The Emergency Department needs Emergency Care

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Disclosure & Introduction

- Employer: HMC, The Netherlands
- No commercial support / No conflicts of interest
- International Advisory Board Journal International Emergency Nursing
- Scientific Advisory Committee of the European Society of Emergency Nursing EuSEN
- Projects groups Quality & Safety EuSEM
- Reviewer: IEN, PLOS ONE, EMJ, EJEM, Family Practice, TEOJ, BMJ Open, JEN, BMC, Agency Healthcare Research & Quality.
- Research grants to investigate ED crowding & centralization (ZonMw)







Crowding



Picture: Emdocs.net

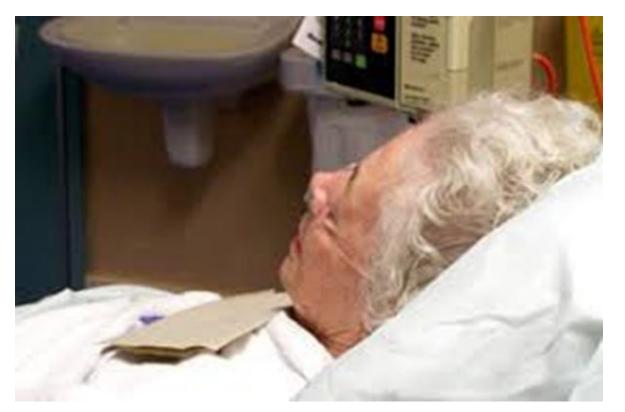








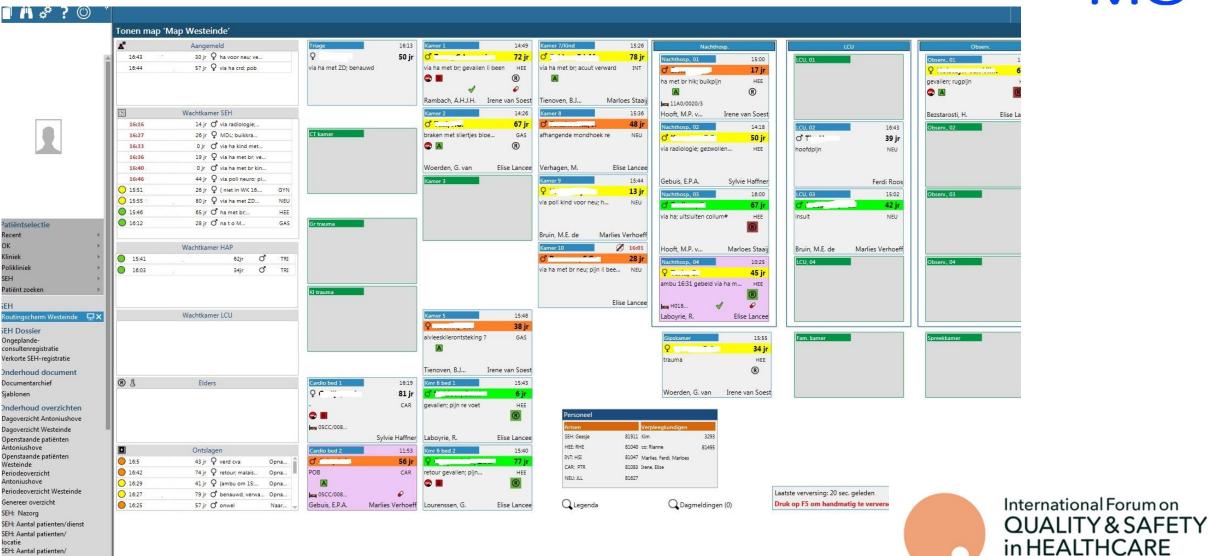
- Found on the floor after an unwitnessed fall
- Responsiveness \searrow





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Marie, arriving at a crowded ED



H+ MC

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Reduced Quality of Care

- Impaired access, ambulance diversion
- Patients leaving the ED without being seen
- Increasing wait times
- Delays in diagnosis / Treatment delays
- Risk of preventable medical errors
- Higher complication rate
- Extended length of stay
- Longer hospital stays

 less inpatient capacity

References: Morley et al., ED crowding: A systematic review of causes, consequences and solutions, PLO^c One, 2018; McKenna et al., ED and hospital crowding: causes, consequences, and cures, CEEM, 2019.



