

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS



Making Cancer History®

# Resuscitating the Emergency Center to Improve Efficiency

Paul F. Mansfield, MD Professor and Deputy Chair Department of Surgical Oncology, Head Emergency Services What Are We? A Trauma Center (sort of)

> <u>Oncologic</u> perforation bleeding obstruction

<u>latrogenic</u> sepsis postoperative treatment specific

## U.T. MD Anderson Cancer Center The Numbers

21,000 patient visits per year
> 90% of visits are existing patients
1,200 visits are new patients

failing before scheduled appointment
no scheduled appointment

> 40% admission rate

# History

Cancer center, component of U.T. System Late 1980's – early 90's Station 19 Mid 1990's – Emergency Center 2007 – new dedicated space Increasing complexity and volume of patients Increasing hospital occupancy

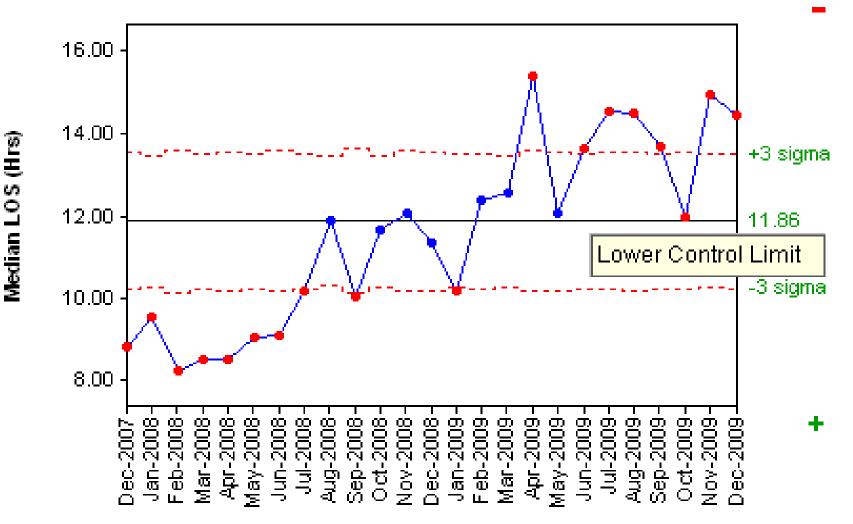


## Average Hospital Occupancy (%) by Month 9/2007 – 4/2010



#### Root Cause Analysis Median Chart \*\*BETA\*\*EC Median LOS for Pts Admitted (Hrs)

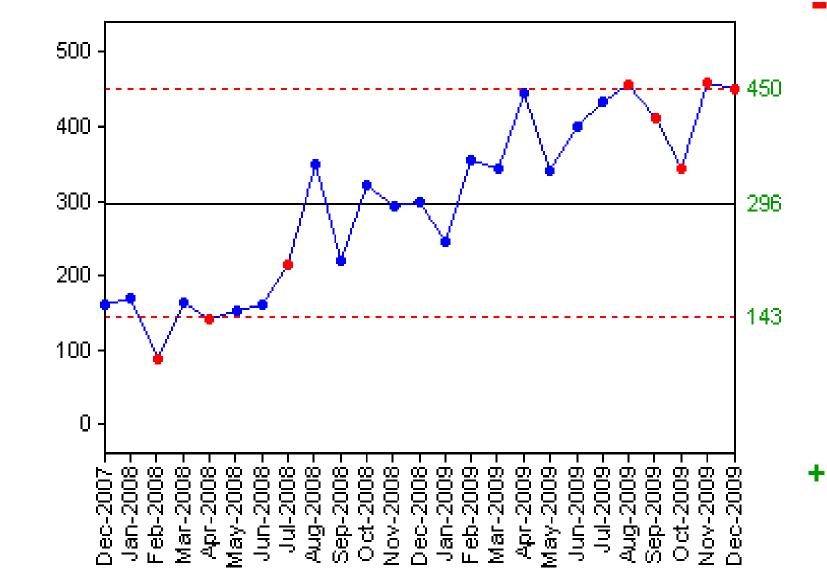
Summary



\*\*BETA\*\*EC Stay More than 18 hours N Pts

DISPO\_HOME\_NOT\_HOME = ALL





## Dealing with a Challenge

Five Stages Denial Anger Bargaining Depression Acceptance

Kubler-Ross, On Death and Dying, 1979

Alternative Stages Recognition Response

# Recognition

Task Force convened 5/09 Analyzed problems and unique situation Report accepted Implementation begun 9/1/09

