



COVID-19 Our Experience In and Beyond SGH

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Singapore Healthcare Management 2020



PATIENTS. AT THE HE

RT OF ALL WE DO.®















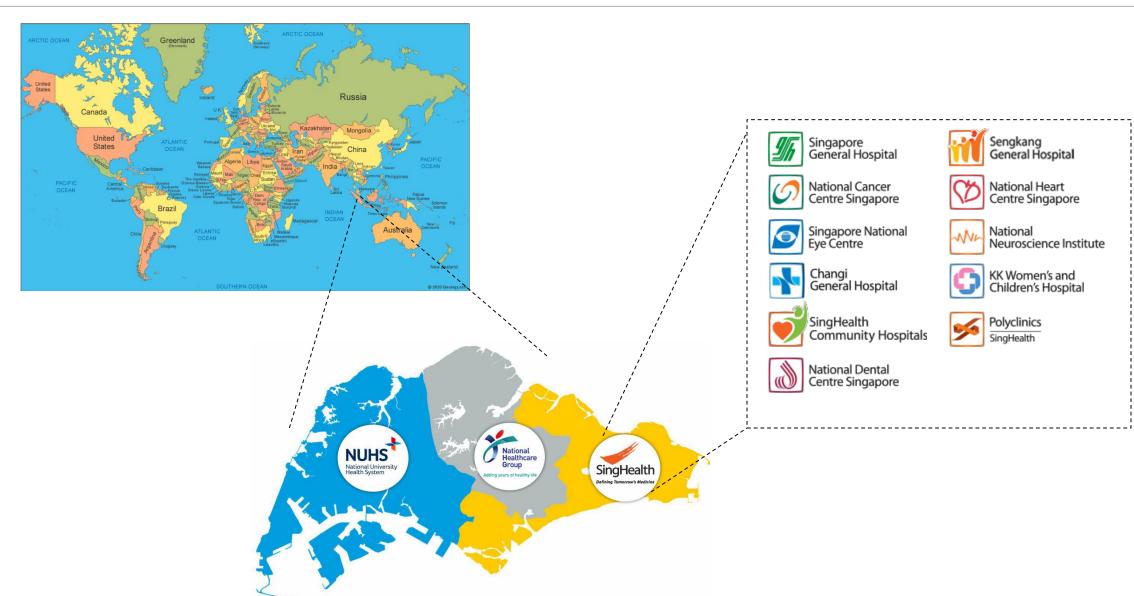






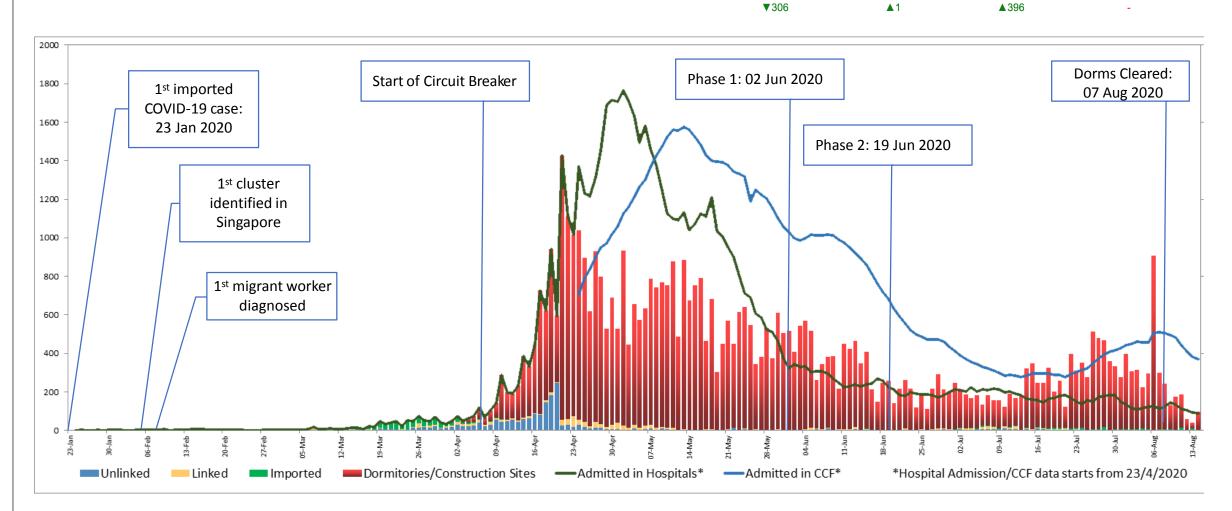


Singapore and SingHealth

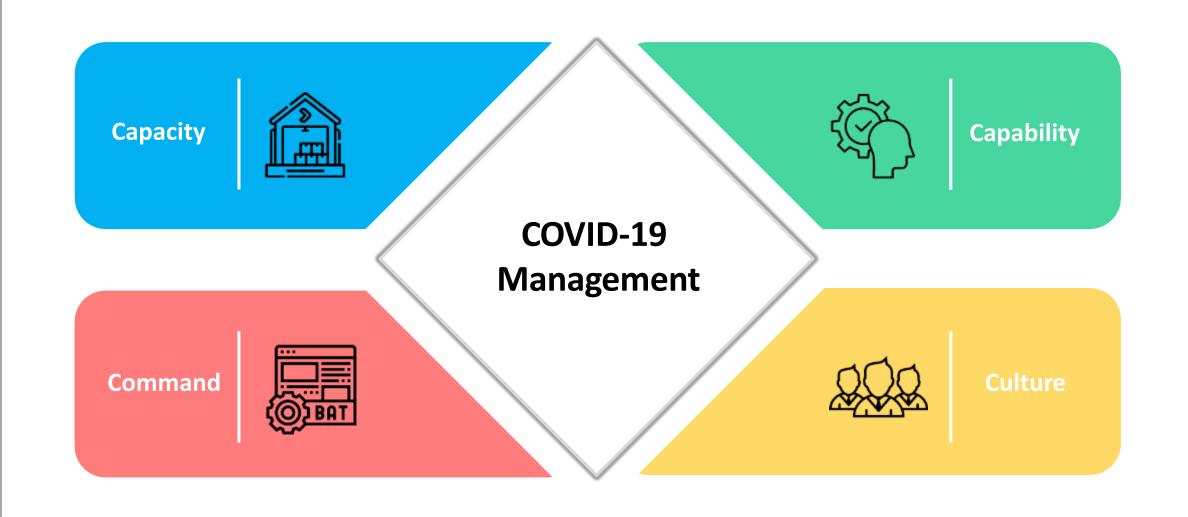


Singapore COVID-19 Timeline





Framework



Framework



Creating Capacity



Attempt to create capacity in anticipation of need



Segregated flows for COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 cases



Patients and colleagues must be kept safe



Capacity must be fit for purpose

- Isolation, safe distancing
- Cohorting, shared toilets
- "Good enough" cost and speed considerations



Flexibility in deployment

Emergency Department Capacity

