



 **Duke University Hospital**

Clinical Care | Education | Research



Driving Organizational Performance

Kevin W. Sowers, MSN, RN, FAAN
President, Duke University Hospital

Agenda

- **Introduction to Duke University Hospital**
- **Structure**
 - Governance
 - Clinical Service Units
 - Facilities
- **Process**
 - Performance Measurement
- **Outcome: Driving Performance Improvement**
 - Emergency Department High Utilizers
 - Same Day Access Heart Failure Clinic
 - Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center

Duke University Hospital

Mission, Vision, Values / Core Competencies



Duke University Hospital

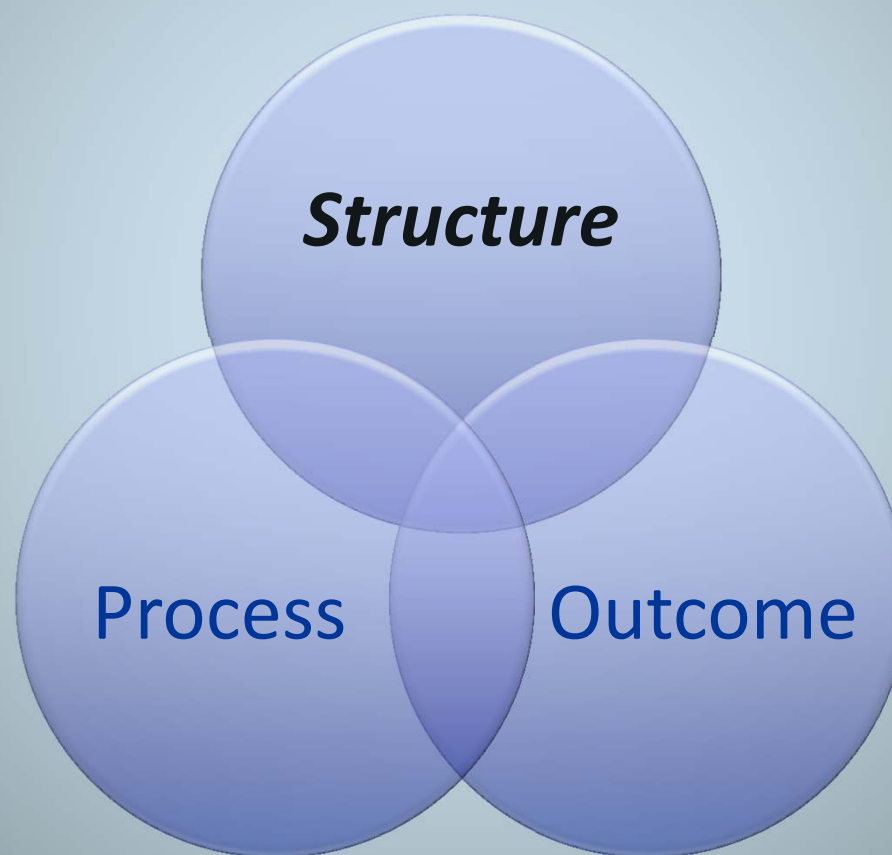
How do we achieve excellence?

In order to achieve excellence, each individual must understand what it means to be successful and make a commitment to strive for excellence.

Make that commitment to excellence TODAY...

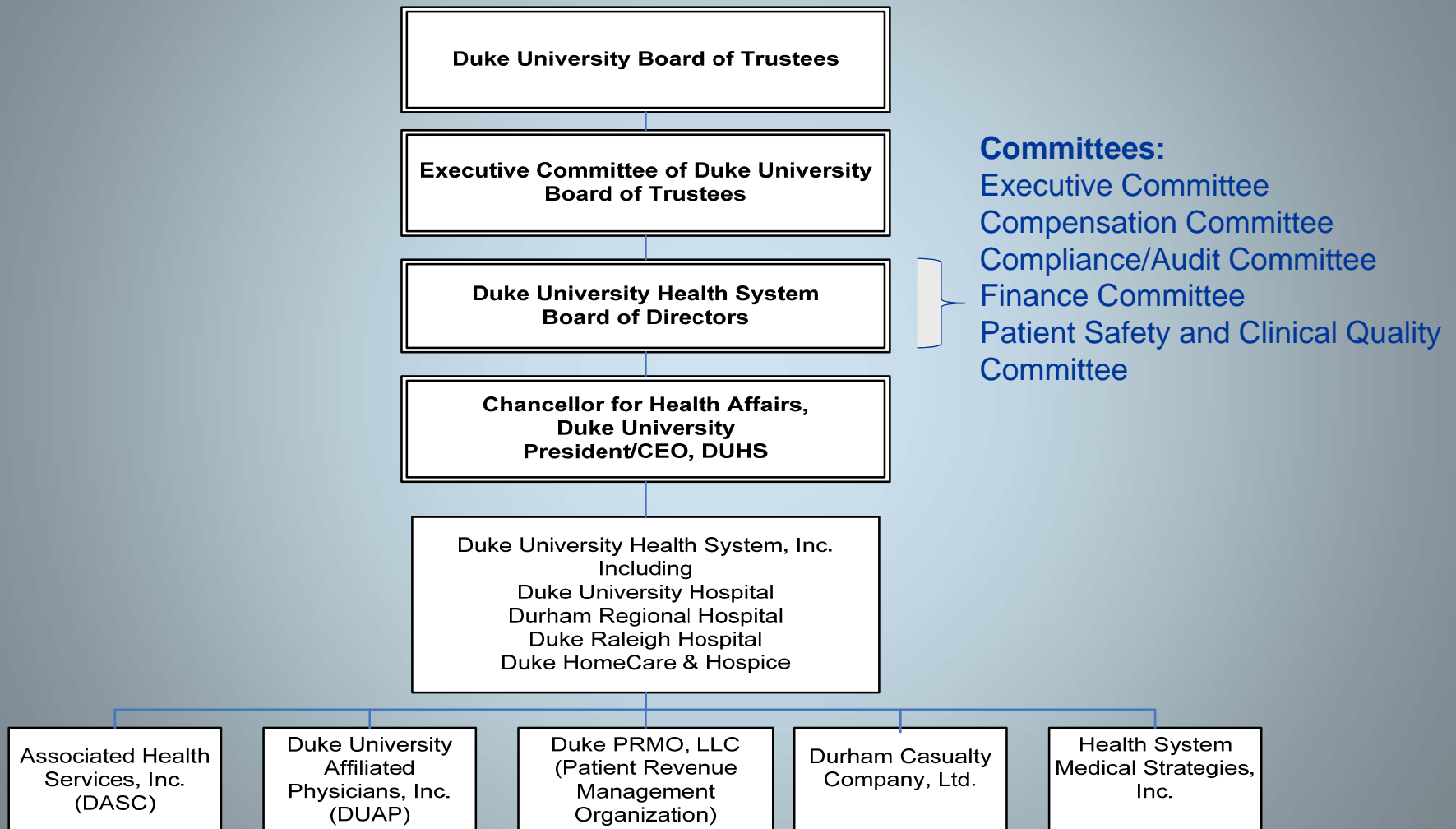
- Understand the organizational priorities
- Understand how to promote service excellence
- Understand what methods we use to improve performance
- Get involved in your area.

