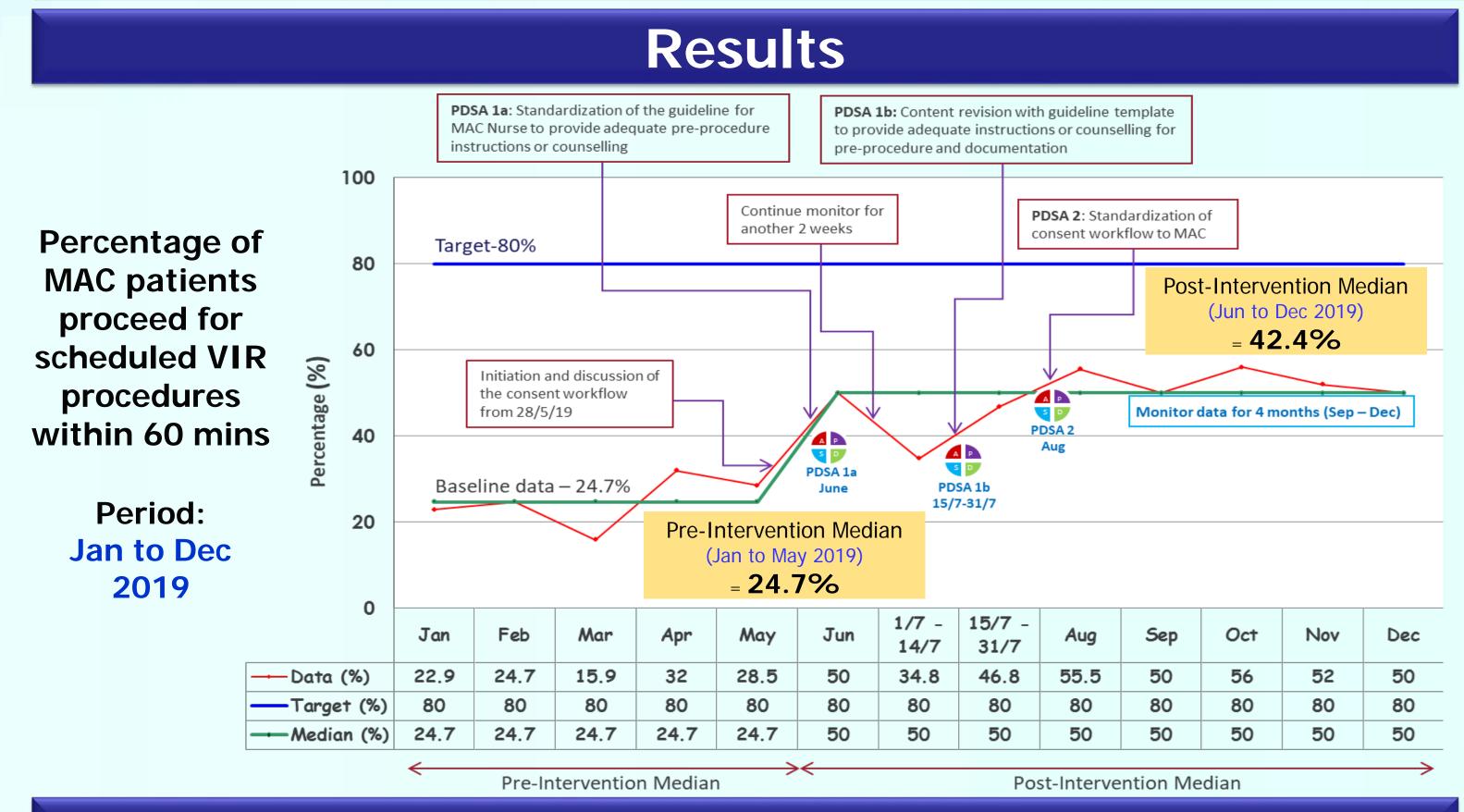
- 3. Problems Encountered:
 - Delay in start time of procedure Decrease patient's satisfaction (both 8am and 5pm admission timing)
 - Patients are unable to discharge on time (by 4pm); next scheduled patients are not able to start their treatment on time.
 - Nurses and PSAs required to re-work and plan for beds for next scheduled patients in order to commence their treatment timely





Pareto Chart Causes that resulted No / Inadequate instructions or Cause A in delay VIR Procedures more than 60mins counselling Cause B Consent misplaced Ward unfamiliar with ambulatory pre procedure process Patient's condition (difficult IV Cause D cannulation) Unsure of Angio protocol (bloods only Cause E valid for 2 weeks) Cause F Too many ad-hoc / force in Angio cases Cause G Patient's medical conditions (anxious) Cause Cause Cause Cause Cause Cause Cause H Too many patients

Implementation						
Root Cause	Intervention	Implementation Date				
Cause A: No / Inadequate Instructions or Counselling	PDSA 1: Standardization of the guideline for MAC Nurse to provide adequate pre-procedure instructions or counselling PDSA 1A: Content revision with guideline template	1 Jun 2019 15 Jul 2019				
Cause B: Consent misplaced	PDSA 2: Standardization of consent workflow to MAC	1 Aug 2019				



Cost Savings							
Per Patient	Item	Pre-Intervention	Post-Intervention	Outcome			
	Mean Time Taken (mins)	106	73	33			
	Estimated Manhour Cost(s) Saved (\$)	\$136.20	\$68.10	\$68.10			
	Manpower Savings (\$)	\$136.20	\$68.10	\$68.10			
Annualized	Mean Time Taken (mins)	152,640	105120	47,520			
	Estimated Manhour Cost(s) Saved (\$)	\$196,128.00	\$98,064.00	\$98,064.00			
	Total Manpower Savings (\$)	\$196,128.00	\$98,064.00	\$98,064.00			

Problems Encountered

- 1. Time consuming in collecting data
- 2. Staff expectations' on changing interventions during PDSA overcome by constant communication and feedback session
- 3. Stakeholder's to stay aligned establish objectives of the project scope

Lessons Learnt

- 1. Communication is imperative for effective teamwork
- 2. Great effort is needed for collaboration across all stakeholders

chemotherapy)

* if applicable

- 3. Reviewing the current processes / practice is important for constant improvement
- 4. Interventions may not work initially but PDSA will provide insightful perspective
- 5. Implementation might benefit relevant department. However, need to be mindful on downstream impact to other areas.

