ASCO's Quality Training Program

Reducing the admission-to-chemotherapy delay

Parkland Hospital, Dallas October 4, 2017





Institutional Overview

- Parkland Health & Hospital System, est. 1894.
- 870 bed hospital, 20 community-based clinics, 11 school-based clinics.
- Population served: Minorities and low income/uninsured.
- Teaching hospital for UTSW Medical Center.
- >2,200 cancer cases annually.





Problem Statement

Reducing the Length of Stay (LOS) is a high priority objective.

The 14-400 inpatient unit admits 1-2 patients daily for inpatient chemotherapy.

Rooms are reserved for patients ahead of admission.

Initiation of chemotherapy is often delayed -> adds a day to LOS.

Median delay of 6.2 hours between arrival and initiation of chemotherapy in January-February 2017.





Team Members

Role	Name	
Project Sponsor	Esmaeil Porsa	
Team Leader	Jenny Li	
Core Team Member	Thao Pham	
Core Team Member	Sudarshan Pathak	
Core Team Member	Arjun Gupta	
Facilitator	Navid Sadeghi	
Other Team Member	Tiffany Williams	
Other Team Member	Bernard Tawfik	
Other Team Member	Kiauna Donnell	
Other Team Member	Diane Parker	
Patient/ Family Member	Tiffany Galloway	
QTP Improvement Coach	Prabhjyot Singh	





Process Map







Cause & Effect Diagram







Baseline Data



Total Delay from Place-In to Chemo Start Jan-Feb 2017 - X Chart





Baseline Data

Total median delay: 6.2 h

Median time from place in to lab draw: 30 mins

Median time from lab draw to ok to proceed: 2 hours

Median time from ok to proceed to order release: 30 minutes

Median time from order release to chemo on floor: 2 hours Median time from chemo on floor to chemo start: 1 hour





Aim Statement

We aim to reduce the time to initiation of chemotherapy from patient arrival for scheduled admits to Parkland Hospital's 14-400 unit from a baseline of 6.2 hours to 4 hours by October 4, 2017.





Diagnostic Data





ASCCOM American Society of Clinical Oncology

Action Priority Matrix



American Society of Clinical Oncology



- Patient population: Inpatient chemo on 14-400
- Calculation methodology: Time stamps
- Data source: EMR
- Data collection frequency: Fortnightly
- Data quality: Good, improved by automation





PDSA Cycles

Cycle 1: August 7- September 4, 2017

Outcome measure:

• Total delay in chemo (hours)

Process measure:

- % patients with a 'pre-admit note' and 'consent'
- Patient arrival time
- % residents/ fellows receiving orientation sheet

Balance measure:

• Track and trend patient satisfaction as it is a lagging indicator





Plan for change	Scope	Results
 Clarify need of labs on admission to start chemo To be mentioned in note by outpatient oncologist: templates created and distributed Inpatient fellow will leave this as a 'telephone note' Inpatient fellow 'pending a place in' 	Oncology fellows and attendings	24/28 (86%) had pre-admit note 100% consent rate
 Cut down on 'late arrival of patients' HUC will call the patient the evening before and ask them to show up at 8 am. 	Unit Coordinator	Median patient arrival time changed from 12:43 pm -> 8:45 am
 Prepare and disseminate an inpatient rotation tip sheet for residents, fellows, attendings 1. General orientation 2. QI project details Awareness about project 	MDs RNs, pharmacists,	100 % housestaff received orientation sheet
Improve communication - Engage app	MDS Unit coordinator, RNs, pharmacists, MDs	

Materials Developed

QI Project:

Historically there have been significant delays in starting chemotherapy for scheduled admits, which leads to increased length of stay and costs of care. We are doing a QI project to reduce these delays.

Interventions:

- List of the week's elective admissions with names and MRNs is posted on the wall in the rounding room (ask HUC if not)

- **Outpatient oncologist**/ fellow will clearly state in their note the need for 'admission labs' prior to chemo.

- Inpatient fellow is expected to check chemo admissions the day before the admission:

a) make sure chemo orders are signed,

b) consent is in place

c) verify if admission labs are needed,

d) see if central line/imaging/etc are needed prior to start of chemotherapy,

They will leave a note in the chart the day before, tiled as a 'telephone encounter' detailing the plan

and

They will <u>pend</u> a place in order in the hospital chart pre-admission the day before.

- HUC will call patients day before admission to ask to report at 8 AM to 14-400.

- HUC will call ADT at 20309 as soon as patient arrives to floor, and alert RN and MD.

PDSA Cycles

Cycle 2: September 5- 24 (ongoing), 2017

Major change:

- Resident puts the 'place in' order vs the fellow
- Orientation sheet updated





Change Data

Pre-intervention: 36 patients, median 6.2 hours Post-intervention: 28 patients, median 3.2 hours





Over a 6-month period, we reduced the median time from patient arrival to initiating chemo, from 6.2 hours to 3.2 hours.

An additional 4 hours/ patient were saved by earlier patient arrival.

Chemotherapy delay can be tackled using classic QI methodology with a multidisciplinary team and investment of key stakeholders.





Sustainability

- Present data to hospital leadership (October 18th)
- Further refine PDSA cycles, eg- standing delegation orders.
- Expand to patients needing line access/ transfusions prior to chemo/ outpatient.







Thank you ASCO for a great 6-months





AIM STATEMENT ?

We aim to reduce time to initiation of chemothoropy for scheduled admits to farkland's 14-400 hern one floor from 7 hours (baseline)

to 4 hours by October 31, 2017.



Parkland:

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atients admitted for scheduled elective Chemotherapy in patient waited on

average of 7 hours between arrival and receipt of chemo in Jan -

What Questions do you have ?

Arjun Gupta