Driving Organizational Performance

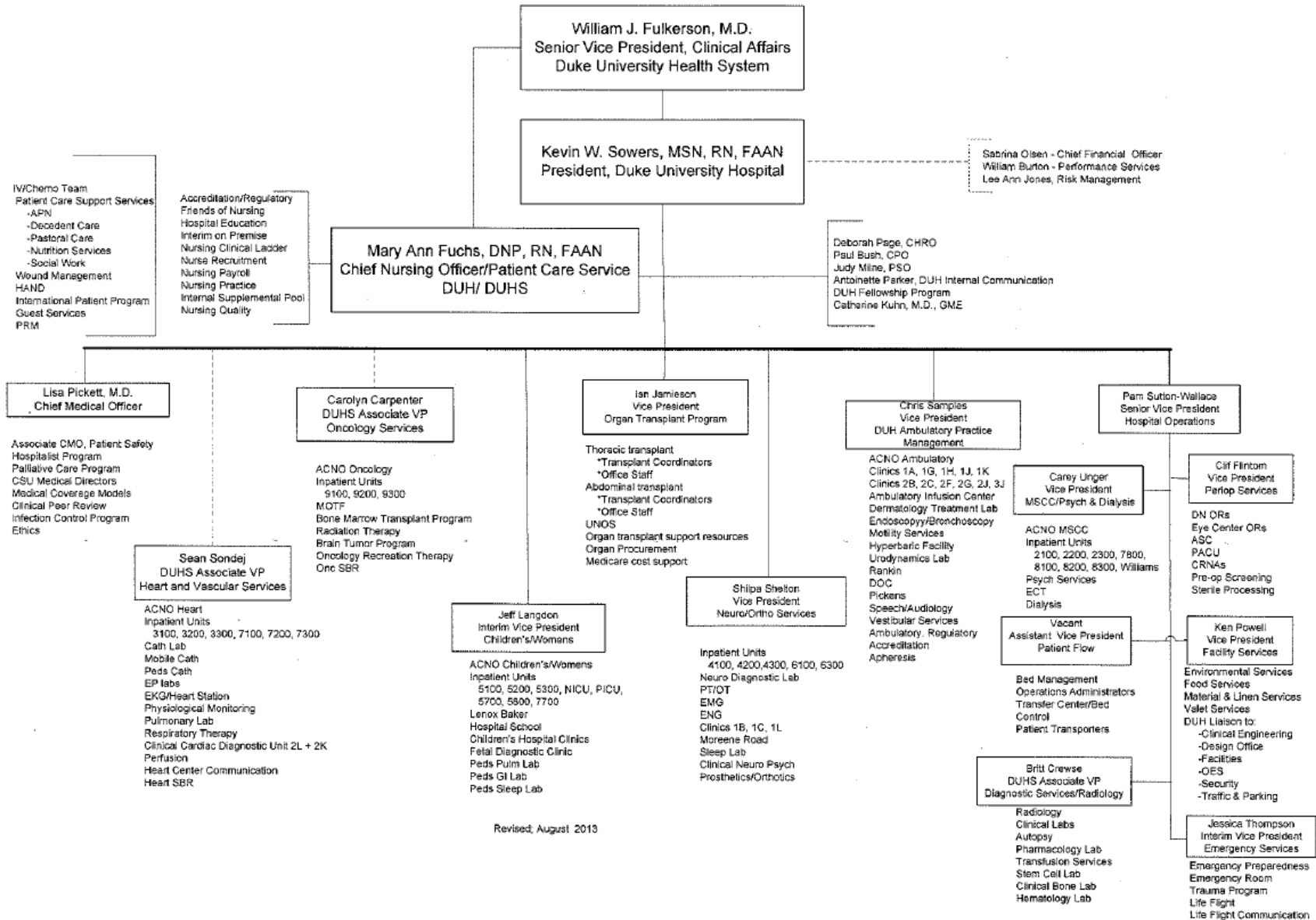


Duke University and Health System

Governance Structure



Duke University Hospital Organizational Chart



Duke University Hospital:

CSU Structure

- Patient care services are grouped according to Clinical Service Units (CSUs), which is an administrative structure that aligns common units, staff, and services.
- For instance, Perioperative Services includes:
 - Ambulatory Surgery Center
 - Duke Hospital Operating Rooms
 - Eye Center Operating Rooms
 - Nurse Anesthesia
 - Post-Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU)
 - Perfusion
 - Pre-operative Screening
 - Transfusion
 - Stem Cell Lab
 - Sterile Processing

Duke University Hospital:

CSU Structure

- Clinical Service Units (CSUs):
 - Ambulatory
 - Emergency
 - Heart
 - Hospital Support
(i.e. Facilities, Materials, Guest Services, Infection Control, Health Information Management, Clinical Engineering, Decedent Care, Food Services, and Environmental Services)
 - Medical / Surgical / Critical Care / Psychiatry
 - Neurosciences / Musculoskeletal
 - Oncology
 - Perioperative
 - Radiology / Labs
 - Transplant
 - Women's / Children's

Duke University Hospital:

CSU Structure

- Clinical Service Units (CSUs):
 - Within each CSU, an administrative & support structure is in place that includes:
 - Vice President (*overall accountability*)
 - Associate Chief Nursing Officer (*over nursing practice*)
 - Medical Directors (*over physician practice*)
 - Clinical Operations Directors (*over multiple nursing units*)
 - Nurse Managers (*over individual nursing units*)
 - Directors / Managers of Associated Support or Clinical Departments
 - Performance Services Engineer
 - Financial Analyst
 - Accreditation & Patient Safety Representative

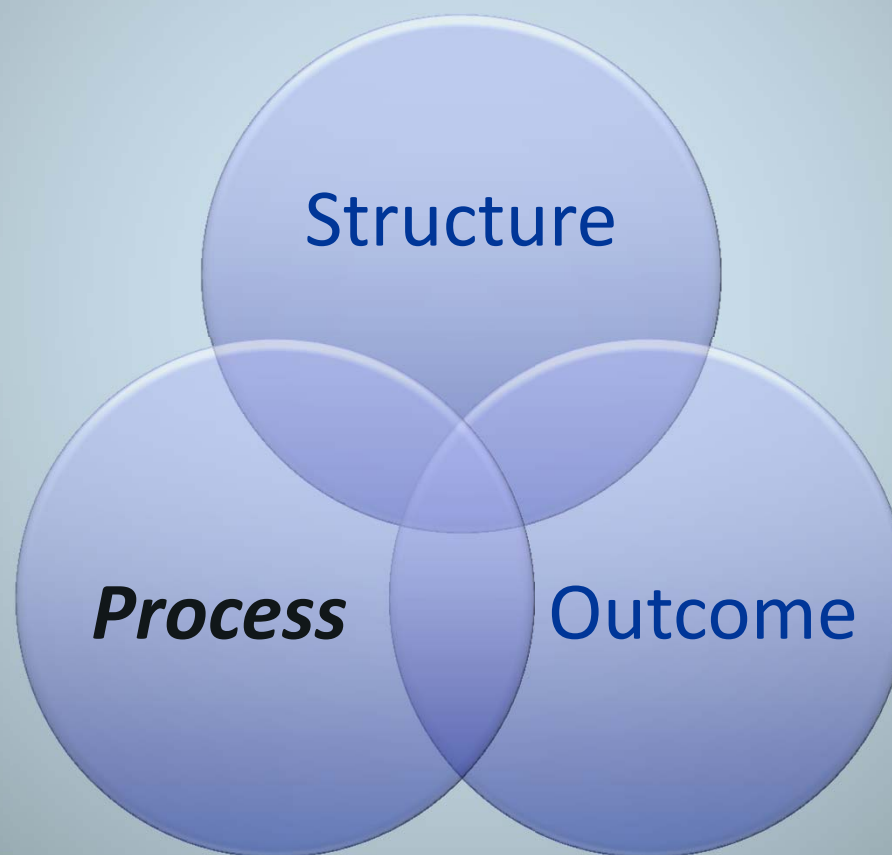
Duke University Hospital

Facilities

- **Inpatient Care**
 - **Duke Hospital – 957 licensed beds**
 - Anlyan Tower
 - Duke Medicine Pavilion
- **Ambulatory Care**
 - **Duke Clinics**
 - Specialty Clinics – 128
 - Primary Care Clinics – 32
 - **Duke Cancer Center**
- **Perioperative Care**
 - **Duke University Hospital**
 - 57 Operating Rooms
 - 113 Prep / PACU Bays
 - **Eye Center**
 - **Ambulatory Surgery Center**

