Clinical Care Coordination Rounds: Facilitating Early & Safe Discharge

A/Prof Golo Ahlenstiel

Dept. Gastroenterology & Hepatology, Westmead Hospital,

University of Sydney

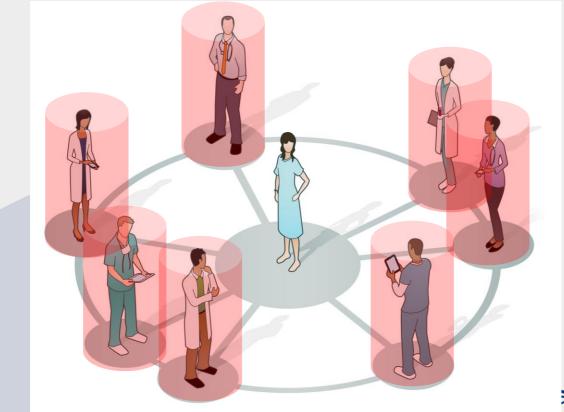


Nature of the problem

- Increased hospital activity (compounding NEAT efforts)
- Increased length of stay (compounding NEAT efforts)
- Late discharge on the day (compounding NEAT efforts)



The Silos of Silence



[Modified from <u>quotesgram.com/patient-centered-care-quotes/]</u>

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Aim

- To optimize discharge timing and length of stay without compromising patient care
- To improve ward communication between staff members and discharge planning for inpatients
- To understand what factors result in late discharge



Implementing solutions: Care Coordination Meeting

- Daily at 9:30am on home ward
- Led by staff specialist + NUM
- Attendees (mandatory):
 - All GE Advanced trainees, basic physician trainees, JMOs
 - Team leader, Clinical Nurse Educator
- Attendees (if available):
 - Patient flow manager
 - Pharmacist
 - Social worker, Dietitian, Physiotherapist, Occupational Therapist
 - Ward nurses



Implementing solutions: CCCM Agenda

For each patient everyday:

- To establish/review estimated date of discharge
- To assess ICU/HDU/telemetry needs
- To assess barriers to discharge
- To assess need for allied health intervention from day 1
- To discuss doctor/nurse/allied health concerns

Other discussion points:

- Patients with prolonged LOS to assess requirements for safe discharge.
- To consolidate outliers to home ward.
- Other business items (teams, GuidanceMS etc)



- Discharge time
- Reasons for after 12 pm discharges
- Length of stay
- Peer hospital comparison
- Safety readmission rate

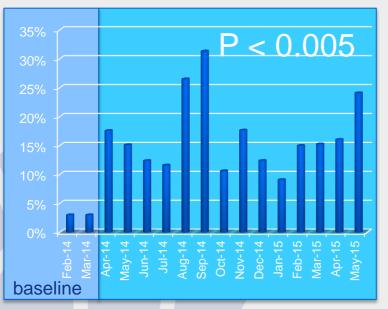


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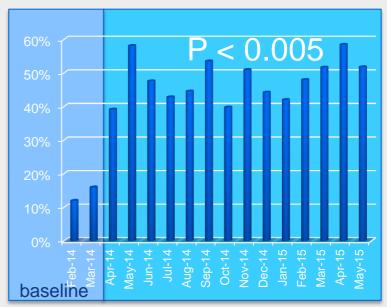


Discharge time improvement -Significant & Sustainable

Discharges before 10am



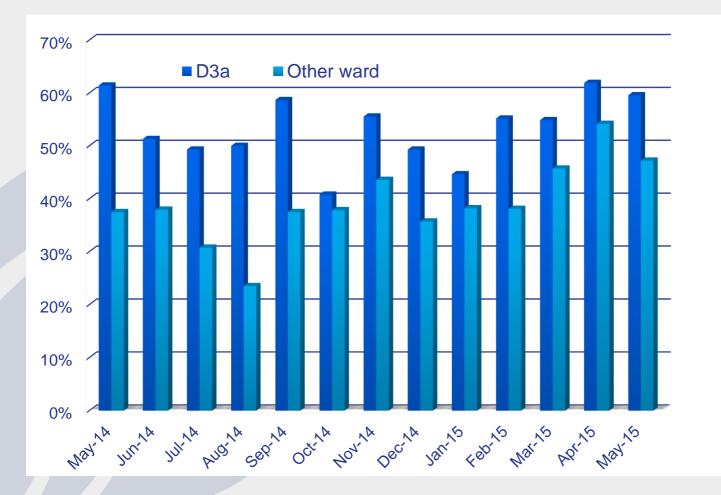
Discharges before 12pm



[Includes 5 new rotations of JMOs; Excludes deaths and weekends]



Addressing negative impact of outlier status on discharge time



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Are discharges after 12pm late?