Surge Capacity Phases 1-3: addition of **120** pax ED Fever Area (11 pax)

> Total Fever capacity @ 131 pax

Very tight triage to ensure non-fever cases continue unaffected – key to diagnosis







FSA at Carpark H (+ 66 pax) **Surge Capacity Phase 3 (20 Mar)**

THESTRAITSTIMES

Singapore confirms first case of Wuhan virus; second case likely

Existing capacity:



First Covid -19 Case

(23 Jan)



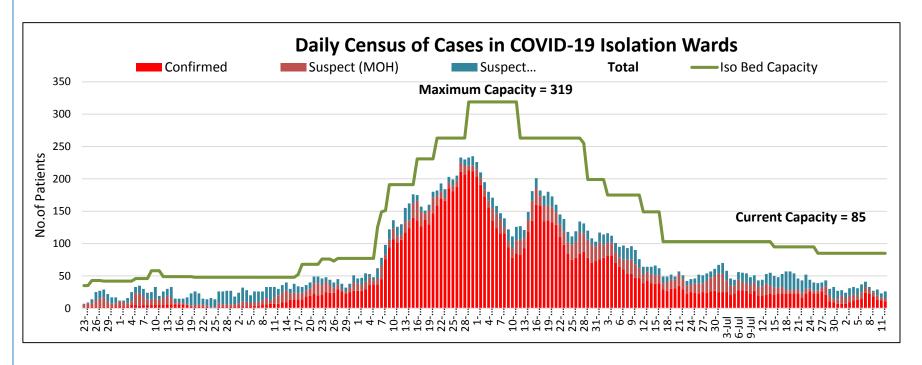
ASC converted to fever screening area (+ 42 pax) Surge Capacity Phase 1 (25 Jan)



Linkbridge to OCH converted to ED NOK holding area and FSA (+ 12 pax)

Surge Capacity Phase 2 (09 Feb)

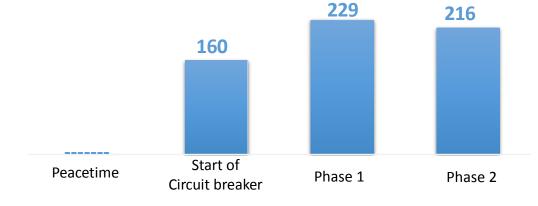
Inpatient Bed Capacity





- Activation Outram Community Hospitals beds to create more beds capacity (~250 beds)
- Deferment of non-essential SOC appointments and electives admissions/surgery