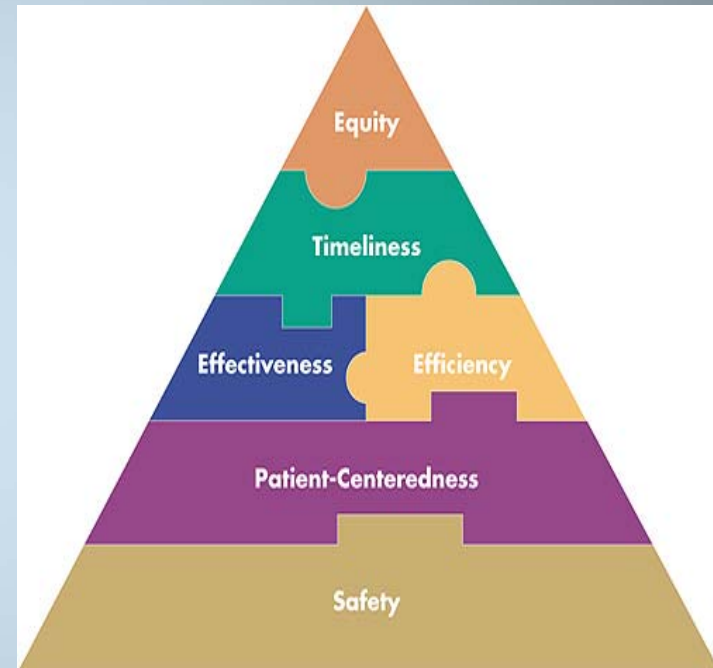


Driving Organizational Performance

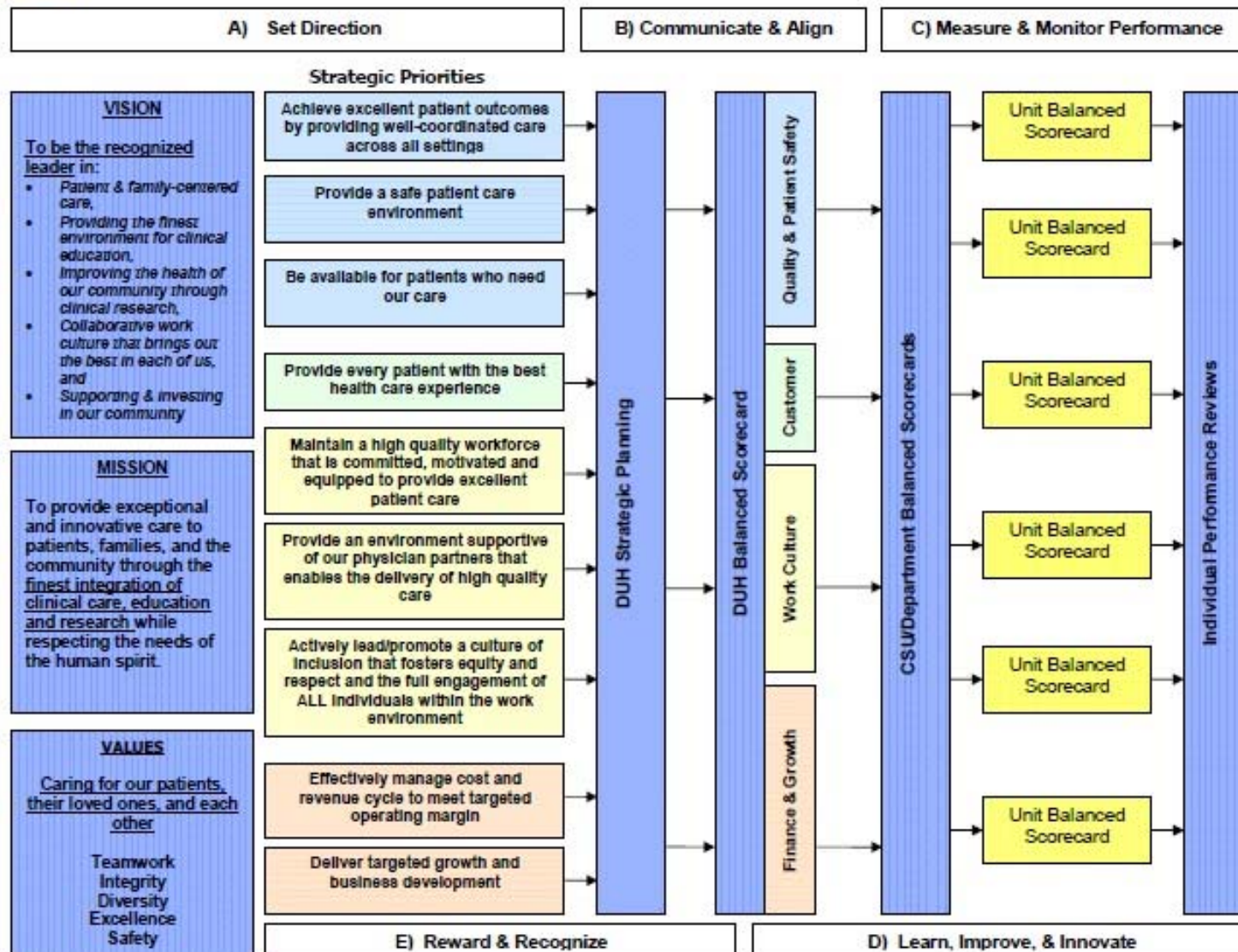


Performance Measurement

How do we decide what is important to the organization?