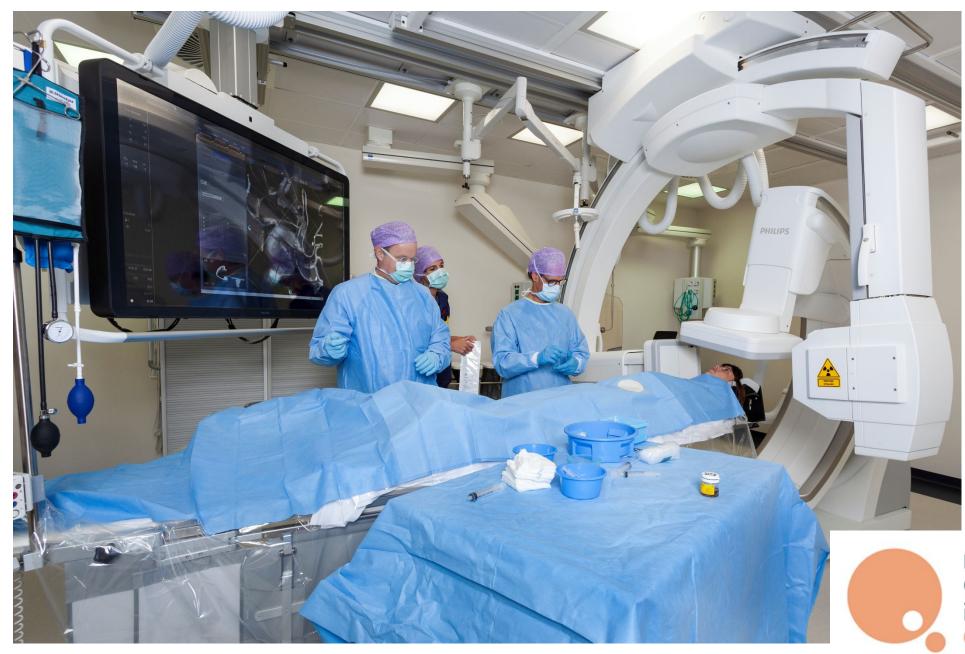






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International Forum on QUALITY & SAFETY in HEALTHCARE GOTHENBURG Every hour delay from stroke onset to reperfusion results in a 7.7% decreased probability of functional independence^{*}

