



Jewish General Hospital

# **Inventory Monitoring At The Jewish General Hospital**

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# Agenda

- **The importance of the inventory monitoring process**
- **The existing inventory monitoring process**
- **Issues with the existing inventory monitoring process**
- **Goals for improving the inventory monitoring process**
- **Envisioned inventory monitoring process**
- **High level description of components of the envisioned process**
- **Next Steps**

# **Why Is The Inventory Monitoring Process Important?**

# Importance Of Inventory Monitoring Process

- **Improper inventory monitoring can lead to not having the correct items at the correct place at the correct time:**
  - **Patient care is affected**
  - **Additional medical staff time is needed**

# Importance Of Inventory Monitoring Process

- **Improper monitoring can lead to unnecessary expenses:**
  - **Excessive ordering costs**
  - **Unnecessary cash tied up in inventory**
  - **Expired items**

# Importance Of Inventory Monitoring Process

- **Improper monitoring can lead to the wrong order quantities:**
  - **Optimal stock levels can and most likely do change seasonally and with patient mix**
  - **Optimization of these quantities requires knowledge of demand in context of these and possibly other factors**

# Importance Of Inventory Monitoring Process

- **If the process is performed manually by departmental staff:**
  - **It may not be done properly when those staff are busy**
  - **It may not be done properly particularly when done by replacement staff**

# **The Existing Inventory Monitoring Process**



# The Existing Departmental Inventory Monitoring Process

- **In many departments the following process occurs:**
  - **On a regular (e.g. daily or weekly) basis**
  - **Due to a patient need**
  - **When it is noticed that the department has run out of or is close to running out of of one or more items**
- **The process consists of a medical or administrative departmental staff member:**
  - **Going to the stock room (or rooms)**
  - **Recording on paper the items that are needed**
  - **If those items are ordered directly from vendors (as opposed to from stores), transcribing those items from paper to RGS**
- **Note that no monitoring of consumption is actually done**

# **Issues With The Existing Inventory Monitoring Process**

# Issues With The Existing Inventory Monitoring Process

- **The existing inventory monitoring processes:**
  - *Do not measure consumption*
  - *Most likely do lead to not always having the correct items at the correct place at the correct time*
  - *Do lead to unnecessary ordering costs, unnecessary cash tied up in inventory, and expired items*
  - *Most likely do lead to the wrong order quantities*
  - *Most likely do lead to monitoring not being done consistently particularly by replacement staff*

# **Goals For Improving The Inventory Monitoring Process**

## Goals

- **Make sure that the right stock is at the right place at the right time by:**
  - **Continuously and automatically monitoring inventory levels**
  - **Automatically determining (on an on-going basis) needed inventory levels based on analysis**
  - **Using that information to automatically order needed amounts at the right time**

## Goals

- **Eliminate unnecessary medical supplies expenses due to:**
  - **Improper monitoring of inventory levels**
  - **Expired items**
  - **Cash being tied up by having too much (safety) stock**
  - **Unnecessary supplies**

## Goals

- **Reduction of medical staff involvement in**
  - **Inventory monitoring process**
  - **(Ordering process)**
  - **(Stock reorganization and bins replenishment)**
  - **(Forecasting requirements)**
- **So they have more time to provide quality care to patients**

# **Envisioned Inventory Monitoring Process**



# The Envisioned Inventory Monitoring Process

- **We have already discussed limitations of departmental staff monitoring inventory levels**
- **That leaves two other possibilities:**
  - **A manual monitoring process in which someone walks around the hospital and records some measure of inventory levels;**

**If done on a daily basis this has been measured to require in excess of 1.5 staff**

- **An automated process that automatically signals a central server (computer) of changes in inventory levels;**

**This would make it possible to also record demand much more accurately and thus lead to better optimization of inventory levels**

# The Envisioned Inventory Monitoring Process

- **The envisioned inventory monitoring process is to use RFID to automatically monitor the delivery and removal of supplies from departmental store rooms**
- **RFID stands for radio frequency Identification**
- **RFID entails using a radio device called an interrogator periodically requesting tagged items in its vicinity to report their presence using a unique sequence number**
- **The interrogator either sends all sequence numbers, or sequence numbers of new items or removed items, to a central server**
- **That server is then used to process the data for ordering and related functions**

# The Envisioned Inventory Monitoring Process

- **Using RFID to monitor inventory levels we can:**
  - **Tell the exact time and quantity of items added and removed to store rooms**
  - **If desired track who added and removed items to/from the store rooms**
  - **Measure demand of each item exactly**
  - **Automatically and continuously monitor levels of each item in each store room**
  - **Use demand data to optimally determine needed inventory levels**

# **High Level Description Of The Components Of The Envisioned Inventory Monitoring Process**

# High Level Description Of Inventory Monitoring Components

- **To monitor inventory items, the items need to be tagged;**

**Tagging items costs from approximately \$.10 on up depending on the type of item and how it is to be used**

- **Because it is not immediately feasible to individually tag every type of item kept in departmental store rooms, we envision a two-tier approach:**
  - **High value items will be individually tagged**
  - **Lower value items will be placed in bins that will have tags that can be set to indicate that the items in those bins are below pre-determined points;**

**This approach will reduce implementation costs at the expense of reduced monitoring granularity of lower valued items**

- **As the cost of tagging items becomes lower additional items will be individually tagged**

## Next Steps

## Next Steps

- **UQAM Professor Ygal Bendavid suggests the following steps should be followed before selecting an RFID technology:**
  - **“Document (and quantify) the problems including actual process flows**
  - **Define the project goals**
  - **Build a «to be» scenario (including a gap analysis and envisioned process flows)**
  - **Target the right (RFID) technology and specific design of the solution for the project (type of tags, readers, middleware, integration, installation/location, etc.)**
  - **Identify the vendors and compare solutions”**

## Next Steps

- **Given these steps if the inventory monitoring approach of this presentation is to be implemented, our next steps would be to:**
  - **More carefully document the existing processes**
  - **“Target the right (RFID) technology and specific design of the solution for the project (type of tags, readers, middleware, integration, installation/location, etc.)**
  - **Identify the vendors and compare solutions”**



## Questions?