

FAST BUT NOT FURIOUS!!



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Mission Statement

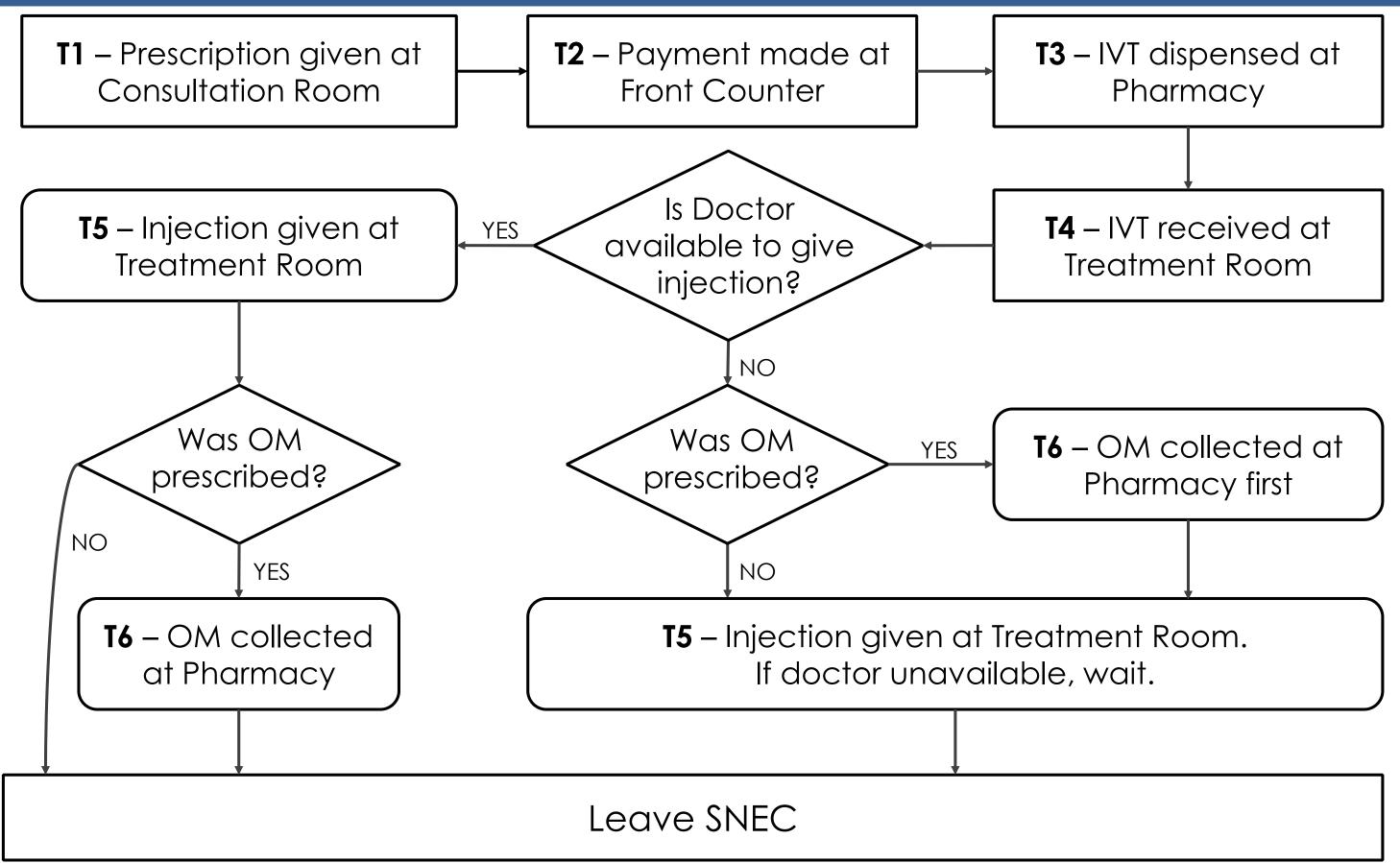
To reduce waiting times for all patients receiving premium* intra-vitreal injections (IVT).