## Recognition Environmental

EC role in the institution EC responsibility for patients Responsibility to community at large Realizing strengths Partnering

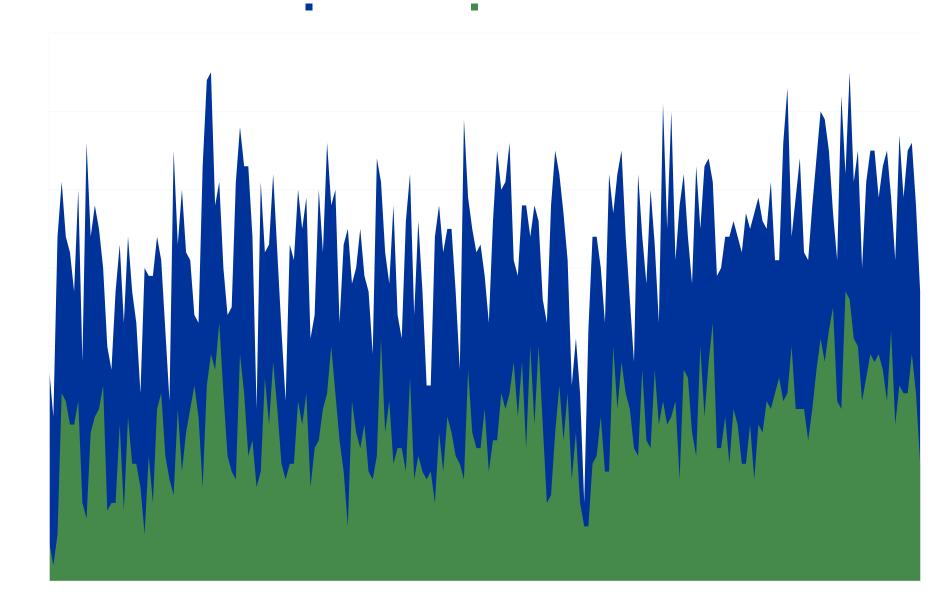
## Recognition Patient Factors

Complexity of patients Underlying comorbidities Complications of cancer Complications of treatment Survivorship

## Response

Change of nursing reporting relationship Emergency Services reporting to PIC Communication and integration across institution Inpatient support and Department of Emergency Medicine Emergency Center Urgent Priorities

- 1) Critical staffing analysis
- 2) EDIS
- 3) Overcrowding
- 4) Diagnostic services support
- 5) Process Improvement





Emergency Services Emergency Department Information System (EDIS)

EDIS to optimize patient through-put Reduce handoff errors Billing compliance Maintain an electronic record Emergency Services Emergency Department Information System (EDIS)

Work-flow and detailed functional analysis completed

# Infrastructure/Technology analysis completed

Evaluating response from vendor



## Emergency Services Overcrowding – Contributing Factors

- EC as a back door for planned admissions
- Inappropriate referral to the EC
- Inpatient census exceeding capacity
- Communication problems

