Clinic Flow Assessments: Trends & suggestions to address them

Patrick Ndase, MBChB, MPH

MTN Regional Physician

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Thank you for hosting me

- To all the VOICE sites
- Visited all the CTU's
 - 12 of the 15 CRS's involved in VOICE over a 3 month period.
- Each CTU/CRS unique
- "No one size fit all" strategy to visit flow challenges

Reason for visit flow evaluation

- Reports of study visits taking between 3-9 hours
- Worry at the Network & CTU level
 - Study fatigue for participants & staff (retention)
 - Most sites at approx. 50% accrual then
 - Supply suffering from process (recruitment)
- Focus on improving efficiency across all VOICE sites was on waiting...
 - Never to rush procedures (Quality critical)
 - Rid visit flow system of any built-in redundancies

Overall impression of the sites

- Most with superb systems by most standards for maximizing efficiency;
 - Skill base (nurses/counselors)
 - Multi-trained (task-shifting easier)
 - Proven desire/commitment towards efficiency
- Only required a few tweaks, yet so critically important in maximizing overall visit efficiency
- So tended to work within the existent staffing levels
 - Encouraged manpower addition in minimal cases

Critical pathway to maximizing efficiency

- Often requires regular internal audit to determine what's working or not
 - Often non-complicated approaches
 - May at times require shadowing-in to assess functionality of systems
- Involves a candid review of site processes to determine BOTTLE NECKS in system
 - Recognition of problems requiring a fix is crucial, but can be hard esp. if problems or gains are less obvious
- Ways to deal with bottle necks
 - Cut time to make process more efficient without loosing quality
 - Task-shift to offload process
 - Add manpower

The hidden inefficiency secrets

(The Seven Deadly Wastes)

- Overproduction is to produce sooner, faster or in greater quantities than the demand (mostly in chart-noting)
- 2. <u>Inventory</u> is raw material, work in progress or finished goods which is not having value added to it.
- 3. <u>Waiting</u> occurs when part of the work cycle is holding without added value (so far the biggest culprit)
- 4. <u>Motion</u> is the unnecessary movement of people, parts or machines within a process (special phlebotomy room, nurses acting as runners)
- 5. <u>Transportation</u> is the unnecessary baggage you pick up alongside movement of people or parts between processes (inevitable consequence of motion)
- 6. Rework is repetition of the work process to correct defects (common with RRC, pre/post test, IC review & nurses re-writing Dr's. notes/findings)
- 7. <u>Over processing</u> is the processing of material beyond the standard required with resultant trade-offs

Audit process

- Participant given leaflet highlighting all steps she had to go thru for the visit as per site's visit flow plan
- Clocking done as she entered room for procedures& upon completion of each step
- Time from completion of last procedures to initiation of next procedure (wait time) to determine rate limiting steps
- Also computed total wait time & total procedure time to give sites an idea of their levels of efficiency in visit flow process

Findings from quick internal audits

- □ 1st case:
 - Overall visit time for a semi-annual visit = 7hrs 38min
 - □ Total time spent on visit procedures = 2hr16min
 - □ Total time spent on WAITING = 5hr 22min
- □ 2nd case
 - Overall visit time for semi-annual visit = 6hrs (5hrs for a monthly)
 - Total time spent on visit procedures = 2hr 55 min
 - Total time spent on WAITING = 2hr 56 min
- □ 3rd case
 - Overall visit time for a month 4 visit = 7hrs 30min
 - □ Total time spent on visit procedures = 2hr 43min
 - □ Total time spent on WAITING = 4hr 47min

Key findings

- Very limited adaptation of FHI template on order of procedures
 - Some with minimal or no changes at all
 - Adaptation to reflect visit flow that maximized efficiencies based on site's skill base vital
- Recommendation
 - Alternative visit flow plans suggested
 - Sites have worked with FHI lead CRM's to revise checklists

Key findings

- In a number of sites, time was also lost to inefficiencies in determining the following:
 - The critical window of opportunity for the QC1 process & where the focus ought to be
 - Differentiating between QC and data cleaning & when to prioritize what?
 - Extent of chart noting & in some cases what ought to be chart noted

Managing the QC process

- QC is not synonymous with DATA CLEANING
 - Extent of chart notes directly impacts ability to identify potential QC's if critical review done concurrently
 - Significant time spent on chart note review as part of data cleaning
 - QC-1: Targeted towards procedure completion CRF's: (M&MH, AE & Sx logs, Con-meds, Interview administered forms)
- □ Primary QC (self-QC) best improved thru a targeted training approach
 - Most of us tend to make the same mistakes always
 - QC team needs to develop staff specific common errors
- Secondary QC (post-participant exit) is best addressed in following ways
 - Running an efficient clinic (allows time for staff to attend to QC's
 - Proactive process to ensure all staff complete their QC's
 - Develop visual stimulus to each staff's QC's (individualized shelving)
 - Track time binders await QC resolution (impacts mean days to faxing)

Chart noting

- Key is to chart the interaction with your participant or findings from your interaction as you implement study procedures
 - Almost always based protocol, SOP's, your checklists etc.
- Shouldn't really be a re-documentation of your checklist or SOP
 - Don't tell what you did (as in SOP or checklist)
- □ Tell what transpired when you did what you're supposed to do
- Examples:
 - Risk Assessment done. Rather highlight the risk profile you found when you did the assessment
 - Elements of IC review per participants needs. Rather tell what was reviewed specifically for this participant & source of confusion
 - IC comprehension assessed & issues requiring clarification reviewed. Rather tell which aspects you reviewed & outcome of your review
 - IC documentation which re-writes the IC SOP missing all the juicy questions asked by participant & how you addressed these

Feedback at last VOICE protocol team call (Feb 15th, 2011)

- WHI: Had reduced screening visits to 3-4 hours vs. 6-7 hours previously
- PHRU: Revamping approach to implementation with training & move towards task-shifting
- MRC: Implemented changes which had reduced visit length by at least 1-1.5 hours
- eThekwini: implemented a # of changes & was in process of revision of visit checklist
- Zim CTU: Had just started implementation of various suggestions (monitoring hadn't started)
- Kampala had been visited that week & Aurum was yet to be visited

Now would be a good time to have more detailed feedback from the sites on any improved efficiencies in visit flow since then!

Unless.....