Acute Respiratory Infection Beds



Adjustment of Healthcare Services to Situation

CONTINUATION OF ESSENTIAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES DURING PERIOD OF HEIGHTENED SAFE DISTANCING MEASURES

4TH APR 2020

Healthcare Services

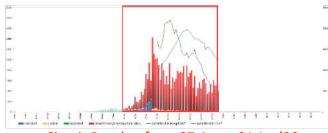
2. All public and private acute hospitals (including offsite specialist clinics and offsite Ambulatory Surgical Centres), community hospitals, polyclinics, Public Health Preparedness Clinics (PHPCs), and renal dialysis centres will remain open for the delivery of essential services.[1]

During Circuit Breaker (07 Apr – 01 Jun)

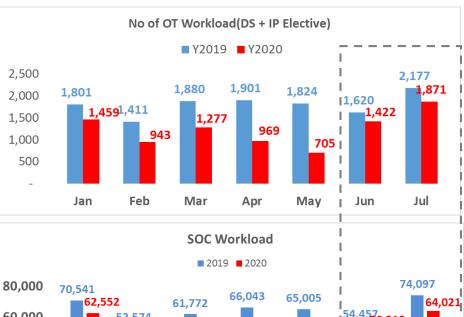
- Cases which cannot be deferred more than 2 weeks.
- Deployed 3 Urology OTs as COVID 19 OTs

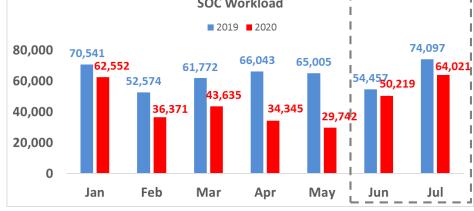
After Circuit Breaker (02 Jun onwards)

- Gradual ramping up of services
- Cases which cannot be deferred by 4 weeks



Circuit Breaker from 07 Apr – 01 Jun'20

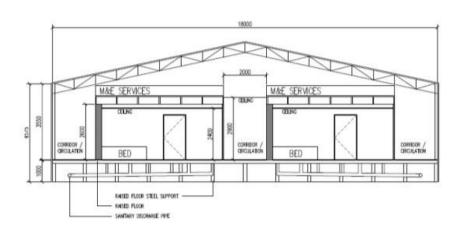




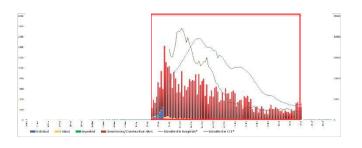
Post circuit breaker

Creating New Capacity

From Carpark to Ward – 50 negative pressured isolation rooms in 50 days







50 single units

- Negative-pressure
- Airconditioned
- Ensuite toilet and shower
- Piped Oxygen
- Remote monitoring
- Bedside tablet





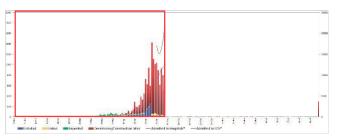


Ramping Up Our Lab Capacity

- Capacity
 - Usual PCR testing 140/day
 - Capacity now of 1,600 tests/day 11-fold increase

- Operating Hours
 - Long hours (staggered), 7 days a week
 - Staff rostered on call 24/7 for urgent tests
- 3 Supply chain
 - Ensure sustainability of consumables and devices

- 4 Buffer Capacity
 - Possible surge in testing and possibly cases



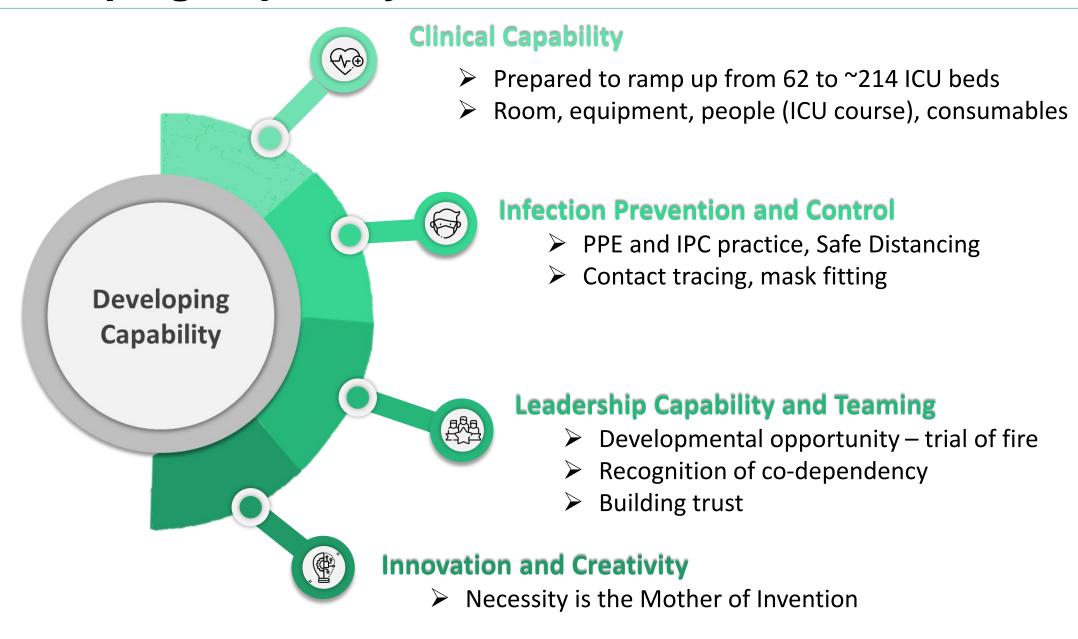
Current lab capacity from 24' Apr 2020 = 1,000 Maintained lab capacity of 1,000 tests/day