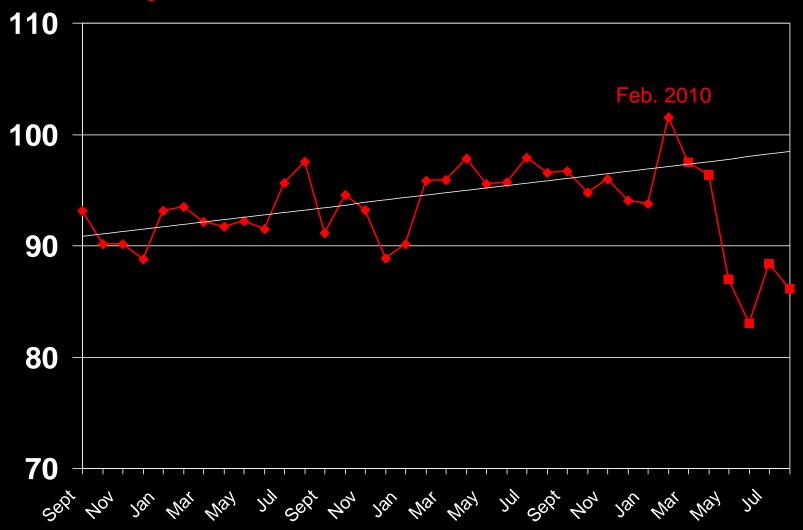
## **Communication - Vocera**

Within EC Between EC and Clinics ICU Radiology Transportation

## Emergency Services Overcrowding – Solutions

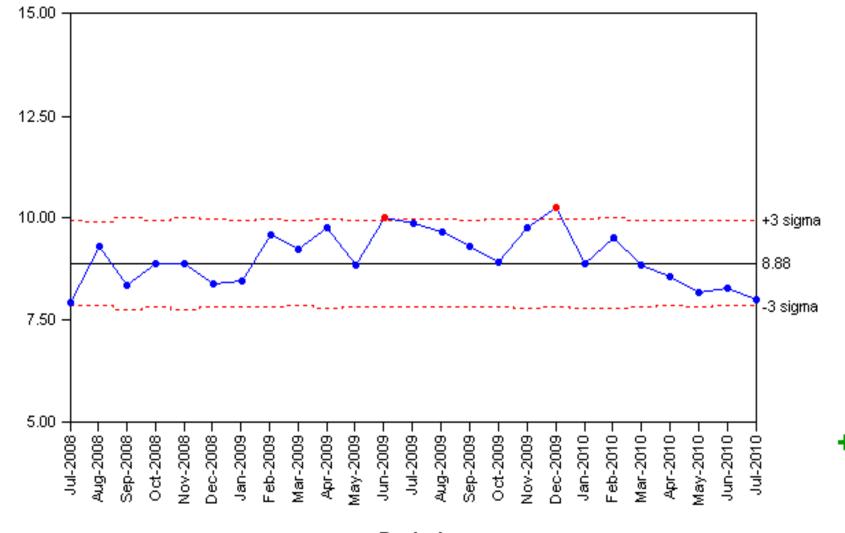
- Treat appropriate patients in clinics or ATC
  - Lovenox, IVF's or blood products, and procedures
  - CAD workgroup addressing
- Use of Discharge Waiting Area
- Accordion space
- Full Capacity Protocol