Reasons for DC after 12pm (April 2014):

- Upgrading diet (N=8; 28%)
- Consult from other specialty (N=8; 28%),
- Same-day endoscopic procedure (N=6; 21%)
- Awaiting imaging (N=6; 21%)
- Delay by Gastro team (N=2; 5%)

Higher complexity in DC after 12pm:

<12pm: NWAU 1.5 vs >12pm: NWAU 2.3 (p<0.05)

Savings through DC after 12pm:

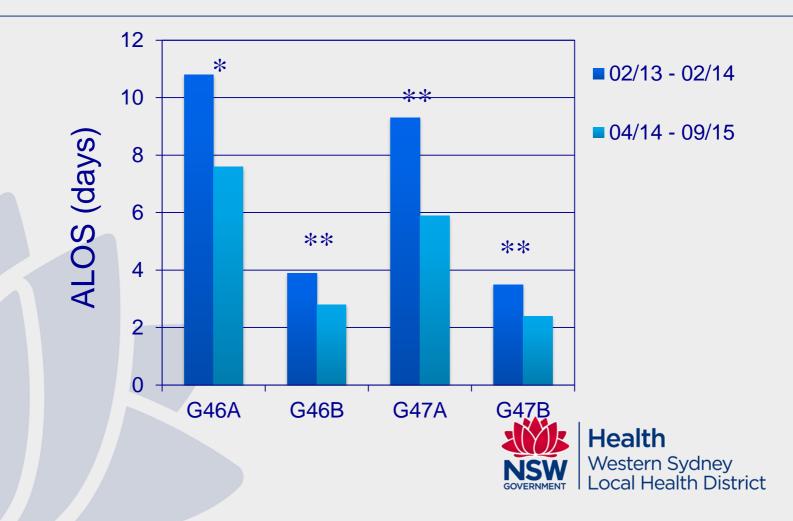
LOS: 19.7 h/patient or Costs \$1030/patient



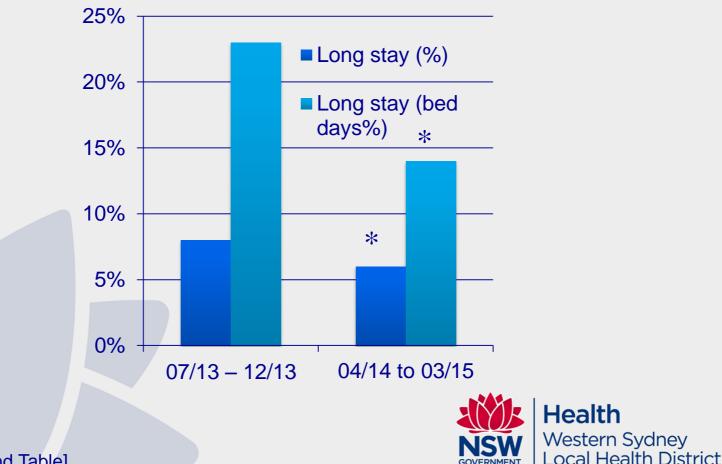
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Decreased LOS within specific DRGs