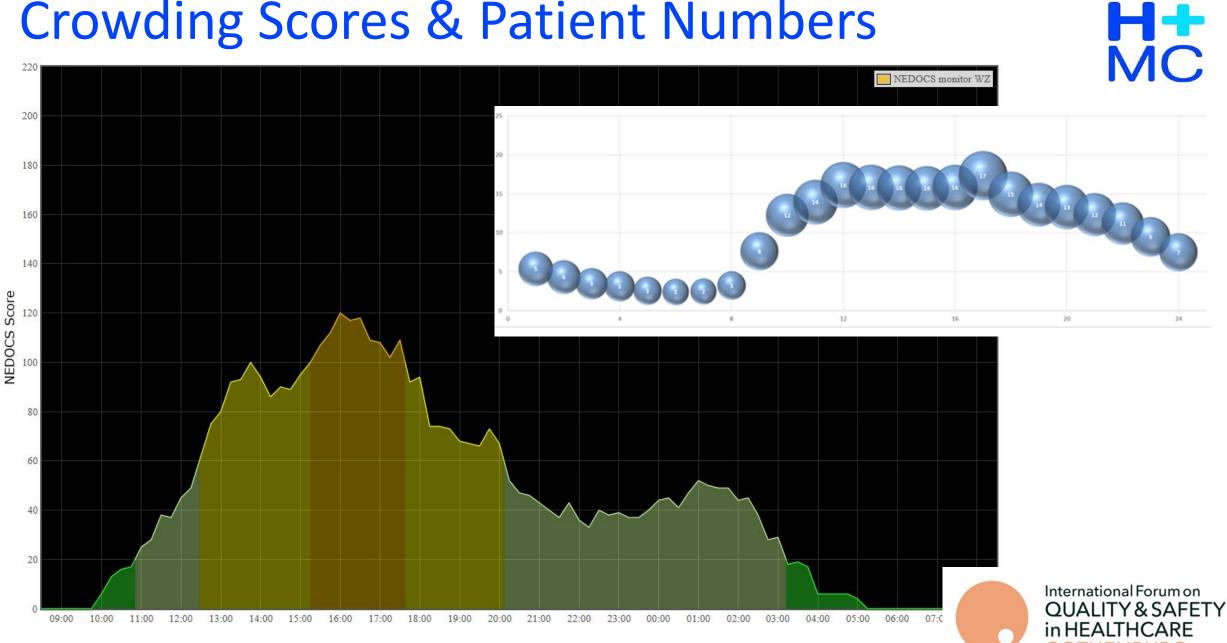


*Mulder et.al., Circulation, 2018;138:232-240



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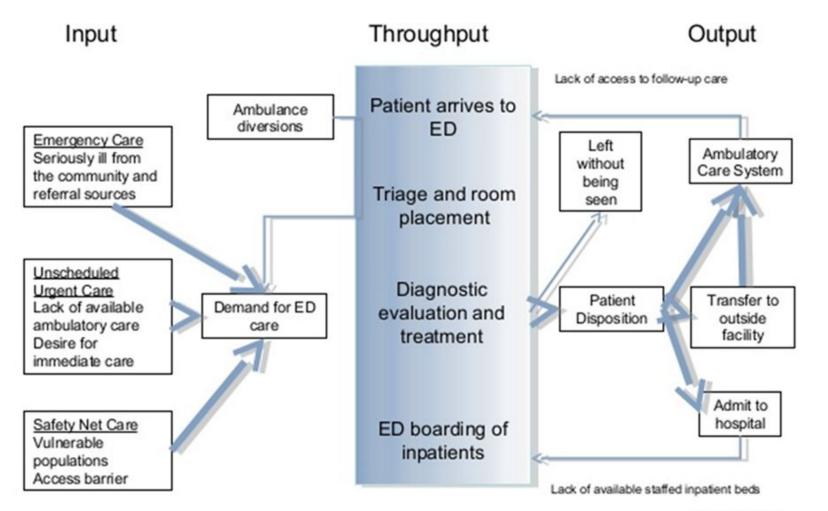
Crowding Scores & Patient Numbers



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ED Flow





COURTESY ACEP

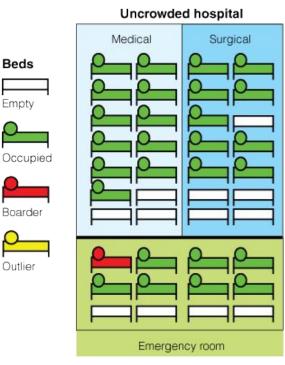


Figure: ACEP, IHI 2017

Boarding / Exit Block – Access Block



References: McKenna et al., ED and hospital crowding: causes, consequences, and cures, CEEM, 2019; Figure: Slideplayer.com, Spiruvilus et al., 2005.