## Average Hospital Occupancy (%) by Month 9/2007 – 8/2010



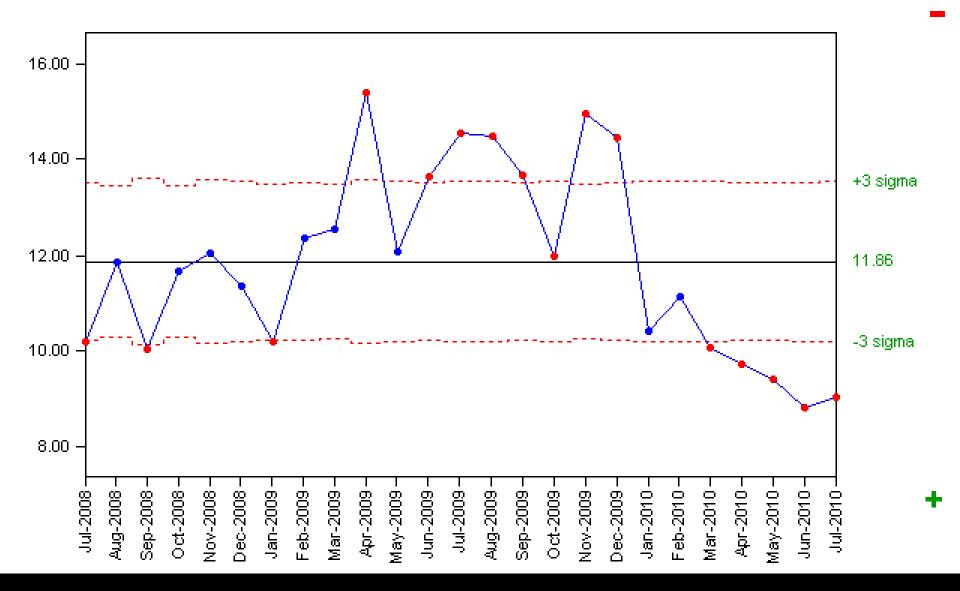
Median Chart 3-Sigma

## EC: Median Total Time (Hrs)



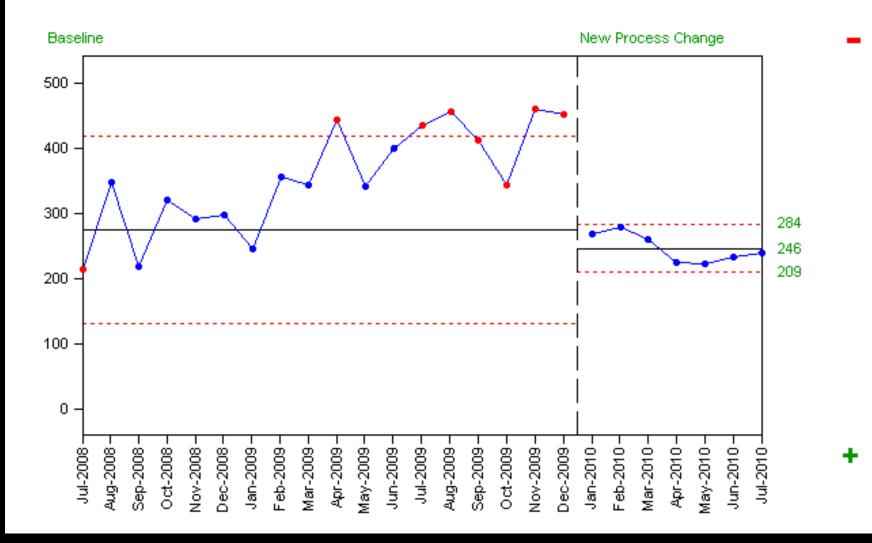
## EC: Median LOS for Pts Admitted (Hrs)

