

Simulation Based Optimization Of A Pre-Surgical Screening Clinic

Phil Troy, Nadia Lahrichi, Dana Porubska and Lawrence Rosenberg



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The Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital

- A full service university affiliated medical center
 - Serves a large and diverse population in Montreal
 - Provides a broad range of inpatient and outpatient services
 - Has major tertiary & quaternary cardiovascular, neurosciences, oncology(including robotic surgery) and neo-natology programs
- Approximately 15,000 operative procedures per year
 - This number may grow 2% per year through 2015
 - Approximately 40% require overnight patient stays after the procedure





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A Simplified View Of The Peri-Operative Process





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Goals Of Pre-Surgical Screening Clinic

- Medical
 - Make sure patient is in good enough shape for procedure
 - Adjust medications
 - Give patient other medical directives
- Patient logistical preparations
 - When to arrive
 - Expected length of stay
 - Need for family help after stay is finished
- Administrative collect insurance information





Pre-Surgical Screening Clinic Tasks

- Up to 35 patients/day will need to do some of the following:
 - Register for the clinic
 - Watch a DVD based video orientation at the start of visit
 - See pharmacist
 - Change into a gown
 - Have EKG taken
 - See GP or Internist
 - Get dressed
 - Give blood and urine samples
 - Receive group training
 - Receive individual training

Submit insurance information

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Management Challenges

- Different patient profiles
- Minimizing space requirements
- Minimizing staffing costs
- Minimizing physician idleness
- Minimizing excessive patient waiting
- Making sure that staff get breaks and lunch



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Complicating Factors

- Uncertainty of patient profile mix
 - Lack of knowledge about current mix
 - High likelihood of change in mix over the next few years
- Time needed for each task
 - Lack of knowledge about distribution of times
 - Randomness of time within distribution for individual patients
- A few patients need to see pharmacist before seeing physician
- Cost of overtime
- No shows and cancellations





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Management Decisions

- Capacity sizing
- Workforce sizing
- Staff scheduling
- Appointment scheduling





Possible Tools For Analyzing Management Decisions

- Discrete Event Simulation
- Simulation based optimization





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Simulation Model Challenges

- Wished to carefully model entities (i.e. staff, resource and patient):
 - Activities
 - Patient
 - Staff

- Interactions between patients and activities and staff and resources

- Patients need to be in an exam room to change into their gown
- Patients need to be in a gown before having their EKG taken
- • •





Simulation Modeling Approach

- Could have treated:
 - Patients as entities
 - Staff as resources
 - Exam rooms, dvd players, . . . as resources
- Wanted more flexibility for simulating staff
- Treated patients, staff and physical resources all as entities
- Visual display of model is as a console of states for each entity type
- Simulation logic is used to handle
 - Events
 - Logic of entity flow





Simulation Model Animation

EKG Technician	ET Not In PSS	ET Idle	ET In Bathroom	ET On Break	ET At Lunch	ET Taking EKG								
	1	0	0	0	0	0								
Blood Taker	BT Not In PSS	BT Idle	BT In Bathroom	BT On Break	BT At Lunch	BT Taking Blood								
	0	1	0	0	0	0								
General Practitioner	GP Not In PSS	GP Idle	GP In Bathroom	GP On Break	GP At Lunch	GP Seeing Patient								
	2	0	0	0	0	0								
Internist	IN Not In PSS	IN Idle	IN In Bathroom	IN On Break	IN At Lunch	IN Seeing Patient								
	1	0	0	0	0	0								
Lab						Lab Processes Urine 0	Lab Processes Blood O							
Evan		Even Room				Evan Room	Evan Room							
Room		Idle 6				In Use By GP 0	In Use By IN 0							
DVD Player		DVD Player Idle				DVD Player In Use								
		12				0								
Patient	PA Needing Surgery 0	PA Waits RN Chart Review 1 0	PA RN Chart Review 1 0	PA Waits 1st PSS Visit Call 0	PA Sets 1st PSS Visit 0	PA Waits 1st PSS Visit 0	PA Waits Register 1 0	PA Register 1 0	PA Waits DVD Player 0	PA DVD Player 0	PA Waits PH 0	PA Pharmacist 0	PA Waits GP Exam Room	PA Into Exam Room 0
	\rightarrow			PA Waits RN Call	PA RN Call								PA Waits IN Exam Room	
				0	0								0	

Simulation Model Data Requirements

- Patient profiles
- Service time distributions
- Count of tasks needing to be done each day





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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 historical total non-emergent procedure count





Simulation Model Miscellaneous Issues

- Needed to determine rooms allocated to each type of physician
 - Can not pool rooms when GP and Internist worked 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
- Received feedback from management
 - PSS Clinic Nursing Coordinator
 - Another analyst
 - 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



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Optimization Issues

- Need to start day early to get everyone done by 21:00
- Certain staff had to arrive before other staff
- Breaks and lunches had to fit into 8 hour day





Static Optimization Of Management Decisions

- Initial goal was to
 - Minimize physician idle time
 - Subject to:
 - Staff and patient availability constraints
 - Getting everyone out by 21:00
- Decision Variables
 - Number of each type of staff and resource
 - Staff and patient start times
 - Staff break and lunch times





Static Optimization Of Management Decisions - Cont'd.

- Trials consisting of 10-20 one day runs with pre-defined patient profiles with random times for each patient task
- Optquest for initial analysis and for generating initial schedules
 - Objective function including penalty for not seeing all patients by 21:00
 - Lower and upper bounds for each decision variable
 - Constraints on break and lunch times





Progress To date

- Original model has been built and tested
- Optquest has been used to minimize physician idle time with respect to staff and patient start times
 - Moved one GP from morning to afternoon
 - Indicated need to control rooms allocated to each type of physician
 - Suggested that EKG technician break and lunch times are important





Best Decision Variable Values Found To Date

- Depends on time distributions
- Using preliminary guesstimates (based on small study of existing PSS)
 - Space requirements
 - Scheduling of start times
 - Scheduling of breaks
- Using guesstimates from EKG machine salesrep, and slower dressing times
 - Space requirements
 - Scheduling of start times
 - Scheduling of breaks

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To Do – Short Term

- Revise model to:
 - Add other costs
 - Overtime
 - Excessive patient waiting
 - Cost of using rooms
 - Schedule screening so as to ensure that:
 - Screening doesn't expire (after 3 months) before procedure
 - It does not delay patient procedures





To Do – Medium Term

- Improve quality of data:
 - Hope to use RFID to monitor patient and staff times
 - Plan to analyze data to try to identify correlation between task times for patients, possibly based on their age, preliminary surgeon evaluation, . . .
 - Plan on revising decision variables using updated data





To Do – Longer Term

- Address changing patient profile mix
- Address no shows and cancellations
- Adapt for other clinics
- Adjust break and lunch schedule dynamically within day



