



Using a Pareto Approach to Better Match Radiology Staffing to Inpatient Care and Service Needs

Thomas Jefferson University Hospitals

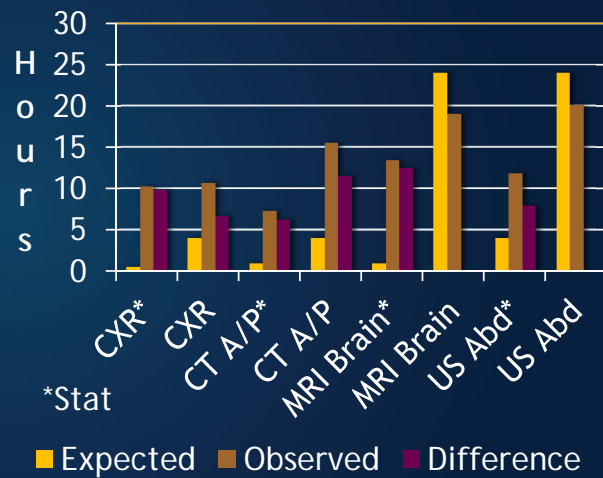
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HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE

Background

- Delayed radiologic diagnoses contribute to poor outcomes, patient safety events and higher costs.
- After hours coverage at academic institutions varies widely, with the majority having long turnaround times (TAT).[1]
- Academic models of after hours trainees providing preliminary reports has become unsustainable.

Off Hours TATs (Chan et al 2015)



1. Chan KT, Carroll T, Linnau KF, Lehnert B. Expectations among academic clinicians of inpatient imaging turnaround time. Does it correlate with satisfaction? Acad Radiol 2015; 22: 1449-56.

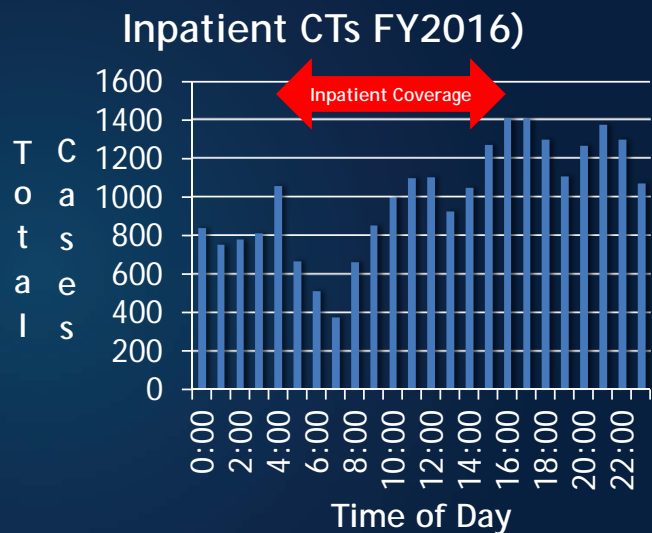
Objectives

Improve the quality and safety of inpatient radiology services at a large tertiary academic medical center by identifying opportunities to improve the staffing model and implement staffing changes and measure using the Donabedian approach:

- Structure → optimize staffing and develop clinical teams
- Process → improve off-hours inpatient turnaround times (TATs)
- Outcome →
 1. Improve critical results reporting
 2. Stakeholder perceptions

Methods

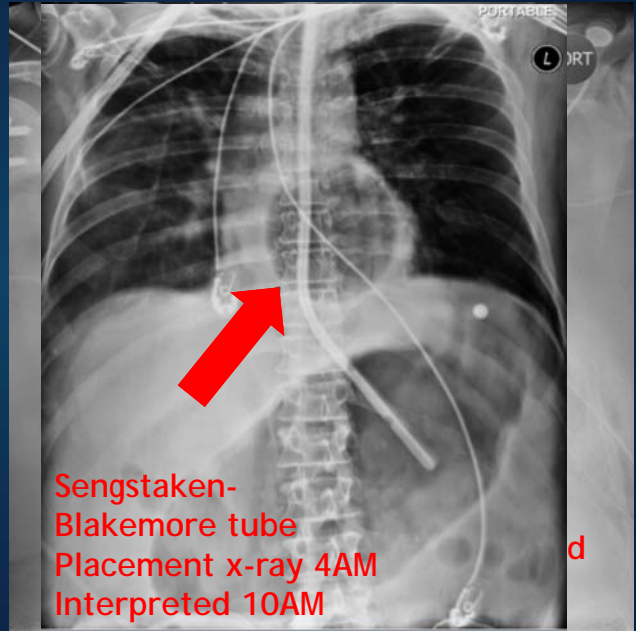
- A Kaizen event utilizing critical findings reporting (CFR) and TAT's to understand gaps in coverage occurred.
- A Pareto analysis conducted to identify areas of improvement regarding volume of uncovered inpatient studies and inpatient studies with highest turnaround times.
- Data was used to propose staffing changes designed to optimize maximal TAT, CFR, workflow and trainee educational improvements.



Methods

- The plan was presented using a "Burning Platform" approach to create a sense of urgency.
- The plan was implemented 7/5/16.
- 3 months post implementation staff surveys conducted and inpatient TATs and CFR were collected and compared to pre-implementation data.