Summa

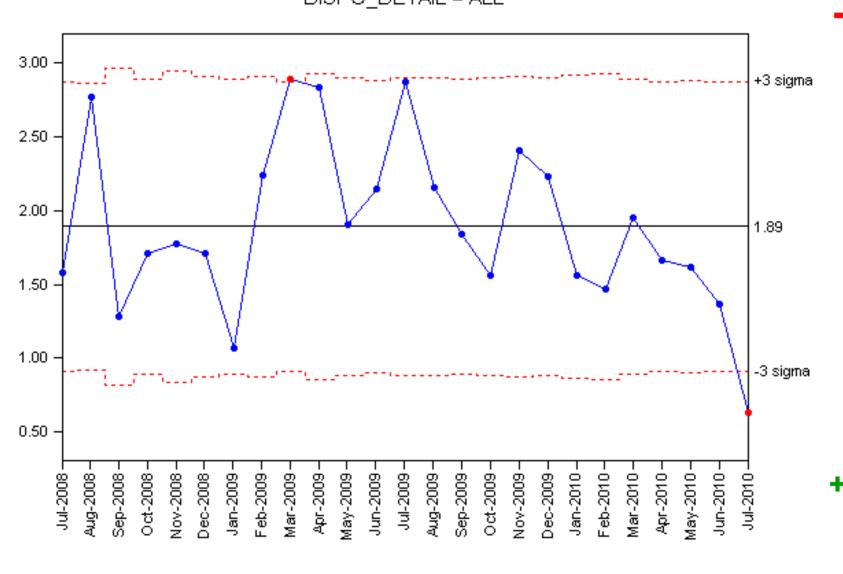


### EC: Stay More than 18 hours N Pts DISPO\_HOME\_NOT\_HOME = ALL



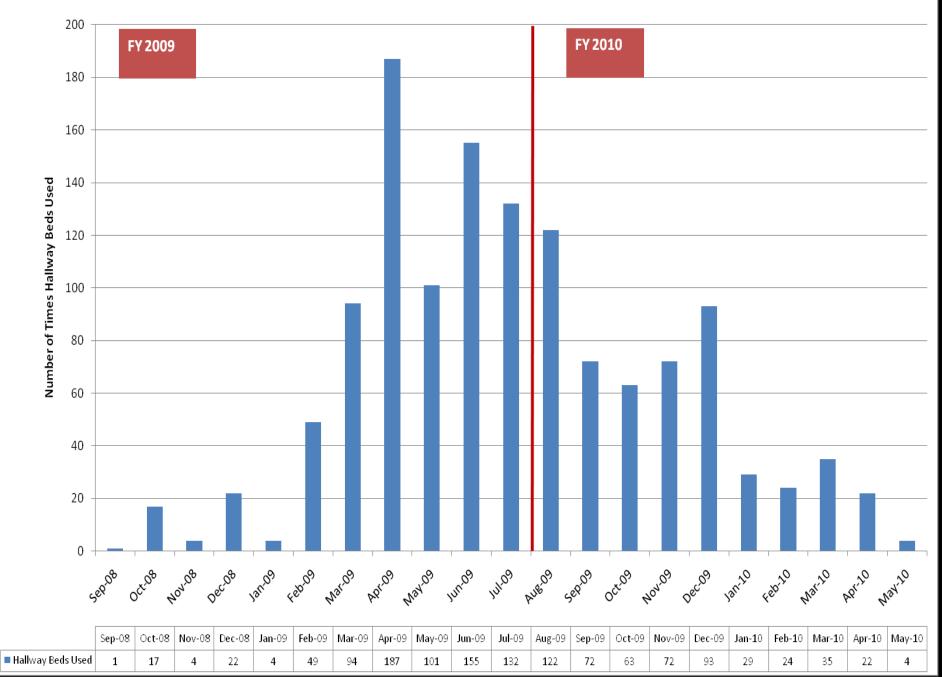


#### EC: Left w/o Treatment N Pts DISPO\_DETAIL = ALL



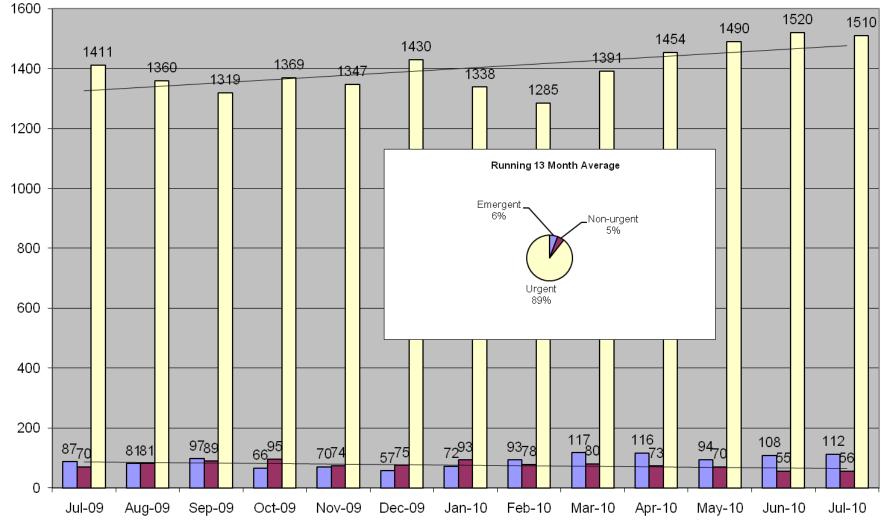
Aug 24, 2010 22:53:28

### Emergency Center Hallway Bed Usage Sep 2008 - May 2010



## **EMERGENCY CENTER**

Urgency at Triage - Source EC Tracking System



	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10
■Emergent	87	81	97	66	70	57	72	93	117	116	94	108	112
■Non-urgent	70	81	89	95	74	75	93	78	80	73	70	55	56
□Urgent	1411	1360	1319	1369	1347	1430	1338	1285	1391	1454	1490	1520	1510