***Institute of Medicine's
6 Aims of Quality***

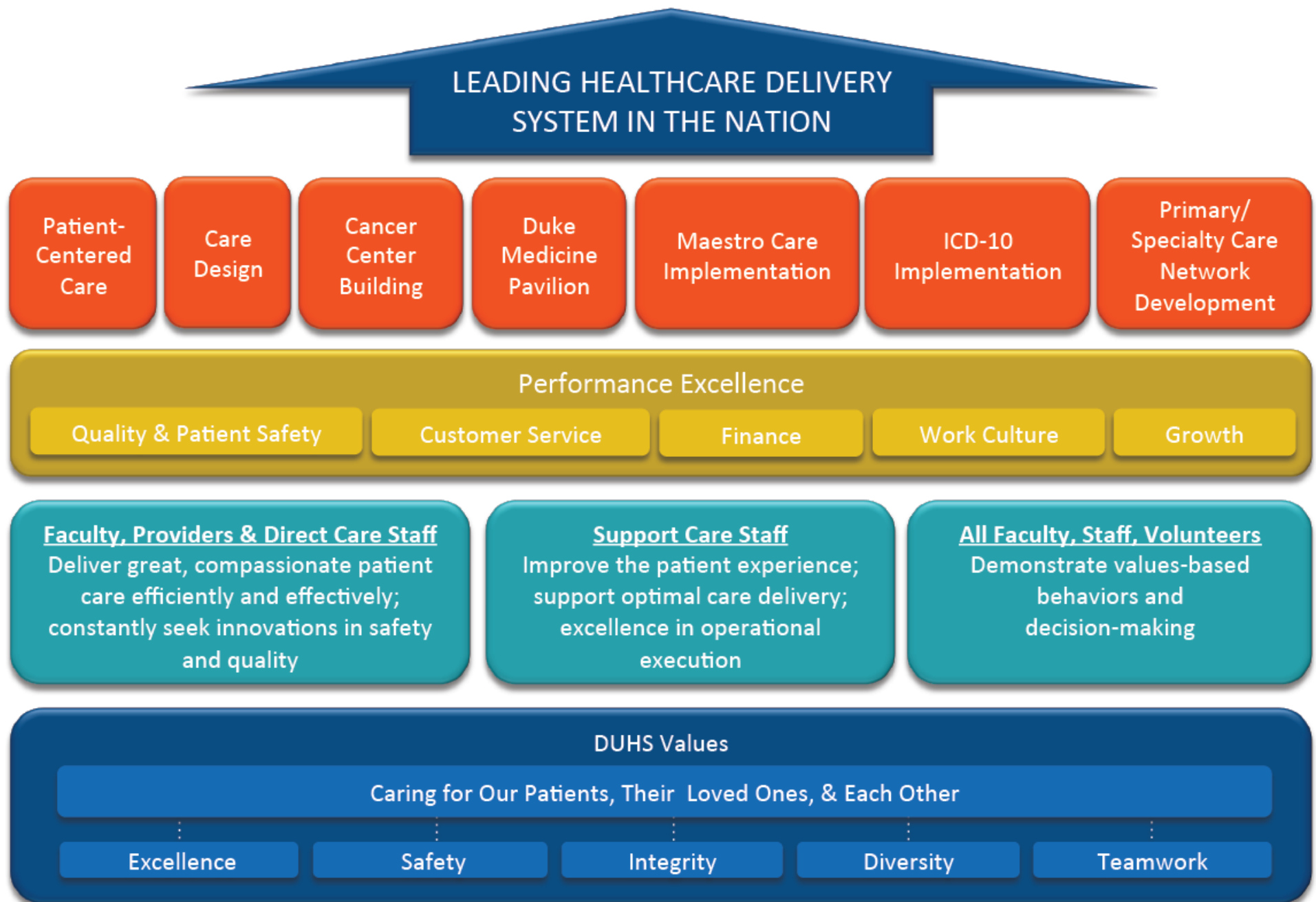


Duke University Hospital

Organizational Initiatives

- Duke Cancer Center
- Learning Center
- Duke Medicine Pavilion
- School of Nursing
- Eye Center
- Duke Children's Hospital
- Duke LifePoint
- Care Redesign
- Maestro Care EHR
- ICD-10
- Patient-Centered Care
- Network Development
- Enterprise-Wide Planning
- Others

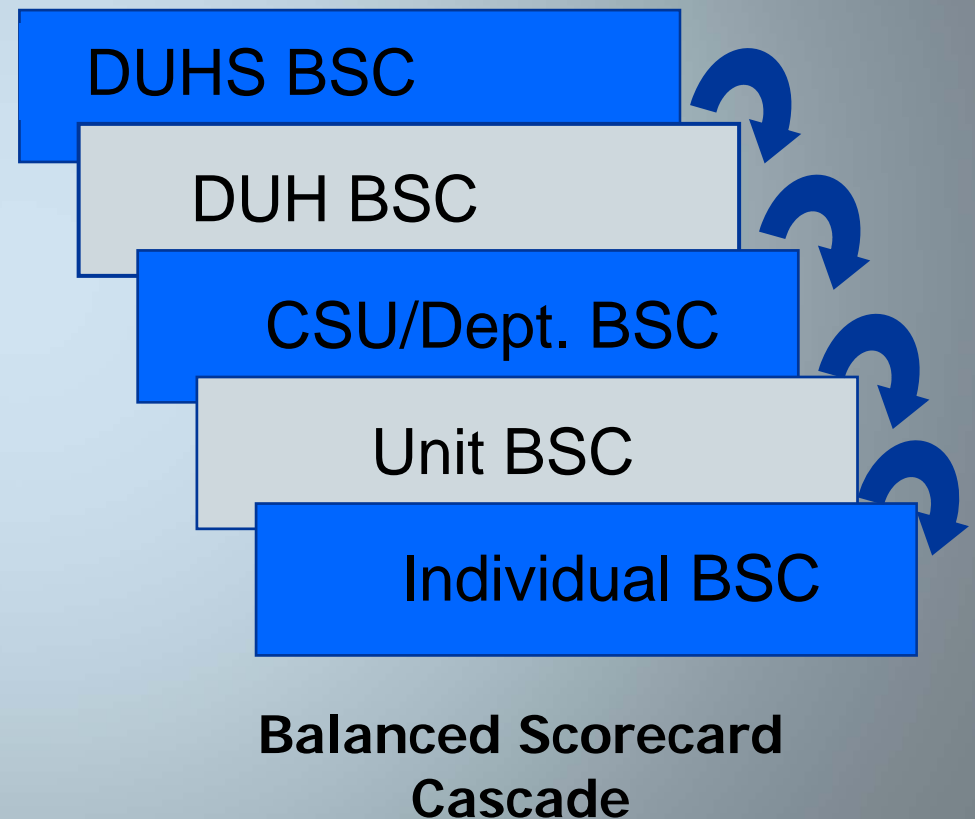
DUHS Pathway To Success



Performance Measurement

How do we track our performance?

- Through the use of the **balanced scorecard** - An integrated system of performance measures used to **monitor organizational priorities**.
- Success is measured through four **interdependent** perspectives or quadrants – Quality & Patient Safety, Customer, Work Culture and Finance.
- Ensures **alignment** throughout all levels of the organization

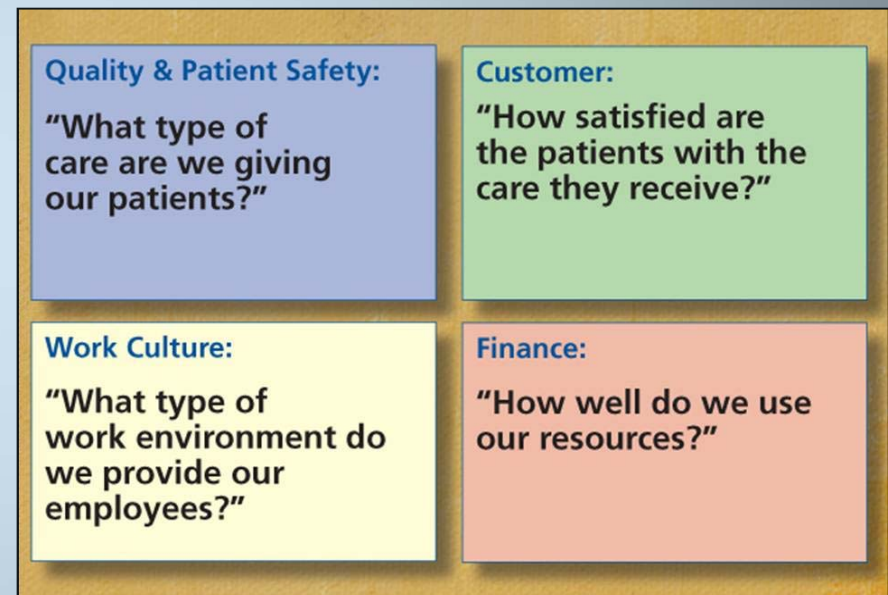


Duke University Hospital

Balanced Scorecard

At Duke University Hospital, we drive organizational performance and measure our success in four key areas:

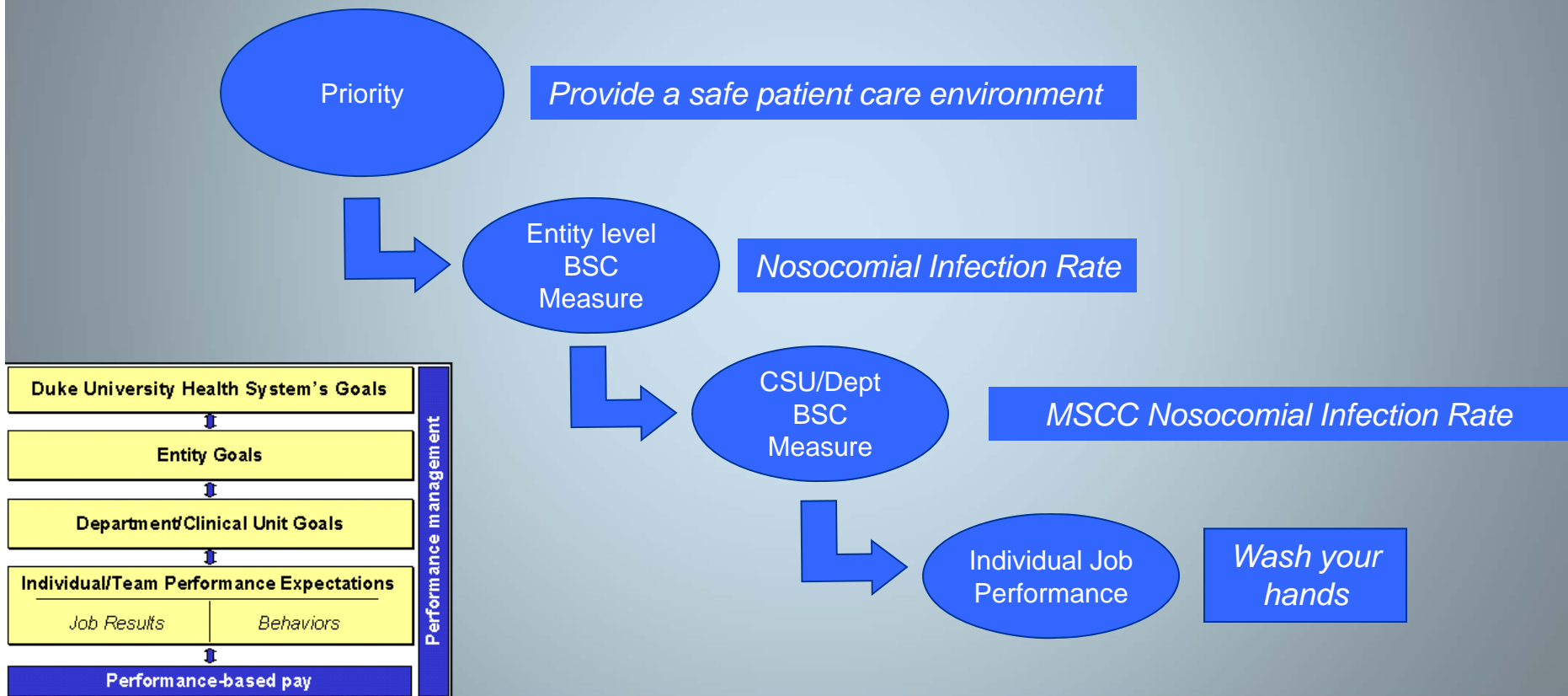
- **Quality & Patient Safety**
- **Customer**
- **Work Culture**
- **Finance & Growth**



These areas combine to form the hospital **Balanced Scorecard**.

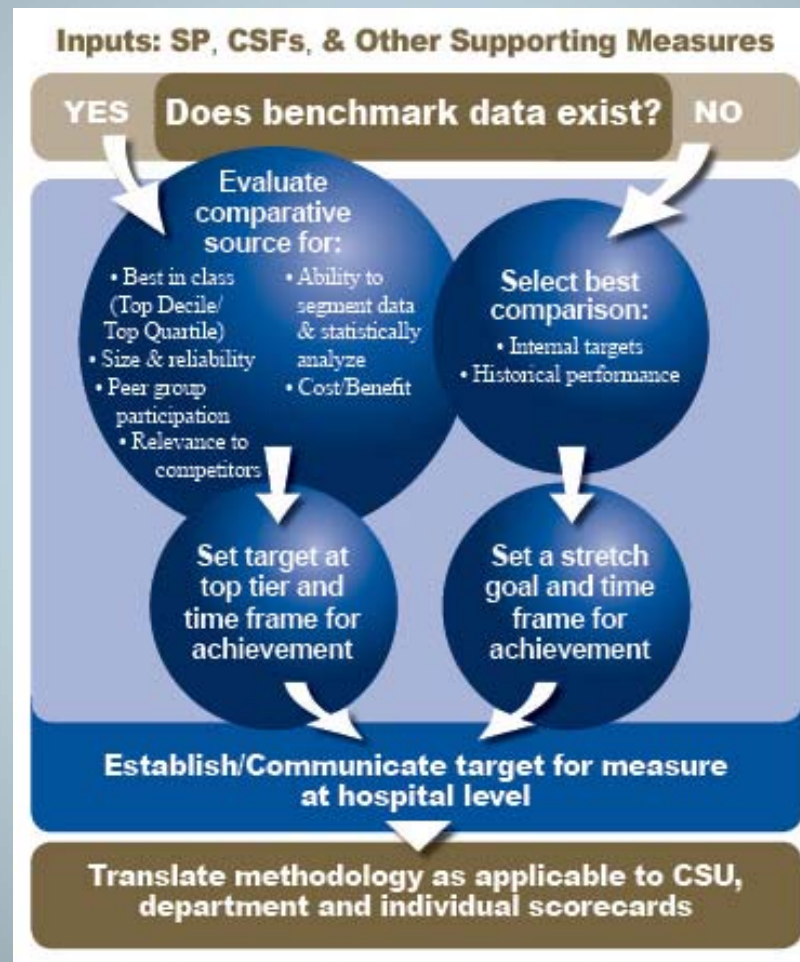
Alignment of Priorities and Individual Efforts

How does all this affect staff?



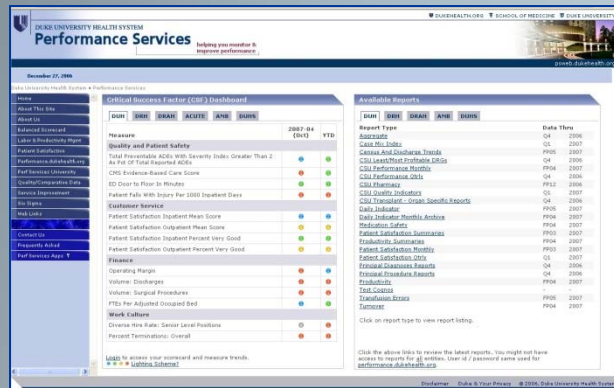
DUH Balanced Scorecard Target Development

How do we set targets for our measures?

