HOME –

Handing Over Medications Efficiently



Haslinda Binte Barman, Ong Kheng Yong, Wu Min, Siti Abidah, Yeo Zhi Hui Singapore General Hospital (SGH)



Background of the problem

Hospital to Home (H2H) MOH-led programme programme that seeks to ensure smooth and safe transition of care from hospital to home, for patients with complex health and social a high risk of needs, and Care provision readmissions. includes a combination of telephone calls and visits to patients' homes by Nurses, Physicians, Allied Health Professionals (AHPs) and Care Coordinator Associates (CCAs).

Decision-Making Matrix						
Problem Areas	Scores per Criteria				Total	
	Safety	Costs Savings	Time Savings	Resources Availability	Score	Ranking
High rate of medication non-compliance	2	1	2	1	6	3
Many man-hours spent processing prescriptions from home visits	3	3	3	3	12	1
Large number of follow-up appointments needed	1	2	2	2	7	2
Project selection matrix scoring:						

Project selection matrix scoring: 3 – meets criteria most, 2 – meets criteria moderately, 1 – meets criteria least

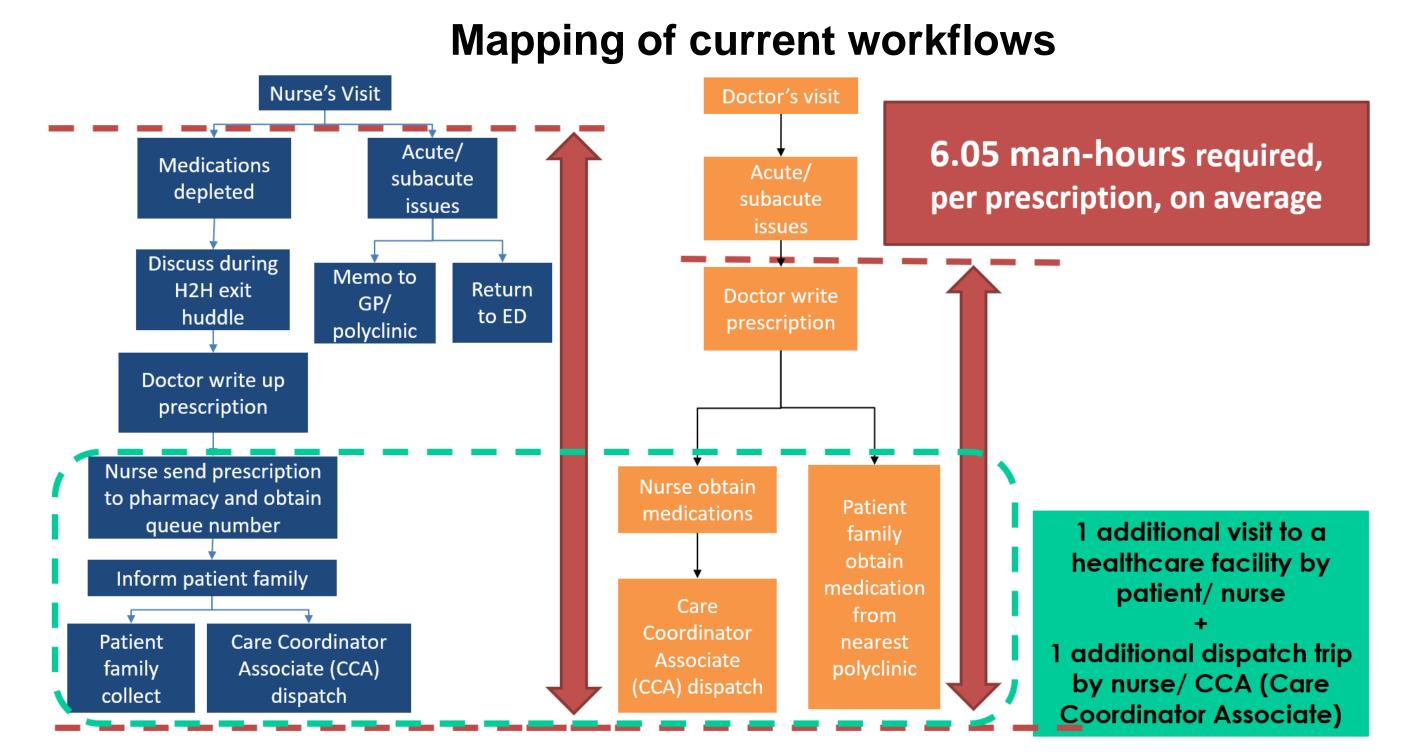
The purpose of the visits are to resolve acute or sub-acute medical conditions. Many patients enrolled under the programme present with issues pertaining to timeliness of administering medications.