Beds

Empty

Outlier

Low ward occupancy: empty beds; no medical outliers; few ED boarders; good patient flow Emergency room

Crowded hospital

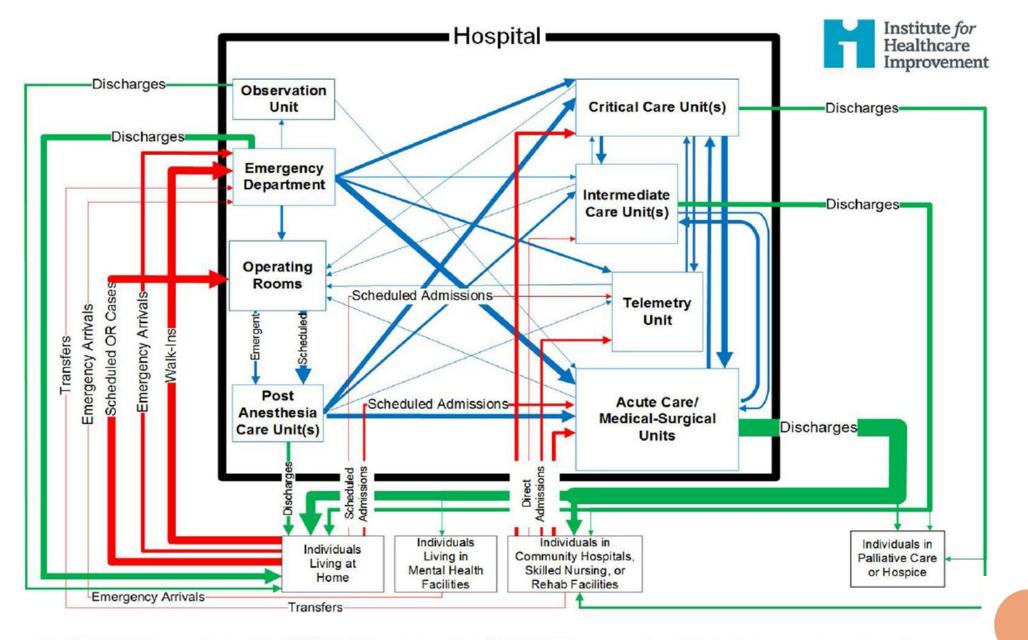
Medical

High ward occupancy: no empty beds; medical outliers; many ED boarders; poor patient flow





Surgical



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QUALITY & SAFETY in HEALTHCARE

Multimodal Intervention

- A Lean radiology project
- Adding a Nurse Practitioner during day and evening shifts
- Extending the admission offices' opening hours
- Adding five attending medical specialists (a surgeon, a cardiologist, a neurologist, a radiologist and an internist) during peak hours







Aims of the Intervention



- Less crowding
- Decrease patients' length of stay
- Decrease radiology turnaround times
- Less patients leaving without being seen
- Less revits
- Shorter inpatient length of stay

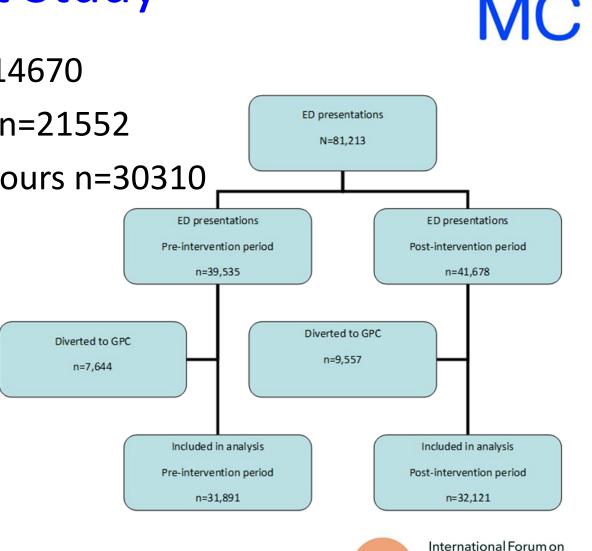


□ IMPROVE PATIENT FLOW AND QUALITY OF PATIENT CARE



18 Months Pre- and Post Study

- Crowding, n=43978 / peak hours n=14670
- Patient visits, n=64012 / peak hours n=21552
- Radiology reports, n=40769 / peak hours n=30310
- LWBS
- Revisits
- Inpatient length of stay