Long stay proportion improved

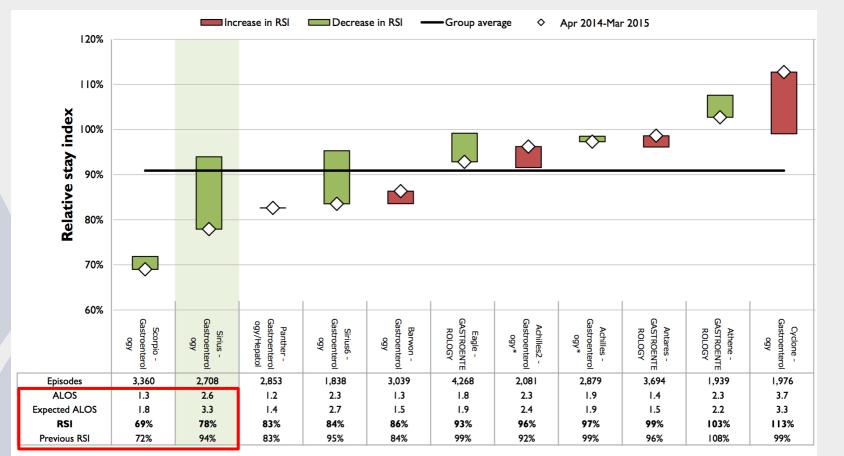


[Health Round Table]

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RSI = ∑ (Actual LOS) ÷ ∑ (Expected LOS); i.e. RSI < 1 indicates LOS less than expected]



[Health Round Table]

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Comparison of episodes by DRGs Apr 2014-Mar 2015

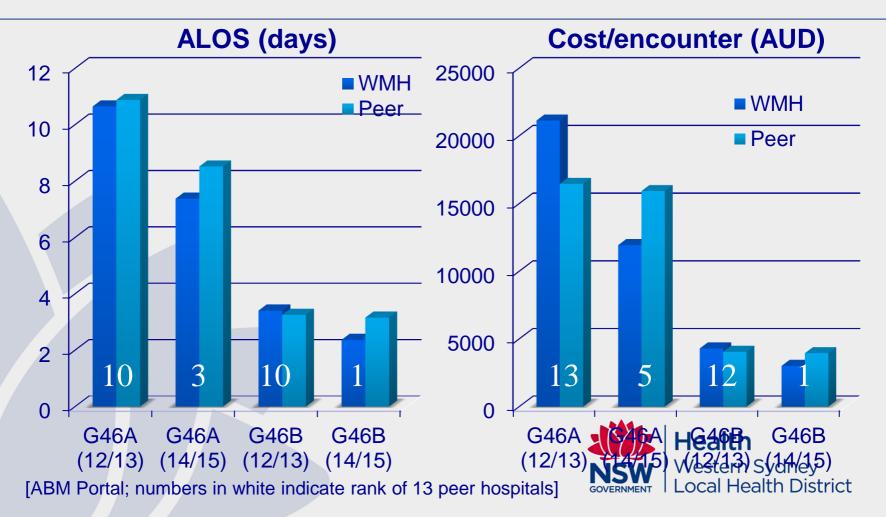
DRG Family for department episodes	Episodes	O ^{ccupied h.}	ALOS days	Relative sta	mergenc.	Discharged .	Same day y	Emersency	readmit %	7 Peer RSI range†		RSI trend‡
G46 - COMPLEX GASTROSCOPY	315	731	2.3	70%	30%	95%	55%	6%	62%	♦	119%	ci ciiu ₊
	313	731	2.5	70%	30%	73%	33%	0/0	02/0	\sim	119%	
G47 - OTHER GASTROSCOPY	414	720	1.7	62%	44%	95%	57%	7%	53%	\diamond	106%	<u> </u>
H43 - ERCP PROCEDURES	232	663	2.9	92%	28%	90%	59%	10%	70%		116%	
G48 - COLONOSCOPY	377	540	1.4	79%	20%	96%	75%	5%	77%	\diamond	122%	\sim
H63 - DSRD LVR-MAL,CIRR,ALC HEP	124	492	4.0	77%	71%	85%	27%	14%	67%	\diamond	140%	
G70 - OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DIAG	148	492	3.3	110%	68%	90%	21%	20%	80%	\diamond	177%	
H60 - CIRRHOSIS & ALC HEPATITIS	59	373	6.3	80%	90%	75%	14%	22%	71%	\diamond	130%	
G67 - OESOPHAGITIS & GASTROENTERITIS	117	372	3.2	95%	99%	91%	3%	12%	89%	\diamond	131%	
H62 - DISORDERS PANCREAS-MALIG	90	312	3.5	87%	76%	96%	26%	20%	47%	¢	119%	
G61 - GI HAEMORRHAGE	92	251	2.7	74%	97%	84%	5%	9%	55%	\diamond	146%	