(*premium IVT incl. Lucentis, Eylea & Ozurdex)

BACKGROUND

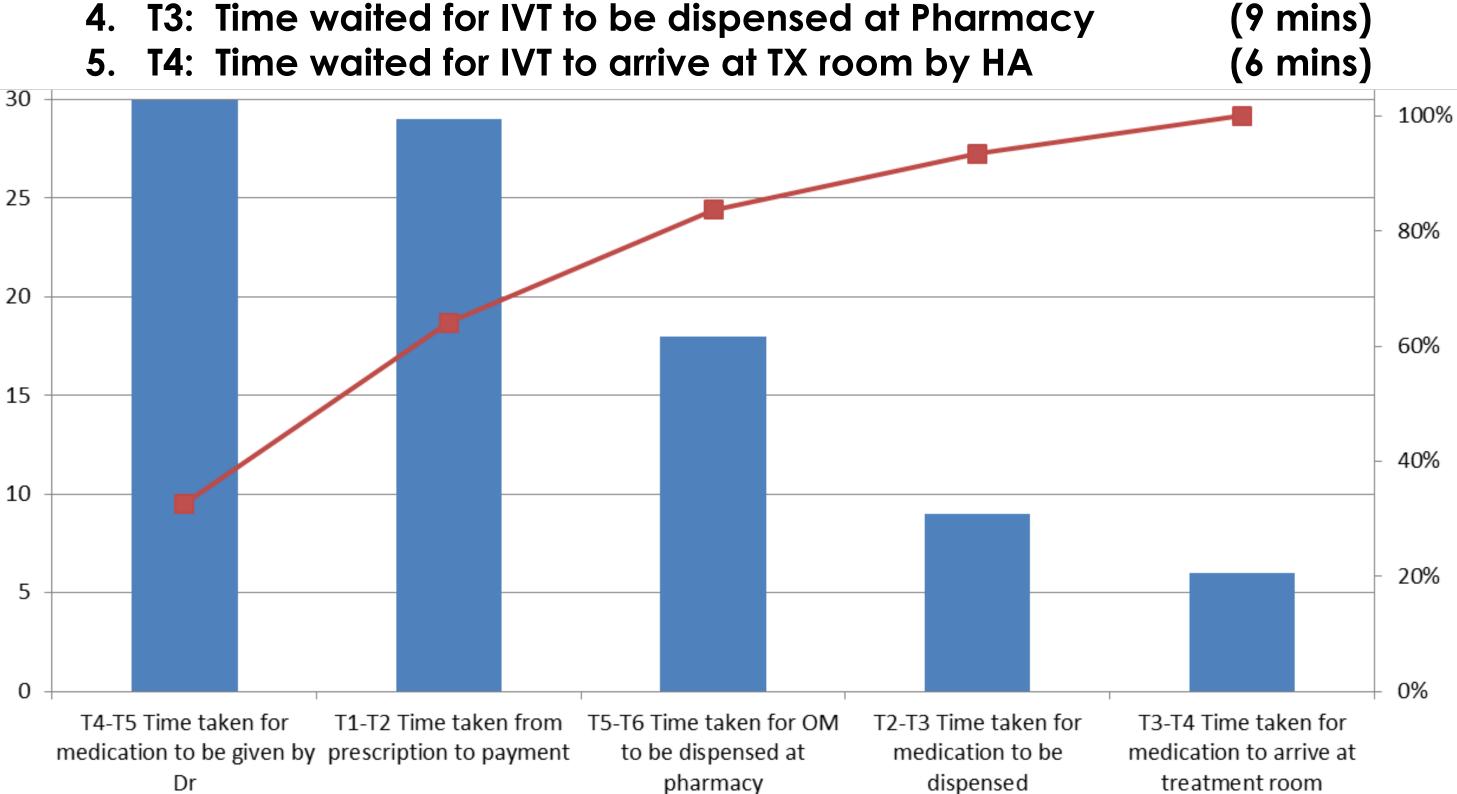
- The process of receiving premium IVTs was long and tedious, involving multiple points of waiting at different locations.
- Feedback was received from both patients and staff that this process had become a barrier to the efficiency of the service provided.
- The aim was to streamline the process to improve efficiency without compromising service and patient safety.
- This goal is in line with SNEC's mission to "provide the highest quality costeffective ophthalmic care" and in keeping with our common purpose: "Patients at the heart of all we do."