H2H conducts an average of 421 home visits per month. Common issues identified by team members are high rate of medication non-compliance, many man-hours spent processing prescriptions from home visits, and large number of follow-up appointments needed. Using the Decision-Making Matrix, our team selected reducing the many man-hours spent processing prescriptions from home visits as our main problem.

Mission Statement

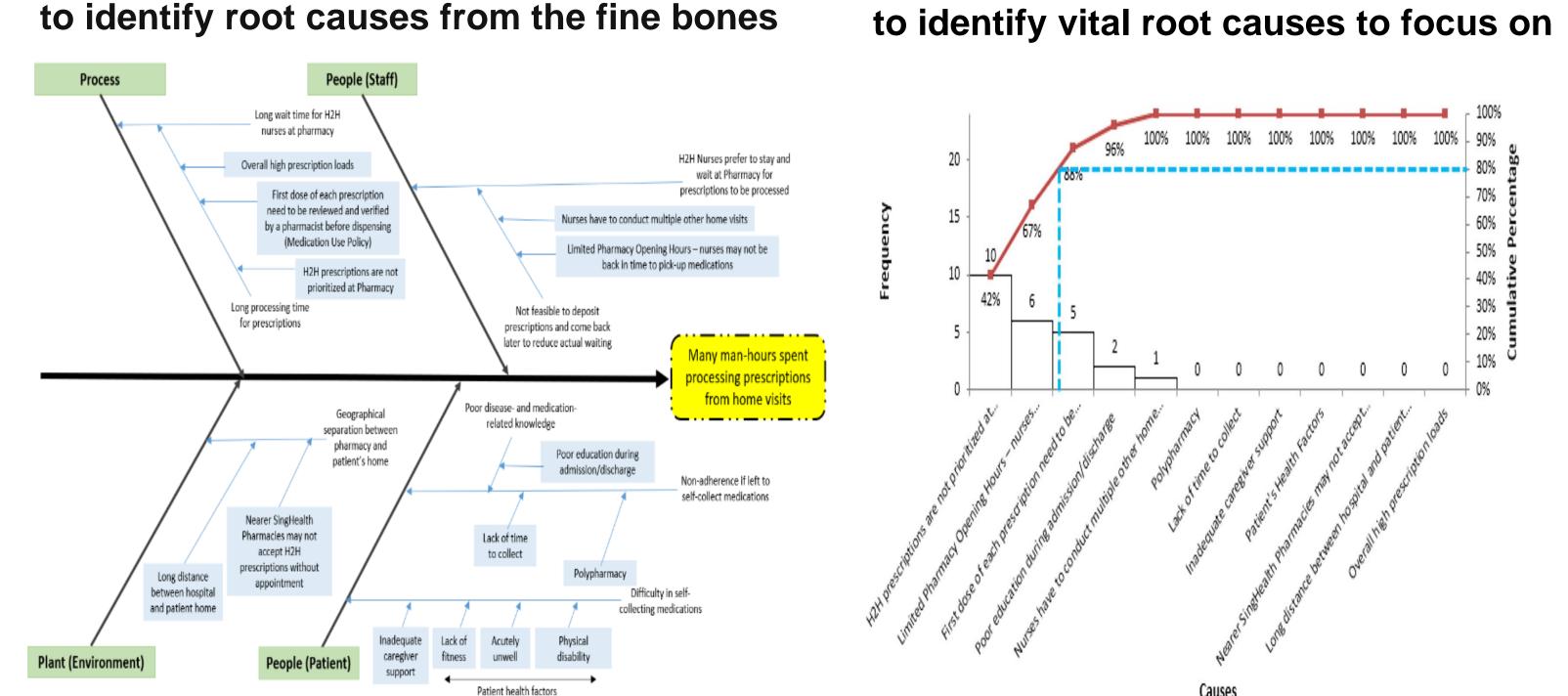
To reduce the man-hours spent processing prescriptions from Hospital-to-Home (H2H) programme home visits by 50% (from 6 hours to less than 3 hours), within 6 months

Methodology & Problem Analysis



Cause and Effect Diagram

Pareto Chart



Final root causes identified were:

H2H prescriptions are not prioritized at Pharmacy

Limited Pharmacy Opening Hours – nurses may not be back in time to pick-up medications

First dose of each prescription need to be reviewed and verified by a pharmacist before dispensing (Medication Use Policy)

Initiatives

Tools used Driver diagram - To identify key drivers to address root causes

S

SCAMPER technique – To **brainstorm** for ideas

Prioritisation matrix – To rate the solutions Plan-Do-Study-Act

(PDSA) cycle - To implement and refine solutions

Gantt chart – To implement overall plan

Solution 2

BluPort lockers that were currently being used by Pharmacy to store supplied medications for staff prescriptions had their use extended to the H2H nurses.

