

SNC Audrey Kon (Main Author) DDN Lim Mein Chee ADN Chitra Vallei NC Yeo Wei Lim SSN Kwok Mui Chin ANC Zainorah Bte Alias



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## Background

Staff nurses (SNs) were increasingly required to work unscheduled overtime as outpatient clinics operate beyond official office hours due to increasing patient numbers and complexity.

This resulted in unfavourable employee engagement survey results related to areas affecting training opportunities and work scheduling affecting personal/family needs.



## Objectives







Root cause analysis identified multiple factors contributing to overtime.

Four interventions were tested over ~1.5 years.

## Interventions

- Spreading the doctors' load and encourage referrals to other doctors in similar the sub specialty
- 2) Allowing SNs to claim time in the morning, overtime claim from 5.30 pm onwards
- 3) Schedule SNs to start at staggered timings
- 4) Process changes introducing an end time to nonurgent procedures

Throughout the different interventions, stakeholders (SNs) input was frequently sought out to evaluate impact and generate buy-in.

## Results

Intervention

1 & 2

- No significant change in overtime hours
- Workload was mostly better, but no difference to end time
- Staff felt more well rested but no difference to overtime hours

## The table shows the sum of the monthly overtime hours for all staff nurses in clinic Hours 1/2/3 for interventions 3 and 4. The 3 month \$2,349.96 \$1,980.45 \$1,657.86 \$1,470.64 \$762.98 \$792.62 average is compared against the lowest month. Intervention 1 & 2 Intervention 3 Intervention 4 Lowest 119.2 59.54 **Significant** hours 30.89 hours hours

In addition: Overtime hours reduced by ~75% resulting in significant improvements on relevant employee engagement survey areas related to training hours (7% -> 60% SNs ability to meet required training hours).

## •Improvement!



 Staggered start time helped but there were some procedures that ended late and added to the overtime hours

# Intervention

# •Improvement!



 Only urgent procedures were encouraged to be performed after office hours

Conclusions

Agility in scheduling methods and process changes to limiting end time for non-urgent procedures can successfully arrest overtime creep resulting in improved staff satisfaction and economic savings.

Intervention

Acknowledgement