FLOW CHART & Pareto Chart

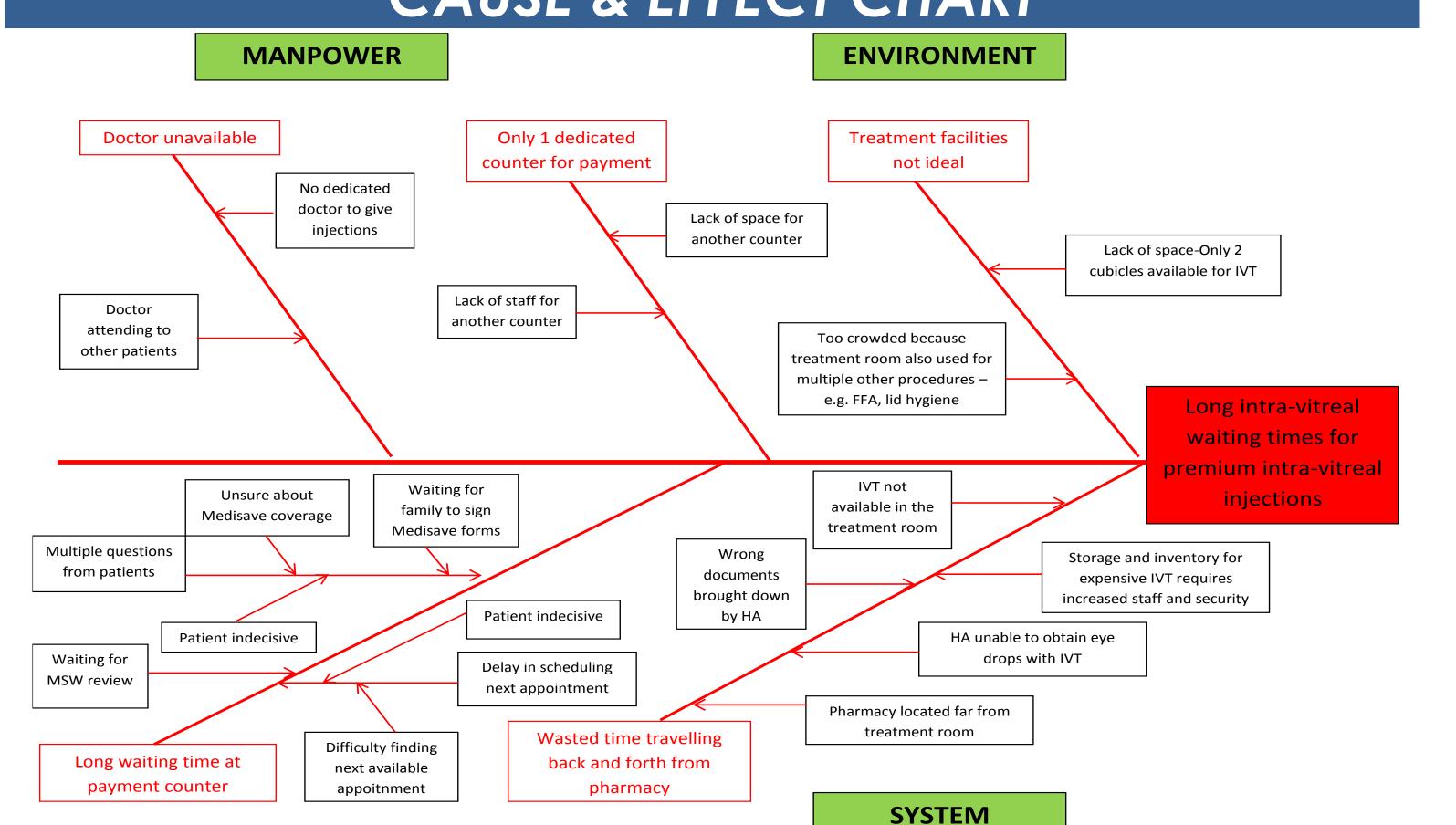


Baseline Waiting Times (longest to shortest)