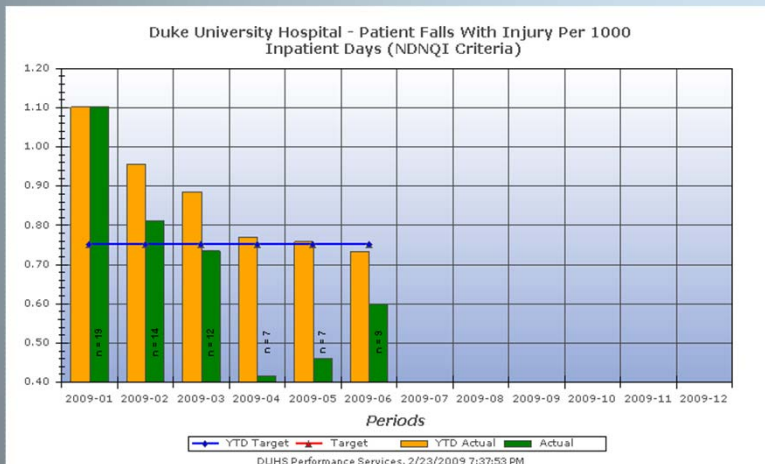


Performance Services Website

<http://psweb.dukehealth.org/>



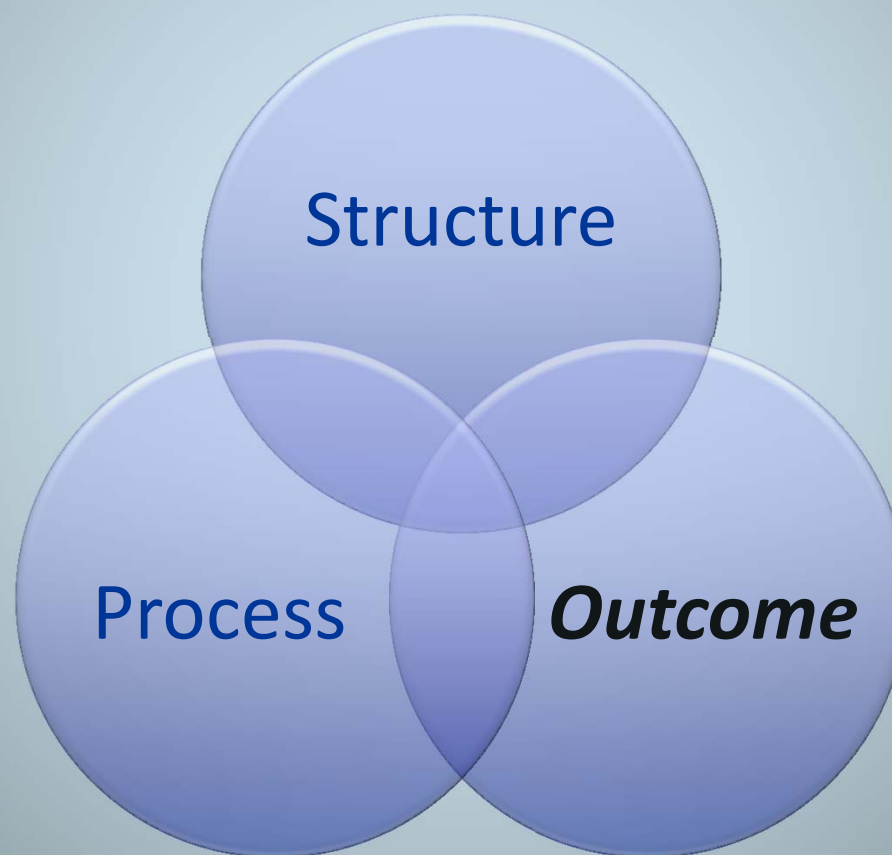
Measure	Actual	Target	YTD Actual	YTD Target	Freq
QUALITY AND PATIENT SAFETY					
Average Length Of Stay (ALOS): Excludes Newborns	6.19	6.26	6.44	6.30	H
CMS Evidence-Based Care Score ^{QIP}	93.60%	91.60%	94.38%	91.60%	H
ED Door To Floor In Minutes ^{QIP}	306.05	465.09	140.00	465.09	H
Infection Control: Catheter Associated Primary Bloodstream Infection ^{QIP}	1.09	2.70	3.60	2.70	H
Infection Control: Nosocomial Infection Rate Per 1000 Inpatient Days (MRSA)	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.29	H
Med Safety Surveillance: Adult Total Opiate And Benzodiazepine ADEs Per 1000 Patient Days	1.14	1.35	0.90	1.35	H
Med Safety: Insulin Preventable ADEs With Severity Index Greater Than 2 As Pct Of Total Reported ADEs	0.00%	1.02%	0.71%	1.02%	H
Med Safety: Opiate Preventable ADEs With Severity Index Greater Than 2 As Pct Of Total Reported ADEs	1.70%	1.02%	0.94%	1.02%	H
Med Safety: Total Non Preventable ADEs With Severity Index Greater Than 2 As Pct Of Total Reported ADEs	7.37%	10.17%	5.76%	10.17%	H
Med Safety: Total Preventable ADEs With Severity Index Greater Than 2 As Pct Of Total Reported ADEs ^{QIP}	4.06%	4.24%	4.12%	4.24%	H
Patient Falls With Injury Per 1000 Inpatient Days (NDNQI Criteria) ^{QIP}	0.60	0.75	0.73	0.75	H
Patient Flow: Patients Leaving After The Medical Screening Examination (PLAM)	0.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	H
Patient Flow: Patients Leaving Before Medical Screening Examination (PLBM)	3.9%	7.1%	6.9%	7.1%	H
Patient Flow: Percent Of ED Admits Meeting Discharge Time Criteria	50.2%	49.7%	41.4%	49.7%	H
Patient Flow: Percent Of PACU Admits Meeting Discharge Time Criteria	60.7%	66.4%	60.5%	66.4%	H
Patient Flow: Transfer Denials Due To Bed Availability	67	46	156	290	H
Pressure Ulcer: Rate Of Assessed Patients With Hospital Acquired Pressure Ulcers	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	H
Total Inpatient Mortality Rate	0.82	0.97	0.95	0.97	Q
Transfusion Deviations: Sample And Patient ID Only	80.0	61.3	366.0	367.5	H
Transfusion Deviations: Total Sample, Patient ID And Wastage	73.0	82.9	457.0	497.5	H
CUSTOMER					
Patient Satisfaction HCAHPS Global Rating	74.0%	74.0%	74.0%	74.0%	H
Patient Satisfaction HCAHPS Likelihood To Recommend	84.0%	79.6%	83.0%	79.6%	H
Patient Satisfaction Inpatient Mean Score ^{QIP}	85.5	84.0	84.7	84.0	H
Patient Satisfaction Inpatient Percent Very Good	58.1%	55.6%	56.5%	55.6%	H
Patient Satisfaction Outpatient Tests And Treatment Mean Score ^{QIP}	89.2	90.2	89.5	90.2	H
Patient Satisfaction Outpatient Tests And Treatment Percent Very Good	66.2%	68.3%	66.7%	68.3%	H
Patient Satisfaction Room Cleanliness Mean Score ^{QIP}	79.6	79.4	70.6	79.4	H
FINANCE					
Cost Per Adjusted Discharge	\$16,590	\$16,296	\$16,566	\$16,314	H
FTEs Per Adjusted Occupied Bed ^{QIP}	5.07	4.83	4.93	4.80	H
Operating Income ^{QIP}	\$4,773,377	\$4,705,183	\$5,232,953	\$42,791,665	H
Volume: Discharges ^{QIP}	2,979	2,918	18,940	19,384	H
Volume: Surgical Procedures ^{QIP}	2,499	2,452	16,861	17,058	H
WORK CULTURE					
Diverse Hire Rate: Senior Level Positions ^{QIP}	29.40%	16.50%	29.40%	16.50%	H
Percent Terminations: Non RN	6.12%	8.80%	6.12%	8.80%	YTD
Percent Terminations: Overall ^{QIP}	6.07%	8.80%	6.07%	8.80%	YTD
Percent Terminations: RN Hires Within 1 Year	9.13%	11.70%	9.13%	11.70%	H
Percent Terminations: RN Hires Within 6 Months	6.00%	5.85%	6.00%	5.85%	H
Percent Terminations: RN On Inpatient Unit	6.47%	8.80%	6.47%	8.80%	YTD
Percent Terminations: RN On Non-Inpatient Unit	6.03%	8.80%	6.03%	8.80%	YTD
Work Culture Index: Staff Satisfaction ^{QIP}		63.0%		63.0%	YTD



