



Improving First-Time Quality of NeuroCT Exam Protocols in the Emergency Department and Hospital Setting

Dan Adamo, M.D., Francis Baffour, M.D., Mike Olson, M.D., Jake Waxman, M.D., Julie Cravath, MBA, R.T., Karl Krecke, M.D.

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Background

Traditionally, CT imaging orders during on call hours, weekends, and holidays were handwritten on printed order sheets.



- Single paper document
- Handwritten order
- Ambiguous documentation
- Exams fall through the cracks



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Background

- Essential elements of a complete order
 - Specification for IV contrast
 - Examination protocol
 - Patient disposition
 - Radiologist signature and time stamp

Critical-to-quality (CTQ) elements



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Goal Statement

Improve first-time quality of NeuroCT orders from 24% to 95% within one month



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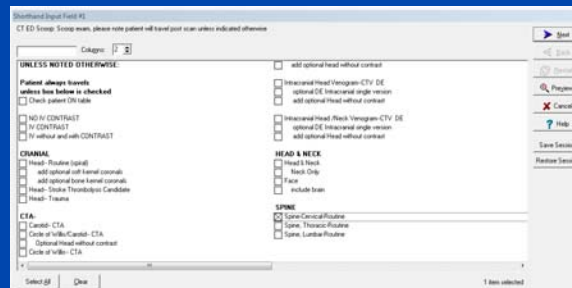
Results

- Of the orders reviewed:
 - 24 (24%) had all the necessary elements
 - 69 (69%) were missing the patient disposition
 - 32 (32%) were missing the signature/time stamp
 - 15 (15%) were missing the contrast order
 - 1 (1%) was missing the exam protocol



Interventions

- Investigation and affirmation of CTQ items
- Education on protocol process, structure and goals
- Implementation of an abridged electronic pick-list



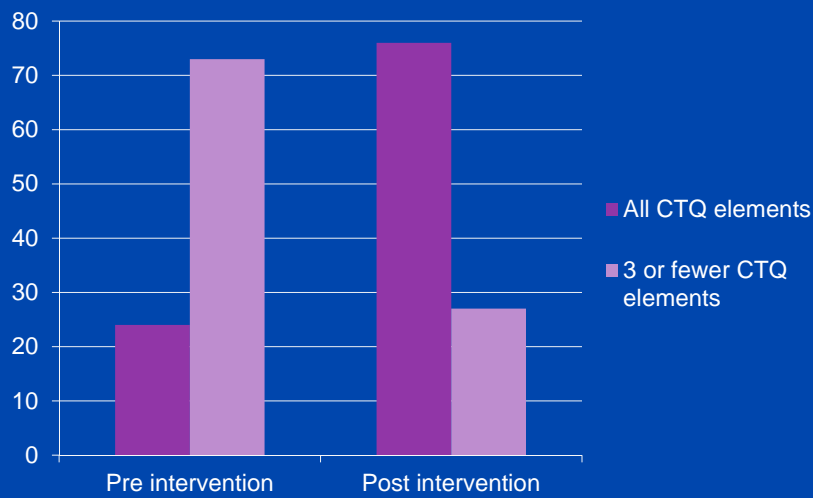
Post-intervention Results

- 100 orders reviewed
- 73 (73%) had all four CTQ elements
- 27 (27%) missing at least one CTQ element
 - 21 cases were missing a contrast order
 - 2 cases missing the time stamp
 - 1 case missing the disposition
 - 3 cases missing contrast order, time stamp and disposition



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Summary of change in FTQ



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Control Phase

- Stretch goal of >95%
- Modify electronic pick list:
 - Build “NO IV CONTRAST” into routine non-contrast studies
 - Text to include “WITHOUT IV CONTRAST UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED”
- Encourage use of abridged dictionary
- Educational modules



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Conclusion

Team-based process improvement resulted in increased FTQ of NeuroCT protocoling from 24% to 73% in the hospital and ED non-regular hours setting



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