- 1. T5: Time waited for IVT to be given by Doctor
- T2: Time waited to make payment at counter
- Time waited for OM to be dispensed at Pharmacy
- Time waited for IVT to be dispensed at Pharmacy



CAUSE & EFFECT CHART



Acknowledgement:

Intervention & Results

- Our interventions were prioritized according to the baseline timings reflected on the Pareto chart. PDSA Cycle 1
 - 1)A dedicated doctor was assigned to be in the Treatment Room to perform all IVTs (T5).
 - 2) An extra temporary dedicated counter to service patients receiving IVT (T2).
 - 3) Improve financial counselling with a dedicated financial counsellor and personalized financial information sheet for patients (T2).
- Significant improvement was seen at T5 but not at Staffs' feedback and interventions were reviewed, and changes were made for Cycle.

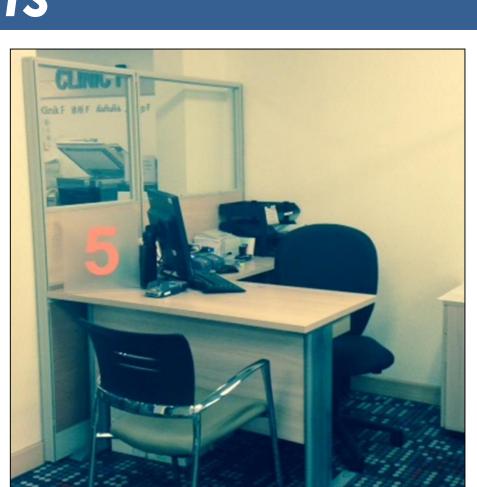
PDSA Cycle 2

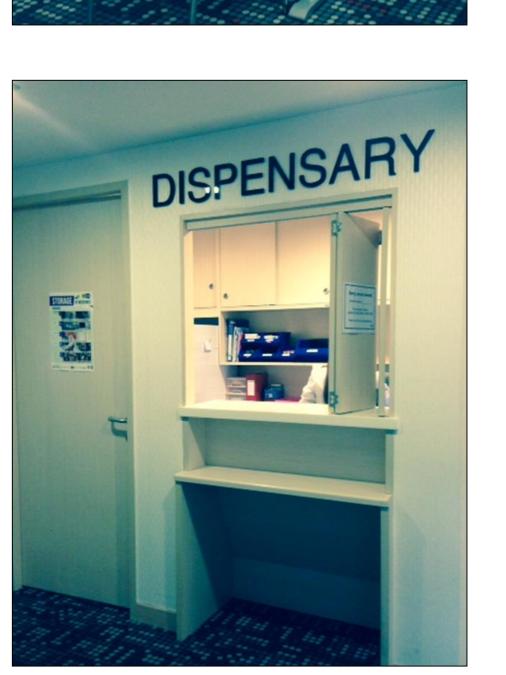
(33 mins)