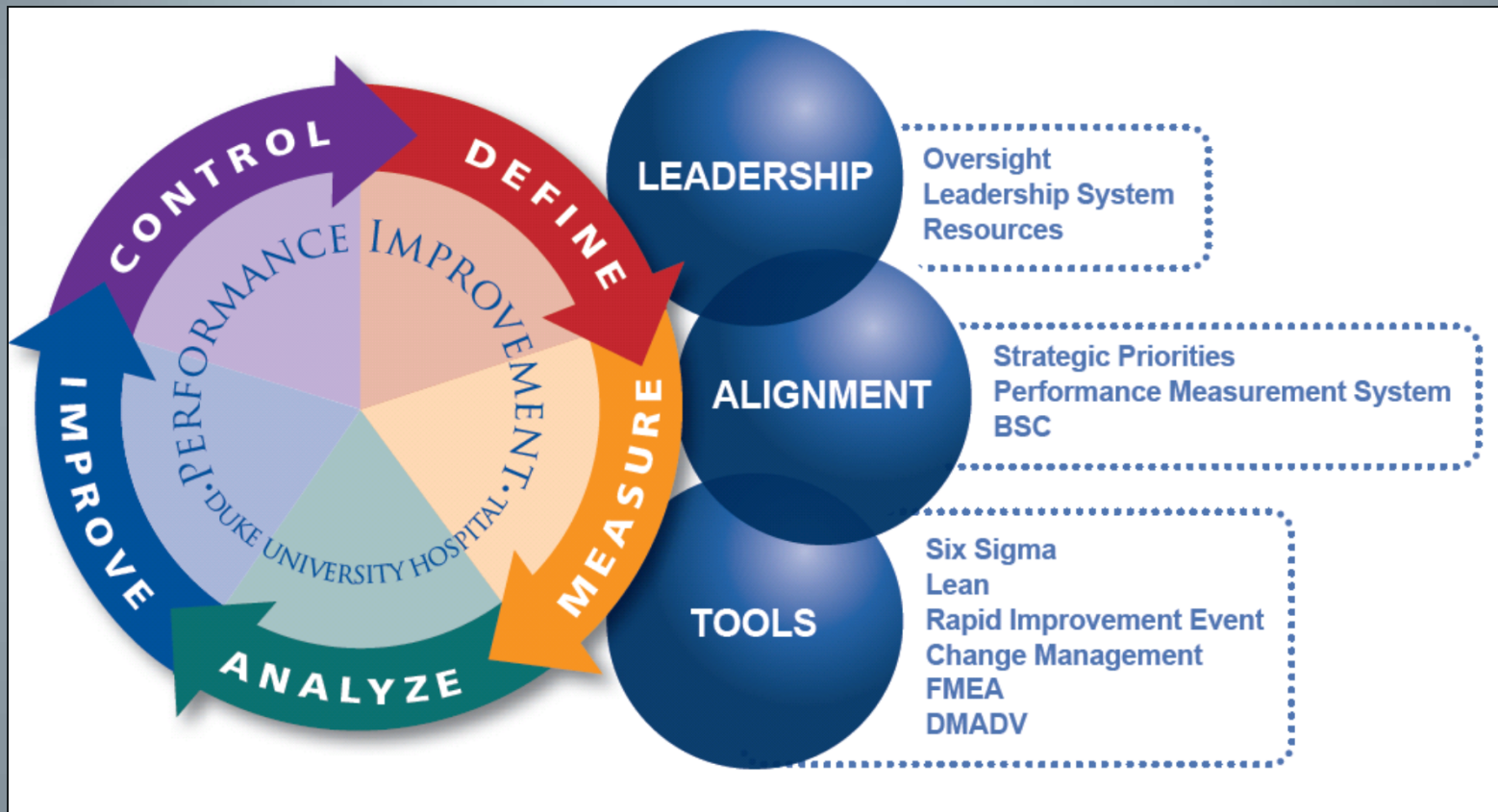
Performance Review Process

- Each week, a different Clinical Service Unit (CSU) presents to the President and senior team.
- 'Performance book' is produced prior to meeting.
 - **Includes scorecard(s) and relevant routine reports.**
- Each quadrant of balanced scorecard is reviewed as a part of the presentation by CSU leadership (Vice President & Medical Director).
- After meeting, memo is created to accent key action items and follow up.
 - **This review process has been in place since 2000.**
 - **Supports how we measure/manage performance in our leadership system.**

Driving Organizational Performance



DUH Performance Improvement Framework



Emergency Department High Utilizers

Emergency Department High Utilizer: Prior to Redesign

- “Frequent Flyer” is any patient who visited the ED more than 12 times per year
- Identified 180 patients who accounted for 3,500 visits to the Emergency Department in FY10 (68K Total ED Visits at DUH)
- The common reason for this patient population visiting the ED:
 1. **Chronic Pain with Limited Access to Care in Community**
 - Substance Abuse
 - Mental Health

Payor Mix Comparison

Payor:	Emergency Department All Visits	Emergency Department Frequent Flyers Only
Commercial	1.5%	0.0%
Duke Select	5.0%	1.8%
Managed Care	22.4%	4.5%
Medicaid	29.1%	41.6%
Medicare	15.8%	29.6%
Other	1.9%	0.6%
Self Pay	24.4%	21.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Emergency Department High Utilizer: Care Model

- **Case Study: Pain Patient**
 - Have pain pills at home, but want I.V. medications
 - Visit multiple locations for pain prescription
- **Intervention**
 - Coordinate across ED, Psychiatry and Community and Family Medicine
 - Before prescribing narcotics to patient the physicians are now able to review the state narcotic registry
 - Develop Patient Contracts
 - Psychology Provider in Primary Care site
- **System**
 - Coordinated care to address underlying issues to drive down utilization
 - Substance abuse patients need improved outpatient access

Strategies to Innovate in Service & Models of Care: Same Day Access (SDA) Heart Failure Clinic

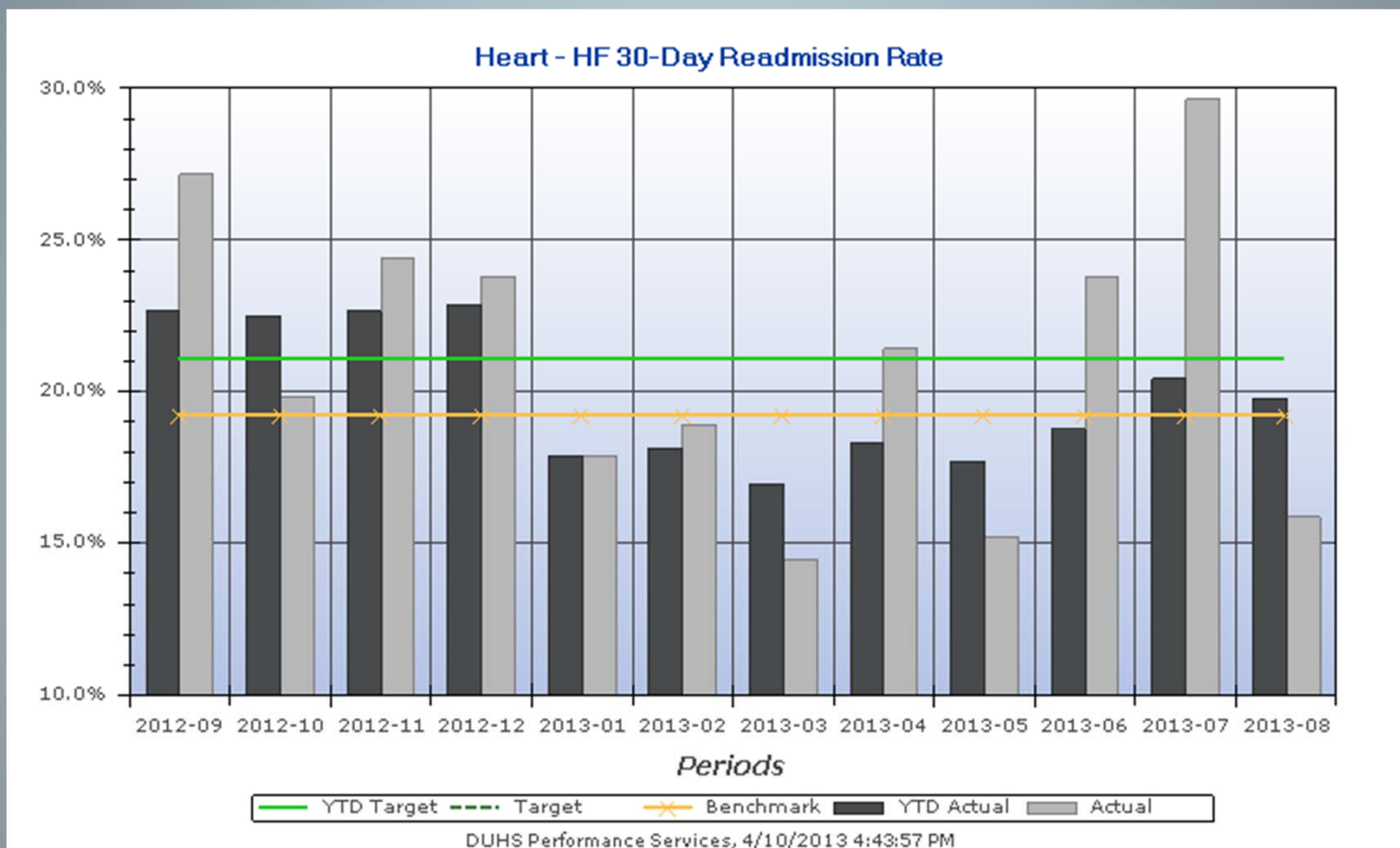
Strategies to Innovate in Service & Models of Care: Duke Heart Failure Program

- The Duke Heart Failure Program treats more than 3,600 patients each year, using a proven disease-management approach that has evolved over the past decade to reflect advancements in care
- In 2012, Duke launched a same-day access clinic for heart failure patients, providing acute management of shortness of breath and edema in early-stage heart failure

Strategies to Innovate in Service & Models of Care: Same Day Access Heart Failure Clinic

- This novel urgent care heart failure clinic represents a patient-centered approach to managing this chronic condition by providing support during the critical transition out of the hospital and in times of acute distress
 - **The clinic offers intravenous diuretics and ultrafiltration with the goal of reducing unnecessary hospital admissions**
 - **SDA Patient Population:**
 - Patients who were recently discharged from the inpatient service and would benefit from early preventative follow-up
 - Patients with a diagnosis of heart failure symptom exacerbation and would benefit from the SDA

Duke University Hospital Congestive Heart Failure



Down ~11% from prior year.