Etoposide Administration



Results: Structure

- Extended subspecialty team coverage to 8PM
 - Neuroradiology
 - Body Imaging
 - General (x-ray)
- Added 3 faculty members to evening shift

Pre-implementation



Neuroradiology



X-Ray



Body Imaging

Post-implementation



Neuroradiology



X-Ray



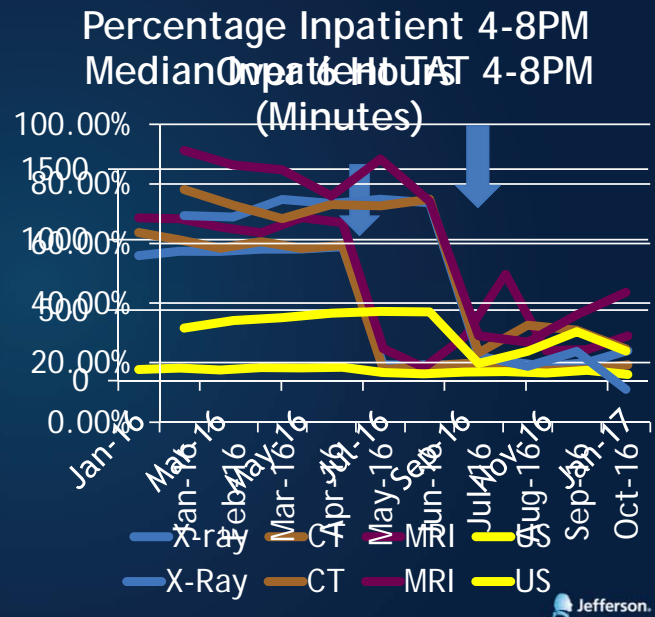
Body Imaging



Jefferson.

Results: Process

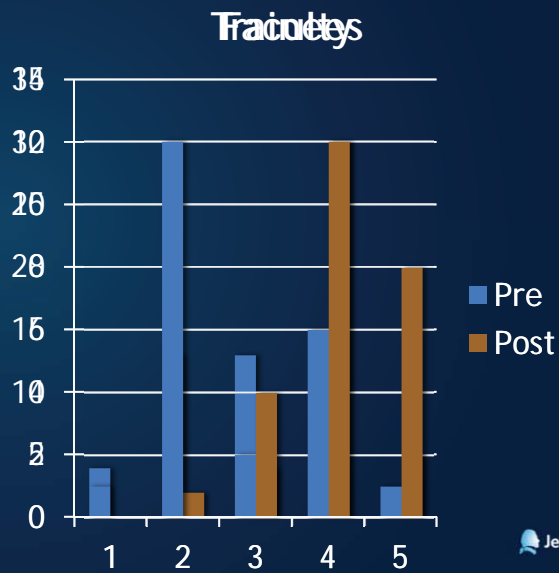
- Inpatient evening turnaround times dropped precipitously
 - Formerly inpatient studies with the longest TAT
 - Relatively big gain because of relatively large number of studies
- Percentage of cases exceeding 6-hour inpatient TAT target dropped precipitously



Results: Outcome

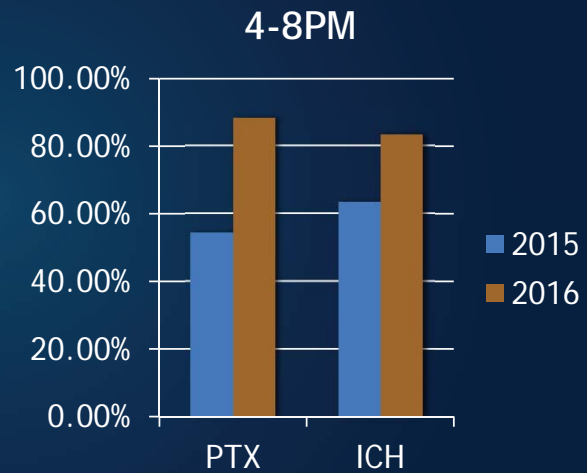
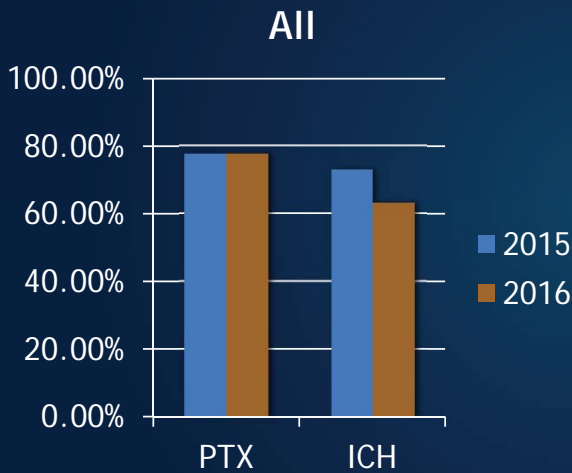
- Stakeholder perceptions
- Faculty survey:
 - Improvement in off-hours coverage
 - Slightly negative impact on morale
 - Trainee survey:
 - Improvement in off-hours coverage
 - Slight improvements in education and autonomy
 - Neutral-slight improvement on morale
 - Technologist survey:
 - Minimal positive impact on off-hours efficiency
 - Pronounced improvement in daytime operational efficiency
- Critical Findings Reporting (CRF)
- Surrogate for patient outcomes
 - Intracranial hemorrhage
 - Pneumothorax
 - Marked improvement in CRF off-hours (4-8PM)

On a scale of 1-5 (1 = poorly and 5 = optimally), how well are inpatient studies covered off hours?



Results: Outcome

PTX = Pneumothorax
ICH = Intracranial Hemorrhage



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Conclusion

- Substantial inpatient care gaps often exist in off hours academic radiology departments.
- The “burning platform” approach helps to underscore the urgency to implement change.
- A Pareto analysis highlights opportunities for improvement through modest shifts in staffing.
- While resistance to change is often daunting, the negative impact on morale is mitigated with engagement by all involved stakeholders.

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