## Process Improvement

## Diagnostic Testing and Lab Medicine

POC testing Cross training for ECG's Streamlining Transfusion Services **Diagnostic Imaging** 

## Median Times EC Order to CT Report Call

8 34 55 15 13 18 11 39 Total Time = 148.0 minutes	
<b>1</b> 4 26 7.511.5 33.5 62 16 61	29 48 Total Time = 308.5 minut

Diagnostic Imaging Working Group

Prioritization Streamlining imaging protocols Contrast delivery Transportation



## Early Goal Directed Therapy (EGDT) Aim

# Improve Compliance with EGDT for sepsis from 36% to 70%

Through measurement of urine output

# The CS&E Team

- Team Members
  - CS&E Participant: Terry Rice, MD
  - CS&E Participant: Katy Hanzelka, PharmD
  - Team Member: Debra Ruiz, RN
  - Team Member: Marie Hariri, RN
  - -Team Member: Nada Fadul, MD
  - Team Member: Carmen Gonzalez, MD
  - Team Member: Imrana Malik, MD
  - -Team Member: Debra Smith, RT
  - Facilitator: Larry Vines
- Sponsor
  - Susan Gaeta, MD

## Surviving Sepsis Campaign Guidelines

Early Goal-Directed Therapy (EGDT 6Hrs) Central venous pressure (CVP) 8–12 mmHg Mean arterial pressure (MAP) 65 mmHg Urine output (UO) 0.5 mL/kg/hr Mixed venous oxygen saturation 65%

MDACC - ICU sepsis related mortality increased from 32% to 35% to 41% in 2004, 2005, and 2006 respectively

> Dellinger RP, et al. Surviving Sepsis campaign: international guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock. Crit Care Med 2008;36(1).296-327.

## Implementing the Change

## Education

- Physician, Respiratory therapist, Patient service coordinator, Nursing
- Sepsis Protocol
- Sepsis Documentation Tool
- Point of care blood gas and lactic acid

## **RN** Documentation Form

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## **Sepsis Documentation Tool**

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MD ANDERSON CANCER CENTER

#### Sepsis Acute Documentation Tool

Goals: MAP > 65 mmHg, Urine Output > 0.5 mL/kg/hour If MAP ≤ 65 mmHg, record BP and pulse every 15 minutes, If MAP is > 65mmHg, record BP and pulse every 1 hour Monitor temperature, RR, and SpO2 every 1 hour for all patients

Weight: \_\_\_\_kg MAP = (<u>DBP x 2) + SB</u> 3

51			I	/ital Si	gns			IV Fluids			Intake		Out	put		
Time Increments	Time	BP	MAP	Pulse	Temp	RR	SpO2	IV Solution and Volume / Vasopressors	Stop Time	IV fluids	IVPB volume	PO	Urine Output	Other Output	Notify MD of vitals and I/O's every hour	
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## Results

	Before n = 106	After n = 26
Serum lactate measured within 1 hour	64 (60%)	16 (61%)
Intravenous fluid in EC (mL)	1979 ± 1081	2507 ± 50
Goal MAP within 6 hours	78 (74%)	23 (88%)
Urine output recorded	38 (36%)	17 (65%)
Vasopressor administered	62 (58%)	13 (50%)
Time to Vasopressor (hours)	4.15 ± 3.01	3.21 ± 1.35
28 day mortality	39 (36.8%)	3 (11.5%)*

Unless otherwise indicated, data mean +/- SD \*P=0.01

# **EGDT Conclusion**

- Better documentation improved EC use communication with ICU
- POC Lactic acid for early recognition of severe sepsis and septic shock
  - Average time to LA 5.5 hours to 1.5 hour
- Improvement in mortality
  - Possible difference in severity of illness
  - Small sample size

## Resuscitating an EC Conclusions

- 1) For many patients the EC is the lynchpin
- 2) Changes can occur
- 3) Requires
  - 1) Commitment
  - 2) Communication
  - 3) Continuous process improvement.

## Resuscitating an EC Conclusions

- 1) Changing Expectations
- 2) Changing Processes
- 3) Changing Culture
  - 1) Within the EC
  - 2) Within the institution