Comprehensive Sick Cell Center

Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center: Prior to Redesign

SCD Patient Population (FY11 thru FP11)

- Growing **9%** annually at Duke SCC
- **26%** of SCD patients visit the ED at least once
- **50%** of SCD patients admitted from ED
- **6.7 d** mean ALOS (5.5 – 6.5 other Institutions) ^{1,2}
- Current direct inpatient expense: **\$5,617/patient**
- YTD cost for inpatient care: **\$1,864,844**
- IP Service will be covered by Hematology

SCC Outpatient Services

- **3 ½** sessions per week Wed-Fri in Clinic 1B/1C and 2B
- Return pts seen by NP, PA, and MDs
- **35 %** Cancellation/No show rate
- Limited means for immediate pain management
- Disconnect between Duke outpatient and inpatient practice
 - **Acute and chronic pain management**
 - **Specialty consultation**
 - **Psychosocial support**

SCD Patients ED Visits

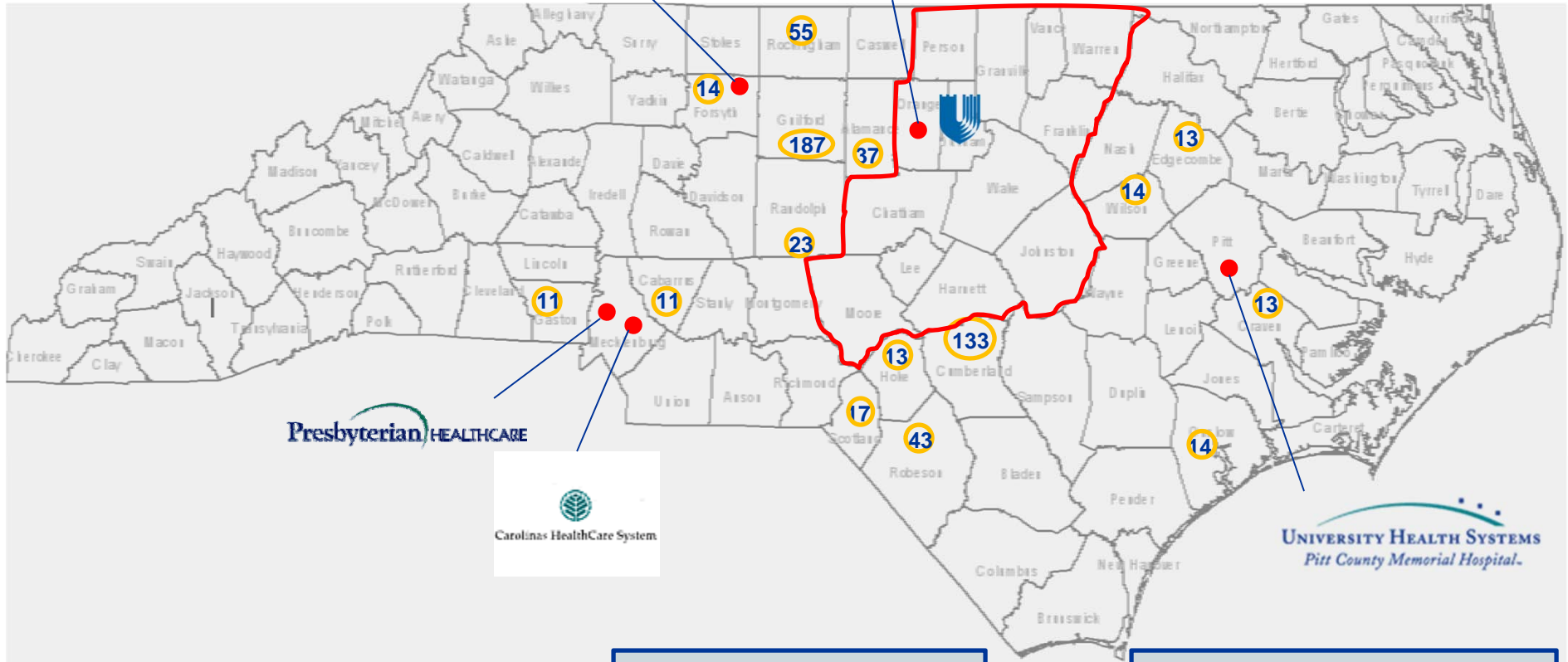
Disposition	FY-2011 Annualized
Admitted	332
Left Before Treatment Complete	3
Treated and Released	328
Grand Total	663

Sickle Cell Visit Volume FY09

Total Visits: 2,133



Virginia FY09 Visits: 13



Presbyterian HEALTHCARE



UNIVERSITY HEALTH SYSTEMS
Pitt County Memorial Hospital.

South Carolina FY09 Visits: 29

- = Primary Service Area
Total Visits: 1493
- = Secondary Service Area
Total Visits: 640

Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center: Care Model

Goals

1. Develop longitudinal clinical care guidelines and coordination/co-management with primary care, pediatric and Hem / Onc advance care practices locally and in the state of NC.
2. Control costs for treating SCD patients through reduce ED visits, hospital admissions and ALOS for SCD patients.
3. Improve patient satisfaction scores and health outcomes for SCD patients.

Guidelines for reaching Goals

- Alignment of comprehensive care with basic, clinical and translational research in SCD – standardizing a care model that can be distributed at national level.
- Patient-centered and disease-specific team approach utilizing advanced practice providers (NP & PA) to the full scope of their licensure. Explicitly define roles and responsibilities of all staff.
- Advancement of collaboration between inpatient, outpatient and community resources, such as patient advocacy groups, to provide a longitudinal model of managing acute and comprehensive care.

Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center: Care Model

Two-Parts for New Model of Care

- Redesigned outpatient clinic
 - Daily sessions (6) Mon-Fri
 - Improved patient schedule & flow
 - Timely evaluations –Acute slots
 - Distinct personnel roles and tasks
- Establish Day Hospital
 - Duke Adult Sickle Cell Day Hospital (DASH)
 - Acute SCD management Extender oversight provided by PA
 - New hours – 8:00AM-6:00PM
 - Divert SCD who normally visit ED
- Estimate of Cost Savings from reduced admissions: **\$670,333**
 - Does not include savings from reduction in ALOS
- Estimate cost savings from treating in DASH: **\$30,294**
 - DASH (\$94/expense per procedure) vs. ED (\$413.43 variable expense/case)

The new clinic and day hospital are expected to reduce admissions, decrease length of stay and improve patient satisfaction for the SCD population.

Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center: Outcomes

Subject	Metric	Reviewed
DASH Utilization by Sickle Cell patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall number of patients evaluated Number of patients treated and release Number of patients Treated and admitted 	6 mo
SCC Outpatient Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall number of patients evaluated Cancellations and No Show Rate Scheduling Efficiency 	Monthly
ED visits by Sickle Cell patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall decrease in number Number transferred to and from DASH Number of admissions to from ED Wait times for Sickle Cell Patients 	Monthly
Patient Satisfaction Scores for Sickle Cell Patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outpatient Clinic DASH ED 	Quarterly
Hospital Admissions for SCD patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of admission In-patient Length of Stay (LOS) Readmissions within 30 days for Sickle Cell Patients 	Monthly
Longitudinal care of SCD by primary Care /Family medicine partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2 visits in the 1 yr, 2 visits by yr 2, Yearly visit thereafter). 	6 mo

Thank you!

Questions?