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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



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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



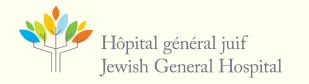
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Next Steps

- 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?



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