Framework



Developing Capability



Developing Capability and Capacity

SGH Campus Approach

- > Trust and Understanding
- Collaboration and Teamwork
- Coordinated effort by joint team from
 - > SGH
 - > NDCS
 - > SNEC
 - > NCCS
 - > NHCS
 - > NNI
- All SingHealth institutions collaborating, sharing, exchanging with all clusters























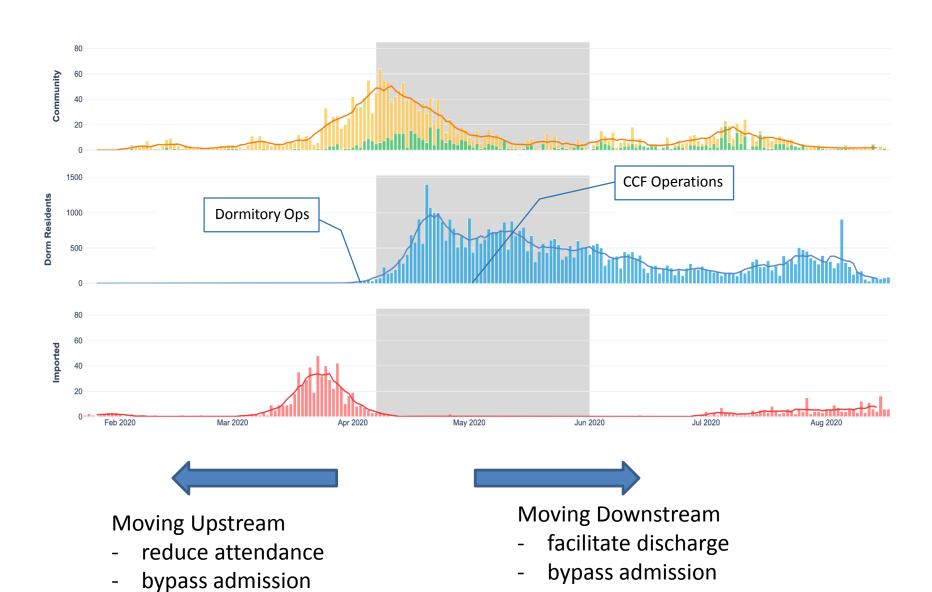
Testing Capability

- Manpower
 - Cross-training of colleagues other labs, research labs
- Tests and Systems
 - Started with in-house testing based on WHO test
 - MOH-developed test
 - High throughput platform (1-2-3 machines)
- Digitalisation of Process
 - Registration, labelling, lab tracking
 - From paper to laptop
- Consumables
 - Dacron swabs, Copan/Miraclean swabs
 - 3-D and IM swabs





Role Beyond the Hospital



Supporting External Operations

- Sharp rise in the number of cases in the dormitories
- Essential to move Upstream to manage COVID-19 patients
- National effort to support more vulnerable
- Deployment of staff to the following:
 - 8 Dormitories ~40,000 patients seen
 - 2 Swab Isolation Facilities (SIFs)
 - 1 Community Care Facility (CCFs)
 - Provide essential primary care and screening swab testing

Dormitory Operations

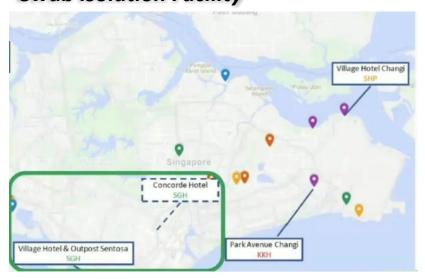






Swiftly Swung into Action to Support External Ops

Swab Isolation Facility







Community Care Facility - Expo







Swiftly Swung into Action to Support External Ops

Objectives in Community Care Facility (CCF):