Solution 1

This allowed the nurses to bypass the main pharmacy queue, and also allows collection of medications 24/7,

at timings convenient to the H2H nurses.

Home Medication Kits were created, allowing medications to be given directly to patients during home visits, bypassing the collection process.

This was adapted from existing workflows where medications were dispensed first, before a retrospective review by pharmacists e.g. use of emergency medications, protocolized treatments, which were exceptions to the Medication Use Policy. The idea was proposed and presented to the Medical Board, and approved as an exceptional workflow. To ensure safety, pharmacist review would be still done retrospectively within 24h, and immediate phone consults with a duty pharmacist could be made during the visit if necessary.



medications are to be take (e.g. before meals) blank for doctors & nurses

Results

Significant reduction i.e. 80% in man-hours spent processing H2H home visit prescriptions!

Tangible Results – Primary Objective

Responses on ave. man-hour spent per prescription by nurses: Pre- and Post-Implementation Comparison

Pre: 16% of nurses responded that medications take >1D to reach patients 16.0% day or more Post: No more prescription requiring more than 1 day to actualise 4 - 23h 15.0% Pre: Majority of nurses responded that it takes >1hr for patients to receive medications after home visit 2 - 3h Post: Significant reduction in prescriptions that require > 1 hr to actualise 40.0% 1 - 2h 25.0% less than 1h 60.0%

MANPOWER

Average time spent per prescription:

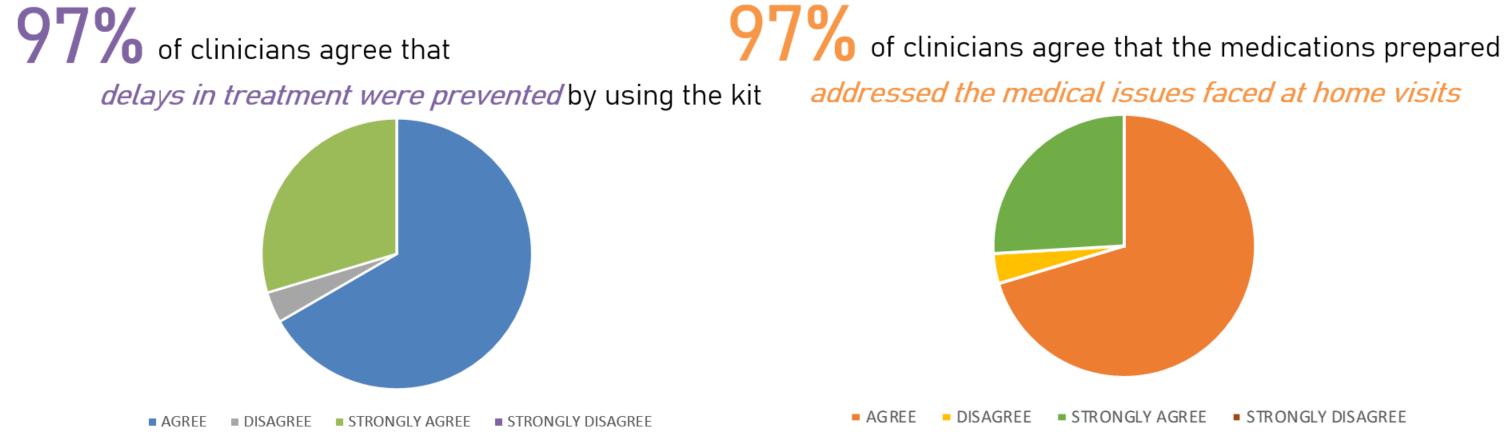
Pre-Implementation: 6.05 hours



Post-Implementation: 1.21 hours

Time-savings: 4.84 hours





Sustainability Plans

To ensure sustainability, these steps were taken:

- Workflows shared in shared drives for easy reference & access
- Monthly tracking and sharing of statistics

■ Pre ■ Post

Regular engagement of both H2H teams and pharmacy staff, with feedback gathered used to refine workflows