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in HEALTHC



Patient Experiences

| Promoters | | Passives | | Detractors | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|---|--|----------------|--|----------|---|---|---|
| () | (| ••• | · | $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \circ \end{pmatrix}$ | (\mathbf{x}) | $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \circ & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$ | () () | | | (|
| 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Net Promoter Score = % Promoters - % Detractors | | | | | | | | | | |

- Satisfaction scores 8 and 8
- Net Promoter Score increased from -15 to +20

| | Control week $(n = 103) [n (\%)]$ | Pilot week 5 ($n = 65$) [n (%)] |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Long waiting time to physicians' contact | 30 (29) | 13 (20) |
| Short waiting time to physicians' contact | 34 (33) | 30 (46) |
| First contact with physician rated as good | 64 (62) | 47 (72) |
| Waiting times need to be improved | 41 (40) | 12 (19) |
| Facilities need to be improved ^a | 13 (13) | _ |
| Communication and information need to be improved ^b | _ | 3 (5) |
| Satisfaction score [median (range)] ^c | 8 (1-10) | 8 (0-10) |
| Recommendation score [median (range)] ^d | 7 (1-10) | 8 (4-10) |
| Net promoter score ^e | - 15 | +20 |

^aFacilities: better chairs in the waiting room, food, and drinks.

^bInformation on discharge instructions

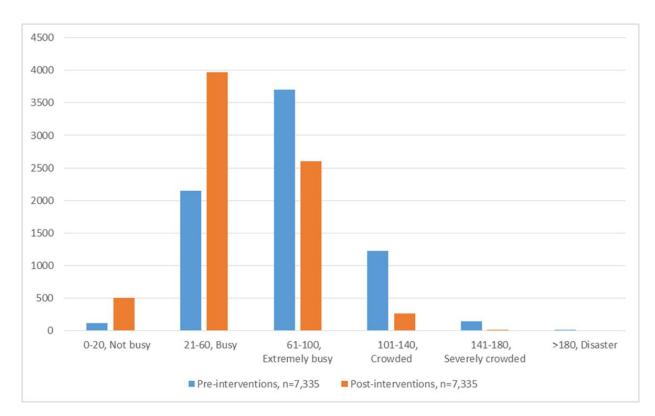
^c10-point Likert scale: 0 (not satisfied at all) to 10 (very satisfied).

^d10-point Likert scale: 0 (not likely at all) to 10 (very likely).

eNet promoter score: the difference between percentage promoters (individuals who scored 9 and 10) and percentage detractors (individuals who scored 0-6).

Crowding

- 14670 measurements
- Median NEDOCS: 74 🗆 54
- NEDOCS >100: 18.6%
 3.5%





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Results, Radiology Turnaround Times

| | Pre-intervention period, 10,564 orders in 8,070 presentations | Post-intervention period, 10,990 orders in 7,957 presentations | P-value |
|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| Median TAT radiology minutes (IQR) | 71 (40-129) | 38 (25-61) | <0.001 |
| Median TAT per category minutes (IQR) Plain radiograph CT Ultrasonography | 55 (32-96) 94 (54-175) 109 (70-170) | 30 (21-45) 56 (37-85) 37 (25-56) | <0.001 <0.001 <0.001 |



Results, Length Of Stay

| | Pre-intervention period n=15,115 | Post-intervention period n=15,195 | P-value |
|---|--|---|---|
| Median LOS in minutes (IQR) | 167 (113-236) | 154 (100-220) | <0.001 |
| Median LOS per specialism in minutes (IQR) Cardiology Internal Medicine Neurology Surgery Other specialism | 166 (129-218) 206 (151-282) 203 (143-276) 141 (93-208) 160 (100-229) | 158 (122-214) 206 (149-274) 178 (123-248) 124 (79-183) 147 (91-213) | <0.001 0.233 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001 |
| Median LOS for self-referred patients | 142 (94-203) | 130 (84-191) | <0.001 |
| Median LOS for admitted patients | 212 155-287) | 204 (147-271) | <0.001 |
| Median LOS for patients who had at least one radiology order | 194 (138-266) | 180 (126-248) | <0.001 |