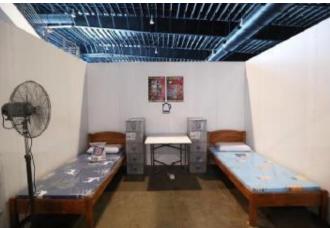
- Zero transmission to Healthcare Workers
- Zero adverse event to patient
- Innovate to:
 - ✓ Reduce transmission risk
 - ✓ Good patient experience
 - ✓ Enhance value





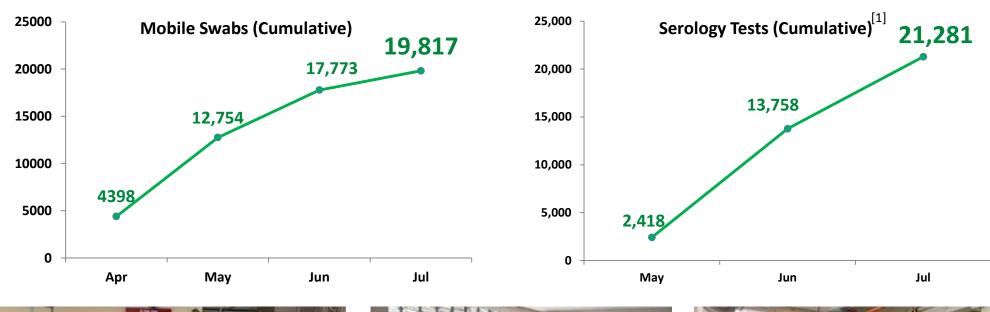






Patient's Cubicle

Conducted ~20,000 mobile swabs and mass serology tests





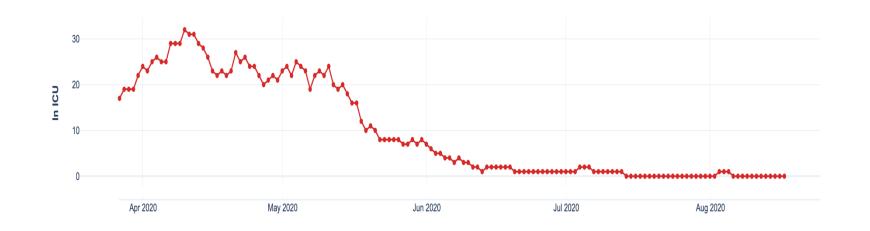




[1] Based on number of tests conducted by SGH Serology Team

Relatively Low Case Fatality and Population Fatality





Framework



Leadership Structure

Concerted National Effort - MMT (Multi-Ministry Taskforce)





- Early recognition of value of coordination and load levelling at national level patients and staff
 - Standardised criteria for
 - Suspect cases, admission, testing,
 - Transfer to step-down care facilities
 - PPE usage
 - Engagement and 2-way communication
 - Consolidation and/Rationalisation of
 - Supply chain and procurement
 - Manpower and resource deployment

SingHealth Disease Outbreak Taskforce (SDOT)

- Cluster and Institutional Leadership
- Domain Leads
- Reporting and tracking outcomes and supplies
- Harmonisation of Policies
 - PPE, IPC
 - HR



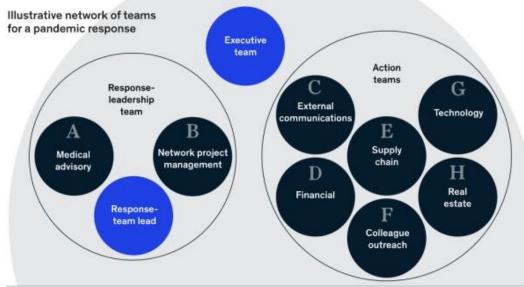
SDOT visit to Ward@Bowyer



Crisis Leadership – Establishing Authority of Domain Experts

"Central Focus on COVID-19"

During a crisis, a network of teams carries out responses outside of normal operations, as well as adjustments to routine business activities.



Source: McKinsey & Company



W68 Nursing Colleagues



Preparedness & Response Colleagues

- Early establishment of command center to navigate whirlwind of activities
- Collective leadership with a flattened hierarchy
- Primarily led by domain experts e.g. ID & IPE while
 Management took a supportive role
 - Clinical protocols continually reviewed







From L-R: Infectious Disease department led by Dr Tan Thuan Tong, Dr Limin and Dr Indumathi