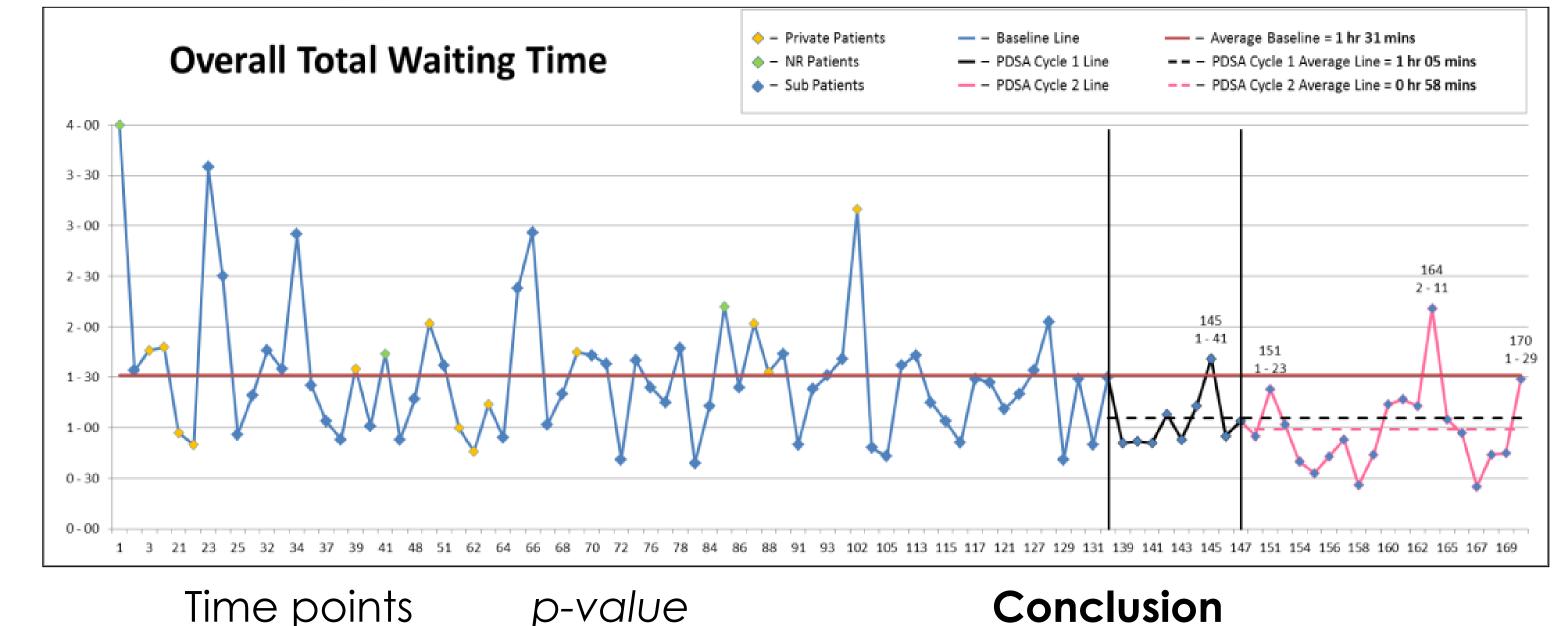
(29 mins)

(18 mins)

- 1) A dedicated doctor was assigned to be in the Treatment Room to perform all IVTs (T5).
- 2) A permanent counter was built and made a "One-Stop Payment" for IVT and medications, as well as to obtain follow-up appointments (T2).
- 3) Financial counselling was restricted only to patients receiving their first IVT (T2).
- 4) Level 3 pharmacy adjacent to the treatment room was running (T6).







Significant Improvement Overall 0.001425 < 0.050.3094 > 0.05No significant Improvement T3 0.8636 > 0.05No significant Improvement T2-T4 0.2198 > 0.05No significant improvement T5 Significant Improvement 0.009062 < 0.05

Average overall IVT waiting time reduced by <u>36%.</u> (baseline: 91min VS trial: 58 min) <u>Biggest Intervention Impact</u> Dedicated doctor for injection – 13 min (59% \downarrow) Level 3 pharmacy – 11 min (19% \downarrow)

PATIENT SATISFACTION SURVEY RESULTS

Extra counter for payment – 13 min (17% \downarrow)

1 BEST – 10 WORST) **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Total**

Baseline Ave. 4.6 3.6 3.0 3.7 14.9

A 41% improvement in patient satisfaction with a compliment Letter, and no added adverse events.

PDSA Cycle 2 Ave. 2.6 2.1 1.9 2.1 8.7 (41%↓)

Strategies for Sustaining / Spreading

- · Use for consideration of permanent changes in manpower allocation to achieve maximum efficiency in service & patient care.
- Continuous review of counter and satellite pharmacy manpower, usage and efficacy.
- Cost-effectiveness analysis showed a savings of SGD \$31,680 per year and the capacity to do 23 more injections per day.
- Recommendations will be used to plan the resource and infrastructure for our new Mistri wing facility opening in April 2015.
- An article with recommendations on how the IVT process can be improved will be submitted to a peer reviewed journal to be considered for publication.