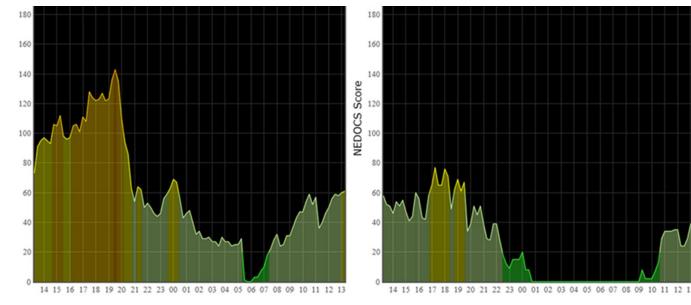




Results, Overall Effects



- LOS \downarrow 8 min per patient, 13 min per patient during peak hours
- With 100-120 pts: 15-16 hours per day
- Annually 5743 hours



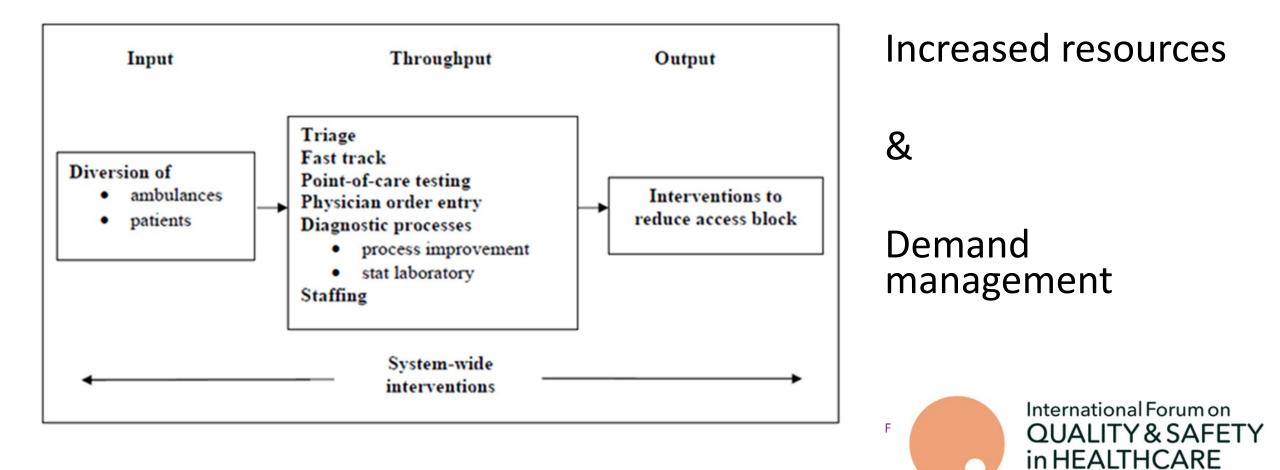
Conclusions: In this hospital, a multimodal intervention successfully reduces crowding, radiology turnaround times, patients' LOS, number of patients LWBS and the number of unscheduled return visits, suggesting improved ED processes. Further research is required on total costs of care and long-term effects.



Change since Marie arrived at our ED



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Arrival on a crowded emergency department \Box delayed door-to-physician time, no intervention room available.

Transfer to another hospital
Delayed treatment time

□ Chances to a disability-free life ↓□ Increased risk of death







Linden et al. International Journal of Emergency Medicine (2019) 12:21 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12245-019-0238-7

International Journal of **Emergency Medicine**

ORIGINAL RESEARCH



Open Access

The impact of a multimodal intervention on emergency department crowding and patient flow

M. C. (Christien) van der Linden¹^(b), H. M. E. (Jet) van Ufford², Project Group Medical Specialists³ and N. (Naomi) van der Linden^{4*}

Reminder of important clinical lesson

Case report

BMJ Case Rep

Night-time confusion in an elderly woman post-stroke

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