Prof Tan Ban Hock, Chief Quality Officer, SGH



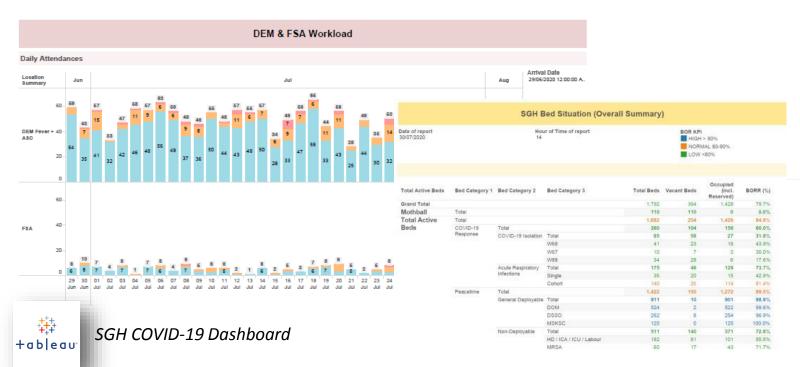
Dr Ling Moi Lin, Infectious Prevention & Epidemiology department



Dr Kenneth Tan, Department of Emergency Medicine

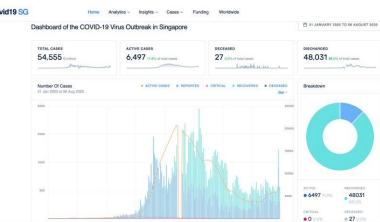
Decision Making is Backed by Data

- √ Taking reference from Global & National Intelligence
- ✓ Launch of thrice daily COVID-19 Dashboard with the use of Tableau Visualizer Tool
 - Reduce increasingly laborious manual efforts
 - Reduce strain on duplicative reporting across frontline departments
 - Provide a <u>holistic one-source view</u> of key reporting metrics of Covid vs Non-covid for management oversight



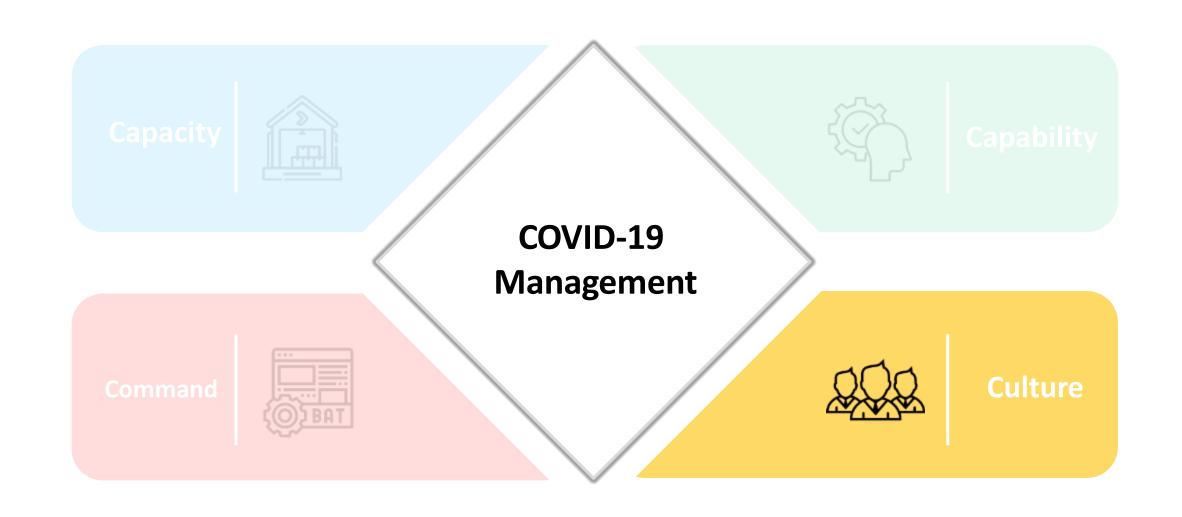


John Hopkins University COVID-19 Dashboard



UpCode Academy SG COVID-19 Dashboard

Framework



Our people are our greatest asset

Take care of colleagues and allow them to do what they are passionate about..."can-do" spirit!

Physical Safety

Zero tolerance for hospital transmission of COVID-19

- ✓ Provision of PPE
- ✓ Safe distancing, minimizing contact with COVID patients
- ✓ Scaling up of Staff Clinic
- ✓ Heat map of ARI reporting sick encounters by healthcare workers.

Wellness & Emotional Health SGH SAFE: COVID self-care series

- ✓ Address issues with isolation, stigma fatigue
- ✓ Encouragement & appreciation for staff
- ✓ Emotional support
- ✓ Open channels for feedback



Autonomy & Mastery

Empower our people

- ✓ Providing support for ideation & pilots for innovative projects / initiatives
- ✓ Encouraging ownership of patient care





Our people were resilient, proactive and supported each other



Proactive

- ✓ SGH Community Nurses deployed to ED & inpatient areas
- ✓ Research colleagues deployed to labs
- Surgeons taking on new roles at external ops





Staff Volunteers for perimeter screening



Going the extra mile

"Nurse Suriana Sanwasi and her family members first used their own funds to buy trollies of toiletries, towels and snacks.