†The boundaries of the coloured bands denote quartiles of the distribution of peer RSIs; The black line is the median. ‡RSI trend points are 6 month intervals



[Health Round Table]

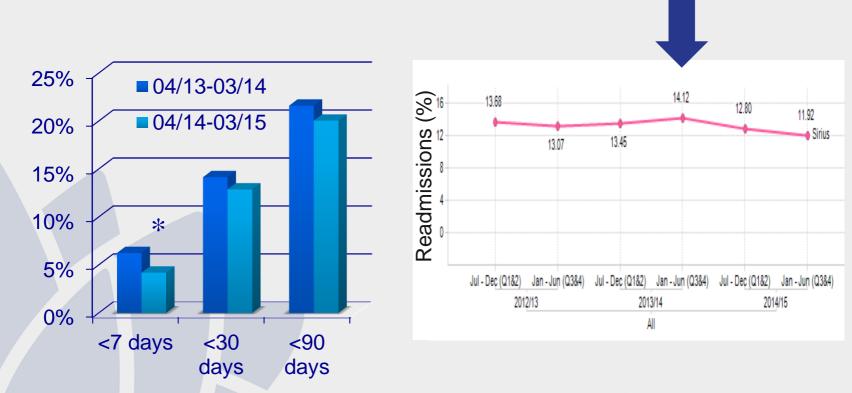
Peer Comparison: LOS and Costs



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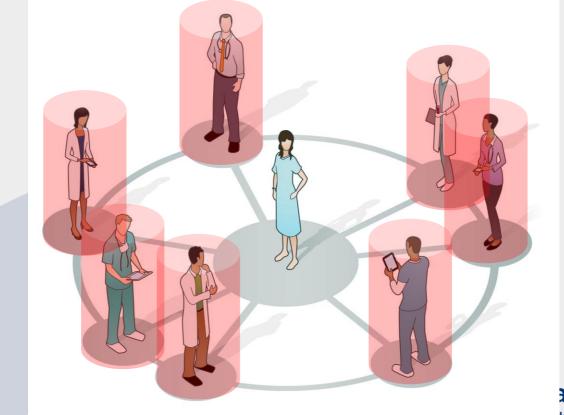
Safety: Readmissions not increased





[A-HED Australiasian 20/10/2015]

Communication is the key



[Modified from quotesgram.com/patient-centered-care-quotes/]

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Summary - Outcomes

• Efficiency

Discharge times improved

RSI improved

ALOS for common DRGs improved

Cost/encounter optimized

Discharges after 12pm appropriate and save beds and costs

Sustainability

maintained for > 15 months

Safety

readmissions not increased



Transferability

- The general challenges of meeting targets for performance and safety are similar all across specialties and LHDs
- While developed for the needs of the Gastroenterology Department at WMH, the employed solutions are readily transferable.
- Close communication between all staff members involved in patient care is effective and sustainable.



Acknowledgements

Prof Jacob George (Head of Department) Lucia Labib (NUM D3a) Andrew Johnson (SNUM-Division 3) Natasha Smith & Susan Tulloch (Coding) Jun Bagus (Patient Flow)

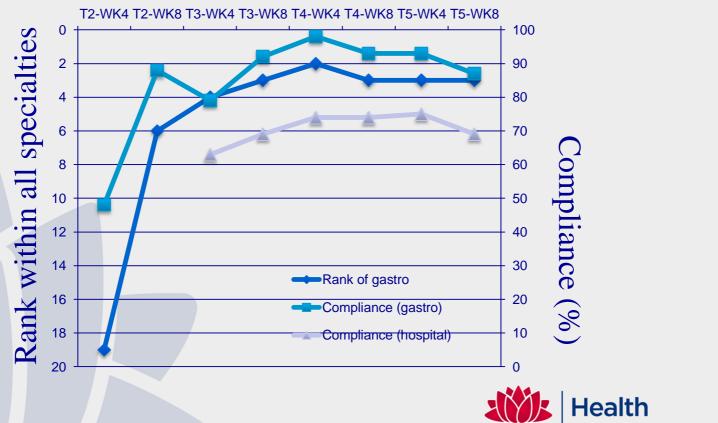
D3a nursing staff and Gastro ATs/BPTs/JMOs







Guidance performance



Western Sydney Local Health District