Nurse Suriana shared that migrant workers transferred to the Community Isolation Facility (CIF) also needed new sets of clothes as they had to change to reduce risk of virus transmission from the stained clothes.

Colleagues and friends then chipped in, multiplying the family's efforts."



Resilience

"Swat" teams of junior doctors from different disciplines deployed at isolation ward. Each team worked in 12 hour shifts for a cycle of 10 working days before taking a break



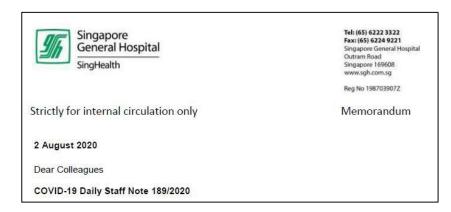
Compassion

Radiographer playing a game of carrom with resident at Expo

Communication of Key Critical Information

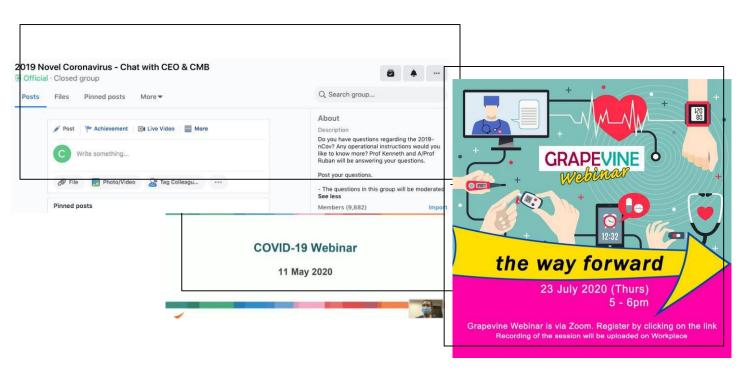
S/N	Item	Guidelines / Work Processes for Implementation (New / Updates in Blue Text)
1	Suspect Case Definition	Person with clinical signs and symptoms suggestive of pneumonia or severe respiratory infection with breathlessness AND travel to mainland China within 14 days before onset of illness; OR Person with an acute respiratory illness of any degree of severity who, within 14 days before onset of illness had: a. Been to Hubei Province (including Wuhan city) or Zhejiang Province (including Hangzhou city), China; OR b. Been to a hospital in mainland China; OR c. Had close contact¹ with a case of 2019 novel coronavirus infection. d. Had frequent or close contact during work² with recent travellers from mainland China (travel history in the last 14 days). ¹ Close contact is defined as: • Anyone who provided care for the patient, including a health care worker or family member, or who had other similarly close physical contact; • Anyone who stayed (e.g. lived with, visited) at the same place as a
		case. Persons who had close daily interactions with large groups of travellers (i.e. more than 10 travellers) from mainland China.

Routine Instructions - 20 Feb 2020



CEO CMB COVID-19 Daily Note to Staff

- Constant review of suspect case definition
 - Higher vigilance enabled us to identify the first case, first cluster, first transport worker
- Staff are constantly engaged and kept abreast of the latest developments via various communication channels
- Celebrate successes together
- Engage and Communicate with Patients and Public



Innovation: Learning Healthcare System

Data

| Section | Sect

Disease Outbreak Surveillance
Dashboard



Thrice Daily Tableau
Dashboard – COVID
Management Reporting

Technology



Remote monitoring of Isolation patients



MyCare Lite



Smart Mirror AI for donning/doffing of PPE



UV-C cleaning machines

New Processes



Reviewing processes at CCF@Expo



"just in time" appointments at Specialist Outpatient Clinics



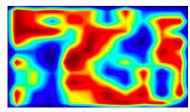
Video Consultation Services



Temi Robot - CCF@Expo



DEM Contact Tracing using RTLS



Crowd Density
Monitoring System
(CCTV)



Electronic Travel Declaration Form

New Inventions







SG SAFE.R



Innovation: Rapid Prototyping

Challenges faced:

- > Existing ICUs and OTs are designed as Protective Environments (PE) and are not suited for Infectious Patients
- Severe Shortage of Suitable Airborne Infection Isolation Rooms (AIIRs)
- > Aerosol Generating Procedures cannot be performed within normal clinical rooms





Solution: SG-SPARC - System of Portable Ante-Room for Containment

Features:

- ✓ Powered Interlocking doors
- ✓ Motion sensors
- ✓ Option for Wide opening
- ✓ Emergency override button
- ✓ Hermetically sealed
- ✓ Visible Magnehelic pressure differential gauge x 2
- ✓ Anti-microbial coating (1-year)



Led by Dr Hairil Rizal Abdullah, Supported by Dr Tan Zihui, Dr Antonia Zeng, Dr Mavis Teo



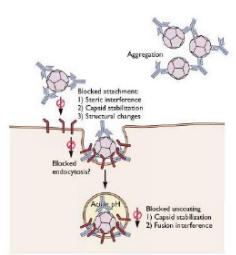




Verification upon installation

Research Innovation & Breakthroughs

Invention of Serology Tests





Singapore claims first use of antibody test to track coronavirus infections

By Dennis Normile Feb. 27, 2020 , 4:30 PM

- √ 6 generations (platforms) of serological tests we have developed for COVID-19
- √ 4G, 6G (sVNT) to be commercialized

Vol. 94, No. 18

✓ Patent filed for sVNT.

Cell Therapy

Duke-NUS scientists explore using 'own' immune cells to target infectious diseases including COVID-19

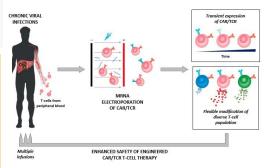
· Immunotherapy utilising own immune cells might also be useful in treating other difficult diseases, such as HIV, HBV, beside cancers

JOURNAL OF VERSEROY, Sept. 2016, p. 9318-9325 0022-530X/10912.00 doi:10.1128/392.00081.00 Copyright © 2019, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

T Cell Responses Are Required for Protection from Clinical Disease and for Virus Clearance in Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-Infected Mice

Jincun Zhao, 1 Jingxian Zhao, 1,2 and Stanley Perlman 1+

Department of Microbiology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242,1 and Institute for Tixase Transplemation and Immunology, Jinan Entereity, Guergehou, Chin.



Vaccine Human Clinical Trials



The Straits Times

Early-stage coronavirus vaccine trial begins in Singapore

Associate Professor Jenny Low, deputy clinical and scientific director at the SingHealth unit, told The Straits Times yesterday that more than 250 ... 3 days ago

CIA Clinical Trials Arena

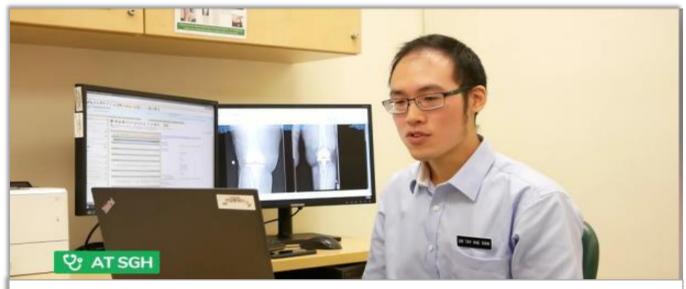
Arcturus and Duke-NUS to trial Covid-19 vaccine in

"We are very eager to start the first-in-human clinical trial here in Singapore and advance LUNAR-COV19 on its journey to becoming a potential 3 weeks ago





Accelerating Alternative Models of Patient Care



Video Consultations



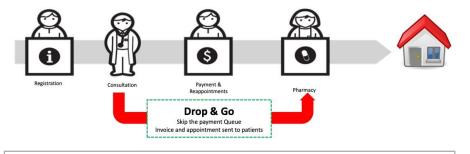
Pharmacists providing tele-consultations for medications



Remote monitoring of vitals via biosensors



Medication Delivery uptake increased from 5% in Jan'20 to 42% in Jul'20



Drop & Go, "Just in time" appointments

Getting Ready for the New Normal

(1) Remote Working

Facilitate this major shift, including through technology, infrastructure, performance management etc

ΕI



(2) Collaboration and Partnership

Engender a deeper partnership within with other organisations and Individuals



Data Literacy, Tech
Savviness,
leadership and
Accountability at all
Levels; Lifelong
Learning



(4) Infection Prevention and Safe Distancing

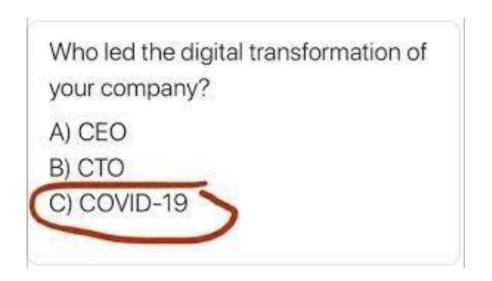
Physical separation, behaviour of individuals, work processes that facilitate safe distancing

(5) Staff Engagement, Wellness and Support

Ensure Staff are continually engaged, cared for and feel well taken care of, minimisation of stress and burnout



Facilitated by Digitalisation and Technology



"As COVID-19 forces organisations to adapt, it also presents opportunities to innovate"

